

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT**



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country : Somalia	
Project Title: Support to Mechanisms to Prevent and Manage Conflict During Elections Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> 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 Somalia	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: UNSOM National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) Ministry of Internal Security (MOIS) National Electoral Security Task Force (NESTF) AMISOM Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MOWHRD)	
Expected project commencement date¹: 1 December 2019 Project duration in months:² 21 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Somalia – Jubaland; South West State; HirShabelle; Galmudug; Puntland; Banadir Regional Administration.	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: \$ 2,500,000 TOTAL: \$ 2,500,000 <i>*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</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget: USD 2,500,000	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche: UNDP: USD1,750,000 Total: USD 1,750,000	PBF 2nd tranche: UNDP: USD 750,000 Total: USD 750,000
<p>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:</p> <p>In Somalia, electoral violence is a major concern that can drastically derail the elections. To prevent and manage elections-related violence in 2019-2021 (voter registration and elections), mechanisms will be established to plan and coordinate security to prevent violence, including SGBV, and to manage gender sensitive responses to violent incidents. The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has established the National Electoral Security Task Force (NESTF)³. To become operational, the NESTF needs to establish a modest National Joint electoral Operations Centre (NJOC), replicated in the Federal Member States (FMS) and including Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) as the State Joint Operations Centre (SJOC) and replicated further at the regional level as Regional Joint Operations Centre (RJOC). The project supports the establishment of the NJOC, the SJOCs and RJOCs. The work will also be informed by the Somalia Women’s Strategy which aims for full parity across all levels of governance.</p>	
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PBF Coordination Committee - Ministry of Internal Security (MOIS), lead Ministry for elections security - Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) - National Independent Electoral Commission of Somalia - Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development leads the Joint Programme on Women Political Empowerment which includes a component regarding safety for women candidates and voters – there is a need for coordination there. - Somali Pillar Working Group on Inclusive Politics (PWG-1) and Sub-Working Group Elections (SWG3) 	
<p>Project Gender Marker score: 2⁴ Total 23%. USD 404,281 which is 16% of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment and in-kind contribution of USD 174,336 for dedicated time of two Senior Gender Advisors, P 5 level from UNSOM and UNDP. In addition, this project will be informed and will benefit from a GM 3 project which will solely focus on addressing gender differential issues before and during elections. In kind support and oversight will be provided by two senior gender advisors (UNDP and UNSOM) and national gender specialists (UNSOM) at FG and FMSs levels.</p>	
<p>Project Risk Marker score: 2⁵</p>	
<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): _____⁶ 2.3 Conflict prevention/management.</p>	

³ Appointment letter by Minister of Internal Security WAG/XW/328/19 dated 24/08/2019

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁵ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes **Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁶ **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;

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

UN Somalia Strategic Framework Priority 1: Deepening federalism & state-building, supporting conflict prevention, resolution & reconciliation, & preparing for universal elections.

Outcome 1.3: Preparations for 2020/2021 universal elections are completed.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

SDG Goal 16: *“promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provision of access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels”*.

SDG 16 – target 6: *“Development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels”*

SDG 16 – target 7: *“Assurance of responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”*.

Type of submission:

- 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%:

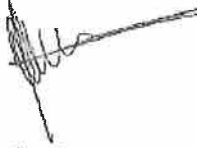
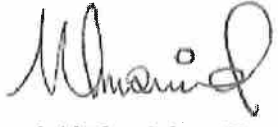
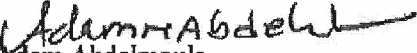
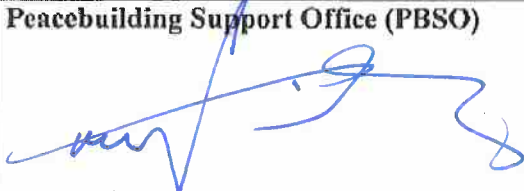
Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization:

Brief justification for amendment:

(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)

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization</p>  <p>Digitally signed by Jocelyn Mason DN: cn=Jocelyn Mason, o=UNDP, ou=Resident Representative, email=jocelyn.mason@undp.org, c=SO Date: 2019.11.28 10:12:01 +03'00'</p> <p>Jocelyn Mason Resident Representative UNDP Somalia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p>  <p>Mohamed Abukar Islow (Duale) Minister of Internal Security Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p>  <p>Adam Abdelmoula Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p>  <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>

Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

With political representation being still limited to a small part of society, Somali society remains characterized by exclusion and marginalization. The latest available data for Somalia of the OECD Development Centre's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) places the country on the 6th lowest position in the world, with 'very high' discriminatory family codes, 'very high' levels of restricted physical integrity, and a 'very high' level of restricted resources and assets.⁷

Clan-centric politics and political exclusion

Lineage underpins Somali society, with divisions defined along clan and sub-clan lines. Emphasis on clans and clan cleavages have been a source of conflict, dividing Somalis, fueling endemic clashes over resources and power, giving rise to clan-based militias, and making broad-based reconciliation difficult to achieve. Most of Somalia's armed conflicts have been fought in the name of the clan, with political leaders often manipulating clan divisions for their own purposes. The most vulnerable remain internally displaced persons, particularly women, minority clans and other disadvantaged groups such as the disabled. The participation and role of women and youth in leadership and decision-making, including the clan-based political structure, is extremely limited, perpetuating gender inequalities and contributing to the disenfranchisement of young Somalis.⁸

Currently, women's representation in the Federal Parliament of Somalia is 24 per cent. This is a 100 per cent increase from the previous Federal Parliament established in 2012, but still failed to achieve the 30 per cent quota that electoral partners set themselves in 2016. Given the country's patriarchal system and current clan-based power-sharing mechanism, (sub)-clans do not wish for their specific seat to be reserved for women, resulting in a vicious circle of exclusion. Furthermore, Somalia has a very young population, with 57 per cent of the country younger than 19, and 28 per cent between 20 and 39 years old. In contrast, the traditional clan-based lineage mechanism places significant power responsibilities in the hands of the mostly male elders.

