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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Period (Quarter-Year): Q2-2016

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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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 and 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 prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services
Milestone	PSG 1 – Priority 1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National reconciliation commission established and peacebuilding and reconciliation programmes developed 2. Inclusive consultations on the establishment of administrations conducted in at least 10 regions and administrations established 3. Inter-regional dialogue on the formation of federal states initiated 4. Annual conference on political dialogue with the executive head of states of existing and emerging administrations convened by the FGS 5. Decision on the federal model reached
	PSG 5 – Priority 1: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Functional assignments among ministries and between local, regional and the FGS are formally established for existing service-delivery policies and programmes as 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

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	US\$894,982.67	US\$894,982.67	Nil	Nil*

* US\$2,232,061 in PBF funds were received in September 2015 under the interim State Formation Process project and carried over to the StEFS project. No new non-MPTF funds were received in Q2-2016 when the project commenced.

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	US\$321,564.89	US\$321,564.89	US\$118,932.15	US\$118,932.15

SITUATION UPDATE

The new medium-term ‘Support to Emerging Federal States’ (StEFS) project commenced on 1 April 2016. Under this two-year project, ending on 31 March 2018, UNDP — together with UNSOM and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)/Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MoIFA) — is providing foundational capacity support to the establishment of functioning government institutions and to the promotion of inclusive political dialogue, citizen engagement and state accountability within the interim federal member states (FMS). The project builds on the initial ‘Support to the Federal State Formation Process’ Project Initiation Plan (PIP), which was concluded on 31 March 2016. The sustained support to the FGS and interim FMS through the StEFS project will not only help to secure progress made in forming member states, but will also assist government institutions to develop core public sector capacities and, in turn, deliver basic services to the Somali population.

Political Developments:

Key political developments relevant to the state formation/building context over the period 1 April to 30 June 2016 include the following:

- *Hiraan and Middle Shabelle:* The Jowhar conference was re-launched in April 2016 by the FGS, but little headway on the formation of the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle interim administration has been made in the second quarter (Q2). Lack of agreement over clan representation, the location of the conference and whether reconciliation processes should come before state formation continue to hinder progress. At the same time, intra-clan conflicts persist in the region, particularly between Hawiye sub-clans. From 17 to 21 May, conflict between Galjeceel and Jijele sub-clans in Beledweyne resulted in an estimated 30 to 40 deaths. Clan elders brokered a ceasefire on 21 May, with the assistance of AMISOM.
- *Galmudug Interim Administration (GIA):* In May 2016, a group of the Marehan clan announced the establishment of “Upper Galgaduud Administration” (comprising only the Cabudwaaq locality in Galgaduud region) and a 21-member Cabinet, thereby challenging the GIA’s legitimacy. Preparatory work to advance the reconciliations between FGS and Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama’a (ASWJ), as well as ASWJ with the GIA, was



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underway in May. In early June, ASWJ militias seized army bases and a police compound in Dhusamareb, the regional capital of Galgadud.

- *Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS)*: In the second quarter, steps were taken to implement the 10-point communique released on 25 March following reconciliation meetings between the Jubba leadership and Marehan stakeholders where both parties agreed to a fair distribution of positions for all Jubba clans. In May 2016, 17 ministers, 17 deputy ministers and a First Vice President (all men) were appointed. With these appointments, the Jubbaland Cabinet continues to reflect a strong representation from the Darod clan. Reactions to the appointments have, therefore, been mixed, with non-Darod clans feeling under-represented.
- *Interim South West Administration (ISWA)*: An unwritten agreement was reached on 24 April between the interim administration, AMISOM, National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA), Somali National Army (SNA) and representatives of the Dir/Bimaal and Hawiye/Habargidir clans. Key elements of the agreement include: a renewed ceasefire in Merka district; separation and relocation of the Bimaal and Habargidir clan militias; and AMISOM, SNA and NISA assuming joint responsibility for the security of Merka. Between 31 May and 5 June, the Lower Shabelle reconciliation conference for the Biyomaal and Habar Gidir sub-clans continued in Merka. A committee to monitor ceasefire compliance was unofficially formed at the conference.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

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

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER (Apr-16 to Jun-16)	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of interim federal states with agreed upon charters and approved constitutions	2*	0	0
# of inclusive mediation processes supported and led by interim FMS/FGS	2 (30% women)	1 (22% women)	1 (22% women)
% of state administration staff trained in conflict management and community problem solving (disaggregated by sex)	50% in 3 interim FMS (30% women)	0%**	0%
# of inclusive consultations undertaken on federalism and federal states endorsement process by the FGS	2	0	0

Sources of Evidence: Merka conference: i) ISWA Ministry of Reconciliation and Constitutional Affairs report – incl. signed participant list and photographs, ii) Third-party monitor (TPM) report; (2) Kismayo peacebuilding and conflict management workshop: Facilitator’s report – incl. signed participant list and photographs; and (3) Jowhar workshop for Genuine Traditional Elders (GTEs), delegates and civil society organizations (CSOs)/media: i) FGS/MoIFA Workshop report – incl. signed participant list and photographs, ii) TPM report.

Notes:

* Refers to Hiraan/Middle Shabelle and Banadir (which could become either a state or federally-administered territory).

** In the second quarter of 2016, two workshops dealing with conflict resolution/management were supported by the project, however, the target audiences were not state administration staff but rather community members. One workshop took place in Jubbaland in early June for 65 members of social groups in five Kismayo villages (29M:36W), and the other was held in Jowhar from 9 to 10 May for 100 GTEs and delegates (99M:1W) and 82 CSO and media representatives (46M:36W) from the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle region.



