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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
Period (Quarter-Year): Third (Q-3), 2017

Project Name	Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS)
Gateway ID	00101061
Start date	01-April-2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31-March-2018
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Participating UN entities	UNDP and UNSOM
PSG	PSG 1: Inclusive Politics (<i>primary</i>): Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes
	PSG 5: Revenue and Services (<i>secondary</i>): Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia's regions and citizens, and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation as well as equitable distribution and sharing of public resources
Priority	PSG 1 – Priority 1: Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government and existing and emerging administrations, and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities.
	PSG 5 – Priority 1: Increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services by creating a regulatory environment that promotes decentralized delivery, and which prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services.
Milestone	PSG 1 – Priority 1: 1.1. National reconciliation commission established and peace building and reconciliation programmes developed 1.2. Inclusive consultations on the establishment of administrations are conducted in at least 10 regions and administrations are established 1.3. Inter-regional dialogue on the formation of federal states is initiated 1.4. Annual conference on political dialogue with the executive head of states of existing and emerging administrations convened by the FGS 1.5. Decision on the federalism model reached
	PSG 5 – Priority 1: 5.1. Functional assignments among ministries and between local, regional, and the FGS are formally established for existing service-delivery policies and programmes as a step towards the development of a regulatory framework for service delivery
Location	National and Regional (South and Central Somalia)
Gender Marker	2



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Total Budget as per ProDoc	US\$13,991,639
MPTF:	US\$8,313,725
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: US\$1,800,000
	UNDP Trac: US\$500,000
	UNSOM: US\$283,589
	Switzerland: US\$100,000
Resources to Mobilize:	US\$2,994,325

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director- Programme	 <small>Digitally signed by David Akopyan DN: cn=David Akopyan, ou=UNDP Somalia, ou=Programme, email=David.Akopyan@un.org, c=RU</small>

PUNO	Total MPTF Funds Received		Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	1 July - 30 September 2017	From prog. start date	1 July - 30 September 2017	From prog. start date
	1,580,539.33	9,478,109.56	0	1,091,061.00

PUNO	JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹		JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	1 July - 30 September 2017	From prog. start date	1 July - 30 September 2017	From prog. start date
	1,049,690.08	5,053,991.08	351,333.62	2,066,561.62

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



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QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

The StEFS project accomplished the following during the reporting period:

- i. The Boundary and Federation Commission (BFC) held a public accountability forum on 6 July 2017 in Mogadishu. The forum was meant to share with the public and stakeholders on the activities of the BFC.
- ii. The project supported the participation of Government officials from Puntland, South West State, Jubbaland and HirShabelle in the first ever Country Humanitarian Forum that took place on 20 July 2017 in Mogadishu. Humanitarian matters discussed in this forum are critical to the Federal Member States.
- iii. The MOIFA held two feedback meetings for local stakeholders and one for the international community on the National Consultation Conference that sought to come up with a National Reconciliation Framework.
- iv. The project supported MOIFAR to attend and assist with the Hirshabelle's Presidential election on 14 September 2017 in Jowhar. The election was successfully held with the intervention of the Minister of MOIFAR H.E Abdi Farah Said.
- v. The project supported a peace conference hosting 130 delegates led by the Vice Presidents of Puntland and Galmudug States to address the deadly clashes between the pastoralist communities in Galkayo and surrounding areas from 4 – 8 September 2017.

SITUATION UPDATE

In the reporting period, the HirShabelle's Parliament ousted the former President Ali Abdullahi Osoble on a vote of no confidence. The process of electing the new President and holding the election was supported by the project as well as the FGS. Several meetings to mediate and ensure a smooth process were held in the HirShabelle. On 16 October, President Mohamed Abdi Waare was voted in as the new President and was confirmed by the Speaker of Parliament. The support which had been requested to ensure that the transition was democratic and peaceful was successful and produced satisfactory results.

Galmudug state remains in crisis following the ousting of the former president Ahmed Duale Haaf. On September 30, the Galmudug Parliament formed a 13-member electoral body who are tasked with preparing the Presidential election. The project is already inundated with the need to support reconciliation processes as well as prepare for a possible election.

Considering the need to have the federalism process understood by all stakeholders in the country, the Boundary and Federation Commission has planned several advocacy and public accountability fora. In these meetings, the BFC meets with civil society representatives, members of Federal Member States and FGS leaders to update them on its activities as well as matters concerning federalism in Somalia.

With regards the interstate conflicts, the Vice Presidents of Puntland and Galmudug States led a peace conference in Galkayo with the aim to address clashes between the pastoralist communities which threatened the overall security of Galkayo and its surrounding areas. Between 4 – 8 September about 130 delegates including traditional leaders, women, youth and politicians from both sides converged in Galkayo and deliberated on the issues at hand. A Peace Committee was formed which was tasked with ensuring that peace was maintained between Galmudug and Puntland pastoralists and that criminal acts were brought to justice.



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The project supported a team from MOIFAR and other FMS to visit Ethiopia to learn about the country's Federalism process. The tour was successful and the team gained more knowledge on federalism issues. The knowledge will be useful in dealing with federalism in Somalia.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Primary Project Outcome: "Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate process of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities."

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Outcome 1.1: Somali women and men, girls and boys benefit from more inclusive, equitable, and accountable governance, improved services, human security, access to justice and human rights.