Universal suffrage elections can increase the number of women, young people and marginalized groups becoming part of electoral processes as voters and candidates, by limiting leverage exerted by clan leaders, who are exclusively male and often from the older generation. The Somali Women's Charter, endorsed in March 2019 with the support of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, emphasizes that without women's political participation there can be no sustained peace and development. In order to address structural and historical discrimination, the Charter aims for a balanced 50/50 gender distribution across the three branches of government, all independent commissions, all federal member states and all levels of governance, whether in elected or appointed positions. It should be recognized that the prospect of the 2020 elections being all inclusive with one-person-one-vote is remote. There remain tracks of land that are not safe for the NIEC to have a presence in, and which will be beyond the capacity of the available security forces to make safe and secure for elections. A realistic proposition is for elections in 2020 that are far more inclusive of registered voters than for the 2016-17 elections and which will allow Somalia to take a bigger step

⁷ <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SIGI2019>

⁸ The Convention on the Elimination of all Form of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) has not yet been ratified by Somalia - a framework that reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women, highlighting the principles of non-discrimination, substantive equality and the state obligations to formulate gender responsive policy and legal frameworks.

towards democratic, transparent and credible elections. To assist and support Somalia to take this bigger step, international support will be required for the electoral process and for the security of it.

Challenges and risks

The prevailing “4.5 clan-based” formula may have been helpful in reaching political agreement for the composition of parliament in the transitional period pending universal suffrage elections, but the forthcoming elections represent a historic and decisive step forward, and move Somalia beyond clan-based power-sharing agreements towards equal suffrage. The NIEC has the constitutional mandate to register voters and conduct elections. Universal suffrage elections in 2020/2021-21 where millions of Somali citizens will participate across the country will require a massive and coherent security coordination on the ground, as the NIEC has to establish hundreds of voter registration/polling centres in securable population areas, including in or close to IDP camps, to ensure inclusivity in the elections.

Yet, these elections are being prepared when relations between the FMS and the FGS require improvement and inter/intra-clan reconciliation is to be advanced further. Universal suffrage elections will be seen as a challenge to the status quo, and are likely to face resistance before, during and in the post-election phases. Therefore, well-considered mitigation measures need to be put in place to dissipate tensions, forestall electoral violence and ensure fair and competent arbitration in order for the electoral process to proceed without the risk of derailment. The selection process in 2016 was more inclusive of women than in 2012; yet, women were threatened and intimidated, and a number withdrew from the process. Since the 2020/2021 elections seek to be more inclusive of women, similar threats and intimidation are anticipated, and hence measures will need to be adopted to better protect women as per the requirements of the Women, Peace, and Security agenda (UNSCR 1325). These measures may include ensuring adequate security is provided to female candidates, making voter registration sites secure for women, ensuring women have full and equal access to dispute resolution mechanisms, encouraging authorities to monitor and take preventative actions with particular attention to violence that is targeted against women. This project will provide capacities by way of operations centres that will enable security forces to plan and apply measures to better protect women participating in electoral activities.

Somalia remains in the grip of a war on terror predominantly against Al Shabaab. Al Shabaab remains a potent force that continues to occupy certain territories from which to mount well planned and coordinated attacks against Somalia and AMISOM security forces, and against Somalia’s institutions. There is a high risk that Al-Shabaab⁹ has and will continue to try to undermine the elections given their rejection of any form of democratic government.

The clan-based politics means that for national electoral activities, various political candidates and groups will rely on the clan for protection against intimidation and violence from other clans, if not perpetrating the same on others. The potential for violence from clashes between clan-based forces, which are often serving military or police forces but with strong clan allegiances, is high given the experiences from previous national and FMS elections.

AMISOM provides a high level of security capacity which was critical to the relatively incident free elections in 2016-17 through its support to Somali security forces, and by its own security

⁹ Article in The East African 3rd August 2019

posture and operations in support of elections. However, for some Somalis, there is a perception that AMISOM forces pose a security risk to elections particularly from neighboring countries. This risk, perceived or otherwise, has the potential to heighten the threat of electoral violence and attendant rights violations if not managed carefully. Like other security forces supported by the United Nations, AMISOM forces engaged in electoral security have the obligation to comply with human rights and international humanitarian law in line with the human rights due diligence policy. Given the blurring of lines due to possible co-location with bilateral troops from other TCCs, the challenge of attributing responsibility in case of violations requires that there is clarity in command and control in the electoral security.

Government commitment to elections

In its Roadmap for Inclusive Politics (2017-2020/2021), the Federal Government of Somalia made a commitment that one-person one-vote elections will take place in the last quarter of 2020. The delay in the adoption of the electoral law, though, can derail this timeline. Some say that a technical delay of elections by a few months might be acceptable, but others say the Somali political elite want to continue with a selection process through which they came to power. In either case, a political agreement needs to be reached on how the new Parliament will be elected, but the same security risks will prevail, since there will be spoilers for either option.

Peacebuilding through Elections Security

The 2020 elections require a high level of sustained security to be inclusive, safe and credible. The Somali security forces need to prevent and manage violence that may be perpetuated by various actors in a manner that is in compliance with human rights. To do so, the Somali security forces will require support through training and mentoring, logistic support, effective deployment of available security forces, and good command and control of them. This project seeks to enhance the coordination, command and control of the security forces in support of electoral activities. In so doing, Somalia will further build peace through the inclusion of a large number of registered men and women voters from many communities that will participate in more democratic, credible and safe elections, that are protected by their security forces. This will represent a significant peacebuilding milestone for Somalia.

Alignment with/ support to existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks

UN electoral assistance to Somalia is in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). UN Security Council Resolution 2408 underscored “the importance of UNSOM’s support to the Federal Government of Somalia on preparations for the delivery of an inclusive, credible and transparent ‘one person, one vote’ elections in 2020/2021 with a focus on the NIEC at national and sub-national level to fulfil its constitutional mandate in line with the Somali-led Operational Strategic Plan for 2017-2021, the goal of nationwide voter registration by 2019, and coordination of international electoral support to Somalia”. The same was reaffirmed in UNSCR 2461 (March 2019). These resolutions also underline that any assistance to the security sector must be in compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. The ~~UN electoral needs assessment missions (NAM) deployed to Somalia in 2013, 2017 and 2018~~ underscored that “in order for Somalia to realize universal (one-person one-vote) elections, a conducive electoral environment is a prerequisite”.

Somalia has committed itself to a number of international and regional treaties with key human rights standards, including those in reference to genuine universal suffrage elections and the citizen's right to be elected by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors.¹⁰ At the international Somalia Partnership Forum (SPF) in Brussels in 2018, the Federal Government of Somalia reconfirmed its commitment to hold universal elections at the end of the Parliament's term, as one of the pillars of the establishment of democracy in the country. The Somalia Partnership Forum over 1-2 October 2019 in Mogadishu included similar commitments as well as expectations from Somalia's international partners on the process. Security for the electoral process 2020/2021 remains a serious issue for all stakeholders. The FGS has established the NESTF to plan and coordinate security for electoral activities and deliver security through the FMS's joint state security committees and regional security committees supported by AMISOM and the UN.