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Output 2: The capacity of the FGS, particularly those institutions engaged in the federalism process, is strengthened			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER (Apr-16 to Jun-16)	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of technical advisors/officers (TA/Os) and interns provided to BFC to assist in policy development and implementation (disaggregated by sex)	2 TA/Os & 3 interns	2 TA/Os (1M:1W) & 3 interns (2M:1W)	2 TA/Os (1M:1W) & 3 interns (2M:1W)
# (and %) of BFC members with access to basic equipment (disaggregated by sex)	9 (100%)	--*	--
# of approved draft policy/strategy on federalism and boundary demarcation	1	0**	0
# of TA/Os (or desk officers) and interns provided to FGS MoIFA/OPM to assist in policy development and implementation on federalism process (disaggregated by sex)	2 TA/Os & 5 interns each	9 TA/Os (7M:2W)*** & 10 interns (7M:3W) at MoIFA	9 TA/Os (7M:2W) & 10 interns (7M:3W) at MoIFA
% of MoIFA units that receive office equipment	70%	--*	--
# of consultations with regions and emerging states convened and facilitated by FGS/MoIFA	1	0****	0
<p><i>Sources of Evidence:</i> (1) Human resources (HR) tracking sheet/contracts of employment/time sheets; (2) Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC) consultative workshop in Banadir: i) BFC Workshop report – incl. signed participant list and photographs, ii) TPM report; and (3) Draft Switzerland study tour report.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i></p> <p>* No new equipment was provided to the FGS in Q2 2016. All nine BFC members and 50% of MoIFA federal directorate departments received office equipment support through the PIP project.</p> <p>** A draft strategic framework on boundary delimitation has been developed but is not yet finalized or approved. The framework is informed by stakeholder consultations, including the one held on 17 May in Mogadishu for Banadir with 109 participants (76M:33W), including District Commissioners, boundary experts, military cartographers and representatives from the Governor’s Office, FGS MoIFA, research institutions and selected civil society groups.</p> <p>*** FGS/MoIFA is supported by five technical advisors (4M:1W) and four desk officers (3M:1W).</p> <p>**** Though the FGS did not convene any regional or inter-state consultations on the federalism process in Q2, MoIFA, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and BFC senior officials (5M:0W in total) joined their counterparts from Galmudug, South West, Jubbaland and Puntland (6M:2W in total) on a federalism study tour organized by the Switzerland Government and the StEFS project.</p>			
Output 3: Foundational support to interim state administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER (Apr-16 to Jun-16)	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of interim/federal member states with baseline assessments conducted prioritizing key	2	0	0



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infrastructure support for the Cabinet/ministries/agencies of the interim administrations			
# of new or rehabilitated infrastructure projects undertaken in the interim administrations/states	2	2 (in progress)*	2 (in progress)
<p><i>Sources of Evidence:</i> (1) Baidoa Media article on construction of multi-purpose facility in ISWA (21 March 2016) - https://www.baidoamedia.com/2016/03/21/sawirro-madaxweyne-shariif-xasan-oo-dhagaxdhigay-dhismaha-wasaarada-gorsheynta-koonfur-galbeed/; and (2) UNDP engineer’s Baidoa and Kismayo site visit reports.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> * Construction of a multi-purpose facility in Baidoa for ISWA kicked off in March 2016 and is expected to be completed by the end of July 2016. The process to rehabilitate/construct facilities for the Jubbaland Civil Service Commission (CSC) and State House Cabinet in Kismayo was initiated in June 2016.</p>			
Output 4: The capacity of interim state administrations with a dedicated focus on ‘core public sector capacities’ is enhanced			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER (Apr-16 to Jun-16)	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of baseline assessments completed and used to prioritize human resource and other needs	2	1*	1
# 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 interim FMS	ISWA: 3 TA/Os (all men) JSS: 2 TA/Os (2M:0W) & 9 interns (8M:1W) GIA: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 10 interns (6M:4W)	ISWA: 3 TA/Os (all men) JSS: 2 TA/Os (2M:0W) & 9 interns (8M:1W) GIA: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 10 interns (6M:4W)
% of staff members of beneficiary state ministries/agencies that receive trainings on core of government functions (disaggregated by sex)	50%	JSS: 3% (9M:3W)** ISWA: <1% (3M:0W) GIA: <1% (1M:1W)	JSS: 3% (9M:3W) ISWA: <1% (3M:0W) GIA: <1% (1M:1W)
# of coordination structures established	2	0	0
% of interim federal member state ministries that have organization structure and terms of reference in place	30%	0%	0%
<p><i>Sources of Evidence:</i> (1) ISWA baseline report; and (2) HR tracking sheet/contracts of employment/time sheets.</p> <p><i>Notes:</i> * The ISWA baseline report has been developed. Baseline assessments for JSS and GIA are not yet complete.</p>			



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** JSS currently has a total of 426 paid/unpaid staff (324M:102W). Nine senior staff (6M:3W) of the Jubbaland CSC were trained on administrative policies and procedures. In addition, three JSS TA/TO/interns (all male) participated in the 23-24 May training session on monitoring and reporting organized by the UNDP/UNSOM in Mogadishu. Three ISWA TAs/Os (all male) and two Galmudug TAs (1M:1W) also participated in this training.

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

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		THIS QUARTER (Apr-16 to Jun-16)	CUMULATIVE 2016
% of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism (disaggregated by sex)	N/A*	N/A	N/A
# of public outreach campaigns on federalism/state formation	1 in each of 2 interim FMS	0**	0
# of public accountability forums held by interim federal member states towards citizen and government engagement process	1 in each of 2 interim FMS	0***	0
# of CSOs and # of citizens participating in state planning processes (disaggregated by sex)	10 CSOs & 300 citizens in each of 3 interim FMS	ISWA: 42 people (34M:8W) from 20 CSOs****	ISWA: 42 people (34M:8W) from 20 CSOs

Sources of Evidence: (1) Perception survey inception report; (2) ISWA aid coordination meeting; i) ISWA Workshop report – incl. photographs and signed participant list, ii) meeting minutes; (3) ISWA consultative meeting with CSOs on the National Development Plan: signed participant list; (4) ISWA strategic planning meetings (sectoral): signed participant lists; (5) Political participation workshop for ISWA women: BWDO Workshop report – incl. photographs and signed participant list; and (6) Media training workshop in Kismayo: JSS Workshop report – incl. photographs and signed participant list.

Notes:

- * For 2016, the target is only to complete the first round of the baseline survey in at least three emerging federal member states. The inception report for the survey has been finalized and data collection is expected to start in Q3-2016.
- ** Federalism campaigns were developed in ISWA and JSS in Q2 and will be broadcast in Q3. Note that JSS and ISWA each organized awareness-raising or sensitization workshops on federalism in Kismayo (34M:6W) and Baidoa (0M:31W), respectively, in Q2.
- *** Consultations with emerging states to establish public accountability forums or “town hall”-style meetings have not yet been initiated.
- **** Only CSO representatives are reflected here. In total, there were 25 participants (16M:9W) at the 20 April ISWA consultative meeting on the National Development Plan and more than 160 participants (146M:15W) at the sectoral strategic planning meetings held in late May. Besides CSO members, participants included ISWA Ministers/Deputy Ministers, Members of Parliament (MPs) and UN agency representatives.