Outcome 1.2: Somalia have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services

Output 1.1: The political dialogue and consultations around federalism and state formation have been supported

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER Q-3, 2017	CUMULATIVE SINCE PROJECT INCEPTION
a) # of federal states with agreed upon charters and approved constitutions	3	0	4 ³
b) # of inclusive and gender responsive mediation processes supported and led by state administrations or FGS	2 (30% women)	2 ⁴	8
c) % of state administration staff trained in conflict management and community problem solving (disaggregated by sex)	75% in at least 3 federal member states (30% women)	0	All States = 26.01% with 42.36%W*
d) # of inclusive consultations undertaken on federalism and federal states endorsement process by the FGS	2	2 (35.09% W) 1 ⁵	6 (46.88% W)
e) Additional Indicator: # of community members/leaders and other citizens trained in conflict management and community problem solving (disaggregated by sex)	600 (30% women)	1	250 (28% W)

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Sources of Evidence: Joint Communique issued after Puntland and Galmudug Peace Conference 4 – 8 Sep; Project reports on activities carried out on mediation; Conference Agenda, Invitation, Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, and Video Links.

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

³ Hirshabelle's Charter is already in existence but the constitution is being worked on.

⁴ Jowhar mediation process for Adalle and Galkaio peace mediation efforts carried out by the MOIFAR Minister as well as Deputy Presidents of Puntland and Galmudug State.

⁵ Hirshabelle election process which was undertaken to elect the new President.



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Notes for the above indicators:

* Refer to the table below;

State Administration	Total Staff (Paid & Unpaid)	Trained				
		Total	% Total	Men	Women	%Women
Jubbaland State (JSS)	426	115	27%	60	55	47.83%
Southwest State (SWS)	696	56	8%	23	33	58.92%
Galmudug State (GSS)	235	182	77.45%	145	37	20.33%

Output 1.2: The capacity of the FGS, particularly those institutions engaged in the federalism process, is strengthened

a) # of technical advisors/officers (TA/Os) and interns provided to BFC to assist in policy development and implementation (disaggregated by sex)	TA/Os & 3 interns (30% women)	0	3TA/Os (2M:1W) & 3 interns (2M:1W)
b) # (and %) of BFC members with access to basic equipment (disaggregated by sex)	9 (100%)	-	9 (100%)
c) # of approved draft policy/strategy on federalism and boundary demarcation	1	0	3**
d) # of TA/Os (or desk officers) and interns provided to FGS MoIFAR/OPM to assist in policy development and implementation on federalism process (disaggregated by sex)	2 TA/Os & 5 interns each (30% women)	1	10TA/Os (7M:2W) & 10 interns (7M:3W) at MoIFAR, and 2 TA/Os (2M), 1 Intern (1W) at OPM
e) % of MoIFAR units that receive office equipment	100%	100% ⁶	100%
f) # of gender, responsive consultations with regions and federal states convened and facilitated by FGS/MoIFAR	1 (30% women)	1	6
g) Additional Indicator: # of consultative workshops on boundaries and federalism conducted by the BFC	6	2 with 53.75% women (185M, 215W)	10 with 45.45% women (300M; 250W)
h) Additional Indicator: # (and %) of BFC members trained on framework and policy on boundary and federalism process	9 (100%)	0	8 (88.89%)
i) Additional Indicator: # of public outreach workshops/events to promote federalism process led by FGS	4	1	6

⁶ Additional equipment delivered to the Reconciliation Department at MOIFAR



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UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Sources of Evidence: (1) Public Accountability and Information Sharing debate (E121) -Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Bid Analysis; (2) Garowe Trip, BFC (E134) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (3) Facts finding Mission on Regional and District Boundaries Issues (E135) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (3) Consultative workshop in Kismayo (136) - Workshop Report, Concept Note, Signed Participant List, Quotation and Pictures; (4) Consultative workshop in Jowhar (E137) - Workshop Report, Concept Note, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (5) Consultative workshop in Adado (E137) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Quotation and Payment Request; (6) MoIFAR Vehicle Handover Ceremony Brief Report (E138) - Invoice, Quotations, TOT and Insurance Certificate, (7) IGR Study Tour (E129) - List of Participants, LTA, Payment Certificate, Financial report, Request for payment; Daily Minutes, (8) Joint UNDP and World Bank Federalism Study (E139) – Concept Paper;

Notes for the above indicators:

**The Technical Advisor recruited this quarter is a “Boundary and Research Expert”.*

***UNDP and World Bank submitted a concept paper to commence a nationwide Federalism Study. The actual research work is expected to commence next quarter*

- a) Strategic Plan/framework for period 2016 to 2020 have been developed and confirmed. In this regard, BFC embarked on facts finding Mission on Regional and District Boundaries Issues to Baidoa
- b) Procured and delivered vehicle (Hilux Double Cabin 6-seater Diesel LHD) to MoIFAR, in addition to office equipment provided earlier, to be used by FGS/MoIFAR federal affairs and the federal directorate departments.
- c) Two (2) additional inclusive regional consultation held for federal states, with FGS/MoIFAR coordinating role in Q2
- d) Three (3) additional consultative workshops on boundaries and federalism conducted by the BFC with 53.75 percent women representation in Q2
- e) One (1) additional public outreach event to promote federalism process was led by FGS in Q2

Output 1.3: Foundational support to State Administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided

a) # of federal member states with baseline assessments conducted prioritizing key infrastructure support for the Cabinet/ministries/ agencies of the State Administrations	2	-	2
b) # of new or rehabilitated infrastructure projects undertaken in the State Administrations	2	5	11 (1 completed; 5 in progress)
c) Additional Indicator: # of state-level institutions provided with equipment/supplies to perform duties	3	2	4*

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Sources of Evidence: (1) JSS stationaries and office supplies support (E123) - Handing Over Report, Request for Payment, Bid Analysis, and Invoice; (2) JSS - Bid for Construction Of G+1 Building for Office Of President In Kismayo (E127) - Approved Drawing Bills of Quantities and Invitation to Bid; (3) JSS Bid Announcement for customs construction in Beledhawo (E128); Approved Drawing Bills of Quantities, Invitation to Bid and Request



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for Quotation; (4) GSS Bid document for construction of offices and conference rooms for GIA in Adado (E133) - Bills of Quantities, Invitation to Bid and Drawings; (5) Office equipment support for SWS (E142) - Handing Documents

Notes for the above indicators:

* A vehicle (Toyota Hilux) was procured and handed over to SWS administration/Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation(MOPIC). Also, the project procured and handed over a generator to supply the MOPIC office with electricity in the previous quarter.

