

Quarterly Report: Emerging States Project Federal Republic of Somalia

Reporting Period	January to March 2015- 1 st quarter of the year
Government Counterpart	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs Department
PSG	1: Inclusive Politics
PSG priority	Priority 1: State Formation
Focus Locations:	Federal and Member States/Regional level
AWP Budget (PIP)	\$1,321,000
Available Funds for year	\$1,050,000
Expenditure to date (January till March 2015)	\$304,890

CONTRIBUTING DONORS:



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BFC	Boundaries Federation Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
GROL	Governance and Rule of Law Programme
IJA	Interim Jubaland Administration
ISWA	Interim South West Administration
IRA	Interim Regional Administration
MIA	Mogadishu International Airport
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MOIFA	Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund (UN)
NISA	National Intelligence and Security Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PSGs	Peacebuilding and State building Goals
PIP	Project Initiation Plan
RBM	Results-Based Management
SDRF	Somalia Development and Reconstruction Fund
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SNA	Somalia National Army
SSF	Somalia Stability Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSOM	UN Special Political Mission for Somalia
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
TA	Technical Assistants
TC	Technical Committee
TOR	Terms of Reference

SECTION 1 – KEY DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Background to the Support for Emerging States Project

The Provisional Constitution of Somalia adopted in August 2012 envisages the creation of Federal Member States (FMS) that will together constitute the Federal Republic of Somalia. The State Formation project (Project Initiation Plan/PIP) was developed based on the request of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). The project provides support for the FGS to work with local leaders and communities on the formation of interim state administrations as stipulated by the Provisional Somali Constitution. The State formation support project is implemented by UNDP, in conjunction with UNSOM and the FGS as the lead facilitator and partner. This project contributes to the Peacebuilding and State building Goals (PSG) laid out in the Somali Compact– particularly on PSG 1 “focused on inclusive politics”. The project provides support to the state formation process in three coordinated phases namely:-

- Support to the FGS for reconciliation towards state formation process;
- Building political consensus on the draft state charter and establishment of Interim Administrations;
- Initiating the establishment of new institutions and basic state service systems.

The project was launched in November 2014, where it played a key role in supporting the Interim South West Administration (ISWA) formation.

Political and Administrative developments

The road towards building a federal Somalia continues in earnest with full support from the FGS and UN bodies in Somalia. With the ushering in of the new cabinet in Mogadishu, early 2015, efforts to implement activities supporting federalism received a boost in terms of support from the FGS and the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs. All the newly formed interim States of Jubaland, South West and the still forming Central state have been engaged in activities propagating federalism and state formation.

Political support and cooperation between the leaders in IJA and ISWA and the FGS has been without too many issues and progress in implementation has been noted. There were noted political challenges in the Central region as tensions arose between some sections of the clans who are refusing to move to Adaddo whereas the FGS is pushing for the seat of government to be in Dhuusamareb. Efforts by the President and the Prime Minister to woo the clans in Dhuusamareb have not yielded much in terms of cooperation.

The FGS and the UN has come up with outreach activities on radio, through drama/theater to sensitize populations around the idea of federalism. More activities are planned for such activities. The FGS continues to build its technical and administrative capacities by recruiting more relevant personnel to work on federalism and with the newly formed states. Security threats remain a serious challenge and a possible game changer in most of the regions where the new states are based.

Project implementation Summary

During the first quarter of the year, the project expanded its state building support to the Interim Jubaland Administration (IJA) and the Interim South West Administration (ISWA). Reconciliation processes begun in the first quarter in the Central Region State with support from the SSF/Finish Church. The FGS is determined to have federalism implemented in all the targeted states and has been playing a key role in this regard.

The FGS’ Ministry of Interior initiated a number of projects and internal initiatives linked to federalism. The Ministry has sought to empower its capacity by recruiting national technical advisors on federalism. In addition, a Young Graduate Internship program was initiated which will bolster human resources capacity in the Ministry. The Directorate of Federal Affairs had its staff trained on federalism preparing them for more enhanced involvement at a technical level. Evidence of this increased activity around federalism can be seen

in the public outreach interventions through radio and public information activities across Somalia initiated and supported by the MOIFA and UN.

In the first quarter, the IJA in its efforts to bolster efforts at federalism launched the process of the formation of the Juba Regional Assembly. This exercise resulted in a clan mapping exercise and the nomination and selection of members of the assembly. Further to these efforts, the UN and IJA officials started work on the regional charter with more meetings in Kismayo. In terms of mutual cooperation, the FGS Ministry of Interior and Federalism has deployed two senior staff members to Kismayo to help with the clan deliberations and selection processes. At a more technical level, the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) has also assisted with technical expertise on the regional assembly process.