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NARRATIVE

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

While emerging state administrations were already formed and charters drafted in Galmudug, Jubbaland and South West before the start of the medium-term StEFS project in April 2016, differences between the various groups in these regions have yet to be fully resolved. In Hiraan and Middle Shabelle, the state formation process was initiated in January 2016, but immediately stalled and remains deadlocked due to inter-clan tensions. Continued political dialogue, consultations and reconciliation efforts are, therefore, required across south and central Somalia to support federalism and state formation. The formation and sustainability of emerging federal member states is predicated on political accommodation between clans and sub-clans. Only through ongoing, inclusive political dialogue processes can agreements be reached and sustained.

In the second quarter of 2016, this concerned the following:

- *Lower Shabelle reconciliation process:* A reconciliation conference was held in Merka from 31 May to 5 June, resulting in the development of a committee to monitor and ensure ceasefire compliance by both sides of the conflict, including by encouraging inter-clan/inter-community dialogue. When finalized and formally established, the committee will represent a platform for the Biyomaal and Habar Gidir sub-clans, who have been in conflict over the past four years, to discuss matters of mutual concern in the presence of ISWA, SNA and AMISOM representatives. More than 150 clan residents of Merka district and other key stakeholders participated in the conference (118M:34W), which was organized by the ISWA Ministry of Reconciliation and Constitutional Affairs and supported by UNDP/UNSOM through the Peacebuilding Fund. The broad goal of the Lower Shabelle reconciliation process is to construct a stable foundation for federalism and state building activities taking place in the territories of ISWA by engaging communities and other stakeholders in the search for peace.
- *Peacebuilding and conflict management training in Jubbaland:* From 3 to 5 June, 65 current and emerging community leaders drawn from all five villages of Kismayo (29M:36W; or 55% women) were trained on a range of topics, including peacebuilding, conflict management and prevention, federalism and good governance. The three-day workshop aimed to help participants develop a basic understanding of the key issues covered so that they may share the same with others at the village level. With the financial and technical support of the project, the Jubbaland Ministry of Planning and International Relations (MoPIR) implemented the workshop, in collaboration with the Kismayo mayor's office and the governor's office of the lower region.

Despite efforts by senior officials from the FGS and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to advance the state formation process in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle, progress in the second quarter of 2016 has been limited.

- The FGS officially re-launched the Jowhar conference in April 2016, however, leaders of Hawiye and Bantu sub-clans in Hiraan Region continued their boycott of the process. These clan leaders insist that the conference be moved to Hiraan's capital, Beledweyne, and that the reconciliation process amongst Hiraan clans precede state formation. Both Hiraan and Middle Shabelle elders have so far rejected a proposal by FGS to convene the second phase of the conference in Buloburto, Hiraan (the designated capital of the future state). If the proposal is accepted, significant funding would be required to establish the necessary basic infrastructure for the conference and the forthcoming state administration.



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- On 22 June, a delegation that included the IGAD Special Envoy to Somalia met with Hawadle clan representatives to discuss issues regarding the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle state formation conference, as well as the composition of the local clansmen to select the delegates for the Federal Parliament. Though it was agreed that a conference will be held for all Hiraan-based clansmen to discuss the future of the upcoming state, it remains unclear what real progress, if any, has been made.

Within this context, FGS/MoIFA, with the financial support of the project, organized a workshop from 9 to 10 May in Jowhar to increase the understanding of federalism and the state formation process and to promote constructive discourse between clan and sub-clan groups. The workshop targeted Genuine Traditional Elders (GTEs) and delegates from the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle region, as well as local civil society organizations (CSOs) and media representatives (145M:37W in total). The session for clan representatives equipped the 100 participants (99M:1W) with tools and skills needed to understand and apply different approaches to conflict resolution. It also strived to build trust in the community and encourage compromise to underpin inclusive political dialogue. **According to third-party monitors, after the workshop, participants expressed that they clearly understand the concept of federalism and state formation/building, as well as the importance of politics and social mobilization.** Workshop participants had the following comments:

- **“We are community leaders. We are skilled in negotiations and reconciliation but this broadened our perspective in terms of accommodating others for a long term impact.” — *Peacemaker/Nabadoon***
- **“The presenters were skilled and they convinced us to not only look for what we want but to think of alternatives that does not mean a loss for anyone.” — *Delegate***

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

Boundaries and Federation Commission

The Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC) is responsible for delivering recommendations on the demarcation of boundaries of federal member states to the Federal Parliament. In doing so, the BFC must: ensure the alignment of roles and responsibilities through outreach to stakeholders within government; foster dialogue processes involving different communities and stakeholders; seek clarity on federalism models; and support the evolution of a dispute resolution platform.

UNDP/UNSOM’s initial support to the BFC through the PIP project focused on its preliminary set up, including the recruitment and training of Commissioners, technical assistance and the provision of basic office space and equipment. With this support, the nine-member BFC is now operational and conducting consultative meetings/workshops with key stakeholders. On 17 May, the BFC engaged Banadir Governor’s Office representatives, District Commissioners and their teams to better understand existing policy and frameworks and identify any gaps that the BFC could help bridge as it works to determine the regional line and district demarcation. Military cartographers, boundary experts, selected civil society members (women, youth and local CSOs), research institution members, independent Commissioners and MoIFA representatives were also amongst the 109 workshop participants (76M:33M). UNDP provided financial and technical support for this workshop.

With input from this and prior meetings/workshops, as well as support from an international consultant hired by the project, the BFC now has a draft strategic plan/framework on boundary delimitation. Between 15 and 24 May, the international consultant met with BFC Commissioners in Mogadishu and undertook work to identify how the BFC is to be assigned specific tasks and activities to be able to deliver on its mandate to advise on the best procedures, processes and methodology to achieve boundary demarcation. Following a two-day workshop conducted by the consultant, BFC



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Commissioners agreed to the stages that will be taken to complete and finalize the strategic plan/framework. This includes reaching agreement on the situational analysis, strategic directions, key result areas, strategic objectives, activities, indicators and time frame.

