



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

Project Title: Capacity building	Recipient UN Organization: UNHCR
Project Contact: Bruno Geddo Address: UNHCR Branch Office for Somalia, Lion Place, Waiyaki Way, Nairobi Telephone: +254 20 422 000 E-mail: geddo@unhcr.org	Implementing Partner(s): Ministry of Security and DDR (Puntland) Ministry of Interior (Galmudug)
Project Number: To be completed by UNDP MDTF Office	Project Location: Bossaso, Garowe, Galkayo (north and south), Gardo, Puntland State of Somalia, and Galmudug
Project Description: One sentence identifying issue/problem tackled and peacebuilding or peace consolidation process addressed Law enforcement agencies (police, judges) need reinforcement and capacity building in human rights, refugee law and IDP law to assist them in providing effective protection to the population and in particular to IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers who generally lack clan protection and suffer violations of their human rights.	Total Project Cost: \$ 115,000 Peacebuilding Fund: \$ 115,000 Government Input: Other: Total: \$ 115,000
	Project Start Date and Duration: 18 months
Gender Marker Score¹: <u> 0 </u> <i>Score 3 for projects that are targeted 100% to women beneficiaries and/or address specific hardships faced by women and girls in post-conflict situations;</i> <i>Score 2 for projects with specific component, activities and budget allocated to women;</i> <i>Score 1 for projects with women mentioned explicitly in its objectives, but no specific activities are formulated nor is a budget reserved; and</i> <i>Score 0 for projects that do not specifically mention women.</i>	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: <i>(use PBF results framework to identify PBF priority area. Sample PBF outcomes are also included in the results framework).</i> Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution Outcome: Exercising of fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, eg. through support to institutional HIR mechanisms, safeguard and oversight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights	
Outputs and Key Activities: Outputs: Police forces will be better equipped to provide effective protection to IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers. Key activities: 5 strategically-located police stations will be refurbished, equipped and personnel trained in human rights, refugee and IDP law. Paragraph outlining essential details of the programme/project	

¹ The PBSO monitors the inclusion of women and girls in all PBF projects in line with:

- SC Resolution 1325 (inclusion of women in prevention and resolution of conflict and in peacebuilding)
- SC Resolution 1612 (protection of children affected by armed conflict);
- SC Resolution 1820 (prevention of sexual violence and women in situations of armed conflict); and
- SC Resolution 1888 (re-enforcing Resolution 1820)
- SC Resolution 1889 (re-enforcing Resolution 1325)

PBSO measures inclusion of women and girls at project planning stage based on intended results and allocated budgets. PBSO also monitors and documents the progress and results of these projects separately to inform the SC and UN system.

(for PRF-funded projects)

Co-chairs of the Joint Steering Committee	
Replace with: Name of Senior UN Representative Signature Title Date & Seal	Replace with: Name of Government Representative Signature Title Date & Seal
Recipient UN Organization(s)	National Implementing Partner(s)
Replace with: Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency Date & Seal	Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution Date & Seal
Replace with: Name of Representative Signature Name of Agency Date & Seal	Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution Date & Seal

(for IRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization(s) Bruno Geddo Representative UNHCR 7 April 2010  	National Implementing Partner(s) Local authorities, law enforcement agencies (as relevant) Replace with: Name of Head of Partner Signature Name of Institution Date & Seal
Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Name of Representative Signature Peacebuilding Support Office, NY Date & Seal 11 April 2011	Representative of National Authorities Replace with: Name of Government Counterpart Signature Title Date & Seal

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.)

Minimum one paragraph, suggested maximum one page.

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

(note: for IRF submissions this component may be skipped if the information is already contained in the IRF submission template.)

1. Describe the project’s direct and immediate relevance to peacebuilding, and elaborate the link to the strategy in the Priority Plan, including the PBF Priorities and Outcomes that it targets. (See the PBF Results Framework).
2. Describe the critical gaps in international funding for peacebuilding that the project fills: e.g. the time-critical nature of the project and the unavailability of timely alternative funding; the lack of available funding for specific peacebuilding activities, etc.
3. Identify the catalytic effect of the project on the engagement of stakeholders in the peacebuilding process, including:
 - i. Sustained financial support for peacebuilding activities from the broader international community; and/or
 - ii. Mobilization of National stakeholders in support of peacebuilding activities (describe clearly and concretely what the project expects to achieve towards this end).

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

1. Describe the project’s sustainability strategy (including an existing funding commitment or concrete steps that will be taken to ensure follow-up funding to sustain the project’s impact), and/or an exit strategy.

The project builds on a previous PBF-funded UNDP project which refurbished police stations and provided equipment and training to personnel, has been devised in consultation with UNDP Rule of Law and Security Programme (RoLS) and is based on findings from a UNDP-funded victimization survey carried out in early 2010. The provision of simple office equipment (typewriters, furniture and stationery) and training will ensure that UNHCR and protection actors will benefit from a good collaborative relationship which should enhance effective protection of persons of concern, allowing for establishment of referral systems with respect to refugees and asylum-seekers. Continuous training should guarantee the project’s sustainability.