The UN's 'Agenda 2030', UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 2282, 1325 and follow-up resolutions, and other international agreements affirm that advancing women's empowerment in conflict-affected settings is both a key objective in its own right and a precondition for sustainable peace and development. The UN recognizes the need to protect and promote the right of women to participate in the electoral process, particularly in post-conflict countries, something which was reaffirmed in UNSCR 2461 (March 2019) on Somalia. The security forces that will be engaged will be subjected to the requirements and the measures identified under the human rights due diligence policy framework. It is important that the Somali security forces who are responsible to protect women as they participate in the electoral process, do so in such way that the protection and prevention measures are well planned, coordinated and implemented at national, member state and regional levels.

In its National Development Plan (2017-2019) further reinforced by the Somalia Women's Charter, the Federal Government of Somalia recognizes that "peace, stability and development can only be effectively achieved by addressing the obstacles women face to fully contribute to their country's development." Current efforts to review Somalia's Constitution and adopt a new electoral law provide a critical window of opportunity to advance this agenda, something which is captured in the draft of Somalia's new National Development Plan for 2020/2021-2024. Using these opportunities to promote women's rights could lead to a watershed for women's empowerment – today and for generations to come. The ability of the FGS and FMSs to anticipate, plan, coordinate and manage security operations and resources to prevent and manage election-related violence is fundamental to successful voter registration and elections, for which particular attention needs to be paid to the protection of women.

Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

A brief description of the project content

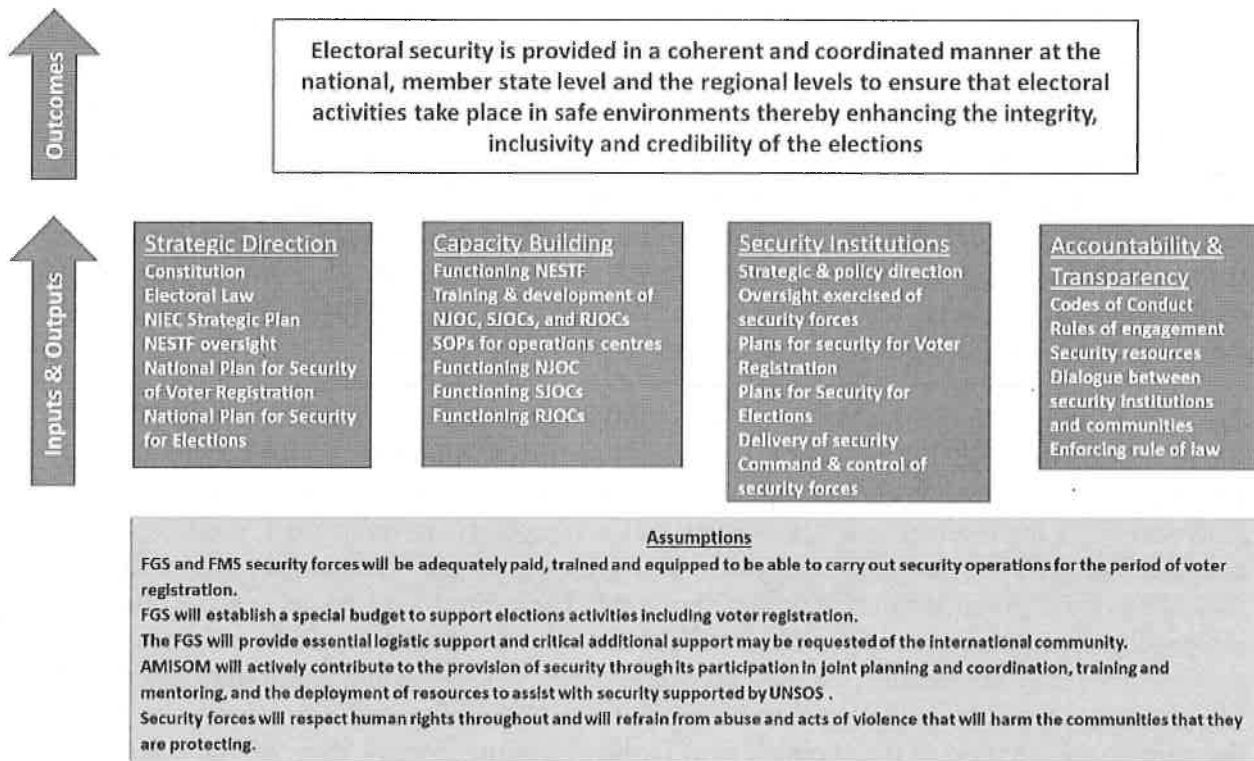
In Somalia, electoral violence is a major concern that can drastically derail the elections. To prevent and manage conflict related to planned electoral activities (voter registration and elections) in 2020-21, mechanisms will be established to properly plan and coordinate gender differentially informed security to prevent violence and to manage the response to violent

¹⁰ The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) - ratified by Somalia in 1990, the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR).

incidents. The FGS has established the NESTF. But to become operational, the NESTF needs to establish a modest National Joint Operations Center (NJOC), replicated at the member state and Banadir level with State Joint Operations Centers (SJOCs) and replicated further at the regional levels with Regional Joint Operation Centers (RJOCs). The project supports the establishment of a functioning NJOC, SJOCs and RJOCs. In addition to coordinating a harmonized security approach, these operations centres will also have an important effect of connecting with the NIEC, the FGS and FMS institutions, political parties and with civil society, to build trust, confidence and cooperation ahead of elections, thereby building trust and confidence in the security institutions, anticipate, and to prevent and manage violence incidents.

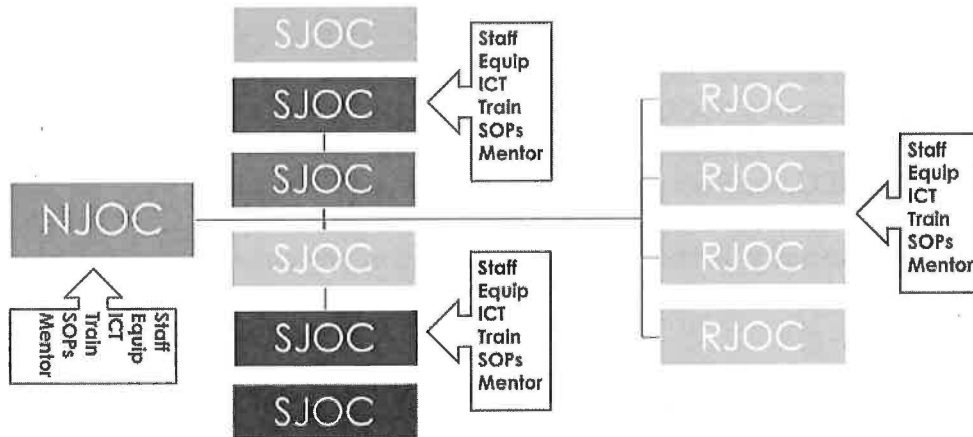
Theory of Change

If a functional NESTF is established, then, preventive measures against election-related violence can be rolled out, because the NESTF will be able to provide strategic direction and guidance to support FGS and FMS security institutions to deliver security for the electoral activities to enable them to take place in safe environments, thereby enhancing the integrity, inclusivity and credibility of the elections, realized with minimal or no violations committed by security forces.



