

**Support to Stabilization Project Semi-Annual Report
Period (Jan-Jun - The year 2017)**

Project Name	Support to the Federal Government of Somalia in Stabilization in Newly Recovered Areas (UNDP Somalia Project award 00087998)
Gateway	Gateway ID 00095366 (Gateway ID)
Start date	June 2015.
Planned end date (as per last approval)	December 2017.
Focal Person	Focal Person
	Name: Phillip Cooper
	Email: Phillip.cooper@undp.org
PSG	PSG (s): 1: Inclusive politics: Achieve a stable and peaceful Somalia through inclusive political processes
Priority	
Milestone	
Location	FGS and FMS: South West, Jubbaland, Galmudug, HirShabelle
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$ 4,123,420
PBF/MPTF funds:	\$ 4,123,420
Non-MPTF sources:	
	TRAC: \$ 146,000
	Other:

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	George Conway	Country Director	
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total on-MPTF Funds Received (TRAC)	
PUNO	Current year	Cumulative	Current year	Cumulative
UNDP	0	US\$ 4,123,420	US\$ 146,000	US\$ 419,058

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds¹			JP Expenditure of none-MPTF Funds (TRAC)	
PUNO	Current year (Bi-annual)	Cumulative	Current year (Bi-annual)	Cumulative
UNDP	US\$ 264,831	US\$ 2,278,311	US\$ 27,084	US\$ 300,142

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/45000>)

< **To be completed by Lead Agency (designated by PUNOs), maximum of 5 bullet points each of one sentence.** Explain/describe achievements of the Joint Programme during the reporting period with a focus on results/impact rather than process.>

1. 87.5% District level staff submitted activity reports which mean 35 reports received from the field instead of 40 which the target. This is based on the number received average 35 out 40 = 87.5%.
2. 5 sets of financial procedures as per attachment 5 of PRODOC have been applied.
3. A total of 138 DPSC (District Peace and Stability Committee) members (M:108; F:30) established in 6 districts (Hudur, Warshiikh, Baraawe, Addalle, Bardhere and Bule Burde).
4. 8 coordination meetings between DPSC (District Peace and Stability Committee), local community, and local authority have been conducted at Warshiikh, Bardhere, Hudur, and Baraawe
5. 1 project board meeting held in March 2017.

SITUATION UPDATE

The Support to Stabilization (S2S) project, funded by the Peacebuilding Support Office's Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), draws on the government strategy for stabilization and provides technical, financial and operational support to the stabilization efforts in areas newly recovered from Al-Shabaab in Southern Somalia. The government strategy includes the development of local capabilities in conflict resolution and for inclusive governance through the implementation of social healing services and training of DPSCs in targeted districts. In concrete terms, the government stabilization strategy for areas recovered from Al-Shabaab calls for developing government and security structures, initiating the process of reconciliation and dialogue and addressing immediate needs of each location. The project is implemented jointly by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Somalia Country Office and the FGS Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), in close partnership with the relevant authorities of the Federal Member States (FMS).

The Peacebuilding Fund of the United Nations (PBF) is supporting activities related to stabilization in Somalia to a total of USD 4,123,420. A portion of these funds, \$1,321,886, were already disbursed to the Somali government through Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) through the UNDP LOA for the period 2015-2017. Under the current revised PRODOC for the year 2017, a total fund of \$1,435,615 will be transferred directly from the MPTF to the FGS National Treasury for the implementation of activities at FGS and FMS levels under the Support to Stabilization Project. S2S 2017 Strategy Realignment Plan is the summary of Revised Somali NCE Stabilization IRF Project. The framework offers guiding principles and a new perspective of sustainability for ongoing Stabilization efforts is still under discussion at the highest levels of Government, as stated in the revised project document. The goal of the current strategic realignment is to provide increased clarity and accountability to ensure clear outcomes and results are achieved.

The revised project document has been approved by the Project Board meeting that took place in November 2017. At the same time, a revised project document discussion took place in Q4 2017, thus, the re-alignment of the project has been incorporated and is in line with the UN PBF funded CRESTA Capstone and Daldhis (Build Your Country) program documents recently approved by the SDRF. As articulated in the Capstone and Daldhis documents, the revision of the Support to the Federal Government of Somalia in Stabilization in Newly Recovered Areas project will enhance the FGS's stabilization efforts in the newly recovered areas. This support will be in line with the Somali Governments' Wadajir Framework on Local Governance and particularly component 4 "District Council Formation" of said Wadajir Framework. Additionally, Ministries of Interior (MOIs) undertook a consultative process that resulted in the identification of 26 districts where the formation of district councils/governments would be/is prioritized. The implementation of the WF was also prioritized in this target districts. The recently SDRF approved PBF funded Daldhis (Build Your Country) program documents also utilizes these identified in which the program draws its' geographic focus.

Outcome 1: Federal, State, and District level administrations have the capacity to oversee, coordinate and implement stabilization activities.

Outcome 2: An enabling environment conducive to social cohesion, trust, civic participation and development led by the community is established in inaccessible districts.

The IRF-Revised Project Documents maintains outcomes for PSG 1-4: Project Support to the Federal Government of Somalia in Stabilization in Newly Recovered Areas. The logic of implementation strategy of the project remains unchanged with the two main components. The first one equates in practice to the Program Enabler: National Component translated now into the first of the 2 new outcomes. The second component equates to the "Empowerment and Local Governance": UNDP Component, and it reflects in the second of the new Outcomes. But, there are significant changes in the Outputs. National Window System is functional and operational: Stabilization Coordination Mechanism was established; 11 districts have established District Peace and Stability Committee; 15 districts are enrolled under the project with the functioning administration, and The capacity of the CLOs and LGAs have been enhanced.

The current revision project proposes to create direct linkages and aligning with the WF and some of its components. This will entail that, in 2017, the project targets 14 of the 26 priority districts that have been identifying by MOIFAR and FMS MOIs. Creating and strengthening community representative bodies in the government priority district areas, through a participative process and training that is in line with, the WF component 1. The project will continue to support newly identified priority districts in FMS until other actors, either national or international, can take over support in view of the fully-fledged status of district authorities. The Wadajir Framework (WF) outlines a holistic community-owned and led process leading to the formation of permanent administrations at both the district and regional levels. It consists of 4 components: Reconciliation, Civic dialogues, Small infrastructure projects (Peace dividend projects) and Setting up local governance structures.

OUTCOME STATEMENT				
Outcome 1: Federal, State, and District level administrations have the capacity to oversee, coordinate and implement stabilization activities				
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT				
Output 1.1: A coordinated and functional Stabilization team is in place at Federal and district levels.				
indicators	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²		
		THIS BI-ANNUAL	CUMULATIVE 2017	
- # of Staff at district and federal level recruited and in place to support stabilization.	1 staff per district and 5 at Federal level	Total 15 staff are operational at district and Federal level: 10 (9: M; 1F) district staff, 1 per district. 5 staff (F:1; M:4) at MOIFAR (FGS).	Total 15 staff are operational at district and Federal level: 10 (9: M; 1F) district staff, 1 per district. 5 staff (F:1; M:4) at MOIFAR (FGS).	
- The frequency of activity reports by staff working on stabilization.	Monthly	87.5% District level staff submitted reports. This is based on the number received average 35 out 40 = 87.5%.	87.5% District level staff submitted reports. This is based on the number received average 35 out 40 = 87.5%.	
Output 1.2: Financial procedures for the flow of funds between the various levels of governments are implemented and allow for financial support to district administrations				
indicators	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³		
		THIS BI-ANNUAL	CUMULATIVE 2017	
- # of financial procedures adopted and implemented.	- 4 sets of financial procedures as per attachment 5 of PRODOC.	- 5 sets of financial procedures as per attachment 5 of PRODOC have been applied.	5 sets of financial procedures as per attachment 5 of PRODOC have been applied.	