Interventions carried out under this project respond to the urgent need to reduce tensions between IDPs and host communities. It is foreseen that the broader issue of protection, reintegration and resettlement of IDPs will be addressed under phase two of the UNCT Joint Programme for IDPs in Puntland (2011-2016).

2. A logical framework is required. The following log frame format is recommended:

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
PBF Priority Area Priority Area 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puntland police forces equipped with skills and knowledge to adhere to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of PBF project progress reports and results frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training is repeated regularly to ensure assimilation

	human rights standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police statistics • On the spot visits to police stations and detention centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training is operationalised by the trainees • Government and local authorities commit to reversing “xenophobic” policies. • UNHCR and partners have access to the police stations to monitor detentions, conditions, etc.
<p>PBF Outcome(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercising of fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, eg. Through support to institutional HR mechanisms, safeguard and oversight arrangements for the promotion of fundamental human rights • Technical and human capacity of the police officers in the five targeted police stations in the areas with IDP/refugee concentration rebuilt with special attention to equipping and skill training to promote strict adherence to human rights standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of personnel trained in the targeted five police stations in human rights law, refugee and IDP law • Number of IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers referred by law enforcement personnel to UNHCR or other protection agencies/NGOs • Sense of increased physical security amongst the population, especially IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers • Improved discipline and performance of police (human rights violations) • Improved efficiency in State Institutions • Reduced number of detained persons of concern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of PBF project progress reports and results frameworks • Public opinion surveys • Victimization surveys • Municipality data • Incidents reported by UNHCR Protection Monitoring Network (PMN) • Police records • Participatory assessments and profiling exercises 	<p>(Immediate Objective to Development Objective)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of police and immigration officers to operationalise what they have learned • Close and regular follow-up by UNHCR and other actors • Transformation of the negative perception of the police vis-à-vis asylum-seekers, refugees and IDPs.
<p>OUTPUTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 police stations refurbished in the areas of IDP/refugee concentration, provided with simple office furniture and stationery and personnel trained in human rights, refugee, minority rights and IDP law [NB: police stations not covered under “Quick Impact Police and Security Reform in the Puntland State of Somalia” (PBF/EMER/13)] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of police stations refurbished • Number of police personnel trained • Number of referrals of refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs to UNHCR or other protection actors. • Reduction in number of cases of refoulement of IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers • Reduction in the number of arbitrary detention cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of PBF project progress reports and results frameworks • Government statistics • Field visits • Police records • Participatory assessments, profiling exercises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of police to operationalise what they learn • IDPs and minority clans still refuse in general to seek redress from the police and continue to rely on traditional leaders or do not seek redress at all • Discriminatory tendencies of police vis-à-vis persons of concern and minorities • Politicians continue to adopt “xenophobic” policies

Part 2 (Implementation Level): *This table describes what will be implemented, by whom, how, and how much.*

PBF Outcome: (One table for each PBF Outcome)

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
1. Police training	Materials, venues and resource persons	\$ 10,000	UNHCR
2. Rehabilitation police stations	Sub-contracted by contractors chosen through competitive bidding	\$ 50,000	UNHCR
3. Provision of furniture and stationery for rehabilitated police station	Furniture and stationery	\$ 5,000	UNHCR

COMPONENT 4: Budget

The budget should utilise the Standard Format* agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group with necessary modifications to suit the expected PBF project activities. The use of the budget format is mandatory since it allows the UNDP MDTF Office as the Administrative Agent of the PBF to consolidate and synthesize the periodic financial expenditure reports that will be submitted by Recipient UN Organizations.

Recipient UN Organizations are encouraged to attach a copy of the project budget in the standard format for their organization to facilitate review.

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	\$ 5,000
2. Personnel (staff, consultants and travel)	\$ 42,477
3. Training of counterparts	\$ 10,000
4. Contracts	\$ 50,000
5. Other direct costs	
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$ 107,477
Indirect Support Costs**	\$ 7,523
TOTAL	\$ 115,000

* See the UNDG Harmonized reporting to Donors for Joint Programmes approved in 2006 and available on <http://www.undg.org/docs/9442/Explanatory-Note---Annex-D.doc>.

** The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-5, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organisation. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

A brief description of project implementation arrangements to ensure the cost-effective and efficient attainment of the outputs identified in the logical framework.