In the second quarter of 2016, the BFC also made efforts to enhance working relationships with the Puntland and Jubbaland administrations on issues concerning boundaries and federalism. From 16 to 28 June, two BFC delegates (1M:1W) held several meetings in Garowe with the Puntland President, Vice President, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, MPs and other government officials (15M:2W). As a result of these meetings, the Puntland administration has nominated a taskforce to work directly with the BFC to support the delivery of its mandate.

Though the BFC's visit to Kismayo was unofficial, BFC delegates (2M:0W) were welcomed by JSS officials. Meetings held with the Jubbaland President, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Ministers, MPs and other government officials (15M:0W) have opened the door to further discussions, which will support the accomplishment of what the BFC has been tasked to achieve — specifically, the acceptance of principles guiding boundary demarcation between federal member states. Both visits were enabled through the financial support of the StEFS project.

FGS/MoIFA

Through capacity development support from UNDP/UNSOM under the PIP project, the federalism directorate of FGS/MoIFA has in place the basic structure and capacity to facilitate, coordinate and steer the federalism process. FGS/MoIFA is now leading the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle state formation process, as opposed to being an observer or supporter as in past processes for Jubbaland and Galmudug. As already noted above (under Output 1), in the second quarter of 2016, a workshop in Jowhar organized by FGS/MoIFA for 82 CSOs and media representatives (46M:36W) and 100 GTEs and delegates (99M:1W) from Hiraan and Middle Shabelle helped to raise understanding of the concepts of federalism and state formation and the need for political accommodation for all.

Between April and June 2016, UNDP/UNSOM furthered its support to FGS/MoIFA by providing assistance to help strengthen institutional and individual capacities. This included support through the StEFS project for the placement of four new desk officers (3M:1W) to assist FGS/MoIFA with the coordination of the federalism process. All four desk officers took up their positions in June 2016. Besides this, both the BFC and FGS/MoIFA benefitted from:

- A study tour co-organized by the Government of Switzerland's Department of Foreign Affairs and the StEFS project to contribute to constructive dialogue on federalism and a federal governance system in Somalia. From 30 May to 3 June, eight ministerial officials from Puntland (2M:0W), Galmudug (1M:1W), South West (2M:0W) and Jubbaland (1M:1W) and five senior officials from MoIFA (2M:0W), the Office of the Prime Minister (1M:0W) and the BFC (2M:0W) took part in classroom sessions and visits to several federal institutions in Switzerland (11M:2W in total). The sessions/visits aimed to deepen the delegates' understanding of existing practices of federal governance, structures and models in other countries. In follow up to the five-day study tour, delegates have committed to: sharing learnings with colleagues; establishing continuous communication to reinforce collaborative work on federalism issues; initiating dialogue to establish a taskforce on federalism; and continuing to identify and learn from best practices in different federal countries to inform the development of a federalism model suited to Somalia.
- A workshop in Mogadishu organized by UNDP/UNSOM from 23 to 24 May for government counterparts to come together, share experiences and learn from each other. Eighteen (18) representatives (14M:4W) from both the FGS (MoIFA and BFC) and the interim state administrations participated in the workshop, which included sessions on the management of Letters of Agreement and monitoring and reporting. Participants developed action plans and provided feedback on reporting formats. The workshop was well received by participants and expected to contribute to the effective implementation of the StEFS project.



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

To support emerging states to become functional, actively engage in the federalism process and ultimately deliver services to the population, the project has been providing capacity development assistance to the interim FMS administrations in a number of areas. This includes support for improving physical working environments and, in the second quarter of 2016, pertained to the following:

- A new multi-purpose facility is being constructed to accommodate the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) of ISWA and other ministries that do not currently have office space in Baidoa. The rehabilitation of office and meeting hall spaces commenced on 21 March 2016 and is expected to be completed in the third quarter of 2016. When completed, the facility will allow ministries to improve work processes as staff shift from working out of their homes to operating in a common location on a daily basis.
- Construction of office space for the Civil Service Commission and State House Cabinet conference hall in Kismayo will be supported by the project. On 24 June, the UNDP engineer conducted a site visit and has begun to develop the bill of quantities and design of both facilities.

In addition to these construction/rehabilitation projects, StEFS also supported the rental of a vehicle for Jubbaland officials and the process to procure a vehicle for use by the administration was initiated in the second quarter of 2016.

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

Besides support for enhancing physical working environments in the emerging state administrations, the project has been providing support to strengthen core public sector capacities through institutional development, human resources support and training. Between April and June 2016, this included:

- The initiation of strategic planning processes for GIA and ISWA, with the support of an international expert
- Support for an international consultant to assist JSS with the development of institutional policies and procedures, including training of CSC staff on the same
- Continued support for embedded technical advisors/officers and interns placed in the emerging state administrations

Strategic planning processes are underway in GIA and ISWA, both focusing on five key sectors: economic development, resilience, governance, infrastructure and basic social services. On 28 April, UNDP invited several Galmudug ministers to Mogadishu to have an introductory meeting on governance and strategic planning with an international expert/consultant. The meeting primarily focused on the roles and responsibilities of each partner in the process. This was followed on 3 May by a UNDP/UNSOM delegation visit to Adaado to formally launch the strategic planning process. A Steering Committee, chaired by the Galmudug Deputy Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, will be established to oversee the five sectoral work streams that will support the development of strategic plan priorities. Each of the sectoral work streams will organize meetings and conduct outreach to various governmental and non-governmental stakeholders.

The ISWA strategic planning process is also being supported by an international expert recruited by UNDP/UNSOM. The consultant visited Baidoa in April 2016, along with UNSOM and UNDP representatives, to meet with the ISWA MoPIC Minister and the ISWA Cabinet (23M:1W), as well as with CSOs and humanitarian agencies that have a presence in the town (16M:9W). The terms of reference for the strategic planning steering committee, chaired by the



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Minister of ISWA MoPIC, was developed and sectoral meetings were held in late May (see Output 5 for further details on CSO/citizen engagement with the strategic planning process).

Jubbaland's Civil Service Commission was supported in the second quarter of 2016 by an international consultant recruited by the project. The consultant produced a draft "Manual for Recruitment, Promotion and Transfers of Jubbaland Civil Servants" to support the CSC, as well as a vision document entitled "Jubbaland's Vision 2020" that is consistent with the draft National Development Plan guidelines. He also trained the nine senior staff of the CSC (6M:3W) on their mandate and best practices of civil service commissions through a three-day workshop.