Support provided by this project to the operations centres will be rolled out concurrently so that the NJOC, the SJOCs and the RJOCs are equipped, trained and mentored at the same time with dedicated project resources and by dedicated training teams which will also address gender differential issues and solutions.

Structure and Support for Operations Centres



Project implementation strategy

The groupings of the security services and forces across Somalia, including the clusters of FGS, FMS and AMISOM components, are largely aligned with FMS/BRA regions and AMISOM sectors excluding Puntland¹¹. Already in the FMS areas, Joint Security Committees are functioning and coordinating various security operations and activities in support of the Transition Plan, counter terrorist operations, and normal law and order activities. This project will use this structure and network to roll out the operations centres at the national, FMS and regional levels. The project also recognizes the AMISOM mandate contained in UNSC Resolution 2472 (2019) and its critical role priorities and tasks including: - *Assist the Somali security forces to provide security for the political process at all levels, stabilization efforts, reconciliation, and peacebuilding and provide relevant support to Somali police and authorities to create a secure environment in the build up to elections with the aim of fully handing over security responsibility to Somali security institutions*¹²

The PBF supported project seeks to resource, train and establish a functioning and inclusive NJOC, FMS/BRA SJOCs and RJOCs. In addition to coordinating a harmonized security approach, these operations centres will also have an important effect of connecting the NIEC, FGS and FMS institutions, political parties and civil society, to build trust, confidence and cooperation ahead of elections, thereby developing trust and confidence to prevent and manage violence or any violations that may be committed. The training will be delivered to the staff assigned to the operations centres. The staff for the operations centres will be assigned by the providing security institutions, and will comprise senior, mid-level and junior uniformed staff. The institutions will be encouraged to ensure at least 30% of the staff are women. As part of the training and support to the planning staff in the operations centres, they will be trained and supported to include in the security plans provisions to uphold human women's rights and protection. As a result, a strong focus will be applied to security measures to allow for increased empowered participation and protection of women within the targeted institutions and across the communities. These measures may include ensuring adequate security is provided to female candidates, making voter registration sites secure for women, promoting legislation or policies that protect women against harassment and violence, ensuring women have full and equal access to dispute resolution mechanisms, encouraging authorities to monitor and take

¹¹ Note: No AMISOM forces are deployed to Puntland.

¹² UNSCR 2472; article 9 (c), page 3/7.

preventative actions to violations, with particular attention to violence that is targeted against women.

The overall outcome of the project **is the delivery of a safe environment for the electoral process in 2020/2021**. The project will deliver against four outputs:

Output 1: Support the NESTF and IESG. Staff and resource the NESTF Secretariat within the MOIS, and staff and resource the UN IESG Electoral Security Team within IESG to manage this project in a way which will benefit men and women within the institutions and their stakeholders.

Output 2. Establish and Support the NJOC. Produce a Development & Capacity Building Plan (ID&CBP) to identify support requirements, including the staff and resources for the NJOC, and to train and mentor NJOC staff which also address gender differential issues related to participation, empowerment and protection

Output 3: Establish and Support the SJOCs. Produce a Development & Capacity Building Plan (ID&CBP) to identify support requirements, including the staff and resources for the SJOCs, and to train and mentor SJOCs' staff which also address gender differential requirements.

Output 4: Establish and Support the RJOCs. Produce a Development & Capacity Building Plan (ID&CBP) to identify support requirements, including the staff and resources for the RJOCs, and to train and mentor RJOCs' staff.

Project management and coordination

Recipient organizations and implementing partners - list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

The UNSOM/UNDP Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) will be the designated partner for the coordination and management of the project by the implementing partner UNDP.

1. UNDP Somalia (direct recipient organization): Implementation of PBF technical assistance
 - UNDP is partner of IESG, jointly with UNSOM.
 - Management of IESG basket fund
 - Provision of electoral security expertise for the activities
 - Key electoral security advisors, assisting the NESTF with planning and coordination
 - Coordination of security electoral assistance by international donors
 - Project reporting to Somalia's Pillar Working Group framework (PWG)
2. UNSNOM (implementing partner): Joint partner of UNDP in IESG
 - Strategic direction of implementation of UN electoral support, under the overall guidance of the SRSG
 - Provides most of IESG's international electoral advisors, including specialist positions that will support PBF-funded activities (see below)
 - Provision of Good Offices, and SRSG and DSRSGs support to the overall process
 - Overall coordination of international support to electoral activities.

UNSOM/UNDP IESG positions, funded outside the PBF project, that assume a responsibility in the implementation of the following PBF's funded activities:

- Technical security advisory and assistance to NESTF, NIEC, FMS/BRA security committees
 - Deputy Chief Electoral Advisor (UNDP), Chief Electoral Operations Advisor (UNSOM)
 - Senior Electoral Security Advisor (UNDP, part time 20%)
 - 2 Senior Gender Advisors (UNDP, UNSOM)
 - Project support team: project manager, operations specialist, finance specialists and officers, electoral assets officers, administrative assistants, driver, translator, etc.
3. National Electoral Security Task Force. The NESTF is a pivotal partner and beneficiary of the project as it will be the national technical security mechanism for the planning and coordination of security for electoral activities, and so enables reach for this project into the FMSs and BRA, and further down to their regions. The NESTF will also have a high degree of accountability by virtue of its inclusive membership of senior security officials representing the various security institutions in the country. The importance of the NESTF to elections security is recognized by the provision of modest funding for a secretariat through this project. The inclusiveness of the NESTF should not be underestimated; it brings together senior security representatives from the FMS and BRA to the table alongside senior officials from the FGS security institutions, NIEC, AMISOM and UN. This was its strength in the 2016-17 election and will be again for 2020/2021.

Project management and coordination (checklist in **Annex C**). – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in Annex C.

