

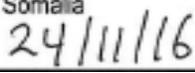
**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund
(PBF)**

PRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<p>Project Title: Daldhis (Build Your Country) - An integrated approach to re-establish the State-Citizen link in Jubbaland and South West State of Somalia.</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNCDF, UNHABITAT, UNIDO</p>
<p>Project Contact: Paul Simkin, JPLG Senior Programme Manager</p> <p>Address: Joint Programme Local Governance Programme & Decentralized Service Delivery, UNON Complex, UN Gigiri Avenue P.O Box 28832-00200 Nairobi, Kenya Telephone: <u>+254 (0) 721 205 306</u> <u>+252 90 618 428</u> E-mail: paul.simkin.jplg@one.un.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc):</p> <p>Federal Government of Somalia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs ● Ministry of Public Works ● Ministry of Justice ● The Supreme Court ● Ministry of Finance <p>Federal Member State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Interior (Jubbaland/SWS) ● Ministry of Justice (Jubbaland/SWS) ● The Judiciary of Jubbaland/SWS ● Ministry of Education (Jubbaland) ● Ministry of Labour and Employment (SWS) ● Ministry of Trade and Industry (Jubbaland/SWS)
<p>Project Location: Tentative districts in Jubbaland State are are Kismayo, Garbarhaley, Afmadow and Dollow, while in South West State the tentative districts are Baidoa and Afgoye districts (with two others to be identified at the project inception) in the SWS. <i>NB: The selection of target districts will be confirmed in the framework of unified state coordination meetings which will be called by the Federal Member States in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs. The coordination meeting will identify Wadajir programme packages at the Federal Member State level for the international community to engage in.</i></p>	
<p>Project Description: This project aims to present a renewed commitment to working with local community leaders, elders, formal and informal justice services and newly selected local</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Fund: \$5,300,000 Other source: (\$500,000 UNOPS, \$133,000 German Police Funds) Government Input: Other:</p>

<p>governments, in collaboration with state ministries, to entrench stability and peace, enhance social service delivery, provide economic opportunities for young men and women and provide an accessible system for resolution of people dispute and determination of their rights.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: \$5,300,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jubbaland: \$2,650,000 - South West State: \$2,650,000 <p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1.01.2017 Proposed Project End Date: 30.06.2018 Total duration (in months):[1] 18</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score[2]: 2 <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i> <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i> <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</i></p>	
<p>Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing: This project is contributing to both outcomes of the priority plan as it will simultaneously build the capacity of the Jubbaland and South West States and District authorities to be more accountable, effective and transparent in their provision of security, justice, service delivery and economic opportunities while empowering communities to demand and access these services. In effect, by improving the demand and the offer of governance, this project constitutes the first concerted programmatic effort to translate the Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA) in to practice.</p>	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in South and Central Somalia. 2. Communities in South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions 	
<p>PBF Focus Area[3] which best summarizes the focus of the project:</p> <p>4.2 Extension of state authority/ local administration.</p>	

(for PRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization(s)[4]	National Government counterpart
<p>George Conway Country Director</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>UNDP Somalia Date & Seal</p> <p><small>Digitally signed by George Conway DN: cn=George Conway, o=UNDP, ou=UNDP Somalia, email=george.conway@undp.org, c Date: 2016.11.25 16:01:15 +03'00'</small></p>	<p>H.E. Abdirahman Mohamed Hussein Minister of Interior and Federal Affairs</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Federal Republic of Somalia Date & Seal </p>
<p>Taizo Nishikawa Deputy to the Director General</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>UNIDO Date & Seal </p>	
<p>Doudou Mbye Chief Technical Advisor</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>UNHABITAT Somalia Date & Seal </p>	
<p>George Okutho Country Director</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>ILO Somalia Date & Seal </p> <p>Steven Lauwerier Representative</p>	
<p>Steven Lauwerier Representative</p> <p>UNICEF Somalia</p>	

<p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>Judith Kar Executive Secretary</p> <p><i>Signature</i> UN Capital Development Fund</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> 	

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. How this project fits within the approved Priority Plan

a) Priority Plan Outcome Area Supported:

The *Daldhis* project was designed in response to both Peacebuilding Priority Plan outcomes:

1. Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in South and Central Somalia.
2. Communities in South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions

Within the overarching objectives and above priority outcomes of the PPP for Somalia, the *Daldhis* project serves as a successor to *Midnimo (Unity) Project*, the other PRF project to be implemented under this Priority Plan in Jubbaland and South West State, and will focus on extending the authority and accountability of the Federal Member State and district authorities. The *Midnimo* project, by contributing to the first and second step (Social Healing and Governance in Practice and Peace Dividend Projects) and the *Daldhis* project, by contributing to the second, third and fourth steps (Civic Dialogues and Formation of Districts Councils) of the Wadajir Framework are supporting the Federal Government of Somalia and its Federal Member States to rebuild their legitimacy vis-a-vis their citizens through the CRESTA approach. The *Midnimo* project will start up implementation faster than the *Daldhis* project given that IOM already has staff in both Federal Member States. Within the *Daldhis* project it is also envisaged that the youth employment and rule of law components be implemented prior to the district council formation.

In order to achieve these outcomes, this project proposes to support the implementation of activities from three existing joint programmes, namely the Joint Programme for Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, the Joint Programme for Rule of Law, and the Youth Employment for Somalia through, an area based approach, in Jubbaland and South West State of Somalia. The project targets both citizens and governmental institutions in these locations in order to rebuild the social contract between them.

Specifically, the *Daldhis* project would contribute to the above PPP outcomes by on the one hand establishing the policy and legislative frameworks, coordination structures and the systems and structures required for Federal Member State and District governments to effectively deliver services at the district level. While on the other hand, the project will improve community security, strengthen the civic engagement and dialogue between citizens and local authorities, increase access to public and judicial services, and improve

the enabling environment by engaging youth at risk through employment and training opportunities.

b) Rationale for this Project:

Since 2012, Somalia has seen significant changes in its security context and its political structure. Over the last two years, Somalia's state formation process has seen the introduction of a new federal governance model which has yielded four new Federal Member States in South and Central Somalia. The adoption of a new model of governance and the creation of new institutions says little about their legitimacy and sustainability in itself. For the social contract to be rebuilt between these emerging institutions at the Federal, Member State and District levels on one hand and their constituents on the other, what matters is how governance will be implemented and perceived.

The 2011 World Development Report underscores that sustainable peace cannot be achieved without establishing legitimate institutions that provide all citizens with equitable access to security, justice and employment¹. The report stressed the need to focus on building stronger institutions by strengthening the partnerships between development, security and justice while at the same time provide tangible peace dividends to the population by creating jobs and developing the private sector.

In the newly formed Member States, recent research² has shown that while traditional dispute resolution systems are well understood by local communities, they fall short when it comes to dealing with historical injustices including rape, murder and property theft. There is an urgent need for the formal justice system and state institutions to prevent retributive vigilante and inter-clan acts of violence as well as and instead offer fair dispute resolution mechanisms in order to build inter-communal trust. The provision of justice must go hand in hand with the restoration of security in order to fill the void left by Al-Shabaab by integrating clan militias into formal state security structures and the deploying regional police forces.

Somalia is one poorest countries in the world with 73% of the population living on less than \$2 USD per day and 43% on less than \$1 USD per day. In addition, Somalia has a huge demographic youth bulge, with 75,1% of its population being under 30 years of age and 38% of the population between 15-35 years of age. Of this age group, 52% are female and 48% are male. Factors that may explain this relative gender disparity are the mass emigration of males in search of employment/to escape insecurity, higher mortality

¹ The Report on operationalizing the 2011 WDR on Conflict, Security and Development is a report by the Development Committee, Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries) with reference number DC 2011-0003 dated April 4, 2011.

² Saferworld. April 2016. "Forging Jubbaland - Community perspectives on federalism, governance and reconciliation".

of males of this group, and under-count for this age group³. The issue is that only 50% of the population over 10 years of age is economically active and that the part of the population that is employed barely makes a living wage. Amongst the 15-35 year olds, only 58% of males and 35% of females are economically active. Moreover, the opportunities for vocational training are very limited for Somali youth with only 3% of males and 2% of females have received, or are engaged in, any formal vocational training.