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

³ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

- Value (in \$) of resources expended by district administrations	- \$10,000	- \$0 has been expended by district administration due to delays of funds released to the government treasury by the PBSO/MPTF.		
<i>Source of Evidence:</i> Reports submitted by MOIFAR and Fiduciary Monitoring Agent.				
<i>Note *:</i>				
<i>Note **</i>				
Output 1.3: Coordination mechanisms for stabilization efforts are established with relevant stakeholders at national, state and district level				
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁴		
		THIS BI-ANNUAL	CUMULATIVE 2017	
# of stakeholders participating in monthly coordination meetings.	At least 10 organizations/institutions representing FGS, FMS, international organizations, NGOs and donors	Total 85: 25 organization/institutions (on 30th of Jan 2017); 33 organization/institution (on 24th April 2017); 27 organization/institution (on May 29th 2017)	Total 85: 25 organization/institutions (on 30th of Jan 2017); 33 organization/institution (on 24th April 2017); 27 organization/institution (on May 29th 2017)	25
The existence of ToR defining the role of State authorities in government stabilization efforts. Y/N?	Yes	YES. TOR has been developed and agreed by Federal Member State, FMS and FGS that defines the role of the state authorities in government stabilization efforts. Also, focal points for stabilization in each (FMS) have been nominated based on clear ToRs		
<i>Source of Evidence:</i> Attendance list; Agenda of the Monthly Stabilization Meeting; Minutes of the monthly stabilization coordination meeting and approved TOR.				
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT				

⁴ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

Outcome 2: An enabling environment conducive to social cohesion, trust, civic participation and development led by the community is established in inaccessible districts			
Output 2.1: Community Representative District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSCs) are established and strengthened			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁵	
		THIS BI-ANNUAL	CUMULATIVE 2017
# of gender-fair DPSC established with approved ToRs.	1 per district	Total 138 DPSC members (M:108; F:30) have established in 6 districts (Hudur, Warshiikh, Baraawe, Bardhere and Bule Burde).	Total 138 DPSC members (M:108; F:30) have established in 6 districts (Hudur, Warshiikh, Baraawe, Bardhere and Bule Burde).
# of coordination meetings between DPSCs/ district committee, district administration, and peace dividend providers.	minimum 1 per district.	8 coordination meetings between DPSC, local community, and authority has been conducted at Warshiikh, Bardhere, Hudur, and Baraawe	8 coordination meetings between DPSC, local community, and authority has been conducted at Warshiikh, Bardhere, Hudur, and Baraawe
<i>Source of Evidence:</i> Lists of established DPSCs; Minutes of DPSCs meetings, SOYDEN reports.			
<i>Note*</i>			
Output 2.2 Civic dialogue and consultations are held to ensure community participation in the formation of new district governing structures			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁶	
		THIS BI-ANNUAL	CUMULATIVE 2017
# of conferences and consultations held.	10 conferences	0	0
# of people participating (M:W)	100 (M:50; F:50)	0	0
<i>Source of Evidence:</i>			
<i>Note*:</i>			
Output 2.3: Interim district administration capable of addressing the community needs and enhancing citizen engagement through social contract by delivering reconciliation for all are established			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁷	
		THIS BI-ANNUAL	CUMULATIVE 2017
# of consultations undertaken on pre-Council district formation endorsement process with the district community.	14 (1 per district)	0	0
# of reconciliation initiatives undertaken per target district.	3	0	0
<i>Source of Evidence:</i>			
<i>Note*:</i>			
Output 3 Output 3: Project effectively managed			

⁵ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

⁶ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

⁷ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁸	
		THIS BI-ANNUAL	CUMULATIVE 2017
# of Project Board meetings held regularly	4	1 project board meeting held in March 2017.	1 project board meeting held in March 2017
Source of Evidence: Project Board Meeting Minutes			

NARRATIVE

Output 1.1 –A coordinated and functional stabilization team is in place at federal and district levels.

The project is running on a no-cost extension and will have no additional resources to support stabilization operations in the districts. This is a resource constraint that will determine the scope of the project in 2017. In some areas, the project will face downsizing in terms of staff and area of coverage for the stabilization activities. Priority districts will be identified and most efforts and resources will be pooled together to optimize impact in limited districts/regions in line with the Wadajir Framework (WF). A new dashboard survey will look at the maturity and/or fragility of districts, and based on those metrics, some districts will graduate to establish district council formation. The only reason why the project will continue to support building the capacity of the Government in terms of promoting reconciliation at the community level it reduces the amount of financial and operational support for the implementation of community-based reconciliation and trauma healing". Notably, the WF incorporates the various aspects of the government Stabilization Strategy, such as community social healing/reconciliation and support to peace committee.

Project Staff Recruitment at district level: Each priority district has one staff with salary scale up to 1,000 USD Contrary to early adopted plan: 2 staff per district in 11 districts: 22 Staff = (M:19; W: 3) and 1 staff for 2 districts each: 2 staff (M: 2): Wajid and Qoryooley districts, could act as an entry point for FG/MoIFA and FMS to start the required coordination. This could allow for the FMS to have a say in recruiting project staff at field level.

Output 1.2 – Financial procedures for the flow of funds between the various levels of governments are implemented and allow for financial support to caretaker district administrations.

District running costs: As part of project accountability, UNDP contracted Moore Stephens LLP as Third Party Monitor (TPM) and Fiduciary Monitoring Agent in September 2017, for a period of five months. Specifically, the TPM was to assess whether, and to what extent, project funds have been administered according to the criteria agreed to by the donor and the recipient in line with the UN Peacebuilding Fund Support Office (PBSO).

In accordance with the Terms of Reference agreed upon, the fiduciary agent report is based on factual findings with respect to the expenditure verification of Mahas District, and a follow up on Federal Government procedures. The monitoring was conducted in the District on the 23rd to 26th January 2017. For FGS follow-up, the Third Part Monitoring Agency visited the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) on 11 February 2017, and the Central Bank of Somalia on 13th February 2017. Due to ongoing elections, numerous challenges were encountered in terms of security and the availability of government officials as district officials were busy with the elections.

Mahas District: Mahas District has received a total of \$25,000 from the Peace Building Fund for a total of 9 Months' running costs. They received these funds into their Dahabshiil Bank Account (No.# BWYD001137), except for the first month. For this, they received a cheque from MoIFA and the cash was withdrawn from the Central Bank of Somalia. The Fiduciary agency verified that all Districts have made significant improvements by implementing most of the recommendations given to another district during phase one and two of this monitoring exercise. MoIFA has also given the District administration staff a brief training on how to implement the recommendations.