In addition to the two international consultants recruited to support ISWA, GIA and JSS with strengthening institutional capacities, the project also continued to provide embedded human resources support:

- In June 2016, a Technical Officer (1M) was recruited to work with the ISWA Office of the President to coordinate federalism efforts. This adds to the two technical advisors (2M:0W) who were recruited under the PIP project and continue to support ISWA MoPIC with planning and public outreach functions.
- While no new technical advisors or officers were added to GIA's team in the second quarter of 2016, the administration continues to be supported by a Planning and Coordination Advisor (1M), as well as two technical officers (1M:1W) who are providing coordination support to the Galmudug President's Office and assisting with the implementation of planned activities. Ten interns/young graduates (6M:4W) recruited in March 2016 to support GIA State House departments also remain in place.
- A Planning and Coordination Advisor (1M) was recruited under the PIP project to support the coordination, planning and implementation of project activities in Jubbaland and continues to be supported by the StEFS project. A Technical Officer (1M) and four new interns/young graduates (4M:0W) were recruited in June 2016 and will commence on 1 July. The interns/young graduates (8M:1W in total) are supporting day-to-day functions in key JSS institutions such as MoPIR and the Office of the President.

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

The legitimacy and sustainability of the recently established interim state administrations rests on the strength of their linkages with their constituents, including CSOs and the citizens whose interests they serve and advocate for. In the second quarter of 2016, the StEFS project has been supporting emerging states to increase public awareness of federalism concepts and the role of state administrations. The project also supported outreach activities that help to facilitate dialogue and increase the accountability of state administrations towards their citizens. Specifically:

- ISWA organized several consultations in the second quarter, starting with the 20 April meeting on the National Development Plan with CSOs and humanitarian agencies that have a presence in the town (16M:9W). On 12 May, ISWA MoPIC, in close collaboration with the ISWA Ministry of Finance and with the financial and logistics support of the project, organized a meeting on aid coordination. Thirty-three participants (32M:1W) from a number of ISWA ministries as well as international and local CSOs participated in the meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to get viewpoints of aid agencies and incorporate them into a terms of reference document that will be issued by MoPIC — which through presidential decree, has taken over responsibility for the coordination of aid agencies from the ISWA Ministry of Interior and Local Government. Finally, ISWA engaged CSOs through sectoral meetings to support the strategic planning process. The five meetings were held on 24-25 May and 28-30 May, with more than 160 participants (146M:15W), including ISWA MPs and representatives from ISWA ministries, CSOs, the business community, youth groups, women's groups, international non-governmental



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organizations, AMISOM and various UN agencies. Meetings such as these contribute to the development of a strategic plan that is owned by the emerging state and captures the priorities of its people.

- Thirty-one (31) women from ISWA, local universities and CSOs took part in a sensitization workshop on political participation organized by the Baidoa Women Development Organization (BWDO). From 29 to 30 June, participants discussed issues and shared experiences concerning the role of women in governance. The workshop, which was enabled through the financial support of the project, is a first step to building up the broader political participation of women in the South West region and at the national level. One participant had the following comment about the workshop: **“Before today, we believe that women’s rights are ignored in the role of governance, but today we see many leaders be it from government or CSOs who are struggling to make sure that women’s rights are addressed in any section of the governance system. From today, we know where we can place our ideas, suggestions, inquiries and we pledged to show team work in any level of gender issues.”**
- Forty journalists (34M:6W) participated in a workshop on media ethics and standards, good governance, public accountability and peace and conflict prevention held in Kismayo from 15 to 17 June. Recognizing that local media houses play an important role in governance, peacebuilding and state-building, the primary objective of the three-day training workshop was to enhance the knowledge and skills of journalists in Jubbaland to integrate peacebuilding and good governance messages into their reporting. The training was organized by the Jubbaland Office of the President (Communications Office) and the Ministry of Planning and International Relations, with the technical and financial support of the project.

StEFS is also supporting efforts to measure public perceptions and citizen feedback on government performance by engaging a third-party organization, in collaboration with the Joint Rule of Law Programme, to conduct a perception survey. The primary focus of the survey is on Rule of Law institutions, however, it will also establish the baseline for measurement of the state formation and federalism process and compare this baseline with an endline after 16 months. The inception report was finalized in the second quarter of 2016. Implementation of the survey will commence in mid-July. The survey is being done in consultation with federal and emerging state governments in order to help government structures better understand the methodologies used to measure public perceptions so that they may eventually use these capacities themselves in the future. The results of the survey will help to build an evidence base around government performance, the project’s impact and, more importantly, issues on which state administrations can make informed decisions about matters that impact their citizens.

Other Key Achievements: N/A

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

Challenges, Delays & Deviations

- Progress on the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle state formation process continues to be delayed. The process was initially expected to be completed in early 2016, but was derailed by inter-clan tensions that have yet to be resolved despite efforts by FGS and key partners such as IGAD. This may negatively impact the project’s budget if more meetings or reconciliation activities are needed than planned for in order to support efforts to establish the regional administration. Further delays would also affect the achievement of project targets set for 2016 and beyond.
- The reality of the context in which StEFS and other projects operate was made real with the death of BFC Technical Officer Ibrahim Elmi in the 25 June attack at the Nasa Hablod Hotel in Mogadishu. Mr. Elmi was supporting the BFC as an embedded officer responsible for planning and coordination. He joined the BFC in



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November 2015 and acted as a focal point for the BFC in liaising with project activities across south and central Somalia.

- Though the strategic plan for ISWA was to be finalized by the end of June, delays in data collection and the need to achieve alignment with the National Development Plan is taking time. The ISWA strategic plan is expected to be further validated and finalized in the third quarter of 2016.

Lessons Learnt

The StEFS project started only on 1 April 2016, however, lessons drawn from the recently concluded PIP project remain relevant. In particular:

- The political realities in the field require a high degree of flexibility and work plans must be able to respond to shifting circumstances and priorities, especially where they concern reconciliation efforts. This means that project management needs to be enabled to flexibly respond to changes and new requirements as they occur. 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, therefore, essential. In Q2 2016, for example, the Merka reconciliation meetings were organized with only a few days' lead time.
- The political nature of state formation efforts also requires effective coordination and communication between the project team, UNSOM and other partners. The established relations have proven to be effective in managing the challenges and to ensuring a collective and constructive engagement in the process. Such partnerships help to catalyze financial and technical resources and also ensure that the international community is supporting one direction for the state formation and capacity building process.
- A local presence of the project is important to minimizing delays, understanding local dynamics and enjoying collaborative relations with stakeholders on the ground.