- a) Bid for Construction facility for the Office of President in Kismayo, and for Gulmudug State Administration in Adado were submitted.
- b) Bid Announcement for customs construction in Beledhawo (JSS) was commenced in the second quarter
- c) The project procured stationaries and office supplies for JSS and procured office furniture and computer for SWS in Q2.

Output 1.4: The capacity of state administrations with a dedicated focus on 'core public sector capacities' is enhanced

a) # of baseline assessments completed and used to prioritize human resource and other needs	2	-	2
b) # of technical advisors/officers and interns supported in interim state administrations for organizational development and planning processes (disaggregated by sex)	3 TA/Os & 8 interns in each State Administrations (30% women)	5 (4M; 1W)	JSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 7 interns. (5M:2W) SWS: 8 TA/Os (7M; 1W) GSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 10 interns (6M:4W)
c) % of staff members of beneficiary state ministries/agencies that receive trainings on core of government functions (disaggregated by sex)	80% (30% women)	JSS 11.74%* with 30% Women (35M:10W)	All States (JSS/GSS/SWS) = 24.61%** with 23.65% Women (255M: 79W)
d) # of gender responsive coordination structures established	2	-	2 SWS
e) % of interim federal member state ministries that have organization structure and terms of reference in place	60%	50% (HSS and GSS)	100% (JSS, HSS, GSS, SWS)
f) Additional Indicator: # of federal member states with strategic plans in place	2	1 (HSS)	4 Ongoing in SWS, JSS, HSS and GSS

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Sources of Evidence: (1) JSS Human Resource workshop (E125) - Workshop Report, Vendor Profile, Invoice, Quotation, Face Form, CV and Request for Payment; (2) HSS Strategic Plan and Organizational Structure Workshop (E130) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Service Award Letter, Face Form, and Signed



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Payment Sheet; (3) GSS Organizational Structure Review (E132) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice, Face Form, and Payment Request.

Notes for the above indicators:

* JSS currently has a total of 426 paid/unpaid staff (324M:102W). Therefore $(50/426) * 100 = 11.74\%$

** The total paid/unpaid staff in all state (JSS/SWS/GSS) is 1,357. Again, $(334/1,357) * 100 = 24.61\%$

- a) 11.74 percent of JSS staff with 30 percent women representation (35M: 10W) were trained in core functions.
- b) 100 % of GSS and HSS state ministries were supported to have organizational structures and terms of reference in place in Q2

Output 1.5: Civic participation and engagement with interim state administrations is strengthened

a) % of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism (disaggregated by sex)	N/A*	-	81% (85%M, 78% W)
b) # of gender responsive public outreach campaigns on federalism/state formation	2 in at least 2 federal states (30% women)	SWS :1	All States = 9 (JSS:3, SWS:3, GSS:2) with 46.56% Women (256M: 223W)
c) # of public accountability forums held by federal member states towards citizen and government engagement process	2 in at least 2 State Administrations (30% women)	-	2 (JSS=1; SWS=1)
d) # of CSOs and # of citizens participating in state planning processes (disaggregated by sex)	10 CSOs & 300 citizens in each of 3 State Administrations	0	CSOs: 113 of which 48M, 65W (SWS: 46 of which 27M, 19W; JSS: 47 of which 5M, 42W; GSS: 20 OF WHICH 16M, 4W), Citizen: 307 (256M, 51W) of which 161M, and 39W are from GSS
e) Additional Indicator: # of awareness-raising workshops/events on federalism, state building and/or good governance led by interim federal member states	2 in each FMS	0	8 (SWS=3; JSS=3; GSS=2)
f) Additional Indicator: # of citizens sensitized on political participation	At least 100 citizens sensitized in each FMS	-	121 (JSS, SWS, GSS)

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Sources of Evidence: (1) JSS Federalism Workshop (E126) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice, Bid Analysis, Quotations, Face Form, Contract Letter and Request for Payment; (2) GSS Presidential Inauguration Ceremony May 2017 (E131) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List and Quotation; (3) Challenges and



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opportunities for Somalia federalism (140) – Brief report; (4) SWS-International Labor Day E141 - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List.

Notes for the above indicators:

** No baseline existed prior to inception of the StEFS project on the % of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism*

- a) One (1) additional public outreach campaign on federalism and governance with 37.5 percent women (50M: 30W) representation were conducted in JSS in Q2.
- b) CSOs: 20 of which 16M, 4W and Citizen: 180 of which 145M, 35W from GSS participated in state planning processes in Q2
- c) One (1) additional awareness-raising workshop on federalism, state building and good governance was held and led by JSS administration.