The newly formed Interim South West Administration (ISWA) had a new cabinet which has started work already. One of the first tasks of the 24 Ministries was to initiate a rapid needs assessment in preparation for the formation of the State Legislative Assembly. ISWA also embarked on a Young Graduate Internship program to bolster human capacity in the relevant ministries. With regards to capacity building for senior government officials, a workshop was held for the ISWA Cabinet Ministers and their deputies to brainstorm on key priorities and share knowledge on state building processes. More public outreach meetings and campaigns were held in Baidoa through activities such as public dramas. The UN will provide administrative and infrastructure support with such items as IT equipment to selected ministries.

The central region started its own process of forming an interim state with reconciliation processes being held. An inter clan reconciliation conference was held in Dhusamareeb. This conference has gone well but it has fuelled tensions between some sections of the clans who are refusing to move to Adaddo whereas the FGS is pushing for that move. Efforts by the President and the Prime Minister to woo the clans in Dhusamareeb have not yielded much in terms of cooperation.

The UN has been working on modalities to support the Charter development of the ISWA and to provide them with technical and administrative support. The FGS is in full support and all efforts are being made to having the technical and administrative support rendered. In the medium and long term activities falling outside the reporting period, a UN Strategy Paper was developed and immediate support for the year 2015 developed with MOIFA and UNSOM in consultation with IRAs. This has led to the design of the immediate support/revised PIP document: April to September 2015. The immediate /short term project document/PIP was endorsed by SRDA and donor funding secured for the same. The Project design Consultant was hired in March 2015 to develop the medium – long term full - fledged project document.

SECTION 2 – PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUTS & PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN ANNUAL WORK PLAN

OUTPUT 1 – RECONCILIATION EFFORTS SUPPORTED TO SECURE PUBLIC SUPPORT AND CONSENSUS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPECTIVE EMERGING STATES.

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

- The reconciliation process continued in the reporting period. This included a Reconciliation Conference in Afgoye (South/Jubaland), which brought over 400 local leaders/clans and elders for the region. In Kismayo, the reconciliation process continued with around 900 people participating during the first quarter of 2015.
- In the last quarter, and as part of the Addis Agreement, political support was provided to ensure dialogue between opposing groups in Garbarharey and Dollow, (Gedo region), Funding was secured for reconciliation processes between both groups. Logistics support was provided to facilitate further dialogue between the IJA and FG counterparts.
- Several fora were held with Somali opinion leaders on their experiences with the state formation process. Around 100 people participated, this those from the academia, civil society and media. The forum in March 2015 was chaired by Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MOIFA) and UNSOM. This was in March 2015. 30 % were women participants.
- As a result of the State formation conference in Dec. 2014, the ISWA cabinet was established in early 2015.
- Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and Banadir have no yet signed political agreement to establishing interim administration. In this context, held several dialogues with political representatives from the three region. This included MPs and clan leaders.
- Three consultation meetings were held in March with minority clan elders, where 30 to 40 elders participated from the Shidle, Hawadle Banadiri clans. Minority rights was a major issue in the discussions that ensued. Public outreach and media campaigns on federalism were designed for broadcast radio. These will be aired starting 15 April 2015 the first round of three messages were designed by officials from FGS (MOIFA) and UNSOM and UNDP.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
- Political and civil agreement on the establishment of the state government structures	While there is large political will, also diverging opinions exist and broad-based political and civil agreements have not yet been fully realized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least two Regional reconciliation/civil agreement established to initiate formation of interim administrations - 15% of representatives of women /youth and marginalized groups are in reconciliation process. (around 10% attended) 	- Political reconciliation is underway in IJA and ISWA. In central region initial reconciliation for state formation process was conducted in Dhuusamareb, the State formation conference will planned in Adaado during April and May 2015

			- Around 5% women representative participated in the reconciliation conferences
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Activity 1.1 : Conduct regional political consultations ❑ Activity 1.2: Security Cost for the consultations and conference ❑ Activity 1.3: Clan Elders orientation on state formation and Governance ❑ Activity 1.5: Conduct Regional Conferences for state formation ❑ Activity 1.6: Support Elder and Genuine Traditional leaders on charter and State formation ❑ Activity 1.7: Undertake media coverage and publicity of the draft charter and state Administration/formation process ❑ Activity 1.8: Facilitate logistical support during the political meetings 		<p>Activity 1. Conducted three regional political consultations/reconciliation process. This included Reconciliation Conference in Afgoye, which brought over 400 local leaders/clans and elders from the region. Further, over 1300 people participated in these three locations Kismayo, Garbaharrey and Doolow. (900, 200 and 200). Around 5% women participated in the conferences, during the last/early quarter of the year.</p> <p>Activity 1.2 and 1.3: Federal Government of Somalia and AMISOM supported with the security costs during the conferences in Afgoye and Central region reconciliation conferences. Initial dialogue and orientation with Clan /elders happened for central region administration formation. Besides this, three consultation meetings in March with clan elders, where 30 to 40 elders participated from Shidle, Hawadle Banadiri regions. On the issue of minority rights were the key components of these discussions along with state formation process.</p> <p>Activity 1.5 and 1.6: In IJA, in the last quarter, and as part of Addis Agreement, political consultation support was provided to ensure dialogue between opposing groups in Garbarharey and Dollow, in Gedo region, as well as to further the regional assembly selection process. UNSOM facilitated in mobilizing funding for reconciliation processes between both groups. In central region, legal experts were hired jointly with Finish church Aid to review and support drafting of charter for the central regional state.</p> <p>Activity 1.7. Launched Public campaign through radio by designing Federalism messages, nationwide. First round of three messages were designed together with FGS (MOIFA) and UNSOM and UNDP. The broadcast of the messages will happen in April' 15 onwards.</p> <p>Activity 1.8. : Logistics support were provided by the project/UN to facilitate further dialogue between the IJA and FG counterparts, this included regional administrations stakeholders participation in PSGs working groups/consultation meetings.</p>	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
http://www.somalicurrent.com/2015/01/27/south-west-president-launches-reconciliation-conference-in-afgoye/; http://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/international-partners-welcome-launch-conference-towards-formation-interim-central; http://midnimoqaran.so/eng/index.php/en/news/303-united-nations-assistance-mission-in-somalia-unsom			