Jubbaland has a total population of 1,360,633 of which 25% is urban, 36% is rural, 29% is nomad, and 10% are IDPs⁴. On average the distribution of the population by sex in Jubbaland is 50,7% of male and 49,3% of female. Jubbaland is situated in some of the country's most fertile territory and constitutes one of the principal breadbaskets of the country. Agriculture and livestock are the main economic drivers of the region. The Juba river basin runs through the area. Exploitation of this important water resource, mainly for irrigation, has been limited by the destruction of irrigation infrastructure. Most of the irrigation schemes collapsed as a direct result of 1990s civil war, while the longstanding conflicts forced farmers to abandon large and well-maintained mechanized farming. Today, only traditional farming methods are practiced. Basic social and economic infrastructure is lacking (or minimal) and poverty levels remain high. As for South West State, it has a total population of 2,361,627 of which 16% is urban, 56% is rural, 21% is nomad, and 7% are IDPs⁵. On average the distribution of the population by sex in South West State is 51,4% of male and 48,6% of female. The combined effects of the 2011 drought and famine as well as the multiple rounds of conflicts it experienced since 1991 have had a harmful impact on its economic stability and livelihoods. Despite being liberated from Al-Shabaab in 2012 violence has not subsided with frequent resource-based conflicts destabilizing its three regions. Poverty levels remain high with limited opportunities for income generation and employment activities. Infrastructure is underdeveloped, with poor roads and only a limited communications network. The main economic/livelihood activities are pastoralism, agriculture and trade.

Jubbaland and South West State were the first two new Federal Member States to be formed and also have the most advanced institutions. The creation of the federal member states of Jubbaland and South West is an opportunity to build a space for good governance, inclusivity, and political reconciliation between the people and their new State institutions. The popular perception of the federalization is overall positive as it has been associated with improvements in governance, access to basic services and security. There is now a clear demand from Somalis for more progress to be done in instauring neutral, non-clan based governance and justice systems, as well as fairness

³ UNFPA. 2016. Population Estimate Survey of Somalia.

⁴ idem.

⁵ idem.

and equality in policing, political inclusion, dispute resolution and access to public goods and services and fairly addressing land rights.⁶

In response to this, the project proposes to contribute to the achievement of the Priority Plan Outcomes by introducing democratic systems of participatory governance and accessible justice and police services jointly with the Jubbaland and South West State governments and federal authorities. Central to peace is legitimate, functional and accountable local governments, which are both accessible for citizens and with human and financial capacity to respond and engage with the population. Local authorities have a central role in delivering justice and police services, undertaking participatory planning, promoting local economic development and in the future, administering taxes to finance the delivery of basic services including health, education and security. Sustainable peace also requires concerted efforts to ensure that vulnerable youth are fully integrated into their communities and given an economic stake in the future. The establishment of local governments will create an enabling environment for employment creation in both the private and public sectors and will create a space for youth to positively impact their future.

c) Coherence with existing projects:

Throughout the programme design, the *Daldhis* project has been developed in close coordination and with awareness of both the proposed humanitarian interventions, the other project, *Midnimo*, under this Priority Plan, and those focused on longer term recovery and development. The *Midnimo* project will be a first response intervention to rebuild trust between authorities and citizens by strengthening the local authorities' ability to respond to the communities needs and providing them with access to basic services and economic opportunities. It will provide a rapid mechanism to focus specifically on geographic areas impacted by displacement and return. It will also provide interim support for community security, dispute resolution and improved land tenure security. Lastly, the *Midnimo* project will provide referrals derived from its community consultations for the short-term cash for work and technical vocational training activities for youth at risk under the *Daldhis* project. The *Daldhis* project, which focuses on longer term development and reestablishment of state authority, will seek to improve the ability of the targeted sub-federal government institutions to coordinate basic services delivery, employment generation, and rule of law provision initiatives by forming elected district councils and capacitating them to respond to the needs expressed by the citizens in the target districts. Through its support to establish legitimate local governance structures, it will support the authorities' capacities to address development and peacebuilding needs. In addition, it will focus on re-establishing a police presence in the target districts and access to justice through mobile courts and the provision of legal aid.

The *Daldhis* project will build upon lessons learnt from other PBF funded projects in Somalia as follows:

⁶ Saferworld. April 2016. "Forging Jubbaland - Community perspectives on federalism, governance and reconciliation".

- In the same way that it will work with the *Midnimo* project, this project will build upon the assistance provided to returnees and host communities under the UNHCR led project, *The Kenya- Somalia refugees and peacebuilding cross border pilot project for voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable Reintegration in the areas of return*, in order to promote the sustainable and peaceful reintegration of displaced populations. Returnees will also be considered as potential beneficiaries for this project.
- This intervention will draw on the experience, systems, and procedures developed under the *Pilot Project to Strengthen Service Delivery Through Federal Government Systems in Federal Member States and Interim Regional Administrations* implemented through the National Window in Jubbaland and Benadir with the Federal Ministry of Finance. In this regard, the *Risk Management support for the UN MPTF and SDRF* project will lend time of the MPTF Risk Manager to support the implementation of National Window components of this intervention.
- More so, this intervention builds on the work achieved by the *Support to the Federal Government of Somalia in Stabilization in Newly Recovered Areas* project. It will expand the support provided to the district authorities by channeling funds through national systems (Intra-Fiscal Transfer of earmarked running cost funds transferred from the Federal Government to the State Government and State Government to the District Governments) to cover a greater portion of the district council's' recurrent costs. This will serve as a formal mechanism promoting Federalism. Target districts will be aligned to the 26 priority districts already identified jointly by Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States.
- Similarly, the *Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme – Justice and Corrections support* project will be expanded by bringing mobile courts, legal aid and police services to the districts targeted by this intervention. Furthermore, this project will link with the *Rehabilitation Pilot Project for High Risk Prisoners in the Baidoa Prison* and try, where possible, to include released prisoners in the TVET training implemented in Baidoa.
- In addition, this project will also link with the *Strengthening Women's Role and Participation in Peacebuilding - Towards just, fair and inclusive Somalia* project by following up on efforts to increase the number of Somali women in Federal Member State and district level institutions. In its training curricula, this project will include components of leadership training to men and women, promoting women candidates for local council elections, and ensuring that each new law, procedure, manual and guideline developed will promote gender equality.
- Lastly, this intervention proposes to build on the agreements reached during the regional reconciliation conferences, supported by the *Support to Somalia Local Reconciliation Conferences* project, and provide some means to implement them. The activities planned under this intervention are a direct follow up to the political agreements reached during the State formation process and reflect Federal Member State's regional development priorities.

In terms of synergies with non-PBF programmes, a comprehensive mapping of all ongoing stabilization programmes was conducted by the RCO enabling this project to build upon past and ongoing interventions. More so, the concept note of this project proposal was shared with the informal donor working group on stabilization in Nairobi, and the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs' monthly stabilization meeting in Mogadishu. In order to ensure alignment with the regional development plans, currently being drafted, and obtain inputs from the partner Member State Line Ministries (listed in section II) c), interagency missions were held in Baidoa and Kismayo respectively on October 4th and 17th.

The project will also build on the strong foundations created under the Joint Programmes for Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, which has been primarily implemented in Somaliland and Puntland so far creating a solid base of local knowledge that can facilitate the expansion of integrated programming. The project will also build upon a number of on-going UNDP and UNIDO initiatives to promote local economic development and sustainable employment creation in Jubbaland, including the Local Economic Development Somalia (LEDS) project funded by Italian Cooperation, the Community Stabilization Project (funded by the Government of Japan), Vocational Skills Training for Economic Growth in Urban Areas in South-Central Somalia (funded by Italian Cooperation) and Community Stabilization through Restoring Livelihoods for at Risk Youth along Key Border Areas between Kenya and Somalia (Dhobley) (funded by the Government of Japan).

Table 1 – Mapping of Peacebuilding Activities and Gaps

Outcome area	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects	Duration of Projects	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
2	African Development Bank	IOM: Socioeconomic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk	1 May 2016 - 31 December 2017	\$4,500,000	This intervention builds on DDR programmes by supporting pillars 3 and 4 (social dialogue and establishment of district councils) of the Wadajir framework which are essential to sustainable and peaceful coexistence between former combatants and their communities.
2	Office of Transition	IOM: Somalia Stabilization Initiative	1 February 2016 -	\$22,223,450	This intervention complements the SSI project by building the

	Initiatives, USAID		31 January 2019		capacity of legitimate FMS and district institutions to assess and respond to the needs of their constituents.
2	USAID/ IOM and AECOM	Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS+)	2015 - 2020		<p>The TIS+ activity aims to increase Somalia's stability through participatory processes that promote good governance and community cohesion.</p> <p>The project is being implemented in Jubbaland during the same period as the proposed intervention. A geographical split of the target locations will be agreed upon to avoid overlap. This project will set up an interministerial committee under which all stabilization interventions in Jubbaland will be coordinated.</p>
2	NIS foundation	Various small scale projects on infrastructure rehabilitation, youth employment and other quick impact projects in Jubbaland and SWS.	2015-2017	\$17,000,000 (approximate portfolio in both SWS and Jubbaland)	NIS will be invited to take part on the interministerial committee meetings. The PBF coordinator will also liaise with them bilaterally and through the informal donor working group on stabilization to ensure there is no duplication.
2	EU / DDG	Various small projects on infrastructure rehabilitation, youth employment and other quick impact projects in South West State.	2015-2017	\$8,148,949 (portfolio in SWS)	DDG will be invited to take part on the interministerial committee meetings. The PBF coordinator will also liaise with them bilaterally and through the informal donor working group on stabilization to ensure there is no duplication.
2	Government of Germany	IOM: Support for the National Programme on the Treatment and	1 March 2016 - 31	\$ 2,003,490	Same explanation as for the AfDB DDR project.