Challenges

⁸ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

Mahas District shares problems like most areas recovered from Al - Shabab in the recent past. These include the Al-Shabaab blocking access from Mogadishu and other cities. In addition, Mahas District has no airstrip/airport, and there are only helicopter flights every Monday. The district has access to water and electricity. However, the education and health systems are weak and require strengthening and most of the young people migrated to Mogadishu for education, especially for higher education. Due to a lack of proper training in Administration and Financial Management, the District Administration staff do not get their salaries from the Government, and the District does not impose taxes and other fees on the population because the District is under blockade and business people are not able to generate much income. Generally, financial resources are scarce as there is no other donor supporting the Districts except UNDP through the S2S project.

In the February 2017 follow-up monitoring visit, it was noted that expenditure budget lines have been created from the PBF Project and that the Ministry has started preparing the Expenditure Warrant (F16) and Payment Voucher (F3) specific to the PBF Project which has the National Budget lines (see Annex 11). However, the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs is yet to include the National Budget lines in the project budget. The other recommendations (Internal control weaknesses: Project budget does not indicate the national budget lines; Lack of use of designated account in the Single Treasury; Ministry of Finance not involved in the payment process and recommendations, on how these weaknesses can improve) have not been implemented due to the long elections processes which have seen a new President being elected on 8 February 2017. The President recently appointed his Prime Minister, who is yet to get the Vote of Confidence from the Parliament and form the new cabinet. The new Parliament has not approved the new budget hence delays have been caused by factors which are beyond the control of the Ministry of Finance.

Addalle District: The Third-Party Monitor carried out a follow-up monitoring field visit to Adelle district on 10th and 11th of January 2017. Due to the elections, it faced challenges in terms of security and the availability of government official as district officials were busy with elections.

Summary of findings

Funds Received: Date	Description	Amount USD
October 2017	First running cost covering October –November 2017	1,000
November 2017	Second running cost covering November –December 2017	1,000
December 2017	Third running cost covering December – January 2017	1,000
Total		3,000

Addalle District received a total amount of USD 14,000 for 6 months running costs from the Peace Building Fund (PBF). Fiduciary agency (third party contract) have verified 3 months running cost amounting to USD 11,000 in the first visit in Oct.2016 and 3 months running costing amounting to USD 3,000 in this follow-up visit. The District has received all the funds through their Dahabshiil Bank Account (No: MUQD0023342) and deposited by the Central Bank of Somalia (CBS). The monitoring Agency noted that the District has a better Financial Management, Monitoring, and Control System compared to the other districts that were monitored in the first and second phase. This is because the District benefited from the recommendations raised in the first phase and MoIFA gave a brief training to districts on how to implement the recommendations. It also noted that the Local Government Assistant (LGA) and Community Liaison Officer (CLO) attached to Addalle District have an MBA in Finance, and a Diploma in Project Management respectively. The LGA/CLO helped the District Administration in the preparation of documentation and the disbursement of funds, and are also actively involved in community mobilization.

Output 1.3 – Coordination mechanisms for stabilization efforts are established with relevant stakeholders at national, state and district level

The priority districts consist both old and new ones, the five old prioritized districts include Bardhere, Buloburde, War sheik, Hudur, and Baraawe. Seven districts eliminated from 16 prioritized districts, and five new ones added to make total 14 priority districts that the project currently targeting. Out of 16 districts, at least 7 would be eliminated, and remaining would be a list in as priority districts. And 5 new districts would be added to the priority list, to make it total 14 priority districts.

Eliminated districts

Federal Member States	Districts
Galmudug	1: Elbur and Galgaduud
South/West	1. Kurtu-waarey, Lower Shabelle
HirShabelle	1. Jalalaqsi, Hiraan
South/West	1. Qoryooley, Lower Shabelle
South/West	1. Rabdhure, Bakool
South/West	1. Tiyeglow, Bakool
South/West	1. Wajid, Bakool
Total	7

Key reasons for elimination: fragility, access issues, security threat, AS presence, and isolation. The project will focus on creating and supporting local district governing structures in the areas of South/Central Somalia recently liberated in the line with the WF and the PBF Daldhis. This will entail that, in 2017, the project targets 14 out of 26 priority districts that have been identified by MolFA and FMS Mols.

S2S 14 priority districts 2017

The Federal Member States	Districts
Galmudug	2
HirShabelle	4
Jubba-land	4
South/West	4
Total	14

Output 2.1– Community representative district peace and stability committees (DPSCs) are established and strengthened

Validation Workshop

One day validation workshop held in Addalle town at District headquarters on 5th February 2017. The participants of this validation workshop comprised of 40 persons/representatives selected from community sector groups (women, youths, traditional elders, business community and religious organizations) and members of DC's. The validation workshop was presided over by the area DC (district council) who was accompanied by a group of his local administration and security officials. The DC confirmed to the participants that the Addalle DPSC was new to this program. Addalle District has been a victim of the Al-Shabab era because, under their control, the district suffered from many development setbacks, including, a loss of schools and health services. The district lacks proper infrastructure and it also lacks electricity. Addalle is run by an interim administration appointed by the Federal Republic of Somalia, under the Ministry of Interior. Core purposes of formulating District Peace & Stability Committees (DPSCs) is to: - Promote community participation and ownership in decision-making processes and grassroots development programs, Link District Administrative Authorities and local communities to build trust and good working relationships, Work with and assist the District Administrative Authority in the establishment of District Council through ensuring a participatory and fair processes, Voluntarily engage and commit to respond to and resolve any conflicts that may arise within the project period, Community sensitization and awareness creation forums/gatherings aimed at educating locals on the importance of government and nation-building.

DPSC training

SOYDEN – Somali Youth Development Network (SOYDEN), in partnership with Ministry of Interior and Federalism (MolFA), facilitated a five [5] days capacity building training for target districts: Hudur, Warshiikh Adelle, and Baraawe. The core objectives of this capacity building training for the DPSCs was to " Allow participants to freely interact, share experiences and exchange views; "; take them through the ToR and guidelines of District Peace & Stability Committee; equip participants with basic skills on Good Governance & Leadership, Effective; Communication and Peace-Building & Conflict Management; and ' Build participants trust and confidence through Trauma Healing training. This was aimed at promoting community healing, forgiveness, and integration and " Enhance Local Government-Community working relationships through stakeholders' engagement and

participation. The training was conducted in each target district on following dates: Adelle: 5th -9th February 2017; Hudur: 3rd January – 4th February 2017; and Warshikh: 30th January -3rd February 2017 and Baraawe: 26th up to 30th March 2017.

ToT training

In partnership with Quraca Nabada, the program has supported 170 grass-root Community Facilitators to support communities to begin a social healing process that will start to address historical grievances and issues around marginalization and exclusion which are push factors for violent extremists. The SOYDEN resource persons will train and work with the Community Coordinators and the Community Facilitators, who were tasked to work with their respective community members in the different districts/ localities. The objectives of training are equipping community volunteer coordinator facilitators and enumerators with basic trust-building skills through trauma healing and forgiveness. The healing sessions strengthen and enhance healing, forgiveness, and integration amongst communities and promote enhanced the working relationship between community sector groups and other peacebuilding and security institutions in the district.