OUTPUT 2 – THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS TO DRAFT STATE CHARTERS AND ESTABLISH EMERGING INTERIM STATE ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORTED THROUGH PROVISION OF TECHNICAL LOGISTICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE TO ENSURE THE SMOOTH RUNNING OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

- In central region, UN supported Technical Committee in developing work plan towards reconciliation conference in Adaado, which is planned in April 2015. Conducted joint preparatory workshop with the central region state formation TC members, Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and civil society. SSF, CRD and Finish Church Aid provided support to this process. The workshop brought together actors to address security, support and resource mobilization for reconciliation and state formation process.
- In IJA, UNSOM provided technical advice on the Terms of Reference for the Jubba Regional Assembly including the criteria for selection. Sixty five assembly representatives were selected from 15 districts in the Jubba regions of Gedo, Lower and Middle Jubba regions.
- During the first quarter of 2015, UNSOM/UNDP began providing technical advice to the IJA on the drafting of the IJA charter and constitution. Draft rules of procedure for the regional assembly were produced; technical support offered in the establishment of the constitution drafting committee; timelines for the implementation of the constitutional process also developed, and a concept note for funding reviewed.
- In February, UN reached out to leading members of the Garbarharey group, in Gedo region, opposed to the IJA, to urge dialogue. The Garbarharey group opened its conference, which ran in parallel to a gathering in Dollow also in Gedo region. Both activities were impeding the formation of the Jubba Regional Assembly
- FGS and IJA linkage: In February, UN intervened with the Federal Government to ensure the deployment of FGS staff to oversee and give legitimacy to the regional assembly process. This was in line with an Agreement dated 31 August 2014, in which the FGS was required to provide oversight. Following the intervention, two staff of the Federal Ministry of Interior and Federalism were deployed to Kismayo and have participated in clan deliberations on the selection processes. The project is providing with needed logistic and advisory support.
- To revive the discussions toward state formation in Galguduud and South Mudug, the UN facilitated conferences that were chaired by the Technical Committee and attended by both national and international stakeholders.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
# of TC secretariat established # of public awareness and promotional material developed with specific attention to dedicated audiences including women, youth and marginalized groups. # IRAs formed and structure are in place. % representation of women, youth and marginalized groups in the structures of the emerging states.	18 members TC established in both Baidoa and Central regions, but not endowed with a Secretariat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least two interim administrations established and State legislative members in place. - At least one national level public outreach campaign initiated. - Formal establishment arrangements of the state government structures. - At least 10% of women are holding positions in the IRAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IJA and ISWA were established, while central region state formation is on the way. - Public awareness messages on federalism were designed to broadcast through radio channels - ISWA established its cabinet and initial ministerial structure - FGS is in discussion with Parliament to establish legal basis/parameters to transform interim administrations to federal member's states as per the constitution. Less than 2% women are part of

Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	IRAs cabinet Progress Against Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Activity 2.1. Provision of Sitting allowance for the TC members ❑ Activity 2.2 Equipping and furnishing conference facilities for the consultation and state formation process ❑ Activity 2.3. Provide TA, staffing, placement, and salary payment of the qualified personnel for state formation ❑ Activity 2.4. Orientation/facilitation workshop/support on state building & governance process: ❑ Activity 2.5. Consensus building towards state building process with multi actor and blue print preparation: ❑ Activity 2.6. Conduct consultative workshop with technical group and development of action plan for state building process ❑ Activity 2.7. Support technical group on state and constitution building exercise: ❑ Activity 2.8 Facilitate Travel of UNDP/experts during the state formation processes 	<p>Activity 2.1: Technical Committee (TC) was established by Federal Government of Somalia for the formation of Central Region State/Administration. Sitting Allowance of TC is provided by Federal Government of Somalia, which is highlighted as in kind contribution in the project. UN provided support to develop action plan and coordination with SSF/Finish Church Aid for providing logistics and technical support to the state formation. The project designed together with SSF/Finish integrated support.</p> <p>Activity 2.2 & 2.3: The Project provided equipment support to ISWA during end of 2014, while for the central region state formation SSF/Finish Aid church are supporting most of the TC support. However, UN/project will be providing technical advisors and facilitators to support TC for state formation.</p> <p>Activity 2.4: In IJA, UN provided technical advice on the Terms of Reference for the Jubba Regional Assembly including the criteria for selection. Sixty five assembly representatives were selected from 15 districts in the Jubba regions of Gedo, Lower and Middle Jubba regions. A Technical Selection Committee selected the nominees from a list of 3 persons put forward by district elders out of which one is a female. An arbitration committee was formed in order to resolve disputes, which may arise during the selection process. A clan mapping was carried out to determine clans' resident in the districts, so that equitable representation can be worked out in the regional assembly formation process.</p> <p>Activity 2.5 and 2.6: In central region, UN supported Technical Committee is developing work plan towards reconciliation conference in Adaado, which is planned in April 2015. During first quarter of 2015, UN together with FGS representatives conducted joint preparatory workshop with the central region state formation TC members, Ministry of Interior and civil society. SSF, CRD and Finish Church Aid provided support to this process. The workshop brought together different actors to address security, support and resource mobilization for reconciliation and state formation process. Similarly in IJA, in order to build consensus on Regional Assembly formation process, UN reached out to leading members of the Garbarharey group, in Gedo region, opposed to the IJA, to urge dialogue in February 2015. The Garbarharey group opened its conference, which ran in parallel to a gathering in Dollow also in Gedo region. The parallel conferences were impeding the formation of the Jubba Regional Assembly.</p> <p>Activity 2.7: In March UNSOM/UNDP began providing technical advice to the IJA on the drafting of the Jubba constitution and support to the regional assembly process. Draft rules of procedure for the regional assembly were produced; technical support offered in the establishment of the constitution drafting committee; timelines for the implementation of the constitutional process also developed, and a concept note for funding reviewed.</p> <p>Activity 2.8: FGS and IJA linkage: In February, UN intervened with the Federal Government to ensure the</p>

deployment of FGS staff to oversee and give legitimacy to the regional assembly process. Following the intervention, two staff of the MOIFA were deployed to Kismayo who participated in clan deliberations on the selection processes. The project is providing with needed logistic/advisory support.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

<http://www.dayniilenet.com/un-envoy-lauds-formation-of-regional-assembly-in-south-somalia/>

Draft rules of procedure for the regional assembly

Timelines for the implementation of the constitutional process

OUTPUT 3 – PRELIMINARY ESTABLISHMENT AND SETUP OF THE BOUNDARY AND FEDERALISM COMMISSION SUPPORTED THROUGH THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITY RESULTS

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

- Boundary Federal Commission (BFC) Bill was endorsed in the parliament of Somalia. As per the constitution, BFC will be an independent commission, which will play crucial role in State formation process by addressing boundary delineation issues. The project will support FGS in establishing the BFC.
- TORs of BFC commissioners were drafted and nine positions were advertised in the month of March 2015. Recruitment of the commissioners will be done in the month of April 2015.
- The project conducted office space assessment for BFC, based on the PMO recommendation. However, there are different views of having BFC office space location. Hopefully FGS will come to a consensus of BFC office location, during second quarter of the year.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of bills/laws passed in the parliament - % of Commissioners BFC offices receive office equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment act for the Boundary and Federalism Commission drafted and tabled for Parliament’s review and approval - No Commissioners in place; to be appointed after the act is passed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BFC Law is endorsed by the Cabinet , FGS - BFC is formed and team in place by June 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BFC law endorsed in parliament. - Recruitment of BFC commissioners is underway.

Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan	Progress Against Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Activity 3.1 Refurbishment of the offices of the Commission/department of federalism ❑ Activity 3.2. Equipping and furnishing Support to the Commission offices 	<p>Activity 3.1. Assessment conducted for refurbishment and construction of office space for BFC. Prime Minister office has identified office space for BFC, and based on PMO recommendation initial refurbishment assessment has been conducted.</p> <p>Activity 3.2. Procurement plan developed for BFC equipment. This includes</p>

office equipment for around 25 staff members of BFC. Procurement of the equipment is expected in the second quarter of the year.

Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-AwDReWoZYw>

<http://unsom.unmissions.org/Default.aspx?tabid=6262&ctl=Details&mid=9770&ItemID=35670&language=en-US>

<http://www.unmultimedia.org/tv/unifeed/2015/03/somalia-electoral-commission-recruitment/>

Boundary Federal Commission (BFC) Bill

TORs of BFC commissioners

OUTPUT 4 – TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO SUPPORT THE MINISTRY AND NEWLY EMERGED ADMINISTRATIONS ON RECONCILIATION, STATE BUILDING PROCESS AND NEW MEDIUM TERM SUPPORT PROVIDED

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

MOIFA is the lead partner of the project. Enhancing the capacity of MOIFA to facilitate federalism is important.

