# T:\PEACEBUILDING FUND\Financing for Peacebuilding Branch filing system\14. PBF Communications\08_Logos\02_JPEG\UN Peacebuilding.jpgSECRETARY-GENERAL’S PEACEBUILDING FUND

# PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

#

 **PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

# (Length: Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

|  |
| --- |
| **Country (ies):** Somalia |
| **Project Title:** Supporting Reconciliation and State-Building Processes**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):** |
| **PBF project modality:**[ ]  IRF [x]  PRF  | **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**  |
| **List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):** UNDP **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:** UNSOM, Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation |
| **Expected project commencement date[[1]](#footnote-1): 1 January 2019****Project duration in months:[[2]](#footnote-2) 20 months****Geographic zones for project implementation:** The focus will be two-fold: 1) at sub-national level in Galkayo (Galmudug and Puntland states), Dhusamareeb and Adaado (Galmudug) and the State of Hirshabelle as key flashpoints, along with Marka, Jowhar and other potential flashpoints that need immediate interventions to support local peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts; 2) at national level to support mediation and facilitate discussions between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States related to key political processes. |
| **Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):** UNDP: **USD 2,598,173**Total: **USD 2,598,173***\*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO’s approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account*Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget: **USD 2,598,173** |
| **PBF 1st tranche:**UNDP: USD 1,818,721Total: USD 1,818,721 | **PBF 2nd tranche\*:**UNDP: USD 779,452Total: USD 779,452 |
| **Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:**Reconciliation is a top priority for the Federal Government of Somalia, as outlined in the inauguration speech of President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed “Farmaajo” and reaffirmed at the London Somalia Conference in May 2017 and the Somalia Partnership Forums held in Mogadishu in December 2017 and Brussels in July 2018. Somalia’s commitment to inclusive political dialogue and reconciliation has been acknowledged by the Security Council, which in its resolution 2408 (2018) again underscored the importance of UNSOM’s support to these processes.The project is envisaged to have three components:1. Provide structured support to mediation and reconciliation initiatives in Somalia in a strategic and catalytic manner, complementary to other ongoing or planned efforts. This would include, for example, capacity building support to the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and other national and local actors (both authorities and civil society), support to the National Reconciliation Framework and facilitation of dialogue on contentious issues linked to Somalia’s peacebuilding and State-building agenda.
2. Provide the UN in Somalia, as part of UNSOM’s good offices functions, with a flexible funding facility for urgent conflict prevention interventions, including mediation, dialogue and reconciliation between levels of government and in areas known to be prone to conflict and political tension as well as hitherto unknown situations that may arise.
3. Support towards strengthening the capacity of state structures to engage citizens in reconciliation efforts, through establishment of mechanisms and tools such as public accountability fora and citizen report cards.
 |
| **Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists**:UNDP and UNSOM have held numerous consultations within national counterparts as part of the development of this project, and the larger federalism and reconciliation programme, to which this project is complementary. The process has included:* Consultations with counterparts in the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States;
* Workshops with key partners in October and December 2017; 70-80 Somali counterparts participated in order to develop the larger federalism and reconciliation programme;
* Presentation to the Pillar Working Group 1 – Sub-Working Group 1: Federalism and Reconciliation, under the Somalia aid coordination architecture in May 2018;
* UN internal consultations, including with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSOM, as well as his two deputies and the UNDP Country Director;
* Presentation on the project’s concept note by the Minister of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation to the steering committee of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility on 26 September 2018, with endorsement by the steering committee members;
* Final project-design workshop with key partners held in Mogadishu on 24 October 2018, facilitated by the Mediation Support Unit of the UN Department of Political Affairs.
 |
| **Project Gender Marker score: 2**Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: 30% and $ 779,452 |
| **Project Risk Marker score: 1** |
| **Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*:[[3]](#footnote-3)2.1. National reconciliationIf applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: The project contributes to the UN Strategic Framework Priorities: SP2: Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law and Safety of Somalis; and SP3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect.If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions |
| **Type of submission:****[x]  New project** [ ]  **Project amendment**  | **If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:****Extension of duration:** [ ]  Additional duration in months: **Change of project outcome/ scope:** [ ] **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** [ ] **Additional PBF budget:** [ ]  Additional amount by recipient organization: **Brief justification for amendment:** |

**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Recipient Organization(s)[[4]](#footnote-4)**George ConwayCountry DirectorUNDP SomaliaDate & Seal | **Representative of National Authorities** H.E. Abdi Mohamed SabrieMinister of Interior, Federal Affairs and ReconciliationFederal Republic of SomaliaDate & Seal |
| **Head of UN Country Team** Peter de ClercqDeputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for SomaliaUnited Nations in SomaliaDate & Seal | **Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**Oscar Fernandez-TarancoAssistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding SupportPeacebuilding Support OfficeUnited NationsDate & Seal |

1. **Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

**Peacebuilding Context**

Three decades of war and state collapse have destroyed the social fabric in Somalia. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), now more than a year into its mandate, has embarked on an ambitious agenda centred on security, economic recovery, and constitutional and electoral reform, underpinned by reconciliation. While Somalia is making great strides on its peacebuilding and State-building agenda, the past year has seen several serious challenges to the positive trajectory of the country as unresolved contentious issues come to the fore. So far, each of these challenges have been resolved through political dialogue without any major outbreak of violence – a sign of the growing political maturity of Somalia’s embryonic institutions and the yearning for peace of the Somali population.

The ongoing State-building efforts and re-establishment of state institutions (political, judiciary and executive) is a deeply political process in which the delicate balance between stakeholders must be maintained. While Somalia’s Provisional Constitution of 2012 refers to a federal system, an agreement is yet to be reached on the kind of federalism Somalia is pursuing. With the formation of Galmudug and Hirshabelle states, the federal structure is technically complete but remains fragile in view of the slow pace of the ongoing constitutional review process and preparations for elections planned for 2020. Concerted efforts are required to foster reconciliation and dialogue both internally within the newly formed Federal Member States (FMS), and between the FMS and the FGS, to further deepen federalism in Somalia. Within the FMS, key flashpoints with the potential to unravel important progress include Galkayo, Dhusamareeb, Adado, and Merka.