		Handling of Disengaging Combatants in Baidoa and Kismayo – Transition, Reintegration and Socioeconomic Reintegration Monitoring	December 2016		
1	UNOPS DFID	DFID Somali Police Stipends Payment Project in Jubbaland and South West State	2014-2017 2014-2017	\$3,382,393 (Jubbaland) \$3,382,393 (South West State)	Provision of police coordination mechanisms at FMS level Police stations

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

The overall outcome of this project the same as the overall vision of the Priority Plan which is to contribute to peace and stability in Somalia through the establishment of strong state-citizen links, based on community resilience and recovery efforts that are supported by responsive state institutions, to achieve the dual aim of providing peace dividends and strengthen trust in the political transition.

Outcome Statement

Democratic local governments are formed, which in turn work with communities to improve core social, justice, security and infrastructure services, building the foundations for long term peace, inclusive interaction and development. Youth are provided with clear and attractive future options and sustainable employment opportunities, which will contribute directly to stability and provide a long term basis for improved social and community welfare services. Accessible justice and security services are made available in an open and transparent way particularly for the poor, vulnerable, returnees, IDPs, and women.

Theory of change

If Somali citizens in Jubbaland/South West State benefit from enhanced access to security, rule of law, basic services and employment opportunities, and they attribute these improvements in life quality to the actions of better capacitated State authorities, **then** the state-society relations will be improved in Jubbaland/South West State **because** Somali citizens will have increased their trust in and perceive the State authorities as legitimate.

Scope Support

In response to the context depicted in section I) b) the project's strategy combines three existing joint programmes: Joint Programme for Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, the Joint Programme for Rule of Law, and the Youth Employment for Somalia will be expanding their programming to the newly formed states of Jubbaland and South West State and in four target districts in each State. This expansion will be done through an area based approach, through which the three components of this project (further described below) will deliver tangible services to the population in a sequenced manner. As explained below, the operational contexts of Jubbaland and South West State will require a fluid implementation strategy. The *Daldhis* project will broadly follow the Wadajr Framework engagement sequence with the *Midnimo* project covering social healing and peace dividends. Then the Youth Employment component will build upon these economic empowerment activities and provide additional short term employment and training opportunities. These initial activities will improve the enabling environment for community policing and justice activities to be rolled out. The project's culmination will be the formation of the District Councils which will also guarantee the sustainability of the intervention moving forward. The selection of target districts will be confirmed in the framework of unified state coordination meetings which will be called by the Federal Member States in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs.

Scale of Support

The project will collaborate with the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MoIFA), Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Public Works at the Federal level. At the Federal Member State level, the project will collaborate with Ministries of Interior; Ministries of Finance; Ministries of Justice, Ministries of Education, Ministries of Trade and Industry, in Jubbaland and South West State in support of strengthened government structures and institutions that can link to all tiers of government in support of improved governance. The project will also interlink its operational plans, strategies and systems with the Jubbaland and South West State authorities, local community leaders, elders, formal and informal justice services and representatives from the four newly selected district governments, as well as other UN and external partners (SSF, TIS+, Finnish Church Aid, and IOM) supporting these beneficiaries, to better engage with each other; as well as design and implement local solutions to governance, security, social and economic needs.

Target groups

The *direct* beneficiaries will be the Jubbaland and South West State Ministries of Interior, Justice, Labor, Youth, Judiciaries, Health, Education, Airport Authority, Gender, as well as traditional leaders. Selected local councilors (an objective of 30% women), local

government staff, community based organizations / civil society, Police, local teachers and health workers. The *indirect* beneficiaries will be the full community in target areas of engagement. The project will prioritize *youth*, especially those at risk of engaging in delinquent activities or joining extremist groups, and *women* to enable them to have greater access to basic services, employment opportunities and justice as well as improve their participation civic life. At least 30% of all programme beneficiaries will be young Somali women.

Geographical Scope

As aforementioned, the selection of target districts will be confirmed in coordination with the Federal Member States and the Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs. The coordination meeting will identify Wadajir programme packages at the Federal Member State level for the international community to engage in. Tentative districts in which work will take place are Kismayo, Garbarharey, Afmadow and Dollow in the state of Jubbaland and Baidoa and Afgoye districts (with two others to be identified at the project inception) in the South West State. The first districts will be Kismayo which is Jubbaland's capital and Baidoa which is South West State's current seat of government. This will enable both Federal Member State governments and UN to develop common practices for duplication in other districts, while keeping the government in Mogadishu informed. The objective is to have target districts in different regions to maximize the scope and impact of the work and establish a basis for rapid expansion of field proven actions.

Focus of support

The **JPLG component** of this project, entails working to build state capacity to create an enabling environment to develop and finalize policy and legislation in support of decentralization of governance and service delivery to the district level. The JPLG will support district council formation and public consultation and the induction and orientation of district councils and local government staff. It will provide links and training to state authorities, districts and non-state providers on public participatory planning for local government to respond to community priorities and improve their ability to provide equitable service delivery. JPLG will also work to strengthen dialogue with local government/authorities through civic engagement. JPLG will promote local economic development through revenue generation and business licensing. JPLG together with the YES component will support public-private dialogue that include representatives from the public and private sector, as well as communities, to dialogue on priorities for local development and creative ways (using public-private partnerships) to overcome obstacles that inhibit local service delivery. Fiscal arrangements including the Local Development Fund (LDF) will be launched and expanded for service delivery and local investment. The activities that UN Habitat implemented under the fast track proposal will be further built on, interlinking short term resettlement work with longer term local governance town planning and land management.

The **Youth Employment Somalia component** of the project will collaborate with the private sector and educational institutions to strengthen the enabling environment through youth engagement and provide training on social rehabilitation support, mentoring and entrepreneurship for young adults/youth at risk, providing youth with income and taking them out of the cycle of violence and extremism. Unemployment is a major destabilizing factor and the activities contribute to conflict prevention. In addition, short-term cash for work/labour intensive works will be implemented to rehabilitate critical local infrastructure improving the legitimacy of local government through public works strengthening the visibility of local government to meet the identified priorities of communities and making a tangible difference in Somali lives. In addition, market based vocational and technical trainings will be implemented, including technology transfers, for young adults/youth at risk that improve access to more regular employment. The TVET centers will be based in Baidoa and Kismayo. The project will also provide trainings of trainers to training centers in the target districts.

The **Justice and Police component** of the project picks up on initial reconciliation efforts and seeks to bring police and justice, both informal and formal, back under the umbrella of the state and accessible to all Somali mainstreaming justice and security needs of the poor, women, IDPs, and other vulnerable groups. At the state level, support will be provided to coordination mechanisms, police working groups, for the implementation of the new police model in Jubbaland and South West States. Youth, most likely to be involved in delinquent activities, will be engaged and employed as legal interns and police trainees and will receive training on rights and responsibilities of citizens, referral services for legal information and state and traditional justice institutions. Additional activities include mobile police training units, rehabilitation of 5 district police stations; implementation of legal awareness workshops for people on formal and informal legal and judicial services; training for traditional elders on the formal justice system, in particular mobile courts; expansion of legal aid services through paralegal scheme and referral mechanism from traditional elders/religious leaders to the formal justice system.

Envisaged modalities of support/ implementation approach

The proposed approach brings together the three Joint UN programmes, that form the three components of this project (as described above), who will work in a coordinated manner, using common planning processes, unified geographical targeting, intergovernmental fund transfers and coherent and unified joint monitoring. The RCO, with the support of the UNSOM Regional Planning Officers, acting as the PBF secretariat will support the coordination of the project implementation between the three components. It will organize quarterly Project Steering Committee meetings, facilitate joint monitoring visits of the UN agencies, UNSOM, and government partners to the target locations, and support the project's remote monitoring by contracting the Monitoring Agent. The UNSOM regional heads of office will provide political guidance and advise in case of any disagreements between the line ministries and UN agencies. The three

programmes will work out of the UN common offices in Kismayo and Baidoa and utilize the Wadajir Framework to guide their interventions.