Peacebuilding Impact:

Key factors in the success of newly-established states and how they contribute to Somalia's lasting peace and stability will be how they engage with the federal level, their relationship with their regional and district counterparts and buy-in from communities. Through support for state formation and federalism processes, reconciliation efforts, capacity building and efforts to strengthen linkages with citizens/civil society, StEFS enables the emerging states of south and central Somalia to fulfill core governance functions and establish the essential foundations for longer-term peace and development. Specific peacebuilding efforts supported by the project in the second quarter of 2016 include:

- The Lower Shabelle reconciliation conference in Merka for the Habar Gidir and Biyomaal sub-clans (31 May to 5 June);
- The Jowhar outreach workshop to increase harmonization and awareness of federalism, targeting GTEs and delegates from the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle region, as well as CSO and media representatives (9-10 May); and
- The peacebuilding and conflict management workshop held for community leaders and community members from the Kismayo villages of Callanley, Guulwade, Shaqaalaha, Farjano and Faanoole (3-5 June).

Gender: Despite some moderate progress in Somali government institutions, such as within the federal parliament and some notable ministerial appointments at both the federal and emerging state levels, women remain under-represented across government and within the public sphere. Through all activities, StEFS seeks to promote the role of women in



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the state formation and federalism process, including as peacemakers, community mobilizers and government leaders. In the second quarter of 2016, this included:

- Funding to support the BWDO-organized workshop in Baidoa in late June to bring together women from ISWA, local universities and CSOs to discuss women's role in governance and related issues (31 women participated). The workshop is part of efforts to support sensitization on women's participation in politics, particularly in advance of the Somali elections and to help meet the 30% target for parliamentary seats held by women.
- Training and federalism awareness-raising workshops with a relatively high proportion of women participants. Specifically, at 55%, the majority of participants at the peacebuilding and conflict management workshop for community members in Kismayo were women. Women were also well-represented at the 10 May federalism awareness-raising workshop/session in Jowhar for CSOs and media (44% women participants).

Catalytic Effects:

- Following the signing of the StEFS Project Document in March 2016, a new activity was proposed to further support the FGS with facilitating federalism dialogue. The set of actions under Output 2 was expanded to provide support to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), which, together with MoIFA, has a key role to play in enabling cross-cutting dialogue on core issues around federalism and state building. While MoIFA acts as the secretariat of federalism dialogue, the OPM will provide strategic leadership and direction to facilitate inter-ministerial and inter-state dialogue on the federalism process. The total budget for the new activity is US\$200,000, funded by the Switzerland government (US\$100,000 in 2016) and UNDP (\$50,000 in each of 2016 and 2017). The proposal was presented at the 6 April PSG 1 meeting and the StEFS Project Document has since been amended to reflect the new activity.
- Denmark (received in Q2) and Germany (expected in Q3) have individually committed new funding to the project since the original StEFS Project Document was signed. These funds are not tied to any specific project outputs or activities.
- The project has extended its partnership with IGAD to support reconciliation efforts and political dialogue between the FGS, GIA and ASWJ. The no-cost extension up to 31 July 2016 will allow IGAD to effectively implement activities that could not be effectively implemented over the original term of the partnership (15 November to 31 March 2016) due to internal conflict and security on the ground.

Communications & Visibility:

Visibility tools utilized by the project in the second quarter of 2016 include:

- *Newsletter:* The project newsletter for the first quarter of 2016 was posted to UNDP Somalia's website in April. The Q2 2016 newsletter will be available before the end of July.
- *Banners:* Several workshops supported by the project in the current reporting period featured banners that include donor logos (see Annex 6 for pictorial evidence).

Looking ahead

Key priorities of StEFS in 2016, as agreed with both national partners and donors, include:

- Support for the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle state formation process



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- Foundational support to the interim FMS administrations (Ministries of Planning, Finance, Labour and Offices of the President) to develop core public sector capacities and establish the necessary preconditions for governments to begin delivering services to their citizens
- Support to the FGS, BFC and emerging states to initiate dialogue on key aspects of federalism (e.g., roles and responsibilities, institutional arrangements, etc.)
- Support to interim FMS administrations to engage on ongoing reconciliation efforts within their states and to undertake public outreach and civic education geared towards building a culture of public accountability

Major planned activities for the upcoming quarter are listed below:

Expected Output	Major Planned Activities for Q3-2016
Output 1: The political dialogue and consultations around federalism and state formation have been supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue support for the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle state formation process – including for consultative workshops, inclusive political dialogue and technical committees • Provide technical assistance and logistics support for political reconciliation efforts in at least one emerging federal member state
Output 2: The capacity of the FGS, particularly those institutions engaged in the federalism process, is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the placement of a technical advisor for the BFC • Provide support to the BFC to finalize a framework for boundary delimitation • Support ongoing federalism campaign to strengthen civic participation and engagement • Initiate the establishment of an inter-ministerial forum on federalism
Output 3: Foundational support to interim state administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue construction of office space for ISWA • Initiate construction/refurbishment of office space for Jubbaland and Galmudug
Output 4: The capacity of interim state administrations with a dedicated focus on ‘core public sector capacities’ is enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the recruitment process for technical officers/advisors and interns • Support the process to draft a strategic plan for ISWA that is aligned with the National Development Plan • Initiate consultations on the strategic plans for Jubbaland and Galmudug • Draft capacity assessments of GIA and JSS to determine requirements to support a minimum structure • Initiate dialogue to establish inter-state consultative forums
Output 5: Civic participation and engagement with interim state administrations is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement first round of the baseline public perceptions survey • Initiate consultations with emerging states to establish state-level public accountability forums



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk	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>Update: Tensions between inter-clan groups continue to delay progress on the formation of an interim Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regional administration. Ongoing disputes in other established emerging states could challenge their legitimacy.</p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: While StEFS will work closely with executive level leadership of recently formed ministries, it will also intentionally target senior and mid-level ministry personnel at the state administration level, so that should there be a state Cabinet reshuffle, StEFS will have engaged in capacity support with staff who may likely remain in their posts. As an example, at the federal level, StEFS has been engaged primarily with the Director General for Federalism within the MoIFA, who has retained his post along with his team, despite the replacement of the Minister, Deputy and State Ministers in MoIFA in 2015.</p> <p>Additional Measures: Working in conjunction with other international actors, inclusive processes will be used to facilitate dialogue between disputing groups in the emerging states. Project teams will 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>Update: The work of the BFC will be delayed beyond its original timeline of August 2016 given the delay in forming the Commission and the scale of work to be done.</p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: As noted above, StEFS will ensure that it works with Director General (DG) and Department Head level staff from MoIFA, staff who typically retain their posts during and after major changes in federal government leadership. StEFS will 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> <p>Additional Measures: N/A</p>