- Technical Assistance: Recruited two national technical advisors on federal affairs coordination and Public outreach functions.
- Young Graduate Internship Interventions: In order to engage and orient youth in state building process the project supported MOIFA to launch young graduate fellow programme. 10 young graduate fellows were selected and inducted to work in the Federal affairs directorate. The fellows will support various departments/units of federal affairs, will “learn by doing”.
- Training: Designed and launched capacity building intervention for the staff of Directorate of Federal affairs, MOIFA. First batch of training was conducted and participants gained insight on federalism and facilitation process. 25 staff members of MOIFA participated in the workshop.
- Public Outreach: Designed and launched Public Service Announcements (PSAs) on Federalism through radio. MOIFA worked together with UNSOM/UNDP in designing and rolling out the intervention Next Phase /PIP design: MOIFA and UNDP/UNSOM worked together to design next phase (immediate support) PIP. The PIP got endorsed by PSG working group and later by SDRF. The joint work led to mobilization of resources from April to September 2015. Similarly, for IRAs, particularly for ISWA and IJA, series of intervention were conducted during the first quarter of the year.
- TORs, Contracts for technical advisors and young graduates

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
# of technical advisors hired and are actively supporting the state formation and building process	Department specifically in charge of Federal Affairs exist within the Ministry, but with insufficient capacity. And Interim administration does not exist	Directorate of Federal affairs have basic structure in place to facilitate and coordinate interim administrations. IRAs are established and key ministries are in place.	Two Technical advisors recruited to support MOIFA to coordinate federalism process and initiate federalism outreach in the country. Initial support to IRAs(ISWA/IJA) initiated by providing technical advisors on outreach and planning process
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 4.1: Staffing, placement, and salary payment of the qualified personnel • Activity 4.2. Conduct capacity development workshops for federal Department staff and stakeholders on Governance/State building and federalism • Activity 4.3. Undertake Public Awareness and education programmes on federalism • Activity 4.4.Undertake Capacity Assessment and 		<p>Activity 4.1: Two Technical advisors for the Ministry of interior and Federal Affairs, one Technical Advisor for both Interim Jubaland (IRA) and Interim South West Administration (ISWA) to support the state formation and building, reconciliation process and public outreach on the concept of federalism.</p> <p>Ten young graduates were hired both for MoIFA and currently supporting the department of communication and public outreach and directorate of Federal affairs and ISWA. For IJA, young graduate fellow recruitment process is underway and the selected candidate should start working in the month of April 2015.</p> <p>Activity 4.2: The UNDP Somalia conducted a strengthening skills workshop on state formation and</p>	

<p>Monitoring of Federal affairs Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 4.5. Support IRAs in capacity building process 	<p>building, reconciliation and concept on federalism for 32 Senior/junior staff from MoIFA. The workshop was done between 24th and 25th March 2015 at Aljazeera Hotel in Mogadishu with the support of UNSOM. Director of Department of Communication and Public Outreach of the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs was among the facilitators of the workshop to ensure with UNDP and UNSOM the objectives of the workshop are met.</p> <p>Activity 4.3: Micro capacity assessment done. Based on the assessment, the project has developed risk mitigation plan and capacity development towards effective LOA and fund management and implementation.</p> <p>Activity 4.5. Rapid Needs assessment: UNDP technical advisors supported in designing rapid need assessment, led by transition team of ISWA. ISWA has established 24 ministries and will initiate the establishment of State Legislative Assembly/Member state as later stage.</p> <p>Training and Capacity building: Conducted consultation and workshop for ISWA and IJA Cabinet ministers/deputy ministers/officials to brainstorm on key priorities and shared know how on State building process. Besides, this conducted training on Inclusion and conflict management for elders to facilitate state formation and regional assembly formation process, in time to come.</p> <p>Public Outreach: Launched public outreach campaigns and education of federalism, through local drama/plays in Baidoa. Over 250 sensitized through these pays during the first quarter of the year. Initiated support to IJA to review/draft IJA charter and constitution jointly with UNDP Parliament and constitution review project.</p>
<p>Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOIFA workshop report. Public awareness campaigns reports, training report 	

OUTPUT 5 –MEDIUM TERM PROGRAMME FOR EMERGING STATE FORMATION AND BUILDING PROCESS DEVELOPED

Narrative update on Progress towards Output

- Strategy Paper developed and immediate support for the year 2015 developed with MOIFA, UNSOM. This has led to design immediate support/revised PIP from April to September 2015. The immediate /short term project document/PIP was endorsed by SRDF and donor funding secured for the same.
- Project design Consultant was hired in March’ 2015 to develop medium – long term full- fledged project document.