NARRATIVE

Output 1: The political dialogue and consultations around federalism and state formation have been supported

While most of the new federal member states (Jubbaland, Southwest and Galmudug) were formed before the inception of the present StEFS project in April 2016, the project facilitated the formation process of Hirshabelle Administration (November 2016). The project initiates and sustains political dialogue and consultations to help solving differences between states, between federal and state as well as between clans and sub-clans. The following specific activities were undertaken in the third quarter of 2017;

Hirshabelle Presidential Election support:

During the reporting period, HirShabelle's Parliament ousted the former President Ali Abdullahi Osoble on a vote of no confidence. The process of electing the new President and holding the election was supported by the project as well as the FGS. Several meetings to mediate and ensure a smooth process were held in the Hirshabelle state. On 16 October, President Mohamed Abdi Waare was voted in as the new President and was confirmed by the Speaker of Parliament. The support which had been requested to ensure that the transition was democratic and peaceful was rendered successfully and produced satisfactory results.

Political uncertainty in Galmudug State:

Galmudug state remains in a crisis following the ousting of the former president Ahmed Duale Haaf. On September 30, the Galmudug Parliament formed a 13-member electoral body who are tasked to prepare the holding of the Presidential election. The project is already inundated with the need to support reconciliation processes as well as prepare for a possible election.

Support for peace building between Puntland and Galmudug clashing parties:

With regards the interstate conflicts, the Vice Presidents of Puntland and Galmudug States led a peace conference in Galkaio with the aim to address clashes between the pastoralist communities and threatened to the overall security of Galkaio and its surrounding areas. Between 4 – 8 September about 130 delegates including traditional leaders, women, youth and politicians from both sides converged in Galkaio and deliberated on the issues at hand. A Peace Committee was formed and was tasked with ensuring that peace was maintained between Galmudug and Puntland pastoralists and that criminal acts were brought to justice.



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Output 2: The capacity of the FGS, particularly those institutions engaged in the federalism process, is strengthened

The project continued its support to Federal Government institutions, such as the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC) and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to facilitate federalism dialogue and boundary delimitation process. During the reporting period, following interventions were undertaken:

Boundaries and Federation Commission

The BFC is mandated by the Provisional Constitution of Somalia to make recommendations on the final demarcation and recognition of federal member states. In this regard, the BFC ensures alignment of roles and responsibilities within the government; fosters dialogue processes involving different communities and stakeholders; seeks clarity on federalism models; and supports the evolution of a dispute resolution platform. Based on the above, the project during the reporting period sustained capacity building of individual staff members and provision of advisory services to tackle technical issues related to the tasks of BFC:

IT Equipment support for the BFC Reconciliation Department: The project has since the formation of the BFC supported the institution with IT equipment and furniture. With the ushering in of the new FGS government in 2017, the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs was given additional responsibilities of Reconciliation. In this respect, a new Reconciliation Department was created. To enable this new unit to function, the project supported it with IT equipment such as Printers, computer consumables and stationery which were delivered and received on 18 September 2017.

Public Accountability Forum by the BFC: In the reporting period, the BFC carried out its first Public Accountability Forum in Mogadishu. This was one of several activities that will be carried out at the FGS and FMS levels. This forum was held to share such stakeholders as civil society groups, members from public and state institutions on the activities and mandate of the BFC. The BFC conducted the meeting and received feedback from participants. The participants from the OOP at the FGS level observed that the BFC should widen its scope and invite district level politicians to such gatherings. This point was noted and the BFC promised to consider decentralizing further and inviting more diverse stakeholders to such fora. **MOIFAR supported with local advisors:** The project supported the Ministry with two local advisors to work in the Reconciliation Department. The local advisors are responsible for the reconciliation docket in the Ministry. Their support runs from July 2017 until the current project comes to an end in the first quarter of 2018.

South – South meeting between Ethiopia and the FGS MOIFAR on federalism: Between 7 and 12 August 2017, the Permanent Secretary of MOIFAR led delegates from three Federal Member States (Jubbaland, Galmudug and Southwest), Office of the Prime Minister, BFC and Banadir Regional Administration to Ethiopia for a learning tour on federalism. The Ministry of Federal and Pastoralist Development Affairs of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia hosted the delegation. Among the issues discussed were: Ethiopian federalism; conflict resolution in the Ethiopian Federal state; legislative processes in a federal state, and boundaries in the Ethiopian federal system. The Somali delegates also paid visits to the Tigray Regional Government (Mekelle) and Amhara Regional Government (Barhidar) to study the states' federal, governance and regional functions. The government officials noted that they had increased their knowledge of federalism and would be willing to showcase some of the lessons learnt to their counterparts at the FGS and other Federal Member States levels.

Output 3: Foundational support to state administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided



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The emerging states, namely; Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and HirShabelle were formed with almost complete absence of decent working places and equipment to allow their ministries to operate effectively. The Project is contributing to enhance working environment for the emerging states' ministries and its personnel. The project provided the following support to the state governments during the reporting period;

- **Jubbaland State:** The project supported the State government with construction of the Vice President's Office. In Bulawhawa, the State was assisted with construction of a new customs office as well as a conference hall. This will further strengthen the efficacy of one of the essential government structures as well as guarantee a place to meet for government business in the State.
- **Galmudug State:** The project, supported the construction of new office space for the State as well as putting up a perimeter security wall at the Office of the President. The facility will enable the state government to improve work processes and ensure security for the Presidency.
- **Southwest State:** During the reporting period, construction work commenced on office space for the Southwest State Administration. Once completed, the facility will provide a secure working environment for the state government and other civil servants.
- **Hirshabelle State:** The Government's Cabinet office block is undergoing rehabilitation. Once finished, 20 rooms will be fully functional. This will ensure more office and working space for the government officials.

IT equipment and furniture were handed over to the BFC, Galmudug State and HirShabelle State government officials by the project. This support will aid the institutions more efficiently administer their duties.