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Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
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 some of the Project Management Team will be Mogadishu based, so continuity of programming is likely even in the case of regional insecurity or isolated incidents in Mogadishu. In state capitals, StEFS does not intend to employ full time international staff, but rather will rely on senior local staff. These staff may be temporarily relocated if necessary either to Mogadishu or to another state capital but will continue to monitor project activities.</p>
	<p>Update: Security threats continue to be a key risk to project implementation, particularly during Ramadan when regions in south and central Somalia where the project works were especially volatile. The attack at the Nasa Hablod Hotel in Mogadishu on 25 June resulted in the death of an embedded Technical Officer with the BFC, Mr. Ibrahim Elmi. In addition, some regions remain inaccessible for security reasons, which will impact the reach of the federalism perception survey.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: The project will make 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 will exercise 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.</p>
Project support	<p>StEFS Project Document: Lack of agreement on coordination and cooperation arrangements. <i>[Likelihood: Low; Impact: High]</i></p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: Agreement with the MoIFA 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 Adaado on the proposed project components, all of which have expressed support for the concept.</p>
	<p>Update: Agreement on project priorities has been reached and reflected in the signed Project Document and LOAs with MoIFA, BFC, OPM, JSS, GIA and ISWA. However, regional-level inefficiencies and the centralized nature of the government could impact on the roll out of project activities.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: The project will help ensure the implementation of planned initiatives by encouraging political commitment centrally and locally by supporting government coordination mechanisms and widely communicating those initiatives. The project will 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.</p>



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Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Project start-up and personnel	<p>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></p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: Recruitment will be 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.</p>
	<p>Update: There is a lack of qualified human resources at the regional level that affects project work with the government administration and also with the field offices. Under StEFS and the previous PIP project, the project supports the emerging state administrations with local technical advisors/officers and graduate interns. However, turnover is affecting the continuity of the work and the ability of the project to effectively coordinate with government administrations. In ISWA, for example, all ten interns that were in place in Q1 under the PIP have resigned.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: The project will adopt competitive bidding to select competent contractors. Field staff, together with officials from the emerging state administrations and departments of Federal Directorate of MoIFA staff, will undertake 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 will be managed under UNDP’s Direct Implementation Modality, all procurements will be managed by UNDP. There will be no direct fund transfers to state level governments under this project. All sub-contracts with consultants, service providers, or CSOs/NGOs will be administered according to UNDP procurement guidelines. StEFS will employ full time project staff on the ground in each activity location who will monitor usage of assets or services provided to project beneficiaries. These staff will be 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.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: N/A</p>



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Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
<p>Potential exclusion of minority groups</p>	<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 Hiraan and Middle Shabelle state formation process.</p> <p>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 exclusion — sociocultural, economic and political — resulting in them becoming both victims and sources of conflict.</p>	<p>UNDP recognizes the risk and will try 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 — will be made. Youth will be 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 will also work 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>
<p>Potential adverse impacts on gender equality</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>StEFS will continue to promote the role of women as peacemakers and leaders. For example, individual women of influence and women’s groups will be given prominent voices during reconciliation activities. In addition, women in government will benefit from targeted mentoring from the UNDP’s gender unit, which will be in addition to their participation in core of government functions training made possible through the project. A gender action plan has been 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.</p>



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES IN Q2 2016

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Engineer site visit (ISWA-MoPIC/Baidoa)	1-8 May	Supervision and quality control inspection of the ongoing construction of the ISWA MoPIC office in Baidoa in order to release payments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work is being done in accordance with what was stipulated in the BOQ. 44% of total works has been completed. Some changes and additional work was recommended, including: (1) construction of an elevated water tank; (2) turning one of the septic tanks into an underground water tank; and (3) construction of three rooms inside the conference hall. The vendor has accepted these modifications to the original plan. The engineer issued the certificate needed for the vendor to receive the first payment installment, but urged the vendor to expedite the construction works to meet the established deadline.
Third-party activity monitoring (FGS-MoIFA/Jowhar)	9-10 May	TPM of an outreach workshop in Jowhar to increase harmonization and awareness raising of federalization among clan representatives, CSOs and media. Included verification of participant attendance and composition and assessment of achievement of objectives defined in the concept note, as well as interviews with a sample of participants to gather their opinions about the quality and usefulness of the workshop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents noted that the workshop allowed them space to express their opinions, and to develop an understanding of federalism, state formation/building, and the importance of politics and social mobilization. Respondents also noted that workshop facilitation could be improved. A political clan and sub-clan conflict occurred during the workshop. A key recommendation from participants is to increase representativeness of women.
Third-party activity monitoring (BFC/Mogadishu)	17 May	Third-party monitoring (TPM) of the BFC consultative workshop in Mogadishu. Included participant attendance verification and an assessment of the quality of workshop delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-day workshop on consultations is not enough to capture all ideas, opinions and recommendations of the stakeholders in Banadir region. Issue of boundaries needs more exercise and further consultative processes with all stakeholders. BFC should commence immediately to collate all Somali maps, working with former military cartographers and engaging donor communities.
Third-party activity monitoring (ISWA/Baidoa)	31 May – 5 June	TPM of the Merka reconciliation conference, including participant attendance verification, as well as assessment of the inclusiveness of the process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The mission gave fair consideration to both sides of the conflict and handled the discussions with a lot of professionalism giving the affected community



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Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
			<p>members the opportunity to express themselves freely.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The results of the meetings show that with more effort put in consultations and discussions, peace can easily be achieved.” • To strengthen the capacity of the ‘Ramadan Ceasefire Committee,’ the government must “win back the trust of the people of Merka district through confidence building activities.”
Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) audit (UNDP projects)	May - June	DIM project audits are conducted to provide assurance that resources are being used effectively and efficiently for the purposes intended and in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The audit recently concluded. The findings report, including the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements of the project, is not yet available.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA FOR Q2 2016