Output Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Progress to date
No. of Project documents/notes prepared	1. Short term or adhoc support available to the emerging states	Fully fledge Project document developed by end of April 2015 to support interim administration	Concept note developed. Revised PIP endorsed by SRDF and medium term project document, first draft done.
Planned Activities as per Annual Work Plan		Progress Against Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 5.1.1. Develop Medium term concept notes • Activity 5.1.2 Conduct consultation with Stakeholders/feedback review • Activity 5.1.3 Draft and finalize Medium Term document 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed first draft of medium term project document • Conducted over 4 consultative meets/consultation workshop • Strategy Paper developed and immediate support for the year 2015 developed with MOIFA, UNSOM and in consultation with IRAs, this has led to design immediate support/revised PIP: April to September 2015. The immediate /short term project document/PIP was endorsed by SRDF and donor funding secured for the same. 	
Sources of Evidence for Results Progress and Achievements			
Revised PIP document available, which is endorsed by SDRF, similarly first draft of medium term project document is there, the document will be shared with stakeholders and partners for review.			

SECTION 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

SECURITY: PSG 2 of the Somali Compact, Security, focuses on the establishment of national security institutions to provide basic safety and security for Somalia’s citizens. This includes the ability to recover territory and stabilize the country. Currently, security is mainly provided by National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) in cooperation with Somali National Army (SNA) and African Union Mission for Somalia (AMISOM) in some parts of the country and SNA in cooperation with backed by AMISOM in most of the country. Following the recovery of strategic major towns of the Southern Somalia from the insurgents by the SNA backed by AMISOM, security remains one of the biggest challenge in State Formation and Building process. Stakeholders, women, youth and community elders who take part the State Formation process become vulnerable to assassinations and target killings as there no enough basic safety and security services for Somalia’s citizens.

GENDER: As enshrined in the founding principles of the Somali Federal Constitution, particularly Article 3(5), “women must be included, in an effective way, in all national institutions, in particular all elected and appointed positions across the three branches of government and in national independent commissions”. The state formation process will abide by and comply with this overarching principle and would need to ensure participation and inclusion of women in the different phases under the intervention of this PIP.

Key appointments of women into senior positions have been made during the state formation stages of the new states. The numbers are still a long way from reaching the African Union accepted 30% of women in parliament and state institutions but a good starting point for Somalia. During the State formation process of the Interim South West State Administration (ISWA), Ms Fatuma Omar Abuu was appointed Minister of Women and Family Affairs in the Cabinet Ministries and Ms Saiida Sheik was appointed Cooperation Minister in the State Ministries. The project efforts helped in recruiting women deputy minister in ISWA, where no women were part of the Cabinet. The project has engaged the partners on setting gender targets for recruitment and participation in trainings. This includes supporting women in political participation in the IRAs elections. Mainstreaming gender into Somali political institutions will not be an easy challenge but the projects endeavors to strike a balance when implementing projects.

Table: Gender balance of UNDP supported experts and young graduates in MOIFA and IRAs. Baseline Data below.

Staff/HR	ISWA		MOIFA(Directorate of Federal affairs		IJA	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Young graduates	8	2			process	process
Advisors/Consultants	2	0	2	0	1	0
Cabinet Ministers/ Persons in DG department MOIFA	61	3	N/a	n/a		
Regional Assembly members	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	process	process
Elders	41	0				

SECTION 4 – CHALLENGES / LESSONS LEARNT

There are several key challenges to the project delivery and the achievement of the project objectives. Insecurity that prevents access to emerging states, consistent political leadership, operational capacity to allow project engagement and the establishing of realistic expectations are some of the most important. Security and changes in political leadership will continue to impact the project. Sustained support from all concerned actors (UN, Government and donors) is essential to remaining on-course and to secure gains achieved. The highest level of adaptability and creativity on behalf of the entire project team and Somali counterparts must continue to be utilized.

Security support: Security remains the single most important challenge to UNDP project implementation. Many regions in Somalia remain inaccessible due to insecurity. This will make UNDP interventions at the regional level more problematic as staff members are not able to be on the ground for supervision and participation. UNDP endeavors to mitigate this challenge by ensuring that its staff from the inaccessible regions will be brought to Regional centers and or Mogadishu for training and coaching to ensure the rollout of UNDP programmatic activities. UNDP development approach provides the government the resources and ability to build its capacity and reduces the need to place UN employees in insecure environments. Through memoranda of understanding with Interim State Administration, UNDP can continue to build the institutional systems by providing the resources to directly employ the human resources required to build capacity at the interim administration level in the regions. UNDP also exercises flexibility in the sequencing of its implementation, especially at the Regional level. UNDP can reduce security risks by deferring, or reducing its level of operations in insecure areas until these areas have been stabilized.

Political support: A number of UNDP-supported government initiatives, such as the state formation, Capacity development and others, involve multiple government stakeholders and require strong political support and unity of the Government as a whole at both the national and regional levels. Internal policy contradictions within the Government and lack of concerted efforts may hamper, undermine or make impossible implementation of these programs and achievement of the relevant results. To mitigate this, the project through UNDP, will enforce the implementation of the initiatives by encouraging political commitment centrally and locally by supporting government coordination mechanisms and widely communicating federalism initiatives. Development partners can also help identify entry points to overcome any obstacles.