Output 4: The capacity of state administrations with a dedicated focus on 'core public sector capacities' is enhanced

Recently established emerging states are not only limited with infrastructure and office working environment support but in human resources both in terms of number of staff and their capacity to perform their basic functions. In this regard, the project over the period initiated several capacity building interventions, organizational structure reviews and functional alignments, and administrative management processes to build the capacity of the emerging states cabinet. During the second quarter of 2017, the project continued to strengthen core public sector capacities through training, provision of human resource support and technical assistance, as follows:

Local advisory support staff: The project supported 5 local advisors to work in the South West State's Ministry of Planning. These staff members are also shared with the OOP.

Output 5: Civic participation and engagement with interim state administrations is strengthened

Sustainability of the governance institutions relies on involvement and support of the broader citizenry which can only be achieved through civic and government engagement. In this regard, the project is contributing to strengthen emerging states linkages with its citizens. During the reporting period, following key interventions were undertaken

Enhancing Peace Coexistence Among Returnees, IDPs and Host Community. Beginning on 12 August 2017, a workshop was held at Bay Governorate region Hall in Baidoa. To increase the level of interactions among the IDPs, returnees and the host communities, the participants were given the opportunity to have discussion groups and



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list their views on issues regarding the roles and responsibilities of each group of the Returnees, IDPs and Host communities on the promotion of peaceful coexistence in the district.

Facilitating community dialogue and conflict mitigation around aid distribution: The meetings held in Baidoa sought to ensure that communities were sensitized about the drought situation and relief efforts being made in the country. More importantly, discussions were held on how aid can be distributed without stoking and provoking intercommunal tensions, especially in the Lower Shabelle areas where Al Shabbab might still have some presence.

Other Key Achievements: N/A

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

Challenges, Delays & Deviations

Despite the achievement in the state-building process in Somalia through continued political reconciliation and capacity building initiatives by StEFS and its precursor project, some challenges continue to affect project delivery. These challenges range from security constraints to politico-clannism conflict which prevents access to the federal states.

- On the security front, reported intermittent attacks against government establishments continued with recorded attacks in Lower Shabelle and Mogadishu. Such regular security threats disrupt work and stymie the momentum of project implementation. In most of the cases during the reporting period, national staff were instructed to work from home and meetings outside the protected zones were cancelled.
- While continued efforts are made in the implementation of reconciliation and capacity building initiatives, inter-clan conflicts and political disagreements at both federal and state levels, and among the federal member states, continued to impact the achievement of the projects deliverables. Continuous fighting between clan groups in the Galmudug State is clear example of how conflict is disruptive to state building processes as decision makers need to spend more time in reconciliation meetings. Notably, it has affected the implementation of peace agreement between Galmudug, ASJW and Galkayo/Mudug regions, as well as the reconciliation of the boundary issue between Puntland and Galmudug states.
- Another challenge affecting project implementation has been the delayed constitutional review process. While the Provisional Constitution established a framework for a federal Somali republic, it provides limited guidance on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Federal Government and the emerging federal states. It therefore creates challenges in the assigning of functions to these emerging state structures while states need to assume and assign functions to operate.

Lessons Learnt

The project deliverables as elaborated under the narratives clearly demonstrate the project implementation team and its partners have been able to manage internal and external challenges including delays and deviations. The following are some of the lessons learnt over the period:

- The sporadic insecurity and politico-clannism conflicts necessitate a high degree of flexibility on the part of project management to respond to new requirements and shifting priorities as they occur. The work plans must be flexible, especially where they concern reconciliation efforts. Strong coordination between the partners and the project, and a certain level of delegation of decision-making authority from steering bodies to project implementing partners are equally essential.



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- Another factor that positively impacted ongoing peacebuilding and state formation efforts was the effective coordination and communication between the project team, UNSOM and other partners. Established relationships have proven to be effective in managing challenges and ensuring collective and constructive engagement in the process. Such partnerships have helped to catalyze financial and technical resources, and ensured that the international community have continued to support the state formation and capacity building processes in Somalia.
- Moreover, local presence of the project and collaborative relationships with stakeholders on the ground is important to minimize delays. In the past, due to security threats and restrictions on movement, lack of presence on the ground where activities are being delivered has resulted in delayed project implementation as the implementing partners could not develop collaborative relationships with primary stakeholders on the ground.
- The principle of “*Somalia ownership*” as incorporated in the design of the StEFS project also contributed to the achievement of the project deliverables. The StEFS implementation strategies necessitates that development interventions are Somalia-owned and Somali led. This is in tandem with the first development principle of the Somali Compact which require ‘development is Somalia-owned and Somali led.’
- Closely linked to the above is the participation of the citizenry in the implementation of the StEFS project. The participation of citizens is one of the key lessons in building stable new government structures at any level. Addressing both the supply and demand-side of government has proven a key ingredient to stability and the improvement of state-society relations.

Peacebuilding impact

The reality of insecurity and protracted conflict both between and among federal members states affirms realization of peacebuilding impacts of the project are reliant on enhancing functional relationship between the state administration and those of federal, regional and district level structures.

The project supported capacity building and reconciliation efforts during the third quarter of 2017. Prominence was placed on addressing the causes and effects of conflict and fragility in Somalia, building conflict resolution mechanisms, and developing core state functions. In this context, the project supported MoIFAR to organize National Reconciliation Consultative Conference. The objective of the conference was to map the conflict in Somalia and brainstorm viable strategies to address the conflicts. The forum succeeded in bringing together representatives from state ministries, community leaders, civil societies, youth, women groups and expert from all federal member, for the first time. During the next quarter, the project plans to initiate conflict mapping and formulation of National reconciliation strategy for Somalia, which will provide basis for proactive support to peace building process in Somalia.