Ministry of Interior and Federal: The project will support the Federal Government's MOIFA efforts to implement the Wadajir Framework by funding a position of a technical advisor on Monitoring and Evaluation. The M&E advisor will help the Ministry develop the M&E plan for the Wadajir framework to which all stabilization and local governance projects, including this one, will report against.

Inter-ministerial committee: Over a period of time, it is envisaged that the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee at state level will become the manager and driver of this project providing leadership and a unified and coherent approach to implementation (similar to the experience of Puntland/Somaliland) under the leadership of the office of the Prime Minister. In order to garner the support from the state level governments, a Champion for Local Governance (at President or Vice President level) will chair the inter-ministerial committee. The committee will be responsible for drafting the decentralization policy paper and relevant legislation/regulations which clarify the division of responsibilities between Federal Government, newly formed Federal Member States and local governments. This establishes foundations that can link to structures, systems and processes in local government that facilitate the demand for community level solutions to governance, security, justice and social and economic needs. The project will (under Support to Emerging Federal States Project or StEFS) establish coordination and management mechanisms including capacity building on strategic planning and aid coordination at interministerial committee level within the Federal Member State and liaison with the Federal Government of Somalia level.

Public engagement and participatory planning in districts and with non-state actors: This is key to restoring peace and building a stronger state-citizens nexus. The project supports local government to reach out to their constituents, by offering concrete platforms for substantive participation in policy formulation and project prioritization, as well as partnerships in implementation through the District Development Frameworks (DDF), enabling communities to engage in the planning process. This is not only framed as a bottom-up process in which demands are voiced and partially reflected in the DDFs, but as a means for managing expectations on what local governments can reasonably be expected to deliver. The planning process sets new standards for transparency and inclusive decision making, which is complemented by civic education on citizens' rights and responsibilities. The use of community monitoring groups which are linked to institutional structures, such as village and district councils, creates opportunities to develop sustainable mechanisms for enhancing accountability of these institutions.

National Window: In an effort to strengthen national systems, ten percent of the overall budget of this programme has been earmarked for direct implementation by federal member state government ministries and district councils with funds being transferred through the MPTF National Window. In addition, forty percent of the total programmable budget implemented by UN AFPs will make use of government systems at the Federal,

Member State, and District level. The exact activities to be implemented through the National Window will be determined at the project's onset following detailed capacity assessments of the government partners. The implementation of National Window activities will take place in the latter part of the project once capacity building activities have taken place. The UN Risk Management Unit and the Monitoring Agent will have a complementary role to JPLG in assessing and building the capacity the partner line ministries and district administrations (cf. section III) a) for more details in the RMU support and III) c) for details on the role of the Monitoring Agent). As mentioned in section I) c), the channeling of funds through the National Window will build upon the lessons learnt in the IRF project currently being implemented through the Federal Ministry of Finance. This intervention will build on the experience of the World Bank and UN National Window and the *Support to the Federal Government of Somalia in Stabilization in Newly Recovered Areas* project which is channeling funds to the district level. More so, during the design phase of this project, RUNOs were briefed on the Public Financial Management systems and procedures set up in Jubbaland and South West States by the Somalia Stability Fund. These existing regional PFM systems will be the basis for the intergovernmental funds transfers in this project.

Civic Education: Civic education packages have been developed for Southern Somalia that promote responsible citizenship through discussions that train citizens to develop their own points of view and opinions. The package is made up of three parts:

- *Part One:* Guidelines for Facilitators: Advice on organizing civic education activities and on facilitating discussion.
- *Part Two:* Topics and Triggers: Notes on the key themes, with examples of 'scenarios' – 'trigger' materials such as small case studies, stories, songs, etc. Examples of topics to be covered are local government, citizenship and community participation, leadership and good governance, public participation, and women and youth in public life.
- *Part Three:* Toolkit - A range of techniques and methods for facilitating discussion, examples of good civic education practice, and a list of texts for further reading.

Communications and Public Outreach: The project will assist the Wadajir Framework to develop their communication strategy and jointly implement it with other partners. A combination of media and community outreach will be used to complement the civic education activities outlined above. This will consist of i) radio public service announcements (through the TIS+ funded Wadajir Framework - Radio Series Production Product); ii) radio dialogues (through the TIS+ funded Wadajir Framework - Radio Series Production Product); iii) an sms messaging service for capturing feedback; iv) town hall meetings; culture and arts performances (poetry, music); vi) social media (Facebook, Twitter). Radio will be the main media used to reach out to target beneficiaries in the urban and rural areas given that on average 87% of the households in South West and Jubbaland States possess one. Social media will be used to reach out to urban youth and diaspora in particular. The town hall meetings will be organized to bring national,

state and district officials in contact with the population and discuss issues around civic education, justice, security, employment, and service delivery.

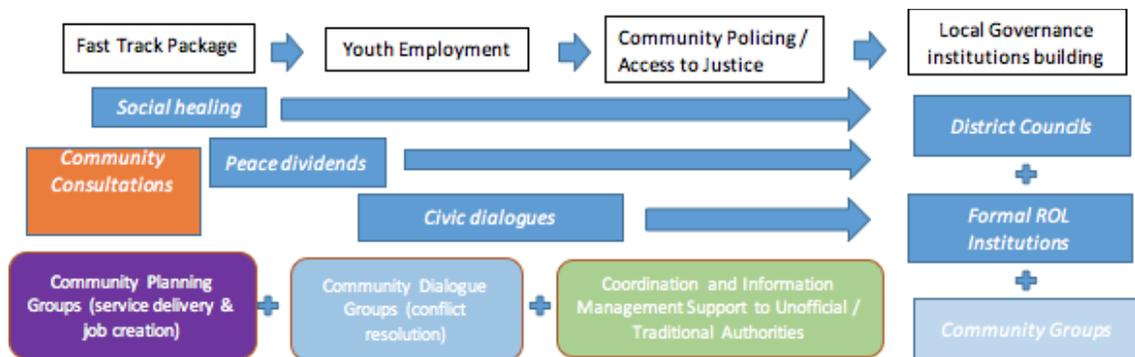
The principles of engagement include:

- Unified community planning is conducted to guide all subsequent interventions.
- JPLG: The district should be stable and not within territory that is subject to disputed control or authority. State governments in the relevant zone must agree to the best of their ability to maintain safety and security in the district to permit programme operations. The district must be one recognized as such in 1991 at the time of the fall of the Barre regime. State government in the relevant jurisdiction should identify intervention in the district in conjunction with Wadajir priorities. Initial work will focus on creating representative councils, which will enable larger scale programme interventions.
- Rule of Law: Rehabilitation of police stations and deployment of police officers to target districts that are stable and accessibility for the mobile courts.
- YES: The community, together with local government, will select the target beneficiaries for the employment and TVET activities using clear and transparent criteria. A preference will be given to IDP, returnees and youth at risk. UNIDO methodology will develop criteria jointly with its implementing partners and then identify trainees through enterprise and market surveys to link trainees to relevant markets.
- CRESTA: Multiple assessments will be carried out to determine the levels of security, vulnerability, the synergies/risk of overlap with other programmes, the local dynamics/actors/power relationships and needs, and the community and donor priorities.
- Do No Harm: Participatory risk / conflict / population movement mapping following the DNH principles (identifying dividers, drivers of displacement, sources of tension, capacities for violence, and connectors and local capacities for peace) will be implemented using community consultation process to jointly identify triggers of conflict and mitigation measures; Land tenure assessments in conjunction and support of the land policy process initiated by the Jubbaland and SWS authorities. These assessments will be inclusive of land conflict analysis in urban centres, taking Kismayo and Baidoa as first pilots; Participatory visioning in urban planning, with initial community consultations for the creation of spatial strategic plans.
- Gender equality: the project will promote gender-responsive local governance policy development, planning, budgeting and service delivery; this seeks to facilitate women to bring their own experience into the local government arena leading to affirmative action policies that support women. Gender mainstreaming will be pursued by including

measures in manuals and guidelines for each stage of the process of planning and implementation to ensure that gender issues are properly taken into account. Important here are procedures to ensure that women’s needs and priorities are reflected in annual plans for non-infrastructure. The youth employment component of the project, will seek to ensure that men and women are equally engaged in the project’s planning process, but also that activities are designed to enable the full participation of men and women throughout the activities. The police and justice component of the project, will seek to institutionalize gender responsiveness through the further development of specialized services to advance women’s access to justice and rights.