Al-Shabaab remains the largest threat to Somalia’s peaceful development and stands outside the political structures established over the past decade. Underpinning much of the gains made in Somalia and the efforts to defeat Al-Shabaab is the security provided by AMISOM, acting under a UN Security Council mandate and working closely with Somali security forces. In cooperation with its international partners, Somalia has developed a Transition Plan to guide the handover process from AMISOM-provided security to Somali forces over a four-year period. The Transition Plan is significant and will guide the UN’s engagement in Somalia also with regards to stabilisation. As part of the UN’s Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority/Accountability (CRESTA/A) approach, the UN will continue to support the stabilisation efforts aligned with the Transition Plan and devised by the federal government and the federal member states through the state-level stabilisation plans and the National Stabilisation Strategy. Ensuring that military planning is accompanied by civilian components that provide tangible peace dividends for the Somali population is crucial for the legitimacy of the Somali state and the long-term peaceful development of the country.

The UN is supporting these political processes through its ‘good offices’ functions, as well as through the facilitation of the Somali-led dialogue process. The PBF has contributed to positioning the UN in Somalia at the forefront of peacebuilding and State-building efforts. Because of the high tolerance for risk and the focus on innovative approaches of the PBF, the UN has been able to provide support to areas where traditional donor-funding have not been forthcoming. With the emphasis on support to the local level and area-based approaches, the PBF has played an important role in extending the reach of the state beyond the capital and urban areas. Through its emphasis on using national systems for transferring funds and strengthening national ownership, the PBF projects have shown that these systems work and that administrations at the local level have the capacity to manage funds directly. Furthermore, PBF funding has supported the development of the National Stabilisation Strategy and the state-level stabilisation plans, for which the international community has committed to align its funding and recognised that the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation together with the UN shall coordinate stabilisation and reconciliation efforts in Somalia.

**Conflict Analysis**

The volatile political and security environment in Somalia remains marked by on-going and latent conflicts that require extensive dialogue, mediation and reconciliation efforts. The FGS has committed itself to reconciliation and conflict resolution as a core policy pillar and has repeatedly emphasised the urgent need for reconciliation processes at national, member state, district and local community levels. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), a series of discussions and consultations have been held to develop a National Reconciliation Framework (NRF). This Framework aims to lay the ground for genuine and comprehensive national reconciliation among the Somali people, helping to restore mutual trust and foster confidence in the government and its institutions. In these ways the NRF will help rebuild relationships and maintain peaceful co-existence, which are essential preconditions for development.

At the local level, many conflicts are related to longstanding disputes over land and grazing rights, lack of access to water and other natural resources, with some of the disputes predating the civil war. The mass displacement of people as a result of decades of civil war is a major factor contributing to conflict. Unresolved boundary and territorial issues have erupted into violence and have significant potential to spill over into wider conflicts. This potential is demonstrated in the ongoing Tukaraq conflict, which is rooted in a territorial dispute between Puntland and “Somaliland” and is underpinned by clan tensions. The Lower Shabelle region is also fraught with local tensions, largely over the control of land. The Marka district in South-West State has been the epicenter of inter-clan conflict since 1991. This conflict has led to repeated population displacement, human rights violations and destroyed infrastructure and livelihoods. The Marka district is in need of a robust process of conflict-resolution, to be followed by reconciliation measures in support of a comprehensive peace-building process. In Jubaland, land disputes are increasing in and around the city of Kismayo. Demands for land are increasing due to the large influx of internally displaced persons and the return of refugees, in particular from neighbouring countries. There is a strong perception that certain clans are benefitting at the expense of others in terms of access to land and government appointments in civilian and security institutions.

At state level, recent years have also witnessed a notable rise and exacerbation of political tensions and conflicts within or among the FMS, partly because of the processes of state-formation and State-building advancing. The most violent of these conflicts have been the armed confrontations in Galkayo between forces loyal to Puntland and Galmudug, respectively. Ceasefire and peacebuilding efforts have contributed to building and strengthening relations between the authorities and communities of Puntland and Galmudug. Confidence-building measures in the form of the joint police patrols and the implementation of community policing are underway and peace dividend projects that help cement the fragile peace are being considered. The locally-owned peace processes launched in 2018 and involving the Joint Peace Committee, youths and women, will need to be further strengthened to ensure a more solid basis for inter-state political dialogue.

Among the newly formed FMS, Galmudug has regularly experienced political disputes that have hampered any meaningful advance in building a strong administration. Although the political crisis between the Galmudug leadership in September 2017 turned into an opportunity for the administration to politically accommodate Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama’a (ASWJ) and sign a power-sharing agreement with ASWJ, progress was overshadowed by internal disputes arising from the implementation of the agreement without genuine political, social and religious reconciliation. An unresolved rift between the Galmudug leadership holds the potential for the disintegration of Galmudug state. In order to attain a greater sense of unity, Galmudug will require genuine dialogue that goes beyond political elites and engages clans and social groups more broadly, particularly youth and women, in State-building efforts. Building a broad-based government, by constructively managing key flashpoints surrounding the implementation of the agreement, is critical to restoring political stability in Galmudug.

In Hirshabelle, the newest FMS, political differences resulting from resource competition, perceived inequities in the distribution of political power, disagreements on the devolution of authorities and weak institution-building have all served to reinforce existing conflict triggers. Cyclical flooding and drought exacerbate land disputes as do powerful clan dynamics, resulting in a number of violent conflicts, particularly in the region surrounding Jowhar. In that regard, there is a constant need for reconciliation efforts.

At the national level, significant factors driving disagreements that require the facilitation of national dialogue and political reconciliation at all levels, especially between the FGS and FMS, include tensions arising from competition for power and difficulties in finding mutually agreeable power-sharing agreements, conflicting interests and personalities and other political issues related to the formation of FMS, the institutionalization of federalism, the constitutional review, the 2020 electoral process and the transition to a multi-party system. The tensions are likely to increase as the country enters a series of electoral processes, in the regions and nationally in 2020/2021, with positioning for power to render compromises more difficult. Negotiations over the advancement of state-building priorities, and the finalization of the 2020-21 elections preparations are likely to require more intense deployment of the good offices function of the UN.

Women’s participation in leadership and decision-making roles, in public and political spheres at all levels remains low with a majority of women in these roles lacking capacity to fully engage, despite ample evidence of the importance of women’s substantial involvement. Besides, clan-based patriarchal political structures and culture, and challenges of prevailing insecurity negatively affect women’s ability to negotiate greater role and representation in political processes and policy making. women’s rights and the enabling framework for gender equality are gradually improving. Women’s right to participation in decision-making is enshrined in the Provisional Constitution of Somalia. To systematically address and advance women’s rights and gender equality, in 2014 the FGS re-established the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD).[[5]](#footnote-5)Similar structures for coordination and oversight now exist in the federal member states through the state formation process. The enhanced representation of women in the Federal Parliament and in the cabinet is also a sign of significant improvement and the will of the government to support women’s increased role in leadership and policy making. Legislative reform and policy development to promote women’s empowerment, their dignity and gender equality is ongoing.