Stakeholder engagement: By definition, institutional development is a long-term sustained effort, with few immediate benefits. Some international and national stakeholders may become disenchanted about the lack of visible progress and decide to disengage. Lack of stakeholder support, either government institutions or donors, will have a negative effect on the ability of UNDP to carry out its programmatic activities. To sustain donor and government support, the project will have measurable benchmarks set and progress against those monitored and reported to the stakeholders.

Baseline Information: Currently there is a lack of baseline data at the regional level. UNDP began to address this issue during its first phase, and will continue to address it through the ongoing development of databases and systematic collection of measurable data. In order to address, the project will initiate baseline perception survey on state formation process.

Lack of qualified human resources: There is a lack of qualified human resources at the IRAs level that affects programme work with the government administration and also within the field offices. In order to mitigate this, UNDP has set up an approach that ensures the field offices are fully supported from the UNDP Country office. To address this risk within the government administration, UNDP will support the new administrations to engage

new staff (possibly including an internship programme). More orientation and trainings for the newly employed personnel will be considered. However, even with these mitigating factors this is a risk that has to be recognized throughout the life of the project.

Marginalization of certain groups: There are groups that continue to be marginalized in all sections of Somalia society, such as groups based on ethnicity, youth and gender. UNDP recognizes this risk and will try to ensure that all programme activities address this issue and that marginalized groups are encouraged to participate and will follow the core principles of inclusiveness and commitments such as Article 3(5) of the Provisional Constitution. Where feasible, arrangements in the sense of quota – for instance in representative bodies – will be made.

Fraud and corruption: The risk of fraud and corruption at different levels in the country may have a negative effect on project implementation. Moreover, devolution of authority to Interim State Administration authorities and increase in funds managed directly by some of the government and non-government entities entails additional risk of financial mismanagement and corruption. UNDP will support strengthening of internal and external audit mechanisms, including regular conduct of audits in Interim state Administration offices and will encourage more effective oversight of IRAs and CSO over the use of the project budget.

SECTION 5 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ^[1]	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political risks	<p>The adoption of the Federal System in Somalia and the Emerging States may lead to increased political uncertainty.</p> <p>Update: The central regions state formation officially started and this is likely to lead to some political uncertainty and impact both relations with FG, donors/partners as well as implementation</p>	<p>Project teams are monitoring political developments and adjusting the implementation schedule accordingly.</p> <p>State Formation has committed to regular and systematic monitoring to inform programming, and will identify opportunities, threats and challenges. Appropriate risk mitigation measures will be developed and implemented in conjunction with other international actors, including State Formation donors, embassies, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).</p>
Security risks	<p>Restricted access to field locations, particularly in south and central Somalia due to high security risks associated with insurgents.</p> <p>Update: All project locations are accessible for state formation activities (accept at district levels etc.)</p>	<p>State Formation will closely coordinate with UNDSS and our counterparts and partners where possible in teams to implement and monitor activities.</p>
Operational risks	<p>The constant turnover and weak professional skills among state institutions and Federalism directorate department of the MiOFA may impede implementation of Programme activities.</p> <p>Update: Q1 has seen change in senior leadership in key ministries. This is impacting the implementation and to have consistent</p>	<p>State Formation will focus capacity development on departments and units of partner institutions rather than individuals. This strategy will be pursued by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing and strengthening the capacity of the departments and units concerned - Developing and maintaining regular strong relations with the departments and units concerned - Encouraging leaders of the departments and uncited concerned to engage in discussions of State Formation and other parties concerned - Mobilizing community involvement in state formation processes,

^[1] Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

	dialogue and engagement with a particular official.	<p>including representatives of different clans, women and other social groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintaining pressure on current and new leaders to adhere to decisions already made and to follow through on implementation - Regularly monitoring progress to inform corrective action where needed
Operational risks	In south and central Somalia, the legal basis for interim regional administrations remains unclear.	UNDP- State Formation project is supporting drafting of state level papers for the interim state formations/interim regional administrations. In addition, as described under Outcome 2 in PIP, the State Formation project will assist the consultative process to draft state charters and establish emerging Interim state Administration and supported through provision of technical logistical and administrative assistance to ensure the smooth running of the consultation process.
Operational risks	The large political will and broad- based political and civil agreements in all levels of the Federal Government of Somalia may result in failure to follow through on agreements, jeopardizing progress towards achieving State Formation objectives.	<p>State Formation project staff will have opportunities to monitor and report on these risks through their constant interactions with the federal government officials and IRAs officials.</p> <p>As preventive measures, State Formation will seek to build strong commitment at the highest levels of government through LoAs, and strong ownership of Project activities among government staff, elected representatives, and other institutional stakeholders. This will be achieved by maintaining frequent communications to ensure they are fully informed of Project activities and closely involved in the planning and design of them.</p> <p>In some cases of challenges where progress is held up by senior officials, the State Formation project will make intensive efforts to resolve problems through direct personal communication and corrective action. If this fails, State Formation will have to consider suspending the activities concerned until opportunities arise to resume them, or in the worst case cancelling them and redirecting resources elsewhere.</p>
Quality of delivery	The quality of Project activities may vary due to varying degrees of institutional capacity, particularly for services provided by third parties contracted by State Formation	State Formation will adopt competitive bidding to select competent contractors. Field staff, together with officials from the IRAs and departments of Federal Directorate of MoIFA staff, will undertake regular monitoring and evaluation of services provided to take corrective action.

project/partner institutions.