Quraca Nabada (QN) offers evidence-based training and healing sessions for helping caregivers whose work brings them in contact with populations dealing with historic, current or ongoing trauma. The interactive training and healing sessions integrated conflict transformation, restorative justice, neurobiology, spirituality, and peace-building. The curriculum was adaptable to contexts. It provided processes and tools for preventing escalating cycles of violence while enhancing health and resilience for individuals and communities. The QN approach aims at making a difference in knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the trainers and the people they work with; in effecting changes in personal and community life; in how to view “enemies.”; in knowing what to do when traumatic events happen and in taking care of oneself and each other.

SOYDEN developed a Somali language version of Trauma Healing Training Manuals and Materials named “The Quraca Nabada” - meaning “The Acacia of Peace”. The Quraca Nabada has a lot of simplified pictures that relate to and explain the Somali context related to Trauma and Conflict. The pictures are used by the Community Volunteers participating in the process who are also the direct beneficiaries of the project. The Community Informed Trauma Empowerment (TICE) and Quraca Nabada (QN) training have been implemented successfully in Warshikh from 5th to 13th February 2017. The participants of the training included 8 Community facilitators and one Community Coordinator from Warshikh district (Nine in total: F-3; Male-6). Warshikh district administration and Warshikh Youth Committee supported the training program implementation. The SOYDEN team together with a representative from MolFA traveled to Hudur town on 8th February 2017 to implement community/social reconciliation and trauma healing workshop as planned.

Trauma Healing and Reconciliation

TICE is a foundational training for community Facilitators working in social healing. The training composed of five components dealing trauma healing specifically. It provides community facilitators (CFS) with a better understanding of the effect of trauma and provides the community facilitators a basis upon which to develop their own tools based on the specific needs of their community. It was because of the Trust-Building Training for the defectors from Al Shabab at Warshikh that SOYDEN felt there is need to train community members ...on trust building to promote the smooth integration of the defectors. There is great mistrust between the two parties (Community and Al-Shabaab Defectors) and this program is aimed at filling the gap and strengthening trust and confidence amongst them.

As a sign of co-existence and reintegration, SOYDEN through its Trust-Building and Community Healing program brought together the community members. This resulted enhanced the information sharing, forgiveness, confidence, trust building among different groups within the society.

Trauma Healing and Reconciliation:

SOYDEN Project Team traveled to Warshikh; Hudur and Adelle on 4th March 2017 to hold a consultative meeting with relevant stakeholders as well as the implementation of community healing training and sessions. Trauma healing reconciliation workshop conducted in three districts for following days: Hudur: 5th February-13th February 2017; Warshikh: 5th February -9th February 2017; Adelle 5th to 9th February 2017; And Baraawe, because of inaccessibility, the training conducted on 26th to 30th March 2017. Total beneficiaries are 35: M: 23, F: 12

Community Mobilization

Quraca Nabada (QN) offers evidence-based training and healing sessions aimed at helping caregivers whose work brings them in to contact with populations dealing with historic, current or ongoing trauma. The interactive training and healing sessions integrate conflict transformation, restorative justice, neurobiology, spirituality, and peace-building. The curriculum is adaptable in many contexts. It provides processes and tools for preventing escalating cycles of violence while enhancing health and resilience for individuals and communities. QN aims at making a difference in knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the trainers and the people they work with; in effecting changes in personal and community life; in how to view "enemies."; in knowing what to do when traumatic events happen and in taking care of oneself and each other.

The table shows dates conducted training per district Harmonizing closing ceremonies and this is the agreed dates to conduct closing ceremonies.

S/N	Description	Total Participants	Female %	Male %
1.	War Sheik	120	100	20
2.	Adelle	120	81	39
3.	Hudur	120	53	67
4.	Barawe	120	49	71

The participants of the training included 8 Community facilitators and one Community Coordinator from four target districts. The community facilitators successfully held eleven (11) sessions of the trauma healing and social reconciliation program per target district guided by the modules prepared by SOYDEN based on the QN & TICE approaches. The sessions targeted 120 participants from all the sectors of the community. During the period of holding the sessions, the facilitators interacted widely with the participants and gathered many stories narrated by the trainees. They were also able to bring forth some conflict situations that got successfully resolved with the support of the local administration. The participants showed enthusiasm and opened as the sessions proceeded.

The other important events implemented at the end of the session in each district include Short drama on trauma healing: The participants of the trauma healing sessions organized a short entertaining drama highlighting the topics covered in the sessions. A team of twelve persons displayed a fantastic and colorful theme that really caught the attention of the crowd. They conveyed the message of trauma healing, breaking the cycle of violence and reconciliation through the entertaining drama. And Live Broadcast: The event was broadcast live on different Facebook and Twitter handles that attracted hundreds of online viewers who commented showing their satisfaction and gratitude to the implementers and the donor of the Project. They asked for the same to be implemented in other districts. The power of social media cannot be underestimated in regards to the transformation of lives especially in this digital era and the many shares in Facebook were encouraging.



The closing ceremonies attracted a large number of audiences from all sectors of the community as observed by the facilitators and trainers. : Reduced Intra/inter-communal conflicts and improved peaceful coexistence amongst and between communities and clans; Increased understanding and effort towards working for the "common good" versus the "clan first"; Enhanced transparent and accountable governance within the new local administrations through hearing voices of the people and through responding to community needs; Increased social reconciliation and social cohesion through trauma healing. Besides the community elders, the gathering was attended by over 300 participants from the community including the 120 persons that underwent the healing sessions, elders and other community members that cheered and celebrated the fruitful completion of the project.

Output 2.2 – Civic dialogue and consultations are held to ensure community participation in the formation of new district governing structure

Output 2.3: Interim district administration capable of addressing the community needs and enhancing citizen engagement through social contract by delivering reconciliation for all are established

Other Key Achievements

Established coordination mechanism among stakeholder is an achievement. Use of government window. Improved financial management, monitoring and controlling at the district level; Break of communication barriers between federal and member states and the Improved relation between SOYDEN and SWA/MoI. Through planned meetings and communications to ensure the relations and defined a set of roles and functions. Stabilization working group should be the center of gravity for all stabilization activities to strengthen the synergies between the work of different stabilization stakeholders. The various levels of governance, from Federal to State to District, establish relations and a defined set of roles and functions on issues pertaining to stabilization (including coordination of other actors), thereby contributing to practice to the shaping and legitimization of a federalist system.

Funds will flow from the FGS via the FM States to the target district to promote federalism and empowerment of all three levels of government. Inter-ministerial forum members will be consulted to advise the best mechanism of the fiscal transfer system. In the absence of public fiscal transfer system at the district level, alternative options would be discovered (private banks). The focus will be to incentivize the district council formation at grassroots representation. An external fiduciary agent will be maintained to assess the implementation of the financial management procedures developed by the Ministry of Finance. The use of national window modality for the provision of running cost to the district will remain and be extended, with an increased role for the state-level of governance (FSM), to continue contributing to building government reach, legitimacy, and accountability and to establish a financially functional and accountable federal system.

Through planned meetings and communications to ensure the relations and defined a set of roles and functions. Stabilization working group should be the center of gravity for all stabilization activities to strengthen the synergies between the work of different stabilization stakeholders. The various levels of governance, from Federal to State to District, establish relations and a defined set of roles and functions on issues pertaining to stabilization (including coordination of other actors), thereby contributing to practice to the shaping and legitimization of a federalist system.