Wider UN coherence and genuine partnership

The PBF project is built on the already existing UNDP/UNSOM Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG), which has established an elections security team¹³ in Mogadishu including UNSOM police and military advisors, which in turn have a network through the UN Regional offices in the FMS capitals, where UNSOM has technical security advisors (police and military). The elections security team will work with the AMISOM elections security team. AMISOM has reach into the Regions through its police and military contingents which are present in BRA and the FMS (Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Galmudug). AMISOM is not present in Puntland but has undertaken training of Puntland police there.

The PBF will also benefit from the existing Joint Programme Women Political Empowerment (UN Women, UNDP, UNSOM) which has a small component on women's security during election.

A separate project is in the pipeline which will ensure that comprehensive and inclusive security measures are applied to secure the participation of women and enhance safe participation of women voters and candidates in the lead up to the elections and during elections. The project will be fully integrated with this project; it will broaden the scope and depth of the existing gender work by sharing human resources and planned interventions. The

¹³ The team is led by the Senior Elections Security Advisor with a UN Mil Advisor, UN Police Advisor; UK Mil Advisor; 2 x AMISOM Police Advisors; 1 x AMISOM Mil Advisor; and UNSOM Police and Mil Advisors in each FMS Capital and BRA.

partnership will help with the institutionalization and sustainability of transformational interventions which will also impact systems, norms, and behaviours which will last beyond the scope of both projects separately.

This PBF project is directly linked to other key international actors, such as the UN's senior leadership in Somalia, and other international donors, as well as indirectly with the UN's coordination mechanism with AMISOM, different multilateral and bilateral organizations and diplomatic missions, and other electoral assistance providers. The FGS, in establishing the NESTF, with representation by all security stakeholders from the FGS, FMS/BRA, AMISOM and the UN, has a coherent technical body to plan, coordinate and manage elections security activities and which the international community can connect to. This project will help serve the needs of the NESTF, through the provision of much needed capacity development at the national, member state and regional levels.

Given the natural interconnectivity between the different electoral support projects under the lead of IESG¹⁴ and in the mutual interest of all donor partners who are supporting the elections, the PBF-financed project board meeting will coincide as much as possible with the board meetings of IESG's "joint programme for universal suffrage elections", with attendance of different other bilateral donors and potential key partners, such as the UK, EU, Germany, Sweden, USAID, Norway, etc.

Project management arrangements

UNDP will undertake the role of the overall project management. Taking into consideration the levels the project will operate at (FGS, 6 FMS/BRA and 15 Regions) the project management team will be inclusive of UNSOM and AMISOM so to be able to draw on their good offices to support implementation at all three levels. The project will report through IESG.

Project Board

The Project Board of the UN Electoral Support Programme comprises senior representatives from NIEC, UNDP, UNSOM, UNOPS, donor partners, including UNRCO on behalf of PBSO, and other relevant partners. With inclusion of PBF project 'Support to Mechanisms to Prevent and Manage Conflict During Elections Project' FGS Ministry of Internal Security is included in the project board. UN security advisors who are part of the current elections' security network which links with FGS, FMS and AMISOM stakeholders will attend project board meetings as observers.

The main role of the Project Board is to oversee that the project remains on track vis-à-vis the goals, objectives, results defined in the project document, approve the project annual work plans and budgets and to provide strategic guidance to the implementation of the project. UNDP has ultimate accountability for progressing the Project and accounting for donor funding, and Project Board decisions should thus be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

¹⁴ Due to different funding sources and resource mechanisms, to date, IESG-led electoral projects comprise the 'regular' Joint Programme for universal suffrage elections (2018-2021), and potentially two PBF financed electoral support project and another project financed bilaterally by a specific donor.

The Project Board plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the duration of the Project or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. The Board is consulted by the Project Manager for decisions when his or her tolerances (normally in terms of time and budget) have been exceeded. The objective is to create a mechanism for effective programme management.

The Board contains three roles:

- Executive: The Minister of Internal Security (for this PBF project), NIEC Chairperson (or his/ or her nominee), in cooperation with the UNDP Resident Representative (or his/her nominee) are the individuals representing the project ownership and will chair the group;
- Supplier: This group includes UNDP as the core provider of technical services to the Project, as well as UN MISSION and the donors providing funding to the Project. The Board can decide to include additional technical providers as appropriate during the period of implementation;
- Beneficiary Representative: This group represents the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the programme including FGS , FMSs and for this PBF project the beneficiaries includes FGS National Joint Operations Center, FMS/ BRA State Joint Operations Centers, FMS Regional Joint Operations Center

Given the strong interlinkages of the PBF project with IESG's electoral assistance project, PBSO will become a donor of the regular Project Board meetings and invited as a key partner of the NIEC and IESG electoral information sharing meetings.

The main responsibility of the Project Board is to prepare the beneficiary stakeholders to receive project support, and to monitor and report on the implementation and set up of the project. The role of the Project Board is to provide overall guidance and direction; review, amend and approve work plans and budgets; ensure risk management measures are in place; and ensure effective implementation of the project. The FGS MOIS and UNDP shall co-chair the Project Board which will be responsible for the following:

- Provide general, high-level, strategic oversight to the project activities including financial oversight;
- Provide project and policy implementation oversight;
- Approve annual work plans and budgets; and based on the approved annual work plans (AWP) authorize any major deviation from the approved work plans and budgets;
- Conduct meetings quarterly to review Project Progress Reports and provide direction and recommendations to ensure agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Approve changes and amendments to the existing project document;
- Consider recommendations from the technical working groups (if any);
- Monitor progressive achievement of project objectives and provide guidance on long term sustainability of the project's achievements;
- Provide high-level quality assurance for project results and input and advice to on-going risk analysis;
- Undertake mobilization of funding for the project and consider funding for emerging issues;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including lessons learned;

- Commission project evaluation when required;
- Invite representatives of other project beneficiaries to inform on their specific activities and needs.

The Project Board will convene on quarterly basis. Should there be an urgent requirement for a Board decision, it may be convened as and when necessary on an ad hoc basis including virtually. The Co-chairs of the Project Board may establish sub-committees to deal with specific tasks or needs. The Project Board will make decisions on the basis of consensus and in case of any disagreements only then issues will be put to the Board members for a decision, which will be governed by majority vote. All board members will strive for representation in board meetings at a level appropriate for political guidance and decision-making. Membership of the Project Board includes these voting members:

1. Chairperson NIEC, Minister for Internal Security (for this PBF project) and co-chair UNDP Resident Representative
2. Representatives from 2 donors at Ambassador or Head of Aid levels
3. UNSOM Representative

UNDP standard procedures will be applied for project assurance and tracking the implementation of the project in accordance with the outcomes, outputs and activities.