Social injustice and clan-based identity were found to be two main root causes of conflicts in Somalia by the National Reconciliation Consultative Conference held in June 2017. These two factors also provide a breeding-ground for Al-Shabaab. To establish political stability in Somalia, therefore, it is essential to pursue genuine dialogue and implement effective measures to help parties in dispute sustain peace and build mutual trust.

**Project Alignment**

The project has been developed in response to and in alignment with the highest priorities of the National Development Plan (NDP). The project contributes to the Inclusive Politics goal, i.e. to “[a]chieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes and effective decentralization”. The Government’s inclusive politics agenda comprises democratisation, finalising the constitution, and decentralization, and implementing the federation process. The NDP seeks to reach political agreement on the principles that underlie the distribution of roles and responsibilities over the three tiers of government and to translate these political agreements into executive arrangements throughout the government structures. The project concurrently supports the priorities identified in the NDP Pillar Working Groups and the recently drafted Political Roadmap for Inclusive Politics.

The project supports Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, recognising the centrality of governance-informed development to ensure that societies’ aspirations for higher access and quality of public services are achieved through core government functions that are effective, responsive and inclusive.

Furthermore, the project’s objectives align with the FGS’s priorities in finalising and implementing the National Reconciliation Framework, promoting conflict resolution and advancing State-building as articulated in several documents, including the Wajadir Framework for Local Governance, the National Stabilization Strategy, the New Partnership for Somalia, and the Political Roadmap for Inclusive Politics. Also, the project links itself to the development of a National Reconciliation Framework under the auspices of the Federal Government of Somalia and the MoIFAR which will be the guiding document for the national reconciliation process in Somalia. This process also requires the resolution of on-going active conflicts as well as long-term peacebuilding measures. The project facilitates the development of a culture of reconciliation in Somalia by providing capacity building in mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts. True to the principles of Delivering as One, the project harnesses system-wide capacity to support Somali-led processes based on inclusive and participatory practices. Finally, the project builds on the longstanding support provided by the UN and other key actors, such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), to promote reconciliation in Somalia and the peaceful resolution of conflict.

Finally, the project acts as a catalyst to the Reconciliation and  Federalism Support Joint Programme (REFS), which is to be implemented in 2019-2021.[[6]](#footnote-6) The purpose of REFS is to support the FGS and FMS to advance Somalia’s federalism agenda through political settlement, boundary delimitation, and reconciliation. REFS will consolidate state formation efforts to build and harmonise the emerging federal system, FMS, ensuring alignment with the objectives of the New Partnership for Somalia (NPS) and the NDP.

1. **Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy**

**Justification**

Somalia has made significant progress over the past decade. Political disputes are increasingly resolved through constitutional means and dialogue. The presence of the state is being extended within the context of a three-tiered federal system that includes the FGS, FMS and district level administrations. The project seeks to accelerate structured reconciliation and constructive engagement between state and non-state actors in support of the peacebuilding and State-building agenda. The project ensures that the UN, in close coordination with government and civil society actors, support the federal structures to settle political disputes in a peaceful and reconciliatory manner by facilitating dialogue and providing flexible resources to prevent tensions escalating into violence and to respond to urgent reconciliation opportunities.

The project will further seek to reconcile issues that emerge from the grassroot level and that affect the political process. There are several issues which may arise due to insufficiently inclusive processes in state formation, including clan dynamics, boundary delimitation issues (e.g. Galkayo) and disputes over resource-sharing between FGS, FMS and other bodies. The project comes at a critical juncture in Somalia where it is anticipated that tensions will rise across the country as the efforts to advance the constitutional review process proceed and the preparations for the election in 2020 intensify. The rising tensions have, in the second half of 2018, manifested themselves through a deterioration of the relationship between the FGS and a majority of FMS and the decision by the Council of Interstate Cooperation (CIC) to cease cooperation with the FGS on all issues.[[7]](#footnote-7)

The NRF under development recognises MoIFAR’s lead on national reconciliation, including its coordination role, but also that one approach to reconciliation does not fit all given conflicts on different levels. Therefore, a clear division of labour and a cooperative approach between the FGS and the FMS, as well as with civil society actors, will have to be established – a challenge under the current circumstances. Close FGS-FMS cooperation and coordination are critical for purposes of institutional crisis prevention and legitimacy of reconciliation processes as top-down approaches frequently are perceived as not owned by the Somali public. Moreover, state and district authorities generally are at the ‘front-line’ of clan conflict and therefore they should also be at the ‘front-line’ of reconciliation processes, or at least closely associated with the federal government’s efforts in this regard.

UNSOM’s role in support of the peacebuilding and State-building process in Somalia was reaffirmed in Security Council Resolution 2408 (2018). The Security Council underscored “the importance of UNSOM’s support to the Somali Government-led inclusive political process, including the provision of United Nations good offices functions to support the Federal Government of Somalia’s peace and reconciliation process, in particular with regard to the consolidation of the state formation, mediation, prevention and resolution of conflicts, and constitutional review processes …”. In a review of the UN’s support to the process leading up to the elections in 2016, it was established that there was a need for a flexible funding modality to enhance the capacity of UNSOM to implement its mandate in close coordination with other members of the UN Country Team in Somalia.

**Theory of Change**

Decades of conflict has eroded the trust between the state and its citizens, on the one hand, and between the FGS and the FMS on the other. This presents a major challenge that risks undermining the fragile gains made in Somalia’s peacebuilding and State-building process and that could derail the efforts being made to solidify these through political agreements leading up to elections in 2020/21 and the promulgation of a new constitution. Somalia’s embryonic institutions and nascent dialogue fora are under significant strain and tensions are expected to rise as contentious issues come to the fore. By providing tailored reconciliation and mediation support, the project will reduce the risk of the use of violence for political gains and promote a culture of dialogue to permeate all peacebuilding and State-building efforts.

This will be achieved if the expected outcome is attained, i.e. “Strengthened capacity to prevent and/or resolve conflicts in Somalia towards State-building”, by establishing an inclusive national reconciliation platform in whichthe Federal and FMS administrations are more inclusive and organised, more capable, more accountable and providing more and better-quality services responsive to the Somali people.