Funds will flow from the FGS via the FM States to the target district to promote federalism and empowerment of all three levels of government. Inter-ministerial forum members will be consulted to advise the best mechanism of the fiscal transfer system. In the absence of public fiscal transfer system at the district level, alternative options would be discovered (private banks). The focus will be to incentivize the district council formation at grassroots representation. An external fiduciary agent will be maintained to assess the implementation of the financial management procedures developed by the Ministry of Finance. The use of national window modality for the provision of running cost to the district will remain and be extended, with an increased role for the state-level of governance (FSM), to continue contributing to building government reach, legitimacy, and accountability and to establish a financially functional and accountable federal system.

The Third-Party Monitor noted that Adelle District has a better Financial Management, Monitoring, and Control System compared to the other districts it has monitored in the first and second phase. This is because the District benefited from the recommendations raised in the first phase and MoIFA gave a brief training to districts on how to implement the recommendation. It also noted that the Local Government assistant (LGA) and Community Liaison Officer (CLO) attached to Addalle District are educated having an MBA in Finance and a Diploma in Project Management respectively. LGA/CLO helped the District Administration in the documentation and implementation of funds and are also very actively involved in community mobilization.

SOYDEN embarked itself seeking a solution for the communication barrier between federal and state authorities. It started with MoIFA and discussed how can we move forward and create an environment capable of restarting activities, starting DPSC training in Warship and Adelle next week. The meeting was chaired by Issa Samow from stabilization unity of MoIFA (hired adviser on reconciliation and invited both the DCs. the DCs of Warshiikh and Adelle who were here in Mogadishu. Both DCs demonstrated their commitment and make sure the community to

benefit from the project. SOYDEN management team put all its efforts to approach Mol of ISWA, though who was busy about the drought issue because he is a member of drought committee.

SOYDEN managed to solve the problem (Communication barrier among SOYDEN/MoIFAR project partners.) with SWS/Mol by Conducting discussion meetings and clearing out all dubious clouds hanging upon working relations. And in consequence, Hudur and Baraawe DPSC training implementation pursued. Adelle ToT training already started (13th February 2017) and Baraawe team traveled on Monday the 10th February as scheduled but delayed due to flight unavailable. Instead departed to Baraawe on Monday the 17th February 2017 and started the activity on 18th February 2017. Other activities executed. Trauma healing workshop kicked off in Hudur Yesterday on 18th of April 2017. Two different SOYDEN teams sent to Baraawe and Adelle on Monday the 10th of April 2017 to conduct the ToT training in Baraawe and the Healing seasons in Adelle respectively. During crises period, to avoid suspension of ongoing activities, SOYDEN solicit to obtain permission to continue the activities from Bakool governor: Mr. Mohamed Abdi Mohamed (Toll) who wrote a letter convincing SWS/Mol continuation of the job.

HACT Audit mission

An HACT Audit Mission was conducted From 20th to 28th March 2017 by Baker Tilly Merali's CPA (K). The objective of the audit is to obtain a reasonable assurance on the adequacy of management and oversight of the project and on the use of resources. Specifically, the audit was to provide assurance to the UNDP, the project management, and other interested parties that project resources are being well managed. The audit agency conducted the audit in accordance with International Standards on auditing which requires general planning and identification of areas of audits significance, as well as evaluating risk inherent in significant accounts.

The objective of the audit is to obtain a reasonable assurance on the adequacy of management and oversight of the project and on the uses of resources. Especially, the audit was to provide assurance to UNDP, the project management, and other interested parties that project resources are being managed in accordance with:

- The financial regulations, rules, policies, and procedures that applied to and has been prescribed for the project.
- The project document and work plan, including activities, management arrangements, expected results, monitoring and evaluation and reporting provision.
- The consideration for management in areas of management, administration, and finance.

The firm conducts our audit in accordance with international standards on auditing. The scope of the audit was limited to implementing partner's expenditure which is defined in the face forms/combined delivery report. The audit covered period 1st January 31st December 2016. The audit covered following areas:

- a. Audit of combined delivery report
- b. Reviewing of all management of the project implementation, monitoring, and evaluation

Audit findings:

S/N	Audit Area	Risk Severity	Financial Impact	Reference
A.	Financial Audit Finding			
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
B.	Assessment of Internal Control			
1.	Human Resources		-	
1.1	Incomplete personal files maintained	Medium	-	5.1.1
2.	Finance			
2.1	Lack of double entry accounting system	Medium		5.1.2
2.2	Advance treated as expenditures	Medium		5.1.3
2.3	Weakness in accounting and record keeping	Medium		5.1.4
3.	Procurement			
3.1	None noted			
4.	Asset Management			
4.1	Weakness in Asset Management	Medium		5.1.5
5.	Cash Management			
5.1	Not noted			
6.	General Administration			
6.1	Not noted			

7.	Information system			
7.1	Not Noted			
C.	Compliance findings			
1.	None-compliance reporting requirements	Low		5.1.6

Impact Survey

SOYDEN has conducted an impact survey on SOYDEN/MoIFAR project: Trauma Healing and Reconciliation Project. through a hired consultancy agency. The baseline and end line surveys were carried out approximately 8 weeks apart. In that time to see the impact made by project, the baseline conducted earlier in project inception, and it is far back from reporting period. The impact survey which was the last activity that SOYDEN to perform falls under this bi-annual report time aimed to expose difference made. , the respondents showed a positive change in perceptions and attitudes Between the two occasions (from baseline survey and impact survey). Additionally, in the description of the beneficial aspects of the program, a significant percentage of participants describe the positive impact on their community. Thirty-seven percent reported reconciliation within their community or people coming together. Thirty-five percent reported increased community and clan interaction. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported that the way they interact with the community had positively changed a lot. Most respondents requested for the program to be continued or expanded. The survey used self-reporting to assess levels of knowledge acquired. Eighty-three percent reported that they learned a lot and one of the most cited lessons learned was types of trauma at 47%. In the future, SOYDEN can develop monitoring tools to check on participant assimilation of materials.

The baseline findings showed that attitudes regarding other clans were leaned toward positive. Generally, survey participants may project opinions that are more positive than what they really think. Nonetheless, though the responses were mostly positive in the baseline, there was an overall improvement in perceptions regarding other clans. The change in perceptions regarding other clans improved. When asked if respondents trusted other clans, the number that reported trusting other clans a lot rose by 21%. Survey participants were told that the term clan could refer to clans or any sub-clan. Overall the findings show that there is improvement regarding attitudes on peace and reconciliation. The greatest improvement is seen in the questions focused on forgiveness. There was a 28% increase in those who responded that they could forgive someone that harmed them even though they did not regret what they have done. That increase is significant.

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

Progress was slow during this reporting period due to various reasons. The most significant challenge was funds delayed for six months from PBSO and UNDP which created an activity gap and slowed implementation of project activities. This has been a reoccurring challenge as funds have been delayed in the past. Given the project was extended because of no-cost extension until December 2017, the fund delays will have ramifications for both operations and project activities. The issue was raised with senior officials at the government and UN to intervene as well as to ensure the timely funds flow to avoid similar disruptions in the future.