UNDP Project Responsibility

IESG is an effective integrated structure comprising a combination of UNSOM and UNDP international electoral advisers with specific professional areas of expertise, Project Management Specialist, P-3, administrative assistants, and national assistants based in Mogadishu. IESG is led by the Chief Electoral Advisor (UNSOM), a Deputy Chief Technical Advisor-Electoral (UNDP), and a Chief Electoral Operations Adviser (UNSOM). In kind support and oversight will be provided by two senior gender advisors (UNDP and UNSOM) and national gender specialists (UNSOM) at FG and FMS levels.

Under the overall responsibility of the UNDP Resident Representative and directed by the IESG leadership (Chief Electoral Advisor (UNSOM), Deputy Chief Electoral Advisor (UNDP), and Senior Electoral Advisor (UNDP)), the Project Manager (UNDP) is responsible for the managerial responsibilities.

Programme Assurance

Programme Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member. UNDP, through Programme Oversight and Quality Assurance (POQA), will support the Programme Board by carrying out objective and independent programme oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate programme management milestones are managed and completed. Programme assurance has to be independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. The UNDP Country Office supports the quality of oversight provided by project and programme teams, and in addition supports internal reporting and compliance. It will also lead the third-party monitoring of all activities under the project. The UNDP Regional Hub for Amman and the headquarters Bureau for Policy and Programme Support will also support the UNDP Somalia Country Office to ensure project assurance, upon request.

Risk Management

The UN MPTF offers a platform for joint risk-taking and risk-pooling. In such a complex environment, the UN MPTF and UNDP allow donors to pool and mitigate any risk associated with their investment, through diversification, sharing, and by benefiting from a fund risk management strategy. In addition, IESG has developed an elaborate risk management tool to monitor challenges, issues, risks and mitigation measures with regard to the entire electoral cycle.

While numerous risks and challenges can be identified, the top key security risks related to the entire electoral cycle include:

1. FGS and FMS tensions that can potentially derail process through a lack of participation and or violence.
2. Lack of security capacity to provide sufficient security for a reasonably inclusive electoral process.
3. Violence by terrorist, inter clan and other non-state actors that will interfere with the electoral process.

At the start of the project risk tolerance levels will be defined. The Project Manager will be responsible for identifying the risk that he/she foresees will have an impact on the planned activities of the project. Once the risk is identified and recorded in the risk register the Project Manager together with other relevant individuals will assess the risk in order to evaluate whether the risk is expected to have cost, time or scope implications. When the risk probability has been assessed then the Project Manager, together with the Head of IESG and other relevant Project Board members (depending on the risk severity), will develop a plan that will look at preparing a specific management response. When a plan has been agreed on, the identified responsible parties will implement the risk mitigation measure in accordance with the plan. During the entire risk management procedure, all relevant documentation is stored in accordance with UNDP Standard Operating Procedure on Document Management.

Risk Matrix

Risk	Likelihood	Mitigation	Responsible Actors
Lack of FGS, FMS support and buy in for the project concept before start-up.	Medium	NESTF to engage with FMS senior officials. Enduring advantages from new capacities beyond elections to be emphasized	FGS NESTF
Lack of office facilities to accommodate the operations centres	High	Do not assign any resources until adequate space is available. Convert lower priority used space into operations centres. NESTF to engage with FMS senior officials to free up office space, could be linked to design of new police facilities (through JPP) which also address gender differential needs.	FGS FMS
Lack of female and male staff assigned to operations centres	Medium	Do not assign any resources until adequate level of staffing is reached. NESTF to engage with FMS senior officials to secure adequate staffing levels. Training certificates will be issued to staff qualified by the training.	NESTF FGS FMS

Staff assigned are not capable of performing duties within operations centres.	Medium	Do not assign all resources until adequate progress with staff training is evident through initial training activities. NESTF to engage with FMS senior officials to change and secure adequate staff.	NESTF FGS and FMS Security Forces
Insufficient women staff	High	Work with the WPS network to identify affirmative actions Link with JPP to identify women police officers which could be assigned to the operation centers	FGS and FMS Security Forces
Training and development produce uneven results in some places	Medium	Regular reporting from trainers to highlight disparities and challenges. Project manager to highlight lessons learned through NESTF to address issues before becoming the norm.	Trainers FGS and FMS Security Forces
Resources assigned to the operations centres are misappropriated.	Medium	FGS and FMS officials to be assigned as accountable. Trainers and mentors to monitor closely.	FGS and FMS Security Forces
Lack of female and male trainers and mentors from AMISOM.	Medium	Up front commitment to be sought at senior levels of AMISOM. Scope for other IC partners with forces/services in country to assist (UK; EU; Turkey) Link with Gender election project (Sweden)	AMISOM
Focus and resources of operation centres are diverted to other security activities at the expense of elections security planning and coordination.	High	Trainers to monitor and report, and advise and guide. To be raised at State joint security committee meetings. NIEC to and NESTF to be advised and to engage with local officials.	FGS and FMS Security Forces NESTF
FGS and FMS tensions resulting in violence that can potentially derail process. .	High	Closely monitor security developments and develop contingency plans. As already practiced by all UN entities, the project will operate in accordance with UNDSS rules and guidelines. In cases where project activities are halted due to deteriorating security, IESG/wider UN will hold meetings with relevant government counterparts in order to identify the best courses of action.	FGS IESG UNSOM NESTF NIEC

Monitoring and evaluation

As the lead partner for the coordination of the project, UNDP, through IESG, will monitor progress through first hand observations, secondary reports from the NESTF and third-party monitoring alongside other IESG M&E activities. Activities and progress will be tracked in accordance with the work plan against the project results framework. The project includes spot checks on the roll-out of the training programmes in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and gender breakdown.

The Project will use an M&E specialist to update the gender responsive results framework, monitor progress on targets, challenges and risks, and ensure timely and sound reporting.

The Results Framework will be the crucial monitoring tool, describing expected results and indicators with associated baselines, targets and means of verification against which the PM will monitor project progress. The Logframe will be integrated into the implementation of the project to track progress and impact. IESG security team tracks project progress through various means including careful monitoring of risks, issues, and lessons learned. All these are captured in an electronic database that is managed by the PM. Additionally, IESG has a robust reporting system in place to ensure that all activities are closely tracked.

Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The Project has a duration until July 2021. This project will provide the necessary physical resources and training of staff who will be provided by the beneficiary institutions. Following the conclusion of the election and the close of the electoral cycle, IESG, NIEC, NESTF and stakeholders will hold lessons learnt workshops. The analysis and the lessons learnt are to be documented and taken onboard in the Somali authorities Security Plan for the next electoral cycle. After the elections, the resources will remain with the beneficiaries as they have an application for ongoing security related activities such as the Transition Plan, stabilization operations, counter terrorist operations, and response to other security incidents and natural disasters. This is one of the special features of this project; an enduring capacity. The partnership approach with GM3 Swedish project will also facilitate the institutionalization of the gender agenda as per the Somalia Women's Charter.

The UN and IESG will incorporate lessons learnt in their recommendations to enhance the electoral process in Somalia.

Project budget

The project budget of USD 2.5 million is for the entire project duration and will be managed by the implementing partner UNDP. The project supports the establishment of functioning NESTF, NJOC, SJOCs and RJOCs. In addition to coordinating a harmonized security approach, operations centres will also have an important effect of connecting with the National Independent Electoral Commission, the FGS and FMS institutions, including the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, political parties and civil society, to build trust, confidence and cooperation ahead of elections, thereby developing trust and confidence in the security institutions, and enabling and further cementing Federalism. The budget to provide the resources to establish and train the operation centres is modest given the scale of electoral activities envisaged for inclusive and safe elections in 2020/2021.

The UNDP allocated budget includes the provision to recruit for the duration of the project –

- one P5 Senior Elections Security Advisor; one P4 Project Manager; one National Officer and to cost share 25% of an M&E Officer.
- A secretariat for the NESTF comprising of a National Advisor and two National Officers. The senior gender advisor will provide ongoing quality assurance – in kind.

Budget at **Annex D**.

Annex A: 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 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 and ensure that funding allocation to address gender differential issues are highlighted for purpose of monitoring and accountability. 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)
	<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>

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 be 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 B: Project Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification frequency of
Outcome 1: The delivery of safe, inclusive, credible and transparent elections in 2020/2021	Output 1: Functional Secretariat supporting NESTF in place and operational	Indicator 1: Annual workplan + budget Trained staff with TORs Agendas + minutes of meetings A functioning Secretariat to support the NESTF, supported by a UN project team. Baseline: No previous or current Secretariat or project team. Target: Functioning Secretariat with 100% staff (min.30% women).	Full complement Frequency of NI meetings. NESTF meeting NEST meeting n
	Activity 1.1 Staff and resource the NESTF Secretariat within the MOIS.	Indicator 1.1# staff appointed and resources as per plan # issued as per plan Baseline: 0 Target: 100%, (30% women)	Staff list (sex dis and per level) Equipment/ICT
	Activity 1.2 Staff and resource the UN IESG Electoral Security Team within IESG to manage this project. Activity 1.3: Training Materials (including SOPs), HR and gender sensitive communication material for all centers	# project staff appointed # min. 30 % women Baseline: 0 Target: 100%, (min 30% women)	Staff list Equipment/ICT
	Output 2: Establish and Support the NJOC	Indicator 2: NJOC is staffed, trained and resourced enabling it to function. Baseline: No experience of a NJOC.	A NJOC ID&CE staff model. Staff list against approved NJOC

		Target: A functioning NJOC.	List of supplied equipment. Reports, update and mentors.
	Activity 2.1. A workshop with FGS and AMISOM on the structure, roles and functions of the NJOC. Institution Development & Capacity Building Plan (ID&CBP) to identify support requirements – office support, training & mentoring, staffing, other resources and budget.	Example ID&CBPs and other support material provided at workshop # Baseline: 0 Target: Attendance at workshop (30% women)	NJOC ID&CBP
	Activity 2.2. Staff and resource NJOC as per the plan.	NJOC structure and staffing model Allocated office space. NJOC staff appointed Baseline: 0 Target: 90%, (30% women)	NJOC plan Trainers and me: Staff list Equipment/ICT
	Activity 2.3. Train and mentor NJOC staff as per the plan.	NJOC Training Plan # attendance at training Progress against Training Plan NJOC products – orders, plans, directives, reports Baseline: 0 Target: 80% attendance at training; # products	FGS/FMS report messages on soc (ad hoc; monthly quarterly) UN first-hand re (weekly; monthl quarterly) M&E Trainers reportir and ad hoc NESTF/SJSC/R: meetings report : minutes. Project meetings (quarte
	Activity 2.4: Conduct gender and human rights sensitive refresher training for security forces to further enhance the	Training package and SOPs revised to ensure gender sensitivities are addressed.	Trainers reportir and ad hoc

	understanding of gender differential issues in facilitating safe elections for all.		
	Output 3: Establish and Support the SJOCs (6)	Indicator 3: SJOC are staffed, trained and resourced enabling it to function. Baseline: No experience of SJOCs. Target: 6 functioning SJOC.	A SJOC ID&CB staff model for e FMS/BRA. Staff lists against approved SJOCs Lists of supplied equipment. Reports, update and mentors.
	Activity 3.1. A workshop with State FMS staff and AMISOM on the structure, roles and functions of the SJOCs, in each FMS. Produce Institution Development & Capacity Building Plan (ID&CBP) to identify support requirements – office support, training & mentoring, staffing, other resources and budget.	Example ID&CBPs and other support material provided at workshop # attendance at workshop Baseline: 0 Target: 80%, (30% women)	SJOC ID&CBPs x 6
	Activity 3.2. Staff and resource 6 SJOCs as per the plans.	SJOC structures and staffing models x 6 Allocated office space # SJOC staff appointed Baseline: 0 Target: 80%, (30% women)	SJOC Plans x 6 Trainers and me. Staff lists Equipment/ICT
	Activity 3.3. Train and mentor SJOCs staff as per the plan.	SJOC Training Plans # attendance at training Progress against Training Plans SJOC products – orders, plans, directives, reports Baseline: 0 Target: 80%, # products	FGS/FMS report messages on soc (ad hoc; monthly quarterly) UN first-hand re (weekly; monthl quarterly) UNDP/IESG Th monitoring