It should be noted that the project’s theory of change is aspirational and longer-term, and that its realisation will require close coordination with numerous other interventions and is contingent on the avoidance of certain risks and challenges.

**Project Content**

Reconciliation is a top priority for the FGS, as outlined in the inauguration speech of President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed “Farmaajo” and reaffirmed at the London Somalia Conference in May 2017, and the Somalia Partnership Forums held in Mogadishu in December 2017 and Brussels in July 2018.

The project will have three components:

1. Provide structured support to mediation and reconciliation initiatives in Somalia in a strategic and catalytic manner, complementary to other ongoing or planned efforts. This would include, for example, capacity building support to the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and other national and local actors (both authorities and civil society), support to the National Reconciliation Framework and facilitation of dialogue on contentious issues linked to Somalia’s peacebuilding and State-building agenda.
2. Provide the UN in Somalia, as part of UNSOM’s good offices functions, with a flexible funding facility for urgent conflict prevention interventions, including mediation, dialogue and reconciliation between levels of government and in areas known to be prone to conflict and political tension as well as hitherto unknown situations that may arise.
3. Support towards strengthening the capacity of state structures to engage citizens in reconciliation efforts, through establishment of mechanisms and tools such as public accountability fora and citizen report cards.

The components contribute to the achievement of one overall outcome, are articulated as three outputs, as follows:

## **Outcome: Strengthened capacity to prevent and/or resolve conflicts in Somalia towards State-building**

MoIFAR has articulated that the national reconciliation process should proceed as follows: while initiating long-term and sustainable reconciliation efforts nation-wide, MoIFAR, together with the FMS, will also work on the resolution of major active conflicts as these impact on Somalia’s overall stability and security. If successful, it is expected that the resulting dynamics of these processes can create the momentum necessary to carry the peacebuilding and State-building process through its next critical steps, culminating in the holding of elections in 2020/21 and agreement on the federal structure in Somalia as part of the constitutional review.

Pillars of national reconciliation have so far been identified as follows: (1) resolution of major active conflicts as part of the national reconciliation process; (2) solving some major pending national issues (e.g. constitutional review; status of the nation’s capital; natural resources sharing); (3) dealing with the past; (4) changing attitudes and transformation of behavior; and (5) recovery, reconstruction and sustainable development.

Through the Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS) project, UNDP has supported numerous events and activities that have brought together political, administrative, societal and clan representatives to come to terms with the establishment of the new FMS and seek solutions to a variety of issues, which contributed towards the formation of new States (i.e. Galmudug, Hirshabelle) and addressed some ongoing conflicts in the States. The UN has since been called upon to support ongoing reconciliation processes. For example, South West State requested assistance in supporting inter-clan reconciliation efforts between the Biymaal and Hebir Gadir in Lower Shabelle, hosted in Afgooye. More recently, support has been provided to reconciliation processes in several parts of the country, including in Galmudug, Galkayo (Mudug/Galmudug), the Gedo region and elsewhere. Such interventions may address historical grievances around issues of land, or retribution for past injustices, but also serve to ensure the stability of embryonic state structures and improve the relationship with their constituents.

The call for assistance to continue genuine political reconciliation, which may also arise from social/inter-/intra-clan issues, has come from all FGS and FMS stakeholders in the project design workshops. Engagement was identified as key to the successful implementation of federalism in Somalia. All parties involved in the consultation on this document expressed the wish for this work to continue. Moreover, they favoured implementation in close cooperation with the UNSOM.

MoIFAR organized a National Reconciliation Conference in June 2017 which concluded that a longer-term strategy was needed that would be more structured, more pro-active and tackle the core elements of what reconciliation means. The project is aligned and will contribute to this national strategy.

**Principles of a Sustainable Reconciliation Process in Somalia**

It is important that reconciliation processes are Somali-led and -owned, and that they be an inclusive and participatory endeavour, including traditional and religious leaders, clan actors, marginalized groups, civil society leaders, women, youth, the professional and business community, and the diaspora. Guiding reconciliation efforts also demand a thorough understanding of the intricacies of the clan system and the various layers of conflict existent in the country. A common understanding between the FGS and the FMS as to the necessity for joint-up reconciliation endeavors, agreements over how the processes should be carried out and the willingness to forge constructive working relationships is equally important, especially as much assistance is needed on FMS and district council levels to reach local communities. There are still rural areas in the country that remain inaccessible because these are under Al-Shabaab control or lack a connection to major transit routes.

Somali cultural traditions and practices, Islamic principles and international law and human rights norms must also be taken into consideration as guiding principles for the national reconciliation process. The Somali customary law called ‘*Xeer*’ has defined traditional conflict resolution for centuries. Somali culture is rich on reconciliation principles, including for example *Gar-qaadasho* (accepting, embracing and abiding verdicts/decisions) and *Garawashiiyo* (acknowledgement [of wrongdoings]). Acts of reconciliation (*Musalaha or Sulha*), forgiveness (*Is-cafinta*), justice (*Adli*) or restorative compensation (*diyyah*) can also be found in Islamic religious tradition. Contemporary international law as well as transitional justice provide for judicial and non-judicial measures and mechanisms such as criminal prosecution, restorative justice, reparations, reform of legal frameworks and judicial institutions, as well as truth and reconciliation commissions.[[8]](#footnote-8) While traditional, cultural and community-based methods can be utilized in a positive way in reconciliation processes, a more integrated approach with these other mechanisms stands to be more beneficial in this regard.

There are three outputs under this outcome:

**Output 1.1:    An agreed framework and standing capacity to prevent conflict and promote reconciliation in Somalia is established**

This will involve support to the finalisation and implementation of the NRF and the designation of individuals to lead the work as well as capacity-building and technical support to key actors in reconciliation. The project will seek to facilitate FGS and FMS participation, provided such involvement is agreed upon as well as that of key civil society actors and other bodies such as IGAD who have played essential roles in resolving conflict. The output is expected to lay the foundation for the establishment of the proposed Truth and Reconciliation Commission under Article 111I of the Provisional Constitution if necessary agreements are reached.

Activities under this output include:

* Support finalization and implementation of the National Reconciliation Framework;
* Support facilitation of dialogue on contentious issues linked to the peacebuilding and State-building agenda;
* Provide capacity-building support to national and local actors, in particular women and youth, involved in mediation and reconciliation efforts;
* Provide working facilities for creating sustainable infrastructure in support of reconciliation activities.