SOYDEN project encountered multiple setbacks which ultimately resulted in two no cost extensions on the 1st January 2017-31st March 2017, and the 1st April 2017- May 31st 2017. The logistical and security problems encountered are detailed below:

- Inter-clan sightings happened in the villages from Adelle and Warshiikh districts, which created by roadblocks owned by some clan militia;
- There were coordination problems between the two Ministries: Ministry of Interior and Federal Affair and the Ministry of Interior of ISWA related the project;
- There was a challenge of traveling to Baraawe because the only existed transport is by using AM 150M Helicopters, which was overbooked in the month of February;
- Since we were working closely the stabilization unit of MoIFA, we had some difficulty with Mol of ISWA about the implementation of the project.

Nevertheless, the project sorted out the misunderstanding between SOYDEN and Mol of ISWA and now there is an availability transport to Baraawe as AMISOM and MoIFA have confirmed.

Access issues

As in the previous year (2016), in the newly recovered areas, access issues remained one of the key challenges to project delivery. The use of air transport is usually the response to this challenge. The project continued negotiations with competent UN authorities in the provision of UN/AMISOM facilitated air transport to areas where no public transport is available. However, organizing UN air transport to certain remote areas might be equally difficult as it requires security clearance from the UN security team based on the continuous ground assessment. This significantly impacted the project team's capacity to deploy and conduct regular monitoring trips on the field.

Security issues

No security concerns reported in target districts: Hudur, Warshiikh, Baraawe, except Adelle. One of the project obstacles particularly Addalle district was recurring clan conflicts and SOYDEN actively involved reconciliation arrangements between rival clans. After an agreement made at the grass-root level, SOYDEN arranged a big meeting among main clans' chiefs from locals held at Hanafi Hotel in Mogadishu. The object was to wrap-up what was agreed in reconciliation and make a final agreement

Political challenges

- Time lapse for government institutions heads and toe busy in the elections.
- Lack of inter-town transport routes
- Insecurity in most parts of rural areas

Despite repeated delays and instances of malpractice, the election of a new Parliament marked a milestone in Somalia's post-conflict transformation. The electoral process had seen encouraging outcomes. The Upper House of Parliament had come into existence, comprising 54 members chosen based on federal member state rather than clan; the electorate had expanded from 135 male elders in 2012 to more than 13,000, 30 percent of whom were women; and voting had taken place in six locations around the country, reflecting emerging State structures.

Unless the Somali leadership gives priority to reforming its security forces, external initiatives to help on this front will fail. Present rates of corruption – in Transparency International's 2017 ranking corruption was perceived to be worse in Somalia than in any other country – not only call into question the leadership's priorities but also fuel insecurity. Military reform need not be expensive, but troops must be committed: motivated groups like ASWJ have shown that with limited external support, Al-Shabaab can be defeated.

To help stabilize Somali politics and reduce violence, the European Union (EU) and its member states should continue to encourage the federal government to prioritize a bottom-up, national reconciliation process and to seek lasting political settlements with and between federal member states. In tandem, federal states, supported by the FGS, should launch grassroots efforts to reconcile clans and make local governance more inclusive. The EU and its member states should accompany this process by shifting the focus of their support from the federal government to state administrations to boost their role in inter- and inter-clan reconciliation and help reinforce local security forces. If sub-national governance remains weak and dysfunctional and clans at loggerheads, there will likely be more conflict for Al-Shabaab to exploit.

The PSC acknowledged that military might alone not solve the Somali crisis. Therefore, it called for inclusive and multi pronged approaches to address the situation. The council also called for an urgent international response to the humanitarian crisis caused by the drought and famine in the region. At a follow-up meeting on 28 April, the PSC renewed the mandate of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for another six months, until 30 November 2017. While expressing its appreciation for the support of the European Union and the UN, as well as other bilateral donors, the PSC urged them to step up logistic and financial support to AMISOM operations. Due elections we have faced challenges in terms of security and the availability of government official as district officials were busy with elections.

Lessons Learn

Seriously Review on UNDP/S2S project strategy and work plan highlighted the need to rectify both project strategy and project outputs. The revised project work plan accommodates all three: WF, CRESTA, and PBF/IRF concurrently. It proposes. It proposes the creation of direct linkages and aligning the project: PBF/IRF support enable access for the

government to immediately engage with local communities in newly covered areas with proper preparation and capacity with the Wadajir Framework (WF), a holistic community-owned and led process leading to the formation of permanent administrations at both the district and regional levels and some of its components on the one hand and the New Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority / Accountability (CRESTA/A) approach/unit looks at linking top-down state-building with bottom-up community-led recovery through a focus on 3 areas: Coordination, Analytical, and Catalytic Programs on the other.

Peacebuilding impact

A key factor in contributing to the stabilization of newly recovered districts is to build confidence and trust in public institutions through broad-based and inclusive consultative processes that promote re-building citizen-state relations. The FGS developed its stabilization strategy which is interrelated to state-building and the re-establishment of a social contract; responding to the immediate need to deliver tangible and visible peace dividends to all Somali citizens. Though the Stabilization Strategy is currently being updated, it has four critical strands covering security, reconciliation, basic service delivery and the establishment of government authority by setting up administrations at district and state level. These strands are closely aligned with priorities under the Compact's five Peace and State-building Goals (PSGs).

Third Party Monitor/ Monitor / Fiduciary Monitoring Agent have been contracted and are operational to provide fiduciary monitoring services on the implementation of the National Window S2S project funds.; Enhanced coordination mechanisms among Federal Government, State and Local Government for stabilization efforts and intra-governmental fiscal transfer and management systems; District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSCs) established in 11 districts functional with a total of 138 DPSCs Members (including 31 women); Radio messages have been aired across target districts increasing awareness of local communities on topics of stabilization and the building of inclusive and responsive local authorities; SOYDEN executed initial DPSC Assessment Mission to four target districts: Hudur, War Sheik, Jalalaqsi(Adele) and Baraawe; Establishment and capacity building of DPSC: all DPSC Assessment Mission and Validation workshop conducted; Social healing / Reconciliation: QN toolkits produced and ToT training conducted (20th November 2017-29th November 2017); DPSC and Community Volunteers training are ongoing; and Activity 1.3.1 Civic dialogue and program Awareness raising: Kulmiye FM radio broadcasts Peace and Stability messages.

Catalytic effect *(where their catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/unblocking of any peace relevant processes (1000 characters max)?*

The Support to Stabilization project is the first to directly support stabilization efforts by the Government of Somalia. It is also one of the first to make use of the National Window, including its financial procedures, providing evidence for its use by other projects and donors. During the reported period, MOIFAR stabilization team has organized several consultation meetings with FMS, FGS including donors and implementing partners, which incorporates and expands the elements of the stabilization strategy and supporting district council formation.

MOIFA and its partners have felt the need to update the Government Stabilization Strategy and it is currently under discussion at the highest levels of Government. This revised policy is expected to focus on community early recovery and extension of state authority and to strengthen the linkage between different level of governments – Federal, State, and District. Because its significances the review should be conducted with the inclusive consultation process.