Sequencing

The fluid and volatile context of Jubbaland and South West States does not lend itself to a scientific sequencing of this project’s outputs. That said, certain preconditions are required for the different outputs to be implemented. In as much as some outputs can prepare the ground and act as entry points for others, the following flow chart can serve as a basis for the roll out of and linkages between outputs:



b) Budget:

Table 2: Project Output/Activity Budget

Outcome 1: Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the various needs of the population of South and Central Somalia.									
Output number	Output names	Output budget UNDP	Output budget UNHABIT AT	Output budget ILO	Output budget UNICEF	Output budget UNCDF	Output budget UNIDO	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 1.1	Policy and legislation of the Federal Member States is developed to enable the decentralization of governance and service	\$132,500						Staff and other personnel; Travel; General Operating and other direct costs	

	delivery at the district level								
Output 1.2	Coordination is strengthened in support of decentralization by Federal Member States Administration	\$66,250						Staff and other personnel; Supplies, Commodities, Materials; Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture; Travel; General Operating and other Direct Costs	Similar ROL activities were piloted in the target areas in 2015 and 2016. Lessons learnt in terms of procurement, expenditure verification, and control are being applied to this project.

Output 1.3	Strengthened capacity to develop standardized local government systems and structures in Jubbaland/South West State	\$712,188	\$433,034	\$236,133	\$150,686	\$46,375	\$0	Staff and other personnel; Supplies, Commodities, Materials; Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture; Travel; General Operating and other Direct Costs	
Outcome 2: Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socio-economic solutions.									

Output 2.1	Strengthened civic engagement and dialogue with local government/authorities	\$0	\$0	\$172,250	\$145,125	\$0	\$0	Staff and other personnel; Supplies, Commodities, Materials; Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture; Travel; General Operating and other Direct Costs
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Output 2.2	Increased access to public and judicial services in Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, and Afmadow districts of Jubbaland State / South West State(ROL)	\$484,164	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$214,103	\$0	Staff and other personnel; Supplies, Commodities, Materials; Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture; Contractual Services; Travel; Transfers and Grants to Counterparts ; General Operating and other Direct Costs	
Output 2.3	Strengthened enabling environment through Youth Engagement / Employment / PPP dialogue	\$1,291,875	\$35,333	\$35,333	\$0	\$35,333	\$1,109,319	Staff and other personnel; Supplies, Commodities, Materials;	Procurement of project related TVET training equipment and beneficiary

	and Local Economic Development							Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture; Contractual Services; Travel; Transfers and Grants to Counterparts ; General Operating and other Direct Costs	toolkits will be carried out following UNIDO standard procurement procedures and where possible primarily via local procurement to facilitate local implementation . Given the low capacity of the TVET sector in Somalia, UNIDO utilizes international experts to manage programming and build the capacity of national counterparts.
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TOTAL		\$2,686,976	\$468,367	\$443,716	\$295,811	\$295,811	\$1,109,319		
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Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

PBF PROJECT BUDGET							
CATEGORIES	Amount UNDP	Amount UNHABITAT	Amount ILO	Amount UNICEF	Amount UNCDF	Amount UNIDO	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	\$243,864	\$58,501	\$70,000	\$30,843	\$30,843	\$236,973	\$671,024
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$27,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$4,711	\$81,711
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$25,000	\$18,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$87,000	\$190,000
4. Contractual services	\$644,892	\$75,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$348,000	\$1,517,892
5. Travel	\$102,000	\$9,000	\$30,555	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$110,000	\$291,555

6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$934,090	\$125,000	\$25,709	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,084,799
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$534,347	\$132,225	\$108,424	\$45,616	\$45,616	\$250,063	\$1,116,290
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$2,511,193	\$437,726	\$414,688	\$276,459	\$276,459	\$1,036,747	4,953,271
8. Indirect Support Costs*	\$175,783	\$30,641	\$29,028	\$19,352	\$19,352	\$72,572	\$346,729
TOTAL	\$2,686,976	\$468,367	\$443,716	\$295,811	\$295,811	\$1,109,319	\$5,300,000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

NB: The activity based and category budgets per agency do not align because the project activities to be implemented through the National Window have been costed out but the breakdown of the budget has not yet been done. This will only take place at the project onset once capacity assessments of the partner line ministries at the Federal Member State and district level have been done. In total 40% of the total programmable costs will be financed and contracted using national systems. In addition, 10% of the total project budget will be channeled through the National Window. The channeling of funds through the National Window will be contingent upon a positive evaluation of the IRF project currently being implemented through the Federal Ministry of Finance.

In line with the two-tranche disbursement of the Priority Plan's total budget (first eight million; second five million dollars), this project will be required to submit an additional interim financial report once it has reached an expenditure rate of 80% of its total budget. A supporting narrative report should also be submitted to account for corresponding progress made against the activity plan.

Somalia Priority Plan Disbursement schedule			
	Project budget	First allocation	Second allocation (released @ 80% disbursement of 1st allocation)
Midnimo project	\$4.0m	\$2.7m	\$1.3m
Daldhis project	\$8.0 m	\$5.3m	\$2.7m
Total	\$12.0m	\$8.0m	\$4.0m

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
<i>Joint UN Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery Somalia (JPLG)</i>				
	Key Source of Funding	Previous calendar year (Jan-Dec 2015) USD (Note: Actual expenditure by agencies)	Current Calendar Year (Jan-Dec 2016) USD (Note: 2016 figures are as per the current AWPB)	Annual Emergency Budget USD (e.g. CAP)

ILO	Multi Partner Trust Fund	3,958,441	3,380,111	N/A
UNCDF	idem	4,805,147	7,632,205	NA
UNDP	idem	5,210,301	8,053,011	N/A
UNHABITAT	idem	3,783,751	3,504,400	N/A
UNICEF	idem	2,024,312	3,243,900	N/A
Total JPLG	idem	19,781,952	25,813,627	
<i>UNDP Somalia/Rule of Law who are a part of the Joint UN Programme on Rule of Law</i>				
Previous calendar year (Jan-Dec 2015)	UNDP Somalia Rule of Law	Donors: MPTF, Counter Piracy Trust Fund, Luxembourg, PBF, US State Department, Sweden, DFID, Norway, Denmark, EC, UN WP Partners, Japan, UNDP	11,580,091	N/A

Current calendar year (Jan-Dec 2016)	UNDP Somalia Rule of Law	Donors: MPTF, Japan, MPTF – UN Action against Sexual Violence, Netherlands	13,879,949	N/A
<i>Joint UN Youth Employment Somalia</i>				
Previous calendar year (Jan-Dec 2015)	Youth Employment Somalia	Donor Denmark Sweden	3,060,257	N/A
Previous calendar year (Jan-Dec 2015)	UNIDO	Japan, Italy & Montreal Protocol	\$1,549,450	N/A
Current calendar year (Jan-Dec 2016)	UNIDO	Japan, Italy & Montreal Protocol	\$2,678,603	N/A

JPLG Capacity for Implementation: 91 staff are employed by the JPLG programme. JPLG through partnership with 5 UN Agencies promotes the 'One UN' principles delivering tangible improvements in aid and development effectiveness, focused on accountable and transparent local government and service delivery. This makes a tangible difference in Somali lives and restores confidence and credibility in the state thereby contributing to sustainable peacebuilding. JPLG employs one full time M&E Officer (international), based in Mogadishu, who will support the activity and output level monitoring of this project. JPLG also commits to building the capacity of government and JPLG agency staff in this project.

UNDP Somalia/Rule of Law Capacity for Implementation: UNDP Somalia/Rule of Law employs 7 (international) and 13 (national) staff. UNDP Somalia/Rule of Law promotes peacebuilding through its technical, advisory capacity injection and financial assistance to justice and police institutions to reach out to regions and recovered areas and extending their services to citizens living in remote areas through mobile courts, traditional elders, legal aid services, legal education and awareness, construction of premises and deployment of justice actors on a full time basis to the regions. The benefits of the UNDP Somalia/Rule of Law partnership with 9 Agencies provides a framework for greater coordination among different UN actors when engaging in development cooperation with different Rule of Law actors. The Rule of Law Programme has one full time national M&E and reporting officer. It also makes use of 1 project management specialist who spends 30% of time on M&E, 1 international UN Volunteer who spends 20% of time on M&E. In addition, the UNDP Somalia Country Office has the full time M&E officer who will support the activity and output level monitoring of this project.