The project will be managed by a UNHCR Programme Officer assisted by a UNV Physical Planner. The project consists of the rehabilitation of 5 strategically-located police stations in Bossaso, Garowe, Galkayo (north and south) and Gardo, which are not covered under the PBF project "Quick Impact Police and Security Reform in the Puntland State of Somalia" (PBF/EMER/13). The relevant police stations will be located in areas of high IDP/asylum-seeker or refugee traffic, and will be accessible to UNHCR and its partners engaged in monitoring of protection of persons of concern. Simple office furniture and stationery will be provided to facilitate registration of complaints, administration work, etc. Training will be provided by UNHCR and partners on human rights law, refugee law, IDP law, rights of minorities to enhance the protection environment for persons of concern. Referral systems will be established to facilitate access by UNHCR and partners to persons of concern detained at police stations. Continuous training sessions will be organized to ensure that humanitarian and protection principles are closely adhered to.

Project implementation and supervision arrangements

- Indicate the in-country capacity of the Recipient UN Organization, and the capacity of the national (or locally-based) implementing partner(s)

UNHCR has field offices in Galkayo (can serve north and south), Garowe and Bossaso. Joint trainings with other humanitarian actors and Protection Cluster members will be envisaged.

- Identify the main local stakeholders, how they are affected by the project, and how they have been consulted

Main stakeholders and consultations:

- *IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers should benefit from increased professionalism of police forces and thus enjoy enhanced physical and legal protection.*
- *The established referral systems should ensure that detained persons of concern will be referred promptly to UNHCR and Protection Cluster partners. The persons of concern were surveyed during victimization surveys, and consulted through participatory assessments and regular protection follow-up.*
- *Local communities should also benefit from a more professional police force. Law enforcement personnel should benefit from increased effectiveness and discipline, resulting in enhanced protection and professionalism, and should be better equipped to meet the needs of the population. Law enforcement personnel were consulted through meetings with senior law enforcement personnel and government and local authorities, and through discussions with UNDP Rule of Law and Security.*

Coordination arrangements

- Identify the structure or mechanism responsible for monitoring the plan from which the project has been drawn, and its role in overseeing project activities

UNHCR has a office in Bossaso, and field offices in Garowe and Galkayo, with qualified protection personnel who will oversee the project.

- Describe how the project will be coordinated with other on-going or planned projects

The project will build and complement on an existing UNDP project currently under way. Whilst the PBF project "Quick Impact Police and Security Reform in the Puntland State of Somalia" (PBF/EMER/13) is concerned mainly with police reform, development of best practices in policing, building capacity so as to enhance discipline, standards, professionalism and accountability and oversight mechanisms, the present project seeks to focus on the strategically located police stations, the protection capacity of the police with respect to IDPs, asylum-seekers refugees, all of whom do not benefit from clan protection systems, so as to lessen the tensions between the local communities and displaced populations through an enhanced formal law-enforcement mechanism. In this regards, discussions were held with the

UNDP RoLS Programme prior to formulation of the present project, in particular in regard to the identification of strategic police stations, and a coordinated approach will be taken to ensure maximum impact on rule of law and protection of populations.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Systems for project monitoring, including lesson learned, and impact assessment, including what data will be collected, how, how often, and who will be in charge. Recipient UN Organizations should ensure that the plan fulfils Global PBF M&E requirements, as detailed in the Priority Plan. See also the PBF Results Framework for guidance.

UNHCR protection staff in its Field Offices and Protection Cluster members will monitor progress of the project.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Key assumptions with regard to external factors that are outside project control but nevertheless necessary to the achievement of project outputs and purpose should be stated in the log frame.

- *Assess main potential causes of failure, including security, and their likelihood of occurrence, and the seriousness of consequences that would be suffered;*
- *Having been trained, law enforcement personnel may be reluctant to put their training into practice due to entrenched discriminatory perceptions and practices.*
- *IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers may continue to be reluctant to seek redress from law enforcement personnel due to prior negative experiences and/or perceptions.*
- *Politicians may continue to encourage xenophobic perceptions and advance reactionary policies.*

- *Options considered and the steps taken in project design and implementation to address, and minimise or mitigate the potential risks;*
- *Having been trained, law enforcement personnel may be reluctant to put their training into practice. This will be countered through close collaboration and follow up conducted by UNHCR offices and protection actors.*
- *If IDPs and others continue to be reluctant to seek redress from law enforcement personnel due to prior negative experiences and/or perceptions, this will be countered by awareness raising campaigns, open days, etc. once the training sessions have been conducted, and joint Standard Operating Procedures detailing referral mechanisms for IDPs, refugees and asylum-seekers have been developed.*
- *UNHCR and protection cluster members are already engaged with both the Puntland and Galmudug administrations to drive home protection principles and reinforce the protection environment, including through the drafting of a national IDP policy for Puntland and the sharing of guidelines on IDP relocation.*

- *Any undertakings or agreements made with partners that impact on project implementation including monitoring of agreements; the implications of non-compliance.*

Annex I: Project Summary and Status Updates – Part One and Part Two

The completion of a standardised Project Summary template and subsequent Project Status Updates are required for posting on the PBF website (www.UNPBF.org). See Annex II.