Furthermore, the discussion on peace building and stability impact cannot be concluded without reference to the London Somalia Conference. The conference which was convened on 11th May 2017 which attracted high-level representation, including four heads of state and leaders from the Federal Government. This has generated a renewed momentum for the achievement of state formation and peace-building efforts under the new Somali Administration.

Catalytic effects



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The catalytic effects realized over the period were consolidated and continued to positively impact the peace and state building process in Somalia. The output 2 in the initial Project Document was expanded to support the Office of the Prime Minister, which in effect enabled cross-cutting issues to be included in the processes of federalism and state building. Through continued facilitation and financial support from the StEFS project, BFC was enabled to play a significant role in conflict resolution, mediation and peace building.

The project, during the reporting period, extended its partnership with IGAD to support reconciliation efforts and political dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia and the interim administrations. Initially, the cooperation agreement between the project and IGAD funded through the PBF was scheduled to expire by the end of April 2017. The no-cost extension which was submitted and approved extends this agreement till 31th March 2018 to allow implementation of the remaining activities that could not be effectively implemented over the original term of the partnership. IGAD is one of the key political facilitators in the region, and therefore partnering with IGAD on political reconciliation interventions will strengthen the peace negotiation process between different clans and political interest groups. Such collaboration between the StEFS project and partners such as IGAD and OPM among others not only mobilizes financial and technical resources, but would also ensures the international community and FGS partners provide coherent support to state formation and capacity building efforts.

The project has also extended its partnership with following project partners: SWS, JSS, GSS, MoIFAR and BFC. Under this partnership, Letters of Agreement (LOAs) were signed in quarter 1 of 2017, with the project partners. Through the new LOAs, the government institutions were assisted to implement project activities and take ownership of the process which works as a catalyst in realizing projects' larger goals.

Gender

	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁷	5	There is no specific output on gender, while four outputs contribute in-directly to gender responsive measures
	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁸	10	3

Human Rights

During the reporting period, the project used its support as leverage to pressure the FGS to bring boycotted clans and disaffected key individuals onboard. Several reconciliation conferences were organized to advocate for inclusive governance and involvement of minorities, including discriminated groups, in the state formation and peacebuilding process (*See narrative under Output 1*). Again, the Project supported women groups to advocate for their rights in politics during the reporting period.

	Result (Yes/No)
Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender	Yes

⁷ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

⁸ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	The outputs per the project documents are not specifically designed to address specific protection concerns. However, all outputs (5) appears to contribute tangentially to protection concerns.
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	Five (5)
Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A	
<p>Support to Drought Response:</p> <p>Facilitating community dialogue and conflict mitigation around aid distribution: The meetings held in Baidoa sought to ensure that communities were sensitized about the drought situation and relief efforts being made in the country. More importantly, discussions were held on how aid can be distributed without stoking and provoking inter communal tensions, especially in the Lower Shabelle areas where Al Shabbab might still have some presence. The hope is that when such interventions are undertaken, access of emergency aid to the needy in remote areas will be made easier. The expected result is also that emergency aid is depoliticized and equitable access assured.</p>	
<p>Communications & Visibility</p> <p>During the quarter under review, several communication products and visibility measures were developed at various levels of interventions to promote transparency. Some of the specific communication channels and visibility tools utilized by the project during the period are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Brochures/Newsletters:</i> The project newsletter for the third quarter (Q3 2017) was completed during the current reporting period and have been posted to UNDP Somalia's public website. • <i>Media Presence:</i> Several public gatherings organized during the quarter under review were mainstream using Somalia media (TV and Radio) as well as general social media. These initiatives not only informed the Somalia population on the state building and federalization issues but also capacity training programmes were streamed online for the greater population who could not attend such gatherings. Notably, the media coverage for the National Conference on reconciliation process in Somalia can be accessed from; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ https://unsom.unmissions.org/somali-government-commits-reconcile-and-unify-country ○ The coverage of the Hirshabelle Presidential Inauguration Ceremony which took place in September 2017 can also be accessed. 	



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Looking ahead

In the next quarter, the project will expand the support on reconciliation initiatives across Jubbaland, South west, Galmudug and HirShabelle. Capacity building programmes on conflict mapping and political reconciliation will continue for the government institutions and the project partners namely; HirShabelle, SWS, JSS, GSS, MoIFAR, BFC and OPM.

The project will continue to enhance the capacity of civil servants with a dedicated focus on 'core public sector capacities'. The project is exploring Knowledge exchange programme/South-South cooperation with Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya to train Somali civil servants and Regional/State Political Leaders in core functional skills and federalism process.

The project will continue to support state administrations and functional federal government counterpart institutions with appropriate physical working environments.