			Trainers reportir and ad hoc NESTF/SJSC/R. meetings report : minutes. Project meetings (quarte
	Activity 3.4: Conduct introductory gender training to further enhance the understanding of gender differential issues in facilitating safe elections for all.	Training package developed SOPs revised to ensure gender sensitivities are addressed	Trainers reportir and ad hoc
	Activity 3.5: Conduct gender and human rights sensitive refresher training for security forces to further enhance the understanding of gender differential issues in facilitating safe elections for all.	Training package and SOPs revised to ensure gender sensitivities are addressed.	Trainers reportir and ad hoc .
	Output 4: Establish and Support the RJOCs (15)	Indicator 4: RJOC are staffed, trained and resourced enabling it to function. Baseline: No experience of RJOCs. Target: Functioning RJOC.	RJOC ID&CBP model for each FMS/BRA. Staff lists agains approved RJOC: Lists of supplied equipment. Reports, update and mentors.
	Activity 4.1. A workshop with Regional FMS staff and AMISOM on the structure, roles and functions of the RJOCs, in each FMS. Produce Institution Development & Capacity Building Plan (ID&CBP) to identify support requirements – office support, training & mentoring, staffing, other resources and budget.	Example ID&CBPs and other support material provided at workshop # attendance at workshop Baseline: 0 Target: 80%, (30% women)	RJOC ID&CBP:
	Activity 4.2. Staff and resource 15 RJOCs as per the plans.	RJOC structures and staffing models x 15	RJOC Plans x 15 Trainers and me:

		Allocated office space # SJOC staff appointed Baseline: 0 Target: 80%, (30% women)	Staff lists Equipment/ICT
	Activity 4.3. Train and mentor RJOCs staff as per the plan.	RJOC Training Plans x 15 # attendance at training Progress against Training Plans RJOC products – orders, plans, directives, reports Baseline: 0 Target: 80% # products	FGS/FMS report messages on soc (ad hoc; monthly quarterly) UN first-hand re (weekly; monthl quarterly) UNDP/IESG Th monitoring Trainers reportir and ad hoc NESTF/SJSC/R. meetings report : minutes. Project meetings (quarte
	Activity 4.4: Conduct gender and human rights sensitive refresher training for security forces to further enhance the understanding of gender differential issues in facilitating safe elections for all.	Training package and SOPs revised to ensure gender sensitivities are addressed.	Trainers reportir and ad hoc

This project notes the complementarity of the UN Women activities under the joint UNDP, UN Women , and Participation project.

Output 4. Violence against women in political, state formation, peacebuilding and elections are mitigated.	Action 4.1 Provide technical support for the review of protocols, regulati elections related bodies to prevent violence against women in elections.
	Action 4.2 Conduct training of CSOs (including women organization, yo traditional leaders) to monitor and report cases of political violence again (August 2019).

Indicator 1.4(b) Number of security forces trained to prevent and respond to electoral violence against women/girls. Baseline: 0 Target: 100	Action 4.3 Conduct training of security forces to prevent and respond to violence against women and establish partnership with media houses to mobilize awareness-raising campaigns on electoral-related violence.
	Action 4.4 Conduct assessments of previous Situation Room interventions and develop an initiative for peaceful and inclusive elections.

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X	
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X	
3. Have project sites been identified?		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X	
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X	
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		

Annex E: Staffing structure

UNDP/UNSOM Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG)

The UNDP allocated budget includes the provision to recruit for the duration of the project one P5 Senior Elections Security Advisor (part time at 20%, then full time for 15 months) ; Project Management Specialist P-3 (80%); One National Officer.

The project also provides for a secretariat for the NESTF comprising of a National Advisor and a National Officer. Furthermore, the PBF project is managed by the IESG management team already in place, funded through UNSOM and UNDP;

The UNDP/UNSOM Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) is an effective integrated structure comprising a combination of UNSOM and UNDP international electoral advisers with specific professional areas of expertise and national staff including project officer, Administrative Officer, Project Assistant, as well as international UNVs (Finance Specialist, GIS Specialist and M& E / Operations Officer) based in Mogadishu.

IESG management: The UN's Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) is led by the Chief Electoral Advisor (UNSOM), a Deputy Chief Electoral Advisor (UNDP), and a Chief Electoral Operations Adviser (UNSOM). A (UNDP) Project Manager with support from UNDP Project Specialist is responsible for the managerial responsibilities, and who has a second reporting line to the UNDP portfolio manager for Inclusive Politics.

IESG positions: IESG has the following positions in its organigramme: Chief Electoral Adviser (UNSOM), Deputy Chief Electoral Adviser (UNDP), Chief Electoral Operations Adviser (UNSOM), UNDP Project Manager (UNDP), Procedures Advisor (UNSOM), Capacity Development Specialist (UNDP), Sr. Electoral Security Advisor (UNDP; part time at 20% and later full time), External Relations Adviser (UNSOM), Public Outreach Adviser (UNSOM), Legal Adviser (UNSOM), Electoral IT advisor (UNSOM), Logistics Adviser (UNSOM), Electoral Officer (Voter registration procedures advisor (UNSOM), Security Adviser (UNSOM), Field Coordination Adviser (UNSOM), Field Operations Specialists (6) (UNSOM), Field Logistics Specialists (6), GIS Specialist (UNDP), Project Operations Specialist (UNDP), Planning, M&E and Reporting Specialist (UNDP) International Administrative Assistant/FS (UNSOM), Finance Specialist (International UNV - UNDP), Project Officer (International UNV - UNDP). In kind support and oversight will be provided by two senior gender advisors (UNDP and UNSOM) and national gender specialists (UNSOM) at FG and FMS levels.

In addition, IESG is comprised of several national staff in Mogadishu and the FMS capitals, supervised by UN international advisers, to enhance its daily interaction with counterparts.

IESG also includes provisions for the recruitment of consultants, primarily in the areas of voter registration, electoral system of representation and seat allocations, graphic design and illustration (for public information materials), geographic information system (i.e. to assist the NIEC identifying VR and polling sites), capacity development and secretariat support.

In addition, IESG relies on significant support respective from UNSOM/UNSOS and UNDP Somalia, with regard to HR, admin, finance, operations, security, corporate requirements, etc.

The electoral security staff component of the IESG is supported in the FMSs by the UNSOM-ROLSIG police and military technical advisors, present in each FMS capital city and Mogadishu.

Current IESG team composition:				Project Staff in recruitment
IESG	UNSOM	UNDP	Total	
International	17	5	22	2
IUNV	5	3	8	
National	16	3	19	3
Current Total	38	11	49	5
New total				54

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category
Support to Mechanisms to Prevent and Manage Conflict During Elections Project
Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient: UNDP, REFS		PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	
	in USD		
1. Staff and other personnel	681,734	292,172	973,906
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	7,000	3,000	10,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	552,123	236,624	788,747
4. Contractual services	206,500	88,500	295,000
5. Travel	0	0	0
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0	0
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	188,157	80,639	268,796
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,635,514	700,935	2,336,449
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	114,486	49,065	163,551
TOTAL	1,750,000	750,000	2,500,000