Youth Employment Somalia Capacity for Implementation: YES has 28 staff working under the programme. The employment component promotes peacebuilding through improving the conditions for youth through access to employment and to basic services which contributes to establishing peace and maintaining stability. The YES partnership is comprised of 4 UN Agencies who have experience working on security, governance and reconciliation programmes targeting youth at risk in Somalia. The YES project will partner with UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) for the TVET components in Jubaland and South West State. UNIDO has 5 national staff in Jubaland and 2 international experts carrying out field missions. UNIDO has a track record of successful programmes and projects in the areas of post-crises and related livelihood project with special emphasis on women, youth and other vulnerable groups. Each UN Agency of YES (UNDP, FAO, ILO, UN-Habitat and UNIDO) will make use of their own M&E Officer to provide monitoring and evaluation of YES activities under this project. The project's monitoring, reporting and evaluation will follow UNIDO rules and regulations. Monitoring of project activities will be conducted at several levels. Project implementation managers and field coordinators will be responsible for recording monthly progress on project activities and the measurement of outcome indicators.

Government Partner Capacity for Implementation:

JPLG will work and collaborate with the Federal Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (as of October 2016, 183 Civil Servants; 11 Young Graduates and 27 Consultants, mostly supported by UN agencies). In Jubbaland JPLG will collaborate with the Ministry of Interior (12 staff with support from TIS and UNDP); Ministry of Finance (permanent employees are 44, while casual/contractors are 71, in total 115. 44 staff mentioned above include 7 department directors, 1 secretary, and officers. Currently, the Ministry receives the World Bank's support. Before, the Ministry received assistance from the Somali Stability Fund) and the Ministry of Trade and Industry (The Ministry does not have a separate office but currently shares a compound with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Jubbaland Civil Service Commission. It has 9 staff that work on a voluntary basis. It currently receives no international donor support). In South West State, JPLG will collaborate with Ministry of Interior (The ministry performs its roles and responsibilities with six + three (Min/VM/SM) volunteers and six donor funded consultants. In addition, it recruited young graduate interns)); Ministry of Finance (current staff are estimated at 18 volunteers excluding Director General, and Minister); Ministry of Trade and Commerce (12 volunteers of which 3 are senior management).

UNDP Rule of Law Programme will work and collaborate with the Federal Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior, the MoWHRD, Attorney General Office, the Supreme Court. In Jubbaland/Kismayo, the capacity of counterparts involved in the police and justice component is embryonic with limited line ministry structures, systems and processes in place. A Minister for Justice and a Permanent Secretary are established in Kismayo and a Regional Justice Coordinator. The Attorney General Office and Judiciary are limited to Kismayo city only. UNDP/Rule of Law Programme has provided two vehicles to Ministry of Justice (MOJVRA) and to the Attorney General Office with a third vehicle due to arrive in November 2016. A mobile court vehicle has also been supplied and mobile courts have started in Jubbaland. UNDP is currently working with the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Women and Human Rights, Judiciary, Attorney General Office, Police Commissioner, elders as well as local NGOs for delivery of legal aid. A local NGO, SSWC, is hired by UNDP to provide legal aid services to IDPs, women and vulnerable communities and promote legal awareness amongst citizens. UNDP is supporting 15 interns to promote the careers of future legal professionals. In South West State/Baidoa, a Ministry of Justice is established, headed by Minister and UNDP has an Letter of Agreement with Ministry of Justice supporting minimal operational costs and 15 interns. There is a Regional Justice Coordinator in place. There is Judicial Service Commission and president has notified 32 judges headed by the Chief Justice of South West State. There is an Attorney General appointed as well. Out of 18 Districts in SW, judiciary is functional in 6 districts. A mobile vehicle court has been handed over to the Baidoa Chief Justice. UNDP is working with the local NGO, SWDC, to implement legal aid services and promote awareness. SWDDC has established office in Baidoa and has recruited two lawyers and three paralegals. A consultant has been employed from Mogadishu University to train Baidoa judges and prosecutors. UNDP is supporting 15 interns to promote the careers of future legal professionals.

YES will work through the national coordinating authority which is the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. In Jubbaland/Kismayo, the employment component works with the Ministry of Education (The Ministry has its own building/offices with 1 Director General (acting), 6 department directors, 1 advisor to the Minister, 1 advisor to the Assistant

Minister, 4 officers, 10 technical staff, 3 secretaries, 1 clerk, and volunteers and support is provided by the World Bank) and Ministry of Public Works (The Ministry is accommodated by the Ministry of Education and has 21 staff; consisting of a Director-General; 7 unit directors; 1 Engineer; 1 consultant; 2 watchmen; and 2 cleaners. All are voluntary workers. UNIDO will continue to leverage the training assets and facilities that have been developed under previous programming - the Community Stabilization and Reconciliation (CSR) and the CSR-Youth projects. UNIDO operations will be based out of the AMISOM airport compound on the outskirts of Kismayo. As stability in and around Kismayo improves, there has been an increase in investment in the city. Increased economic activity is being driven by rebuilding activities and related infrastructure services. The UNIDO/UNHABITAT project will leverage its innovative containerized and scalable training workshops to enhance technical skills training delivery at project targeted sites and infrastructure. In UNIDO's Kismayo operations, technical assistance and skills upgrading activities plan to focus on key technical/commercial fields such as welding, construction, masonry, blacksmith, mechanics, and wood products. UNIDO's partners in Kismayo include Ministry of Education, Airport Authority, Kismayo Technical Institute and other organizations based on field assessments. SWS: The Ministry does not receive any international donor support). In South West State the project works with Ministry of Education (7 staff) and Ministry of Public Works (not yet to be established).

Support to Emerging Federal State Project (StEFS): The StEFS component will support the Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and the South West State⁷ administration by assisting these government institutions to not coordinate the implementation of the Wadajir Framework at the national level but also by supporting interministerial coordination at the Member State level to improve basic service delivery to the Somali population. StEFS (Under support to Somalia Local Reconciliation Conference, the project predecessor to StEFS) received USD 2,232,061 (for year 2015-2016) with no cost extension through to 2017.

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

Oversight structure (cf. organogram in annex C)

The SDRF SC, which provides the oversight for the UN MPTF, is the decision making body for allocation of PRF funds to individual programme and through the national window. This programme will be implemented in line with the SDRF Operations Manual and the National Window manual. Decisions on allocation will conform with the priorities, parameters and approaches articulated in this Priority Plan. As such, reporting for all programmes under the PRF portfolio, will follow the UN MPTF reporting cycle and procedures.

In light of the multitude of planned coordination fora at the Sub-federal state level, it is proposed that a PBF project steering committee be established for the two PBF projects

⁷ JPLG has already started work on this and will therefore support this activity in Jubbaland.

under this Priority Plan that would coincide with these planned meetings, both given the crossover of interest between the different programmes and the similar state and non-state actors involved. The PBF project steering committee would assist the SDRF Steering Committee in its governance of the project, and be composed of the following members:

- § Co-Chairs (2): Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in SWS and the Ministry of Interior in Jubbaland State;
- § Government representatives (partner line ministries / district authorities);
- § UN representatives (RCO – represented by the PBF Coordinator, partner agencies and UNSOM – represented by the Regional Planning Officers);
- § Development Partner representatives;
- § Representatives of the civil society.

The Project Steering Committee will be primarily responsible for:

- § Provide the SDRF SC with technical advice on the potential scope of the Priority Plan;
- § Consider six monthly reports on PBF projects, produced by the Recipient UN Agencies and recipient line ministries, and provide comments to the SDRF SC, through the PBF Secretariat, if required;
- § Provide informal advice and briefing to relevant SDRF SC members on PBF progress and activities, thereby facilitating PBF progress;
- § Provide support to the PBF Secretariat and the UN with regards to monitoring the progress against the Peacebuilding Priority Plan and assist in the drafting of the annual progress report, to be approved by the SDRF SC and submitted to the PBSO on 1 December every year.

The Project Steering Committee will be supported by the PBF Secretariat, located in the RCO, that will have the following primary responsibilities:

- § Providing SDRF SC with secretarial and administrative support, including organising meetings, recording minutes and sharing documents with members of the SDRF SC;
- § Supporting inter-project coordination and providing guidance to Recipient UN Organizations on common methodology for project design, monitoring and evaluation and related issues;
- § Establishing a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Priority Plan and regularly tracking the progress against the Priority Plan indicators and outcomes and making recommendations for improvements, if deemed necessary;
- § Identifying problems in relation to project delivery and management and advising the Project Steering Committee and the SDRF SC on appropriate action, with follow up and reporting back on progress or lack thereof;
- § Reviewing reports and status updates from projects and providing quality assurance of reports and advice to RUNOs;

§ Under the guidance of the SDRF SC and with the support of the Project Steering Committee and RUNOs, drafting the annual SDRF SC report on Priority Plan implementation, to be submitted to PBSO on 1 December every year;

§ Any other PBF related tasks as directed by the Project Steering Committee Co-Chairs.