Project plans to conduct third round of Public accountability forums in the emerging states to enhance trust between the state government and citizens have been put in place.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political risk – state level	<p>StEFS Project Document: Emerging federal state leadership, including recent ministerial appointments, is still extremely new. Hence, it is not surprising that there have been no significant overhauls of leadership. Still, this cannot be discounted, based on federal level precedence and potentially volatile power dynamics in the regions. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i></p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: While StEFS work closely with executive level leadership of recently formed ministries, it also cooperates with senior and mid-level ministry personnel at the state administration level, so that should there be a state Cabinet reshuffle, the StEFS project will have engaged in capacity support with staff who may likely remain in their posts. As an example, at the federal level, StEFS has engaged primarily with the leaderships of the federal states and other Federal Governance institutions such as the Director General for Federalism within MoIFAR, who has retained his post along with his team.</p>
	<p>Update: Continued tensions between inter-clan groups in Hiran and Middle Shabelle effects the legitimacy of the newly formed state (Hirshabelle). Ongoing disputes in other established federal states could challenge their legitimacy, as well.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: Working in conjunction with other international actors, inclusive processes are used to facilitate dialogue between disputing groups in the federal states. UNSOM/Project teams monitor political developments and adjust the implementation schedule accordingly.</p>
Political risk – federal level	<p>StEFS Project Document: It is possible that the work of the BFC will take time due to political competition. Further, based on recent history, any further Cabinet reshuffle will likely paralyze progress towards Vision 2016 deliverables. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i></p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: As noted above, StEFS ensure that it works with Director General (DG) and Department Head level staff from MoIFAR, staff who typically retain their posts during and after major changes in Federal Government leadership. StEFS work with the DG of Federalism and his team to work with the BFC, including identifying what further support may be required for the BFC to function effectively.</p>
Physical insecurity	<p>StEFS Project Document: Serious deterioration of the security situation, either within Mogadishu where the senior Project Management Team will be based, or in emerging federal state capitals, where StEFS will employ field staff. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i></p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: The UN has proven that it can and will continue to work from Mogadishu despite ongoing security challenges. The StEFS Project Manager and the Project Management Team are based in Mogadishu, so continuity of programming is likely even in the case of regional insecurity or isolated incidents in Mogadishu. In state capitals, StEFS did not employ full time international staff, but rather relied on senior local staff. These staff may be temporarily relocated if</p>

⁹ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		necessary either to Mogadishu or to another state capital but will continue to monitor project activities.
	Update: Security threats continue to be a key risk to project implementation.	Additional Measures: The project makes use of third party monitors for activity monitoring to support oversight in locations that might be inaccessible to the project team. In addition, the project exercises flexibility in the sequencing of its implementation, especially at the regional level. Security risks can be reduced by deferring, or restricting the level of operations in insecure areas until these areas have been stabilized.
Project support	StEFS Project Document: Lack of agreement on coordination and cooperation arrangements. <i>[Likelihood: Low; Impact: High]</i>	StEFS Project Document: Agreement with MoIFAR has also been reached on the precursor to StEFS, the recently concluded PIP project. As part of the StEFS design process, the project team has consulted emerging state administrations in Baidoa, Kismayo and Adado on the proposed project components, all of which have expressed support for the concept.
	Update: Agreement on project priorities has been reached and reflected in the signed Project Document and LOAs with MoIFAR, BFC, OPM, JSS, GIA and ISWA. However, inefficiencies at the regional level and the centralized nature of the government could impact on the roll out of project activities. Also, coordination of the federalism related deliveries and tasks within the FGS proved to be difficult.	Additional Measures: The project team ensures the implementation of planned initiatives by encouraging political commitment centrally and locally by supporting government coordination mechanisms and widely communicating those initiatives. The project team also work with development partners to identify entry points to anticipate and overcome any obstacles. Moreover, the project will regularly engage donors and government through consultation and coordination efforts facilitated through project board meetings and the PSG 1 working group. It is decided that the OPM/MOIFAR will coordinate the federalism process.
Project start-up and personnel	StEFS Project Document: Delays in recruitment of project management and international and national full-time technical staff. Absence of qualified consultants to implement the assignment. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	StEFS Project Document: Recruitment were all planned well in advance to ensure timely deployment of required staff – both national and international. The project uses CTG, a recruitment firm with a roster of consultants/advisors that can be recruited rather quickly.
	Update: There is a lack of qualified human resources at the regional level that affects project work with the government administration and with the field offices. Under StEFS and the previous phase of the project, the project supports the emerging state administrations with local	Additional Measures: The project adopted competitive bidding to select competent contractors. Field staff, together with officials from the emerging state administrations and departments of Federal Directorate



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	<p>technical advisors/officers and graduate interns. Some of the embedded human resources themselves require training before they can fully take up their role in developing the capacity of their respective institutions.</p>	<p>of MoIFAR staff, undertaken regular monitoring and evaluation of services provided to take corrective action when necessary.</p>
Financial risk	<p>StEFS Project Document: Misappropriation or misuse of project funds. Lack of financial oversight at the project activity level. [<i>Likelihood: Low; Impact: High</i>]</p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: Because the project was managed under UNDP’s Direct Implementation Modality, all procurements were managed by UNDP. There were no direct fund transfers to state level governments under this project. All sub-contracts with consultants, service providers, or CSOs/NGOs was administered according to UNDP procurement guidelines. StEFS employed full time project staff on the ground in each activity location who monitor usage of assets or services provided to project beneficiaries. These staff were supported by the project’s M&E officer, project assistant and UNDP’s finance department.</p>
	<p>Update: There is no evidence of funds being diverted or misappropriated in the current reporting period. However, in Q1, during the asset verification of project support equipment to BFC office, three out of nine vehicles were not present in BFC office. BFC chairman informed that three commissioners who were custodian of the vehicles are away/overseas, hence BFC cannot get the vehicles for physical verification. During Q2, two vehicles have been returned to BFC and one vehicle is remaining to be returned to BFC office. BFC has assured that the third vehicle will be returned to BFC soon.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: N/A In case of asset missing by the counter parts, the government counterpart needs to take appropriate legal action. BFC, informed Attorney General(AG) office about the three commissioners who were away from their office for months and did not return the assigned vehicle to BFC. The three commissioners were sent warning letter by BFC along with copy of AG letter. This helped to get the two vehicles back to BFC.</p>
Potential exclusion of minority groups	<p>Newly Identified Risk: There are groups that continue to be marginalized in all sections of Somalia society, such as groups based on ethnicity and age. Marginalization based on ethnicity can lead to feelings of exclusion that can fuel inter-clan tensions and violence and, in turn, derail the process of state formation and building. For example, clan representation at reconciliation meetings and within the future interim administration is a key source of the delay in the Hiran and Middle Shabelle state formation process. Though Somalia’s youth population is significant in numbers, it is marginalized in terms of opportunity, with staggeringly high youth unemployment. Young people in Somalia experience three forms of</p>	<p>UNDP recognizes the risk and tried to ensure that all program activities address this issue and that marginalized groups are encouraged to participate. Where feasible, arrangements in the sense of quota — for instance in representative bodies — were made. Youth were directly engaged in the project as interns. The project has also provided support for forums that bring together young people to promote youth leadership and provide training on aspects of governance and federalism. The project also works with influential federal and regional stakeholders, along with international partners such as IGAD, to ensure inclusive representation from minority groups in reconciliation activities and state formation processes. Indicators of inclusiveness have been incorporated in the project’s results framework and monitoring plan.</p>