In cases where the performance of third party providers is unsatisfactory, the provider will be given further training to meet agreed standards of service and performance. If performance remains sub-standard, the provider will be replaced.

SECTION 6 – MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

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.

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
UNSOM Head of PAMD visit	Mid Feb 2015	Visit to Kismayo, IJA, to review project support and observe regional assembly formation process	Discuss progress on regional assembly with IJA. should move fast regional assembly and more inclusive
UNSOM Head of PAMD visit	March 2015	Visit to Kismayo, IJA, to review project support and observe regional assembly formation process	UNSOM to facilitate for inclusive regional assembly formation process
LPAC	October	Project board meeting will be held in April 2015 with revised PIP (April to September 2015)	Project Board meeting postponed in April'15 due to high priority of FGS/MOIFA to support ongoing Central region state formation process. It's planned in May 2015.
UNSOM Head of PAMD visit to Baidoa	Mid-March 2015	Visit to Baidoa, to review project support and interact with the stakeholders.	Inclusively of gender is important in development process.
UNDP Project Manager visit to Baidoa	12 th to 14 th March	Visit to Baidoa, to review project support and interact with the stakeholders.	ISWA needs young graduate programme, which should be launched soon.
UNDP Project design consultant	12 th to 14 th March	Visit to Baidoa, to have consultative dialogue on new project design	ISWA needs are diverse, UNDP state formation project focuses on capacity development of ISWA administration while UNSOM coordinates other UN/development actors for development coherence and meeting ISWA needs
Engineering site visit	January – Feb 2015	BFC refurbishment review and site visits.	Location to be decided based on PMO and MOIFA offices advise and direction
Stakeholder Review Consultation	Jan 20 to 22 nd 2015	Visit to Kismayo, to organize consultative meet /review project support and interact with the stakeholders.	Though SSF has been working for over year, but still IJA needs are diverse, UNDP state formation project focuses on capacity development of ISWA administration while UNSOM coordinates other UN/development actors for development coherence and meeting ISWA needs
UNDP Project Manager visit to Baidoa	12 th to 14 th Feb. 2015	Visit to Baidoa, to review project support and interact with the stakeholders.	Training and consultation with Stakeholder is needed for designing need based state building project.

SECTION 7 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Donor	Total funds committed	Available resources for the year	Contribution as % of AWP	Disbursed	Balance ¹	% Delivery	Comments
Sweden	250,000	250,000	19%	-	250,000	-	
UNSOM	271,000	-	-	-	-	-	
UNDP (TRAC)	800,000	800,000	61%	304,890	495,110	23%	Exp charged to SIP to be reversed to ESF
TOTAL	1,321,000	1,050,000	80%	304,890	745,110	23%	

¹ Available resource for the year minus funds disbursed till now.

ANNEX 1: TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1	ISWA	NGOs/Citizens	28 th to 31 st March 2015	152	51	Federalism – Street plays/dramas	Baidoa city	UNDP hired theatre group
2	Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MoIFA)		24-25/03/2015	26	6	Federalism and Facilitation Process Skills Workshop	Mogadishu, Aljazeera Hotel	UNDP/UNSOM/MOIFA
3	N/A	Young Graduates/Interns	12/3/2015	8	2	Induction/Orientation Workshop	UNSOM	UNDP/ISWA
4	N/A	Young Graduates/Interns	05.04.2015	10	1	Governance (Basic Principles)	Baidoa University	UNDP
5	IJA officials/Deputy ministers		20/1/2015	15	4	Governance and State building	UNSOM compound	UNSOM/UNDP

Annex 2: Consultation meeting Data

#	Target Group	Dates	Title of the training	Location of training	Consultation Title	Location of Consultation	Facilitators
1	ISWA Minister of Interior and Minister of health	01.03.2015	3	0	Initial briefing and consultative meeting to engage with ISWA on the process of the development of ISWA Strategic Plan 2015/2016	Ministry of Interior	UNDP Advisors/ISWA
2	ISWA State Ministry	05.03.2015	2	0	Briefing and consultative meeting with ISWA Counterpart particularly responsible for the development of the strategic plan	State Minister's residence/office	UNDP/ISWA
3	ISWA Ministers and civil Society	22.03.05	7	1	1 st ISWA Strategic planning task force workshop	Conference Hall, Parliament building	UNDP/ISWA/NGO
4	ISWA Ministers and civil Society	12.03.2015	7	0	2 nd ISWA Strategic planning task force workshop	Conference Hall, Parliament building	ISWA/UNDP

Photo Feature