**Output 1.2:    Strengthened capacity of the UN to provide good offices in support of peaceful resolution of conflict and improved relations between the FGS and FMS**

In line with UNSOM’s mandate and the findings of a review of the UN’s role in support of the elections in 2016, the project will establish a flexible funding modality to enhance the capacity of the UN to prevent and respond to emerging conflicts or political stalemates at the local, regional and national level, or to provide the necessary support to other actors on the ground who are better placed to engage in mediation efforts. The funding modality would be used at the discretion of the SRSG as part of UNSOM’s good offices following consultation with key stakeholders.

Activities under this output include:

* Provide good offices in facilitating an improved relationship between the FGS and FMS in the context of federalism and the State-building process;
* Support the “Group of Friends of Reconciliation” to promote dialogue on peacebuilding and reconciliation, as well as other bodies that are supporting such processes;
* Provide capacity building of the UN and other implementing partners in mediation and reconciliation processes;
* Develop needs-based political and conflict analysis to facilitate peacebuilding processes.

**Output 1.3: Capacity and willingness of the state towards citizen engagement in reconciliation and State-building efforts are strengthened**

The project will help strengthen the awareness among the Somali population about the need for reconciliation and the pillars on which it rests. It will also contribute to capacity-building and increase in the willingness of state authorities to accept a greater citizen involvement in these processes.

Reconciliation highlights the importance of restoring relationships at all societal levels. It is a long-term and generational process with various components – be they political, socio-economic, community-based, emotional or spiritual. It is critical that national, regional and local levels are linked in reconciliation processes. Moreover, reconciliation is a process that must facilitate societal change or transformation and must entail creating a shared vision of a new and inclusive future.

The project will support the establishment of public accountability fora to strengthen the relationship between the state and its citizens and increase the understanding of their respective roles in promoting reconciliation in Somalia. Targeting key flashpoints in Somalia, notably Galkayo, Merka, Tukaraq and Dhusamareeb, the fora will provide for regular and facilitated dialogue between stakeholders in the conflict and provide an avenue for mutual understanding of grievances and priorities.

The public accountability fora will be accompanied by the development of Citizen Report Cards as a tool to measure changes in the relationship between key actors in targeted districts and to collect data on their priorities and concerns related to the peacebuilding and State-building process.

Finally, the project will assist the government in its outreach campaign to validate the National Reconciliation Framework and sensitize the public on the virtues of reconciliation. The final version of the National Reconciliation Framework will be disseminated following the conclusion of nation-wide consultations with the FMS and other key stakeholders.

Activities under this output include:

* Support the establishment of a Public Accountability Fora to enhance dialogue between citizens and FGS and FMS structures;
* Awareness-raising on the role of women and youth in reconciliation and mediation in Somalia, building on existing networks;
* Support the development and implementation of outreach activities around the National Reconciliation Framework;
* Develop a Citizen Report Card system to provide information on the levels of citizens’ satisfaction about the performance of various state structures as well as trust between them and state authorities in key flashpoints.

**Project Implementation Strategy**

The project implementation strategy is built upon two core elements: (1) Somali ownership and capacity development national and local partners, and (2) Process management.

***Somali ownership and capacity development of national and local partners:***

* Somali ownership: One of the development principle of the NDP is that development is Somali-owned and Somali-led. This principle is reflected in the design of theproject. The initial concept was designed with both the MoIFAR, and with representatives from federal member states. Furthermore, the project will be implemented in partnership with national and local partners. The project will be launched with a partners workshop focusing on developing a detailed workplan and timeframe for implementation of the pre-programmed activities. This will be followed by regular coordination meetings to ensure the project is progressing according to plan.

Ownership of the national and local partners will be underpinned by letters of agreement (LOAs) with key partners. This will allow the partners to take lead to plan and implement the activities in consultation with UNDP and UNSOM.

* Capacity development: The project will provide direct capacity development support to MoIFAR and local partners at to facilitate reconciliation and mediation processes. A reconciliation and mediation facilitators team will be formed with membership from MoIFAR and other partners. The facilitators will be trained in the area effective mediation, reconciliation and government-citizen engagement processes. This will not only create sustainable capacity among Somali partners, but also support the facilitators to build capacity of target beneficiaries in structured and systematic manner.

***Process management:***

The key processes of supporting reconciliation and State-building in Somalia requires a vertical governance alignment as each government level is involved in the overall process. This requires the project to support not only the processes at the federal level, but also to support the relevant FMS key ministries, non-state actors involved in the reconciliation and peacebuilding processes. Following are the key processes for implementing the project:

* Selection of beneficiaries: The selection of the target beneficiaries will be determined by the FGS and FMS respective partners through an inclusive process. FGS and FMS will form a selection committee, composed of CSOs, women leaders, FMS/FGS UNSOM and UNDP representatives. The project will take particular attention to have minimum 30 percent women participation in all interventions. This will include forming women facilitators, encouraging women to be part of local governance and leadership positions at federal and local level and sensitization of partners on the role of women in politics and mediation processes.
* Flexible and non-earmarked funds: Reconciliation is not a linear process and predetermined actions is not possible in many cases. In order to manage uncertain and unpredictable political situations, the project will use a flexible approach by allocating non-earmarked funds to support unforeseen but urgent reconciliation support interventions. This will allow the project to meet the ever-changing needs in Somalia.
* Gender: Despite progress in Somalia government institutions, such as within the federal parliament, and some notable ministerial appointments both federally and at state levels, women remain underrepresented at leadership level. Through all activities, the project will actively promote the role of women as peacemakers. For example. women will be given prominent voices during reconciliation activities, drawing upon individual women of influence as well as engaging CSOs lead by women or focusing on women’s empowerment. Women in government will also benefit from targeted mentoring from the UN’s gender expertise in Somalia.
1. **Project Management and Coordination**

**Recipient Organizations and Implementing Partners**

UNDP is the recipient organization and lead agency for the project, building on the close partnership between UNDP and UNSOM in support of the state formation and reconciliation processes since 2012. The project will be coordinated with ongoing projects implemented by the UN to provide coherent support to peacebuilding and State-building, especially with regard to the relationship between the FGS and the FMS within the federal context, support to the constitutional review process, the UNDP/UNSOM Joint Programme for Support to Universal Suffrage Elections, and the Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG).