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	exclusion — sociocultural, economic and political — resulting in them becoming both victims and sources of conflict.	
Potential adverse impacts on gender equality	Newly Identified Risk: While there has been some progress in Somalia government institutions, such as within the federal parliament and some notable ministerial appointments, women remain under-represented across government. Prevailing traditional practices and security concerns could deter women from seeking selection for leadership positions or even from participating in consultations to express their interests.	StEFS continue to promote the role of women as peacemakers and leaders. For example, individual women of influence and women’s groups were given prominent voices during reconciliation activities. In addition, women in government benefit from targeted mentoring from the UNDP’s gender unit, which was in addition to their participation in core of government functions training made possible through the project. A gender action plan was developed to promote women’s participation, including in decision-making processes, and targets for women’s representation have been incorporated in the project’s results framework.



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES (FOR 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 2017)

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Board Meeting			
Programme oversight field monitoring visit			



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA (FOR 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 2017)

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1	Ministry of Interior JSS		2-6 July 2017	150	0	Conflict prevention/Mitigation training workshop for Gedo Community leader	Belet hawo Gedo region of JSS	JSS
2	ministry of planning JSS		26-30 July 2017	30	10	Strategic Plan and Organizational Structure Development workshop	Kismayo	International Consultant (Jens Rubner)
4	ministry of planning JSS		26-28 August 2017	49	11	JSS Civil Servants M&E training	kismayo	MOPIIC
4	Ministry of Women, Family affairs and Human rights		17 - 18 September, 2017	0	110	Role gender in peace building and promotion of Human rights training	Kismayo	Ministry of Women, Family affairs and Human rights
	Boundaries and Federalism Commission		09/09/2017	22	5	Boundaries Delimitation and Demarcation stages	Mogadishu	BFC Advisor
9	Boundaries and Federalism Commission		16/09/2017	17	3	Elements of Federal State	Mogadishu	BFC -Hamza
10	Boundaries and Federalism Commission		17/09/2017	17	3	Introduction to Federal State Models	Mogadishu	BFC Hamza
11	Boundaries and Federalism Commission		21/09/2017	175	25	Consultative Workshop	Beletweyne	BFC Team
12	Galmudug State house/ Puntland State of Somalia		2 to 11 2017	15	115	Galkacyo Peace Initiative Conference	Galkacyo	UNDP, UNSOM and HD
		CSOs	23rd – 24th July 2017	121	79	Workshop on drought stocktaking, mitigation and planning.	Baidoa	Ministry of Reconciliation



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
	District Administration, Commission of Refugees	IDPs, Returnees, Host community	12th August 2017	81	19	Workshop on enhancing Peace coexistence among returnees, IDPs and host community.	Baidoa	Baidoa District Administration
	MOPIC, MOF, MOH, MOI, MORDA, MOW, CSC	CSOs	8th – 9th July 2017	26	7	Monitoring & Evaluation Workshop.	Baidoa	MOPIC
	MOPIC, MLA, MOF, MOH, MOPMR, MOI, MOWE, MOYS, MOE, MOPW, MOT, CSC	CSOs	23rd – 24th Sept 2017	71	19	Communication & Facilitation skills Workshop	Baidoa	MOPIC
	MOPIC, MLA, MOF, MOH, MOPMR, MOI, MOWE, MOYS, MOE, MOPW, MOT, CSC	CSOs	27th – 28th Sept 2017	39	11	Planning & Budgeting Workshop	Baidoa	MOPIC
	MOPIC, IOM, UNICEF, WFP	Local & International NGOs	20th July 2017	39	5	July NGO coordination Meetings	Baidoa	MOPIC
	MOPIC, MLA, MOF, MOH, MOPMR, MOI, MOWE, MOYS, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, WHO, UN HABITAT, IOM, UNSOM,	Local & International NGOs	20th September 2017	67	6	September NGO coordination Meetings	Baidoa	MOPIC
	Federal Government, Federal Member States and Office of the President Officers	BFC and BRA	14 - 20 May 2017	20	0	Federalism Experience sharing to Kenya	Kenya	Kenya Government
	Federal Government, Federal Member States and Office of the President Officers	BFC and BRA	7 – 12 Aug 2017	19	3	Inter-governmental Relation in Federal System Experience sharing to Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Government



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
	Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation Staff		28 – 30 August 2017	21	9	National Procurement System and HACT Training	Mogadishu	Ministry of Finance
	Galmudug State house		2 to 11 2017	15	115	Galkacyo Peace Initiative Conference	Galkacyo	UNDP, UNSOM and HD



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ANNEX 4: PHOTO FEATURE FOR 1ST July TO 30TH September 2017



The Vice Presidents of Puntland and Galmudug at the reconciliation conference on Galkaio conflicts



Somali delegates at the Study Tour to Ethiopia on federalism



Civil society delegates representing women's groups following proceedings at the Galkaio peace conference