The PBF secretariat is composed of one PBF Coordinator and one M&E advisor. The PBF secretariat is also supported by the Integrated Office, namely the MPTF Risk Manager, the Communication Officer, and the Finance Officer. The PBF Secretariat is represented in the Federal Member States by UNSOM Regional Planning Officers who will provide additional coordination support and act as focal point for relations with the Federal Member State governments.

b) Risk management:

The levels of risk vary across Somalia, but overall are relatively high. However, the cost of not supporting state-building and rebuilding institutions to perform basic functions and deliver services to meet the basic needs of citizens would have a significant impact on the Somalia and international effort to make progress towards peace and sustainable development in the country. Key risks are summarized in the table below with corresponding risk mitigation measures (cf. also section II) a) on implementation modalities for details on the role of UNSOM; and section III) c) on the role of the Monitoring Agent).

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Political risks	The adoption of the new Constitution and the establishment of a new government in Mogadishu, and upcoming local elections may lead to increased		JPLG II will conduct regular and systematic monitoring in the three zones 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 JPLG donors, embassies, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the UN

	political uncertainty.		Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). JPLG II will also apply Fragile State Principles to ensure that engagement, particularly in newly accessible areas, is carefully assessed and managed.
Security Risks	Restricted access to field locations, especially in south and central Somalia and certain areas of Puntland and Somaliland due high personal security risks		As in the past under Phase I, JPLG II will engage third parties to implement and monitor activities on behalf of UN agencies. Following advice from UNDSS, national, if not international staff will be engaged where possible in teams to implement and monitor activities.
Land Governance			The JPLG will adopt a 'do no harm' approach in the area of land governance, drawing on the considerable knowledge of UN agencies in the area, and working closely with key partners in identifying and managing associated risks. JPLG II will monitor the risks continually.
Operational Risks	The constant turnover and weak skills of senior officials and staff among Somali partner institutions may impede implementation of Programme activities.		JPLG II will focus capacity development on departments and units of partner institutions rather than individuals. This strategy will be pursued by: Developing and maintaining strong relations with the departments and units concerned Encouraging leaders to engage the entire staff of departments and units in discussions with JPLG and other parties concerned Mobilising community interest and support for proposed activities, including representatives of different clans, women and other social groups

			<p>Keeping potential users and beneficiaries informed of proposed activities and where feasible encouraging their participation in decision making</p> <p>Using these techniques to build strong local ownership of proposed reforms and activities among staff, potential users and beneficiaries</p> <p>Hence maintaining pressure on current and new leaders to adhere to decisions already made and to follow through on implementation</p> <p>Regularly monitoring progress to inform corrective action where needed</p>
<p>Fiduciary Risks</p> <p>Diversion of Funds</p>	Medium	High	<p>A portion of the activities in this project will be implemented by the Federal Member State line ministries of Jubbaland and South West State using the National Window. As the technical capacity of the ministries is weak, a Monitoring Agent will ensure fiduciary oversight and compliance of the transactions.</p>
<p>Fiduciary Risk</p> <p>Shifting commitment to operation: FGS elections in 2016</p>	Medium	High	<p>This PRF project works with FGS and regional representatives, creating shared ownership of the project. This collaboration is manifested in various forums on the local (Project Committee), the regional (Bidding and Tender Committee), the federal (Steering Committee), and the international (SDRF/PSG 4 WG). The project will engage on the second and third tier of government to ensure continuity even in case of changes at the top of government.</p>
<p>Competition over project resources: In</p>	Medium	Medium	<p>This PRF project will engage in transparent communication to all</p>

<p>an election year, multiple stakeholders within the FGS and the IRAs may lay claim to such project finance.</p>			<p>stakeholders over the selection modalities and sequencing plans for implementation that have been developed by the RUNOs in collaboration with their FGS and FMS counterparts.</p>
<p>Fiduciary Risk</p> <p>Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability: weak capacity of the line</p>			<p>Partner line ministries will receive substantial resources for capacity building and benefit from a close exchange with the National Window and SFF-LD project teams at the UN and WB (i.e. PFM, Capacity Injection, Recurrent Cost, Procurement, etc.). The Monitoring Agent provides key supervision inputs and will further suggest additional capacities and assistance to be deployed.</p>

c) Monitoring & Evaluation:

M&E arrangements:

The UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO), in its role of PBF secretariat, will review and comment on the narrative and financial reports submitted by RUNOs and partner FGS institutions responsible for implementing PRF projects under the UN National Window. The RCO will have two staff, the Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator and the Senior M&E advisor, who will be responsible for the coordination, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. The Senior M&E Advisor will be responsible for ensuring all implementing UN and Federal Government of Somalia recipient organizations develop appropriate monitoring tools for their PRF projects. The Senior M&E Advisor will also provide technical support to the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs for the development and implementation of the Wadajir M&E framework. The Peacebuilding Programme Coordinator will be responsible for supporting the Project Steering Committee and the SDRF SC to coordinate the different PRF projects and ensure they are contributing to achieve the outcomes of this Peacebuilding Priority Plan.

At the project level, the Recipient UN organizations and the partner line ministries will be responsible for their respective activity and output level monitoring and reporting against the Priority Plan outcomes. The PBF secretariat will assist the implementing partners to develop a joint M&E plan and standardized M&E tools for data collection. The PBF

secretariat will also ensure collaboration with the Global Pulse pilot project in Somalia. The means of verification envisaged for the monitoring will range from World Bank RCRF project reporting, UNSOM perception surveys, District Conflict and Security Assessments by OCV.org, Local Barometer (UNDP – JPLG), to the quarterly World Bank High Frequency Surveys.

A Monitoring Agent will be contracted (this will likely be expansion of the MA contracted under the current National Window IRF project) to oversee the implementation progress and quality of narrative and financial reports produced by the Federal Government of Somalia implementing partners under the National Window portion of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. The Monitoring Agent will report to the MPTF Secretariat in the Resident Coordinator's Office and to the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Steering Committee. The Monitoring Agent will have the responsibility to monitor the achievement of the project objectives, compliance with the MPTF operational manual and also the narrative, financial, accounting and procurement standards. The Monitoring Agent will be responsible for monitoring the capacity building needs of the Federal Government of Somalia implementing partners and advising the Project Steering Committee and Peacebuilding Programme Coordinator about how to address those in a timely manner. The Monitoring Agent will provide independent reports on the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia implementing partners, the quality of its procedures and of its reporting to the RCO on a quarterly basis.

In accordance with PBF's M&E guidelines, within the first six-to-nine months of project implementation, the PRF projects under the Priority Plan will undergo an "evaluability assessment," which will provide an early opportunity for course-correction if needed and will serve as the basis for PBF's assessment of progress toward agreed upon benchmarks. The evaluability assessment will be commissioned and managed by the Peacebuilding Support Office.

A final, external evaluation of this project will be done as part of the final Peacebuilding Priority Plan evaluation that will be commissioned and managed by the Peacebuilding Support Office.

The total budget for Monitoring and Evaluation under this project is approximately USD 250,000. This budget covers the monitoring costs associated with the Monitoring Agent contract, the Technical Advisor on M&E post to the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, and travel associated with monitoring visits. As specified in section II) c) the three joint programmes will also make use of their existing M&E resources which are covered by other funding sources.

- d) **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the [signed Memorandum of Understanding](#) between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- In light with the two-tranche disbursement of the Priority Plan's total budget (first eight million; second five million dollars), this project will be required to submit an additional interim financial report once it has reached an expenditure rate of 80% of its total budget. A supporting narrative report should also be submitted to corresponding progress was made against the activity plan.
 - Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
 - Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
 - Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
 - Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Daldhis (Build Your Country) - An integrated approach to re-establish the State-Citizen link in Jubbaland and South West State of Somalia.
Recipient UN Organizations:	UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNCDF, UNHABITAT, UNIDO
Implementing Partner(s):	<p>Federal Government of Somalia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs ● Ministry of Public Works ● Ministry of Justice ● Ministry of Finance <p>Federal Member State:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Interior (Jubbaland/SWS) ● Ministry of Justice (Jubbaland/SWS) ● Ministry of Education (Jubbaland) ● Ministry of Labour and Employment (SWS) ● Ministry of Trade and Industry (Jubbaland/SWS)
Location:	<p>Tentative districts in which work will take place are Kismayo, Garbarharey, Afmadow and Dollow in the state of Jubbaland and Baidoa and Afgoye districts (with two others to be identified at the project inception) in the SWS.</p> <p><i>NB: The selection of target districts will be confirmed in the framework of unified state coordination meetings which will be called by the Federal Member States in conjunction with the Federal Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs. The coordination meeting will identify Wadajir programme packages at the Federal Member State level for the international community to engage in.</i></p>