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1.		Genuine Traditional Elders & delegates from Hiraan & Middle Shabelle	9 May	99	1	Outreach related to increasing harmonization and awareness raising of federalization among stakeholders and clan and sub-clans	Jowhar	FGS/MoIFA
		CSO & media	10 May	46	36			
2.	Embedded technical advisors/ officers and interns at ISWA, JSS, GIA, BFC and MoIFA		23-24 May	14	4	State formation retreat/planning workshop (incl. training session on monitoring & reporting)	Mogadishu	UNDP/ UNSOM
3.	JSS CSC senior staff		May-June	6	3	On-the-job and 3-day training session on procedures and administrative practices	Kismayo	UNDP (international consultant)
4.	Ministerial officials from Puntland, GIA, ISWA & JSS; senior officials from MoIFA, OPM & BFC; and UNDP project team staff (3M:1W)		30 May – 3 June	14	3	Federalism study tour program	Switzerland	Government of Switzerland (Department of Foreign Affairs) & UNDP
5.		Current & emerging community leaders for 5 villages of Kismayo	3-5 June	29	36	Peacebuilding & conflict management workshop	Kismayo	JSS MoPIR
6.		Media personalities	15-17 June	34	6	Training workshop on governance, peacebuilding and state-building	Kismayo	JSS Office of the President & MoPIR
7.	ISWA Ministry of Women	Universities, CSOs	29-30 June	0	31	Political participation sensitization workshop for women	Baidoa	BWDO/ UNDP
TOTAL				242	120			



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ANNEX 4. OTHER WORKSHOP & MEETING DATA FOR Q2 2016

#	Participants		Dates	# of participants		Title of workshop/meeting	Location of workshop/meeting	Workshop/meeting organizer
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1.		CSOs	20 April	16	9	Consultative strategic planning meeting with ISWA Cabinet and CSOs	Baidoa	ISWA MoPIC
	ISWA Cabinet		21 April	23	1			
2.	GIA Ministers, UNDP/UNSOM project staff		28 April	12	3	Introductory meeting on development of strategic planning for GIA	Mogadishu	UNDP & GIA
3.	GIA Vice President, Deputy Speaker, Cabinet Ministers and Deputy Ministers; Adaado Mayor/staff; UNDP-supported interns/advisors at GIA; UNDP CD & UNDP/UNSOM project staff		3 May	25	9	Mission to Adaado	Adaado	UNDP & GIA
4.	ISWA Ministries, UN agencies	INGOs, NNGOs	12 May	32	1	ISWA aid coordination meeting	Baidoa	ISWA MoPIC & Ministry of Finance
5.	BFC		15-24 May	8	1	Introductory workshop on strategic planning & consultative meetings	Mogadishu	UNDP
6.	Banadir Governor's Office representatives, District Commissioners and their teams, MoIFA representatives	Military cartographers, boundary experts, selected civil society members (women, youth, local CSOs), researchers	17 May	76	33	Consultation with Banadir regional authorities in determining the regional line and district demarcation process	Mogadishu	BFC



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#	Participants		Dates	# of participants		Title of workshop/meeting	Location of workshop/meeting	Workshop/meeting organizer
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
7.	ISWA Ministers, Deputy Ministers, MPs, UN agencies	CSOs, academics	24-25 May & 28-30 May	146	15	Southwest strategic planning sessions for the five sectors	Baidoa	ISWA MoPIC
8.	ISWA Ministers, MPs	Merka residents, youth leaders, SNA, AMISOM, women's groups, academics, business community, civil society	31 May – 5 June	118	34	Lower Shabelle/Merka reconciliation conference	Merka	ISWA Ministry of Reconciliation & Constitutional Affairs
9.	BFC delegates, JSS government officials (incl. President, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, MPs, Ministers)		15-22 June	17	0	BFC visit to Jubbaland (unofficial)	Kismayo	BFC
10.	BFC delegates, Puntland State government officials (incl. President, Vice President, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, MPs, Ministers)		16-28 June	16	3	Official BFC visit to Puntland	Garowe	BFC
TOTAL				489	109			



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ANNEX 5. HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORT IN Q2 2016

Institution/ Administration	Location	Position	Number		Current Contract Start Date	Status	
			M	F		Retained	Newly Recruited
FGS MoIFA	Mogadishu	Senior Technical Advisor	1	0	April 2016	X	
		Outreach and Reporting Advisor	1	0	April 2016	X	
		Admin & Finance Advisor	1	0	April 2016	X	
		M&E Advisor	1	0	April 2016	X	
		Logistics Advisor	0	1	April 2016	X	
		Desk Officer	3	1	June 2016		X
		Intern	7	3	April 2016	X	
BFC	Mogadishu	Technical Officer*	1	0	June 2016	X	
		Asst. Technical Officer	0	1	June 2016	X	
		Intern	2	1	June 2016	X	
GIA	Adaado	Planning & Coordination Advisor	1	0	June 2016	X	
		Technical Officer	1	1	April 2016	X	
		Intern	6	4	June 2016	X	
ISWA	Baidoa	Outreach Advisor	1	0	April 2016	X	
		Planning Advisor	1	0	April 2016	X	
		Technical Officer	1	0	June 2016		X
JSS	Kismayo	Planning & Coordination Advisor	1	0	July 2016	X	
		Technical Officer	1	0	July 2016		X
		Intern	8	1	July 2016	X (4M:1W)	X (4M)
Total			38	13			

Notes: * Passed away in 25 June attack at the Nasa Hablod Hotel in Mogadishu.



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ANNEX 6. Q2 2016 PHOTO FEATURE



BFC consultative workshop with Banadir regional authorities (Mogadishu/May)



FGS/MoIFA-led workshop on harmonization/federalism awareness-raising amongst clans & media/CSOs (Jowhar/May)



Role of media in governance & state-building workshop (Kismayo/June)



Political participation sensitization workshop for women (Baidoa/June)



Lower Shabelle reconciliation conference (Merka/May-June)



Federalism study tour (Switzerland/May-June)



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GIA strategic planning ceremony (Adaado/May)



Peacebuilding and conflict management workshop (Kismayo/June)



ISWA strategic planning consultative meeting with CSOs (Baidoa/April)



StEFS strategic planning workshop (Mogadishu/May)



Introductory workshop on strategic planning for BFC (Mogadishu/May)



ISWA sectoral meetings for strategic planning (Baidoa/May)