UNSOMwill provide the overall political advice and a strategic direction, for the project through the SRSG’s good offices and the Political Affairs and Mediation Group (PAMG), as well through its offices in each of the FMS. The Integrated Office of the Deputy Special-Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, will provide coordination support through the Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat and risk management through the Risk Management Unit. Other UNSOM sections may be called upon to provide advice on specific components, such as human rights (through the Human Rights and Protection Group) and justice and security institutions (through the Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group). Finally, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) will play a critical role in supporting the entire project through its air and transportation assets.

UNDP and UNSOM will work closely with the Federal Government of Somalia as an implementing partner, in particular MoIFAR and with administrations in the FMS. The project will also coordinate with other relevant Ministries involved in the State-building process, particularly the Ministries of Constitutional Affairs, Justice, and Planning, Investment and Economic Development.

***Strategic Level Project Management and Coordination***

Under the strategic guidance and oversight of the Peacebuilding Fund Coordination Committee for Somalia, co-chaired by the Minister of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, the project will be managed by UNDP with strategic input from UNSOM and in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia. With delegated authority from the Coordination Committee, a Project Board will make all financial, operational and programme decisions related to the project. The Project Board will be chaired by the UNDP Country Director (or representative) and include UNSOM, MoIFAR, the FMS, and the PBF Secretariat. Board meetings will be held on a quarterly basis in Mogadishu.

##

The role of the Project Board is to:

* Provide overall guidance and direction to the Project Manager, including feedback on project management performance;
* Review and approve the project budget and annual work plans, and recommend substantive project and budget revisions for approval by the PBF Coordination Committee and the Peacebuilding Support Office;
* Exchange relevant information, share examples of best practices and consider any matters related to the enhancement and implementation of the project;
* Ensure effective implementation of the project and ensure that all specific project outputs relevant to the Mutual Accountability Framework and are delivered on time;
* Review project progress reports and other relevant documents such as individual output reports and recommendations;
* Discuss emerging risks to the project and suggested mitigation measures, and bring these to the attention of the PBF Coordination Committee as necessary;
* Address challenges with project implementation as raised by either the Project Management Team, or by any of the government counterparts;
* Consider and decide on the actions recommended by the Project Manager to address specific issues.

**Project Manager**

UNDP

**Project Board**

**Beneficiaries:**

FGS & Federal Member States

**Executive:** MoIFAR

**Suppliers:**

UNDP & UNSOM

**Project Assurance**

UNDP Programme Oversight and Quality Assurance unit(POQA)

**Project Support**

UNDP, UNSOM, PBF Secretariat

**Project Management Structure**

**Project Implementation Team**

UNDP, FGS, FMS, local partners

***Operational Level Project Management***

The project will be implemented by UNDP under the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The project team will coordinate with UNSOM’s PAMG and seek strategic advice and guidance in implementing the project activities. Further, the project team based at state/regional level will work closely with UNSOM’s Regional Heads of Offices or designated staff member for advice related to reconciliation intervention.

The staffing arrangements of UNDP will have a strong Somali national staff component to ensure that the project is sensitive to the Somali context.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Title** | **No** | **%** | **Level** |
| Project Manager (International) | 1 | 30 | P4 |
| National Deputy Project Manager/Project Management Specialist  | 1 | 100 | SC 10 |
| Operations Officer | 1 | 30 | Intl UNV |
| Reporting and M&E Officer | 1 | 30 | Intl UNV |
| Senior Project Administration and Finance Assistant | 1 | 30 | SC 7/6 |
| Project Officers (Puntland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, South West, Jubaland) | 5 | 30 | SC 10 |

In order to make project implementation cost effective, the project will share the cost of project staff with other UNDP-supported projects. The International Project Manager will oversee project implementation, supported by a full time National Project Management Specialist/Deputy Project Manager. The cost-shared percentage is indicated in the above table.

***Partnerships***

The project will seek strategic partnerships where necessary. Relevant partners could include, *inter alia*, IGAD, NGOs, and other UN agencies, funds, and programmes implementing projects related to reconciliation and State-building. Support for reconciliation and State-building requires strong coordination of inputs by all development partners. This will be achieved through Pillar Working Group 1 on “Inclusive Politics” and reporting to the SDRF Steering Committee. There is also a need to link with the CAS structure and Strand 3 on stabilization in particular. UNDP will leverage the efforts of related projects, including UN programmes in local government (JPLG), security, stabilisation, rule of law, recovery, and service delivery sectors.

***Risk Management***

The project is taking place at a particularly difficult and volatile time, and a programme such as this is high risk, particularly because of its political sensitivity. This means that UNDP and the government will need to give full consideration of factors most likely to threaten the programme’s success, such as shifting political or conflict dynamics, and where the programme could have unintended consequences, e.g. strengthening unaccountable institutions, or reinforcing the existing political concentration of power.

UNDP and UNSOM will engage with a range of stakeholders to ensure a good understanding of the context and local political drivers, both formal and informal. We will assume a joint approach to managing these risks. The main mitigating measures applied assume a high level of strategic patience; adopting a principled and iterative approach to programming; managing FGS and FMS expectations; developing and maintaining core messages; and being transparent, professional, and focused on meeting the needs of the FGS and the FMS.

Other potential risks to be addressed include:

1. Problematic relationship between ministries and counterparts, in particular between the Federal Government and Federal Member States;
2. High staff turnover of counterparts staff at Federal and state levels;
3. Misuse of project resources;
4. Unwillingness of leaders to review their own performance or be subject to peer review.
5. Tendency for administrative costs to increase when not continuously checked;

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

Project-level Monitoring and Evaluation will align with ongoing efforts to measure the SDGs in Somalia. In particular, the “Somalia Peace and Security Goal 16 M&E Project”, which is hosted by UNDP, is establishing an outcome-based M&E framework that seeks to measure the impact of the UN’s and the international community’s investment in areas of state building and the rule of law, through robust data collection and consolidation of already-existing data throughout the UN and UN affiliates in Somalia. This project’s M&E officer will accordingly work to ensure project outcomes are in line with relevant SDG16 targets and indicators, and output-level data can feed into the SDG16 M&E Project’s ongoing efforts to monitor peace and security in Somalia, through holistic measurement of SDG16 indicators.

The regular and effective monitoring of the project in Mogadishu and in the FMS, where the majority of activities will be implemented, will be important to ensure that the project remains focused on the activities and outputs articulated in the results framework and the workplan. Regular monitoring of the project and feedback by third party monitoring agents will ensure that the project management has the information to report to the Project Board at quarterly/bi annual intervals and data to contribute to ongoing SDG16 monitoring efforts. UNDP’s Senior M&E advisor will ensure that appropriate monitoring tools are developed and utilized by national and FMS government counterparts.