The current revision project proposes to create direct linkages and aligning with the WF and some of its components. This will entail that, in 2017, the project targets 14 of the 26 priority districts that have been identifying by MOIFA and FMS MOIs. Creating and strengthening community representative bodies in the government priority district areas, through a participative process and training that is in line with, the WF component 1. The project will continue to support newly identified priority districts in FMS until other actors, either national or international, can take over support in view of the fully-fledged status of district authorities. The Wadajir Framework (WF) outlines a holistic community-owned and led process leading to the formation of permanent administrations at both the district and regional levels. It consists of 4 components: Reconciliation, Civic dialogues, Small infrastructure projects (Peace dividend projects) and Setting up local governance structures.

Coordination mechanisms for stabilization efforts are established with relevant stakeholders at national, state and district level. Through planned meetings and communications to ensure the relations and defined a set of roles and functions. Stabilization working group should be the center of gravity for all stabilization activities to strengthen the synergies between the work of different stabilization stakeholders. The various levels of governance, from Federal to

State to District, establish relations and a defined set of roles and functions on issues pertaining to stabilization (including coordination of other actors), thereby contributing to practice to the shaping and legitimization of a federalist system.

Funds will flow from the FGS via the FM States to the target district to promote federalism and empowerment of all three levels of government. Inter-ministerial forum members will be consulted to advise the best mechanism of the fiscal transfer system. In the absence of public fiscal transfer system at the district level, alternative options would be discovered (private banks). The focus will be to incentivize the district council formation at grassroots representation. An external fiduciary agent will be maintained to assess the implementation of the financial management procedures developed by the Ministry of Finance. The use of national window modality for the provision of running cost to the district will remain and be extended, with an increased role for the state-level of governance (FSM), to continue contributing to building government reach, legitimacy, and accountability and to establish a financially functional and accountable federal system.

Gender

(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment. One paragraph per PUNO.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁹	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	N/A	N/A
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ¹⁰	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	N/A	N/A

Human Rights

(For ALL Joint Programmes) Narrative on activities undertaken during the reporting period in which the Joint Programme directly contributed to promoting Human Rights and Protection of vulnerable groups. One paragraph per PUNO.

Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)
	N/A
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	N/A
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build the capacity of duty bearers to fulfill their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	N/A

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', described below).	Results (Yes/No)
	N/A
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)
	<i>Include result here</i>

⁹ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

¹⁰ 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.

Describe nature of cost sharing: No

Support to Drought Response – *In bullet points, briefly describe how the Joint Programme has contributed to the ongoing drought response (including re-orienting of activities and/or inclusion of new activities to respond to the crisis).*
No

Communications & Visibility

SUMMARY REPORT OF MOBILIZATION SESSIONS THROUGH RADIO TALK SHOWS AND DEBATES.

Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation

Communication & Visibility: Support to Stabilization Project (S2S)

Period Jan - Jun 2017

Date	Type	Description	Reference
April 3rd, 2017	Coordination and Bi-literal meeting	The MoIFAR stabilization team has a co-organizer high-level meeting between Deputy Prime Minister and USAID assistant administrator. Amongst topics discuss, current drought response effort of the Somali Federal Government and Stabilization priorities	http://www.cadceed.com/2017/04/raaisul-was-soomaaliya-oo-maanta-la-kulmay-mrgregory-uu-hogaaminayo-sawirro.html
April 24th, 2017	MoIFAR Stabilization Support team newsletter	First-time MoIFAR stabilization support team produced newsletter to highlight stabilization activities and their impact	Copy of the first edition
April 24th, 2017	Monthly stabilization coordination meeting	Especial session of the monthly stabilization coordination meeting was organized chair by the minister and deputy SRSG	https://twitter.com/AKoronto/status/856475820/1

May 29th, 2017	Monthly stabilization coordination meeting	The monthly stabilization meeting was organized by MoIFAR among topics discussed, update of ongoing currently stabilization strategy review process, updates of the stabilization activities on federal member states	http://www.radiomuqdisho.net/dhageyso-barnaamij-oo-looga-hadlaayo-xasilinta-dalka/
June 3rd, 2017	MoIFAR Stabilization Support team newsletter	The Second edition of the newsletter highlighted overall stabilization activities particularly in this edition Jubaland stabilization activities	Copy of the second edition
June 6-10	Jowhar Inter-ministerial	Jowhar inter-ministerial consultative forum to build on the previous accomplishments regarding stabilization and building legitimate local governance across pre-identified districts.	http://goobjoog.com/shirka-wasaaradaha-arrimaha-dowladda-iyomaamul-goboleedyada-oo-maalintii-lasoconaya-jowhar/
13-17 June	National Reconciliation Conference: conflict and peace mapping across the country.	MoIFAR has successfully completed Somali national consultative conference participated representatives from Federal Government, Federal Member States, Civil societies and peace and reconciliation experts	http://www.radiomuqdisho.net/raaisul-wasaare-ku-xigeenka-oo-daah-furey-shirka-wadatashiga-dib-heshiisiinta-qaranka-sawirro/

During the project implementation period, a total of 72 invited community leaders and peace workers were invited to take part in radio talk shows and debates aimed at mobilizing the community in creating awareness through programmed radio talk shows.

The participants were drawn from all sectors of the community in the four target districts. The table below shows a summary of how the radio talk shows and debates were conducted:

Participants	Number	Venue	Topics discussed	Dates	District Represented
Invited community leaders and peace workers	6 persons	Kulmiye Radio station	Community perception on QN/TICE approach of conflict resolution and trauma healing; Pre-existing trauma cases in the area.	12th April 2017	Warshiikh

			Importance of Trauma healing and social reconciliation		
Invited community leaders and peace workers	6 Persons	Kulmiye Radio Station	Community perception on QN/TICE approach of conflict resolution and trauma healing; Pre-existing trauma cases in the area.; Importance of Trauma healing and social reconciliation	13th April 2017	Adele
Invited community leaders and peace workers	6 persons	Kulmiye Radio station	Community perception on QN/TICE approach of conflict resolution and trauma healing; Pre-existing trauma cases in the area.; Importance of Trauma healing and social reconciliation	14th April 2017	Hudur
Invited community leaders and peace workers	6 Persons	Kulmiye Radio Station	Community perception on QN/TICE approach of conflict resolution and trauma healing; Pre-existing trauma cases in the area.; Importance of Trauma healing and social reconciliation	15th April 2017	Baraawe
Invited Community leaders and peace workers	6 Persons	Kulmiye Radio Station	The impact of the project on the community; Cases of trauma and conflict that arose since the inception of the project activities and how the approach helped resolving.; Importance of trauma healing and social reconciliation	2nd May 2017	Warshiikh
Invited Community leaders and peace workers	6 Persons	Kulmiye Radio Station	Impact of the project on the community; Cases of trauma and conflict that arose since the inception of the project activities and how the approach helped resolving; Importance of trauma healing and social reconciliation	3rd May 2017	Adele