Approved Project Budget:	Total \$5,300,000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jubbaland State: \$2,650,000 ● South West State: \$2,650,000 	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1.01.2017	Planned Completion: 30.06.2018
Brief project Description:	This project aims to present a renewed commitment to working with local community leaders, elders, formal and informal justice services and newly selected local governments, in collaboration with state ministries, to entrench stability and peace, enhance social service delivery, provide economic opportunities for young men and women and provide an accessible system for resolution of people dispute and determination of their rights. In effect, by improving the demand and the offer of governance, this project constitutes the first concerted programmatic effort to translate the Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA) in to practice.	
Project Outcomes:	<p>1. Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in South and Central Somalia.</p> <p>2. Communities in South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions</p>	
PBF Focus Area:	4.2 Extension of state authority/ local administration	
Gender marker:	2	

<p>Key Project Activities:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of policies, laws and strategies for decentralization and division of functional responsibilities among central and local governments (JPLG) - Support to coordination mechanisms, Police working groups, for the implementation of the new police model in Jubbaland and South West States (ROL) - Support to coordination and management mechanisms on strategic planning and aid coordination (StEFS) - Training of key Jubbaland/South West State line ministries in participatory planning, procurement, project cycle management to enable service delivery (JPLG) - District Council Formation and public consultation (JPLG) - Training and conducting participatory planning (JPLG) - Support to the development of state-district financial transfer systems (JPLG) - Mobile Police Training units (ROL) - Rehabilitation of 5 district police stations (ROL) - Civic education and public engagement actions (JPLG) - Public-Private sector dialogue (JPLG) - Training for traditional elders on the formal justice system (ROL) - Expansion of legal aid services (ROL) - Grant co-financing for community priority actions (JPLG) - Fiscal arrangements including local revenue generation - Internships for youth at risk with community police (ROL) - Training on social rehabilitation support, mentoring and entrepreneurship for young adults / youth at risk (YES) - Short-term cash for work / labour intensive works (YES) - Market based vocational and technical trainings (YES)
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Annex B – PRF Project Results Framework

Country name: Somalia												
Project Effective Dates: 1.01.2017 - 30.06.2018												
<p>Brief Theory of Change: If Somali citizens benefit from enhanced access to security, rule of law, basic services and employment opportunities, and they attribute these improvements in life quality to the actions of better capacitated State authorities, then the state-society relations will be improved in Jubbaland/South West State because Somali citizens will have increased their trust in and perceive the State authorities as legitimate.</p>												
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1				Year 2				Milestones
Outcome Statement 1: [one-line description of outcome]		Outcome Indicator 1 a: % of respondents naming police (or local authority) as most trusted security provider	UNSOM perception surveys DCSAs (District Conflict and Security Assessments) by OCPV.org									
		Baseline: Target:										
		Outcome Indicator 1 b: % of respondents aware of services provided by local administrations	UNSOM perception surveys DCSAs (District Conflict and Security Assessments) by OCPV.org									
		Baseline: Target:										
		Outcome Indicator 1c: % of people/communities who think government (federal, regional,	UNSOM perception surveys DCSAs (District									

		local) is responsive to their needs Baseline: Target:	Conflict and Security Assessments by OCPV.org) Local Barometer (UNDP – JPLG)										
	Output 1.1: Policy and legislation of the Federal Member States is developed to enable the decentralization of governance and service delivery at the district level	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of decentralization or local governance related policies that are developed or drafted and gender sensitive Baseline: - 0 - No Decentralization Policy - Legal review process has not started - Relevant regulations are not in place Target: 2 (drafts of DP) + 2 (drafts of LG) - South West and Jubbaland	JPLG quarterly and annual reports - Reports of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Decentralization			X	X	X	X				
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of decentralization or local governance related legislation/ sector specific policies, including fiscal decentralization developed (or drafted) and gender sensitive Baseline: 0 Target: TBD as agencies and partners agreed what sectors decentralization legislation will be targeted.	JPLG quarterly and annual reports - Reports of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Decentralization	X	X	X	X	X	X				

	Output 1.2: Coordination is strengthened in support of decentralization by Federal Member States Administration	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of coordination and oversight meetings organized Baseline:0 Target: Suggested to have four quarterly meetings	Meeting notes endorsed by the parties with discussion points, decision made and follow up AP. Meeting notes will reflect the number of women attending and the number of decisions taken which involved women.	X	X	X	X	X	X			
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 # gender sensitive policies, guidelines and policies issues for effective coordination and oversight of the activities. Baseline: 0 Target:2 policies drafted (FGS-SWS and FGS - JBL)	JPLG quarterly and annual reports, reports of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Decentralization, consultants' reports									
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 # of formal mechanisms of coordination that exist at Federal and states level Baseline:0 Target:2 (FGS - SWS and FGS - JBL)	JPLG quarterly and annual reports, reports of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Decentralization, consultants' reports. Reports will provide disaggregated gender data.									

	Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to develop standardized local government systems and structures in Jubbaland/South West State	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 # of districts that have systems in place to increase revenue generation (eg property taxes, business licensing etc)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4+ (South West and Jubbaland)</p>	<p>JPLG quarterly and annual reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Official statistics - District Business License Register and tax collection records 			X	X	X	X			
	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 # of monitoring visits completed by state governments staff to district level governance bodies</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 8 (1* 4 quarters*state governments of SW and Jb - 1*4*2). It is minimum required number of visits. Please ensure allocation of the budget.(aprx 7-10 K per visit)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JPLG quarterly and annual reports - Reports of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Decentralization 										
	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3</p> <p>No. of Mobile Training Units established. Output Indicator 2: No. of trainings delivered by the Mobile Training Units. Output Indicator 3: #. of target participants trained by the Mobile Training Units. Baseline: 0. Target: TBD</p>	<p>JPLG quarterly and annual reports, training reports, training database. Reports will provide disaggregated gender data.</p>										

<p>Outcome Statement 2: Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socio-economic solutions.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: % of respondents who had participated in consultations with local administration in last 12 months</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>OCVP DCSAs or UNDP local barometer</p>										
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b: Increase in access to employment opportunities, and social services, based on local plans/designs</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>JHNP or WB High Frequency Survey</p>										
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 c: % of communities that feel that their priorities are reflected in the design and management of FGS/UN programmes (including through PRF funding)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>OCVP DCSAs or UNDP local barometer</p>										
	<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened civic engagement and dialogue with local government/authorities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 # of CSO and NGOs that are part of the dialogue with local government/authorities. Baseline:0 Target: TBD. Initial screening should show how</p>			X	X	X	X	X	X			

		many potential CSO can be covered. Suggested to target at least 50%											
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of socio-economic issues constructively discussed in the dialogues with local government/ authorities Baseline:0 Target: TBD. Suggested - employment, health, education, social infrastructure, youth and etc.	- JPLG quarterly and annual reports, LG docs, AWPBs										
	Output 2.2: Increased access to public and judicial services in Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, and Afmadow districts of Jubbaland State / South West State(ROL)	Output Indicator 2.2.1 # of local and central government personnel trained in at least one PEM module (but up to 5) Baseline: 0 Target: TBD	- JPLG quarterly and annual reports, training reports, training database	X	X	X	X	X	X				
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 # of district council members trained in civic education, public management, procurement Baseline: 0 Target: TBD	- JPLG quarterly and annual reports, training reports, training database (disaggregated by gender)										
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 #of community volunteers trained in civic education, public management, procurement etc	- JPLG quarterly and annual reports, training reports, training database										

	Baseline: Target:	(disaggregated by gender)											
Output 2.3: Strengthened enabling environment through Youth Engagement / Employment / PPP dialogue - LED	Output Indicator 2.3.1 # of districts that implement their LDF budgets as per their workplan and eligible for increase in LDF funding Baseline: 0 Target: 8 (please confirm that proposal targets 8 districts)	- JPLG quarterly and annual reports, LG docs, AWPBs	X	X	X	X	X	X					
	Output Indicator 2.3.2 # of districts that implement gender sensitive pilot Service Delivery Models (SDMs) in the areas of health, education, roads, NRM or WASH with JPLG support Baseline: 0 Target: 8	- JPLG quarterly and annual reports - Sector ministries' reports - Annual Performance Assessment											
	Output Indicator 2.3.3 # of districts that have developed participatory AWP which include priority/activities where women are a primary beneficiary using JPLG tools Baseline: 0 Target: 8	- JPLG quarterly and annual reports - Sector ministries' reports											

[1] PRF project duration must be within the approved dates for the Priority Plan.

[2] PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his [Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding](#).

[3] PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.1) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

[4] If there is more than one RUNO in this project, additional signature boxes should be included so that there is one for every RUNO.

Annex C: Daldhis project management structure organogram