Project Staff in each FMS will support ongoing project monitoring. Partner line ministries will be responsible for their respective activity and output level monitoring and reporting against the Priority Plan outcomes.

***Reviews and Reporting***

The project will be subject to regular review and reporting in order to help the Project Management Team as well as stakeholder beneficiaries and government counterparts to ensure the project is being implemented according to the agreed upon plan set out in the Output work plans and sub-log frames. 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 UNDP and partner FGS institutions responsible for projects.

* Regular progress reports will be prepared by the Project Manager with the help of the Project Management Team and Government counterparts. They will be disseminated in advance of each Project Board meeting. The progress reports will focus primarily on progress against activities as articulated in the Results Framework and will serve to keep the Project Board abreast of progress and help the Project Management Team measure their delivery against the Results Framework activities.
* Annual Project Review Reports will be prepared by the Project Manager and his team and shared with the Project Board. ARs will take stock of the major achievements and challenges, focusing more on Output and Outcome level data in comparison to the quarterly progress reports which reports on the more detailed activity level indicators.
* Annual Work Plans for the upcoming year will be reviewed to measure progress against objectives.
* A final report will be prepared by the Project team to measure the overall Output and Outcome level impact of the Project.

***Evaluation***

A final evaluation will be undertaken by an independent evaluator, hired by the UNDP country office, to assess the overall impact of the project. A budget of USD 50,000 will be allocated for final evaluation of the project. Evaluation findings will be shared with the Project Board and PBSO.

***Project Exit Strategy/Sustainability***

Reconciliation is a main priority of the government. It is a process that will go on well beyond the lifespan of this project. However, the project comes at a critical time where the FGS is in dire need of initial support to address the issues that currently impede the launch of a wider national process. The momentum is picking up, but the impasse between the FGS and the FMS presents a real risk. The project will contribute to unlocking the immediate challenges and to lay the foundation for the longer-term process required for Somalia to reconcile by showing proof of concept and by strengthening the capacity of key actors to promote reconciliation. There is increasing interest from the international community in supporting reconciliation in Somalia. At the initiative of the SRSG, and in cooperation with the FGS, a “Friends of Reconciliation” group has been established to strengthen international coordination in support of Somalia’s reconciliation process. Furthermore, a Community of Practice comprised of experienced practitioners was established in 2018 to offer strategic advice and analysis on challenges and opportunities for reconciliation in Somalia.

As such, the project is to be seen as a first-tier, catalytic support package that will pave the way for future support from traditional donors. Indications of potential future support has been expressed by several key donors who are keenly following the issue.

1. **Project budget**

See attached Annex D for budget details.

**Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements** **for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(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](http://mptf.undp.org/document/download/10425) 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 the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual 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 completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters. );
* 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:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of report | Due when | Submitted by |
| Semi-annual project progress report | 15 June | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual project progress report | 15 November | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| End of project report covering entire project duration | Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides) | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it  | 1 December | PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not. |

Financial reporting and timeline

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Timeline** | **Event** |
| **30 April** | Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year) |
| ***Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure*** |

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **31 July** | Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June) |
| **31 October** | Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September) |

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, 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.2: Project Administrative arrangements** **for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

**Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

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

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

**Reporting:**

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of report | Due when | Submitted by |
| Bi-annual project progress report | 15 June  | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual project progress report | 15 November | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| End of project report covering entire project duration | Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides) | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |
| Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it  | 1 December | PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not. |

Financial reports and timeline

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Timeline** | **Event** |
| **28 February** | Annual reporting – Report **Q4 expenses** (Jan. to Dec. of previous year) |
| **30 April** | Report **Q1 expenses** (January to March)  |
| **31 July**  | Report **Q2 expenses** (January to June) |
| **31 October** | Report **Q3 expenses** (January to September) |
| ***Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure*** |

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

**Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

**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 website (http:www.mptf.undp.org)

**Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

**Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism.  Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council.  Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime.  If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

**Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the [Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO)](http://mptf.undp.org/overview/office). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

* Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
* Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE**: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
* Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
* Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE**: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
* Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project[[9]](#footnote-9)
* Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
* Provides a clear explanation of the CSO’s legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