Invited Community leaders and peace workers	6 Persons	Kulmiye Radio Station	; Impact of the project on the community; Cases of trauma and conflict that arose since the inception of the project activities and how the approach helped resolving.; Importance of trauma healing and social reconciliation	4th May 2017	Hudur
Invited Community leaders and peace workers	6 Persons	Kulmiye Radio Station	The impact of the project on the community; Cases of trauma and conflict that arose since the inception of the project activities and how the approach helped resolving.; Importance of trauma healing and social reconciliation	5th May 2017	Baraawe
Invited community leaders and peace workers	6 persons	Kumiye Radio station	Experience/ notes sharing/The relevance of the QN approach /Impact of the sessions on the community members	26th May 2017	Warshiikh
Invited community leaders and peace workers	6 persons	Kumiye Radio station	Experience/ notes sharing/ The relevance of the QN approach/Impact of the sessions on the community members	27th May 2017	Adele
Invited community leaders and peace workers	6 persons	Kumiye Radio station	Experience/ notes sharing/ The relevance of the QN approach/ Impact of the sessions on the community members	28th May 2017	Hudur
Invited community leaders and peace workers	6 persons	Kumiye Radio station	Experience/ notes sharing/ The relevance of the QN approach/ Impact of the sessions on the community members	29th May 2017	Baraawe

Short drama on trauma healing: The participants of the trauma healing sessions organized a short entertaining drama highlighting the topics covered in the sessions. A team of twelve persons displayed a fantastic and colorful theme that really caught the attention of the crowd. They conveyed the message of trauma healing, breaking the cycle of violence and reconciliation through the entertaining drama. And **Live Broadcast:** The event was broadcast live on different Facebook and Twitter handles that attracted hundreds of online viewers who commented showing their satisfaction and gratitude to the implementers and the donor of the Project. They asked for the same to be implemented in other

districts. The power of social media cannot be underestimated in regards to the transformation of lives especially in this digital era and the many shares in Facebook were encouraging.

Looking ahead

The revised project document has been approved by the Project Board meeting that took place in November 2016. At the same time, a revised project document discussion has been taken place in Q4 2016, thus, re-alignment of the project has been incorporated and is in line with the UN PBF funded CRESTA Capstone and Daldhis (Build Your Country) program documents recently approved by the SDRF. As articulated in the Capstone and Daldhis documents the revision of the Support to the Federal Government of Somalia in Stabilization in Newly Recovered Areas project will enhance the FGS stabilization efforts in the newly recovered areas. This support will be in line with the Somali Governments' Wadajir Framework on Local Governance and particularly component 4 "District Council Formation" of said Wadajir Framework. Additionally, Ministries of Interior (MOIs) undertook a consultative process that resulted in the identification of 26 districts where the formation of district councils/governments would be/is prioritized. The implementation of the WF was also prioritized in this target districts. The recently SDRF approved PBF funded Daldhis (Build Your Country) program documents also utilizes these identified in which the program draws its' geographic focus.

ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk ¹¹	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Inaccessibility land transportation	Access issues remained one of the key challenges to project delivery due to the limited safe access routes.	Air transport is usually the response to this challenge. The project continued negotiations with competent UN authorities in the provision of UN/AMISOM facilitated air transport to areas where no public transport is available. it is deceptive that organizing UN air transport to certain remote areas might be equally difficult as it requires security clearance from the UN security team based on the continuous ground assessment. This really impacted the project team's capacity to deploy and conduct regular monitoring trips on the field.
Inter-clan fighting	happened in the villages from Adelle and Warshiikh districts, which created by roadblocks owned by some clan militia;	It is sorted out through dialogue and peaceful way.
Coordination problems	There were coordination problems between the two Ministries: Ministry of Interior and Federal Affair and the Ministry of Interior of ISWA related the project;	We have sorted out the misunderstanding between SOYDEN and Mol of ISWA
Challenge of traveling to Baraawe	There was a challenge of traveling to Baraawe because the only existed transport is by using AM 150M Helicopters, which was overbooked in the month of February;	Now there is availability transport to Baraawe as AMISOM and MolFA confirmed.
Difficulty with Mol of ISWA	Since we were working closely the stabilization unit of MolFA, we had some difficulty with Mol of ISWA about the implementation of the project.	It is sorted out through dialogue and peaceful way.
Project delay due to political dispute among the communities (Operational)	Major (4)	What specific mitigation measures the project will require in addition to financial resources

¹¹ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

	This will have a financial and time impact on the project as more time and resource for community consultation and reconciliation will be required	
--	--	--

ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Third Part Monitoring Agency	23 rd to 26 th January 2017	Monitoring of Flow of Funds and FGS payment processing Verification of payments to Consultants and Experts Verification in the field: Site visits to Districts	Federal Government Procedures follow up issues noted 1 Project budget does not indicate the national budget lines 4.1.1.1 2 Lack of use of designated account in the Single Treasury 4.1.1.2 3 Ministry of Finance not involved in the payment process 4.1.2.1 Mahas District Expenditure verification issues noted 1 Weakness noted in Asset Management 4.2.1 2 Weakness in Bank Reconciliations 4.2.2 3 Excessive use of cash payments 4.2.3
Third Part Monitoring Agency	10 th to 11 th 2017	Monitoring of Flow of Funds and FGS payment processing Verification of payments to Consultants and Experts Verification in the field: Site visits to Districts	1 Weakness noted in asset management 4.1 2 Weaknesses noted in bank reconciliations. 4.2
SOYDA	Adelle: 5 th -9 th February 2017; Hudur: 3 rd – 4 th February 2017; Warshiikh: 30 th Jan. -3 rd February 2017.	The five days DPSC training conducted in each target district	The core objectives of this capacity building training for the DPSCs is to " Allow participants to freely interact, share experiences and exchange views; " Take them through the ToR and guidelines of District Peace & Stability Committee; " Equip participants with basic skills on Good Governance & Leadership, Effective; Communication

			and Peace-Building & Conflict Management; and " Build participants trust and confidence through Trauma Healing training
SOYDA	Warshiikh: 5 th to 13 th February 2017 Hudur: 8th February 2017.	The Community Informed Trauma Empowerment (TICE) and Quraca Nabada (QN) training	The participants of the training included 8 Community facilitators and one Community Coordinator from Warshiikh district. Warshiikh district administration and Warshiikh Youth Committee supported the training program implementation.
SOYDA	Hudur: 5 th -13 th February 2017; Warshiikh: 5 th -9 th Feb. 2017; Adelle 5 th - 9 th February 2017; Barawwe due inaccessibility training was conducted on 26 th to 30 th March 2017.	Trauma Healing and Reconciliation	TICE is a foundational training for community Facilitators working in social healing. The training consists 5 core components in the relation of the effect of trauma. It provides community facilitators (CFS) a better understanding of the effect of trauma and provides the community facilitators basis to develop their own tools based on specific needs of their community. TICE training modules are Introduction of Trauma; Five core components of TICE: Safety, Regulation, Connection, Identity and Empowerment; and Self-Healing.
SOYDA	Adelle: 26 th March 2017 Baraawe: 26 th March 2017 Hudur: 22nd May 2017 War Sheik: 22nd May 2017	Community Mobilization	Quraca Nabada (QN) offers evidence-based training and healing sessions for helping caregivers whose work brings them in contact with populations dealing with historic, current or ongoing trauma. The interactive training and healing sessions integrate conflict transformation, restorative justice, neurobiology, spirituality, and peace-building.

ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	of	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F				
		MolFAR			16-17 May 2017				