**Annex B: Project Results Framework** **(MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcomes** | **Outputs** | **Indicators** | **Means of Verification/ frequency of collection** | **Indicator milestones** |
| **Outcome 1:**Strengthened capacity to resolve and prevent conflict in Somalia toward State-building |  | **Outcome Indicator 1:** Number of successful reconciliation / mediation process established towards state building process**Baseline:** Unpredictable and unstable political situation in country**Target:** At least four successful reconciliation processes established towards state building process**Outcome Indicator 2:** Overall trends in inter-clan conflict **Baseline:** Approximately 45 incidents of armed conflict registered by UNDSS in month of Novemver 2018 | Consultation workshops report, engagement work plans.UNDSS incidents tracking; UNSOM political reporting  | National Reconciliation Framework in placeReduction in # of inter-clan conflicts |
| **Output 1.1:**An agreed framework and standing capacity to prevent conflict and promote reconciliation in Somalia established **List of some of the activities under this Output:**1. Support finalization and implementation of the National Reconciliation Framework
2. Support facilitation of dialogue on contentious issues linked to the peacebuilding and State-building agenda
3. Provide capacity-building support to national and local actors, in particular women and youth, involved in mediation and reconciliation efforts
4. Provide working facilities for creating sustainable infrastructure in support of reconciliation activities
 | **Output Indicator 1.1.1**Number of workshops, conferences/forums conducted to inclusive and gender-responsive national reconciliation efforts and draft national reconciliation framework/strategic plan. **Baseline**: No National reconciliation framework and limited capacity of national and local partners to support reconciliation processes**Target**: National Reconciliation framework in place and capacity of national and local partners enhanced to enable implementation of reconciliation framework/action plan | Commission Reports, Agreed Plans, monitoring missions report | Processes for inclusive and gender-responsive national reconciliation mechanisms/framework established and operational |
| **Output Indicator 1.1.2**  Number of national and local level peace building, conflict mitigation /reconciliation processes supported; Number of political mediation processes supported and resolved. **Baseline:** Peacebuilding and reconciliation support is ongoing in Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle and Jubaland and needs to be further addressed and engaged to resolve pending issues.**Target:** At least 4 political mediation processes supported and resolved. | FGS/State administrations Mediation reports, mediation/reconciliation plans, monitoring missions report | Conflict flashpoints are addressed |
| **Output Indicator 1.1.3** Number of national and local partners trained in conflict mitigation, reconciliation processes; qualitative assessment of capacity enhancement, including focus on women and youth peace-makers **Baseline:** Limited capacity of national and local partners to facilitate and conflicts**Target:** MoIFAR and all federal members reconciliation ministries’ core staff trained on conflict management and reconciliation along with CSOs, women groups representatives on conflict mitigation and reconciliation facilitators developed | Commission Reports, Agreed Plans, monitoring missions reportCapacity Assessment reports of counterparts, pre- and post-training; gender and age disaggregated training reports.  | National and local government-led reconciliation and mediation facilitators developed, including women and youth peace-makers  |
| **Output Indicator 1.1.4** Number of office spaces rehabilitated in support of reconciliation and peace building process support**Baseline:** Lack of basic office space/equipment at FMS and federal level**Target:** All FMS receives need-based office equipment/rehabilitation support to facilitate peace building efforts |  |  |
| **Output 1.2:**Strengthened capacity of the UN to provide good offices in support of the peaceful resolution of conflict and improved relations between the FGS and FMS**.****List of some of the activities under this Output:**1. Provide good offices in facilitating an improved relationship between the FGS and FMS in the context of federalism and the State-building process
2. Support the “Group of Friends of Reconciliation” to promote dialogue on peacebuilding and reconciliation, as well as other bodies that are supporting such processes
3. Provide capacity building of the UN and other implementing partners in mediation and reconciliation processes
4. Develop needs-based political and conflict analysis to facilitate peacebuilding processes
 | **Output Indicator 1.2.1**Number of reconciliation/mediation processes supported to strengthen FGS and FMS roles and responsibilities in context of federalism process**Baseline:** Limited support provided to mediate between FMS and FGS towards establishing effective federal structure**Target:** FMS and FGS agree on election model, constitution review process and federalism model (in at least three sectors) | Workshops reports and monitoring reports | UN engagement deepened to progress Somalia’s political settlements, enabling inclusive election and federalism processes  |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.2**Number of Group of Friends of Reconciliation forums conducted**Baseline:** Friends of reconciliation seminar was conducted in early 2018 in order to establish to seek external expertise in the area of reconciliation and peace building process**Target:** At least two friends of reconciliation forums conducted every year to share lessons learned and exchange inputs from best practices**.** | Workshops and event reports | External resources and experts’ inputs are gathered to provide support on mediation and reconciliation process |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.3.** Number of UN agencies and implementing partners trained on mediation and reconciliation process qualitative assessment of capacity enhancement**Baseline:** UN agencies and implementing partners have limited training support in the area of mediation and reconciliation; baseline capacity survey to be undertaken **Target:** At least 70% of UN agencies and implementing partners’ focal points involved in reconciliation/political settlement processes are trained on mediation and reconciliation process**.** | Pre- and post-training reports  | UN and lead implementing partners team are trained on mediation and conflict resolution |
| **Output Indicator 1.2.4.** Number of needs-based political and conflict analyses to facilitate peacebuilding processes conducted**Baseline:** Limited knowledge products and conflict analysis available in context of ever-changing political situation**Target:** At least three conflict analyses conducted to understand grassroot perspectives towards state building process | Knowledge products produced  | Conflict analysis and knowledge products developed to support reconciliation processes |
| **Output 1.3:**Capacity of the state towards citizen engagement in reconciliation and State-building efforts strengthened **List of some of the activities under this Output:**1. Support establishment of Public Accountability Fora to enhance dialogue between citizens and the state
2. Assist the government to develop and implement outreach activities around reconciliation and State-building in Somalia
3. Develop a Citizen Report Card system to provide public agencies with systematic feedback from users of public services information on the levels of trust between the state and citizens in key flashpoints.
 | **Output Indicator 1.3.1:** Number of gender-responsive State and Non-State Actors engaged in Conflict Mitigation and Government-Citizen public engagement **Baseline:** Absence of regular structural forum to engage citizen and government on development and governance processes.**Target:** At least one public accountability forum conducted in each FMS.  | Public Accountability Forum reports  | Government-Citizen Engagement Strengthened |
| **Output Indicator 1.3.2:** Number of outreach campaigns are designed and implemented towards peace building process, and citizen perceptions/confidence improved of Government **Baseline:** Absence of Reconciliation outreach strategy and advocacy tools; limited confidence of citizens in Government [measures to be established] **Target:** Peace building outreach strategy is developed and implemented in all FMS, resulting in improved citizen perceptions of role of the state  | Outreach strategies, reportsPerception polling reports in target geographic areas  | Develop Government -Citizen engagement strategy, implementation initiated in all FMS  |
| **Output Indicator 1.3.3:** % of FMS develop basic citizen reports, resulting in improved citizen understanding of and trust in state systems **Baseline:**  Lack of tools/information system through which government reports to citizens; limited levels of citizen awareness [measures to be established] **Target:** Citizen report cards are developed and disseminated in all FMS, leading to improved citizen understanding and trust  | Citizen report cardsPerception polling reports in target geographic areas  | Citizens are better informed about governments’ work through systematic reporting system |

**Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question** | **Yes** | **No** | **Comment (If Any)** |
| 1. Have all implementing partners been identified?
 | Yes |  |  |
| 1. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?
 | Yes |  |  |
| 1. Have project sites been identified?
 | Yes |  |  |
| 1. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?
 | Yes |  |  |
| 1. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?
 | Yes |  |  |
| 1. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?
 |  | No | This will be identified through consultative process with FGS, FMS and other stakeholders, upon project approval |
| 1. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?
 | Yes |  |  |
| 1. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?
 | Yes |  |  |
| 1. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?
 | N/A |  |

1. Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law,(1.3) DDR, (1.4) Political Dialogue;

(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats); [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. MoWHRD is mandated to strengthen women’s participation in political and public decision-making processes; in particular, to advance the role of Somali Women as peace-builders, as economic actors and as figures central to the promotion of community stability and social cohesion. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Germany has recently committed 2.5 million USD to REFS in support of the boundary delimitation process led by the Boundaries and Federalism Commission. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The Council of Interstate Cooperation (CIC) is comprised of the leaders of all FMS. Following its meeting in Kismayo in September 2018, the CIC decided to sever all ties with the FGS based on their disapproval of the policies of the FGS. Hirshabelle state has since re-established its working relationship with the FGS. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. A Truth and Reconciliation Commission is already mandated in Article 111(I) of the Federal Provisional Constitution. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)