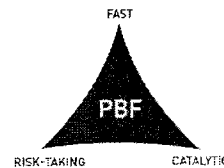


# IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT

# TEMPLATE 2.1



## United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<b>Project Title:</b> Coordination Support for the Implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan and Measures to Pilot Studies of Public Response to Peace- and State building Efforts in Somalia	<b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b> UNDP Somalia
<b>Project Contact:</b> Marc Jacquand, Address: Telephone: +254 719 229 312 E-mail: marc.jacquand@one.un.org	<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b> UN RUNOs, UNSOM, Ministry of Finance, Prime Minister's Office, World Bank, UN Global Pulse <b>Project Location: Somalia</b>
<b>Project Description:</b> The project will provide technical capacity to government, the UN and other partners to design, implement, and monitor projects to ensure they contribute to achieve the objectives of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. The project will also help to transfer conflict analysis and peacebuilding programming knowledge to national counterparts for use in longer term planning. This project will also develop capacity to gauge Somali public response to the ongoing peace- and state building processes without security risk exposure to UN personnel	<b>Total Project Cost:</b> \$952,889 <b>Peacebuilding Fund:</b> \$952,889 <b>Government Contribution:</b> 0 <b>Other:</b> In-kind contribution of technical assistance from Global Pulse, estimated at \$256,000
	<b>Proposed Project Start Date:</b> 1 June 2016 <b>Proposed Project End Date:</b> 30 November 2017 <b>Total duration (in months):</b> 18
<b>Gender Marker Score<sup>1</sup>:</b> <u>2</u>	
<b>Project Outcomes:</b> The project has two outcomes. The first outcome is aligned with the outcomes of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan: to “effectively contribute to re-establish the state authority and legitimacy by improving the rule of law, access to employment and basic services for Somali citizens living in newly recovered areas.” The second outcome aims to “support efforts to remotely monitor Somali public perceptions and behaviours relevant to the ongoing peace- and state building processes.” The project will develop and pilot initiatives using “Big Data” in order to determine the utility of such an approach in supporting Somali peace and state building efforts being implemented by the Federal Government.	
<b>PBF Focus Areas</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project ( <i>select one</i> ): 4.3 :Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)	

<sup>1</sup> PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

(for IRF-funded projects)	
<p><b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p>Digitally signed by David Akopyan            DN: cn=David Akopyan, o=UNDP,            ou=UNDP Somalia,            email=david.akopyan@undp.org,            c=KE            Date: 2016.06.19 16:16:18 +03'00'</p> <p>_____  <i>David Akopyan</i>  <i>Country Director a.i.</i>  <i>UNDP Somalia</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>  <i>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</i></p>	
<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>_____  <i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i>  <i>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</i>  <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Resident Coordinator (RC)</b></p> <p>_____  <i>Peter de Clercq</i>  <i>Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General</i>  <i>RCO Somalia</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>

<sup>2</sup> Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

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## **PROJECT COMPONENTS:**

### **I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

#### **a) Peacebuilding context:**

While Somalia has made considerable political progress since 2012, undergoing a real transformation, the road ahead remains extremely fragile and uncertain. As many observers often say as the country enters a pivotal year 2016, with many milestones to be achieved, all outcomes are still possible, from the very best to the very worst. This extreme degree of uncertainty requires significant flexibility in response. It is rooted in the fact that many of Somalia's drivers of conflict and fragility remain extant, ranging from societal fragmentation and lack of trust and cohesion across societal groups, to resource scarcity, warlordism, poverty and unemployment, corruption, state failure, exclusionary politics and foreign armed presence.

The major conflict issues in Somalia vary in their degree and intensity throughout the country depending on whether they are protracted or circumstantial, man-made or due to natural causes. While Somaliland has been enjoying relative peace, stability and economic development, and Puntland is experiencing an extremely fragile recovery, the Central and Southern regions have been the main theatre of armed conflict since the collapse of the state in 1991. The factors that trigger the protracted armed conflict in Somalia are different from those that maintain and shape it. The legacy of the civil war and the ensuing state collapse has produced mutually reinforcing conflict drivers by destroying the country's economic infrastructure, causing the migration of most of the skilled labor force, and denying access to education and employment opportunities for youth. These factors are compounded by the inability of the state apparatus to provide services to its citizens due to its lack of resources, limited availability of bureaucratic competencies, and rampant corruption.

While historical clan grievances continue to undermine the building of the federal state of Somalia, the main factors sustaining the conflict and hampering durable peace can be grouped into three main categories: 1) poor governance; 2) absence of justice; and 3) lack of economic opportunities, including and especially employment opportunities for youth. After many years of conflict, Somalia has embarked on an ambitious but crucial statebuilding exercise.

The ability for Somalis to influence decision-making is limited. Power dynamics often still follow clan lines and clan governance, from which women and youth are traditionally excluded. Community governance mechanisms are also not connected to the formal national and state institutions. Beyond the donor requirements to conduct "community consultations", there is still a dearth of institutionalized channels for the population to meaningfully voice their needs to and demand accountability from those that govern them. Despite some advances in recent years to increase their participation in the transition, women and youth have been traditionally marginalized from the political sphere. The impact of the protracted conflict, humanitarian crises and the prevalent socio-cultural systems, political and power structures, including in some areas the enforcement of laws of extremist groups, all contribute to a circumscribed status of Somali women.

Since 2012, a genuine transition towards lasting peace and recovery has been underway. However, many challenges still stand in the way. The creation of new Federal member states, the inter-clan reconciliation process, deliberate inclusion of women in socio-economic and political platforms, the fight against Al-Shabaab, the adaptation to climate change and recurrent natural disasters, and the development of a broad-based and inclusive economy are the major ones.

The critical challenges that the peacebuilding priority plan will seek to address are:

- **Building the legitimacy of the state:** After 25 years of civil war Somalis, and youth in particular who constitute a majority of the population, have little or no memory of what a functional state apparatus looks like and could represent for them (service delivery, political, civil, economic rights, security, etc.). Consequently, trust in the new state building process is a work in progress and highly vulnerable to setbacks, spoilers, etc. Disillusioned and marginalized youth can be easily manipulated by political elites seeking to destabilize the current state and peace building processes.
- **Continued support for local reconciliation processes:** local reconciliation efforts are crucial to ensure that state formation proceeds peacefully, while ensuring that the process is broad-based and inclusive of all clans, minority communities, women, and youth. At present, local reconciliation efforts are not proceeding at the required speed due to lack of financial support. As local reconciliation is the precursor for overall state formation, it is vital that support be given at the earliest stage possible to both the Federal Government of Somalia and to emerging states to support reconciliation conferences. Should financial support not be available for these reconciliation conferences, there is a risk that overall State Formation be delayed or that State Formation be undertaken without taking into account historical local grievances and concerns. Both above-mentioned risks could negatively impact overall efforts to create a Federal Somalia and may in turn provide space for spoilers (such as Al Shabaab) to seek greater control in the country.
- **Promoting broad-based and inclusive socio-economic growth:** Somalia is one of the poorest and most vulnerable countries in the world (ranked 165th out of the 170 countries referenced in the 2010 Global Human Development report) Approximately 73% of the population lives on under \$2 a day, and 43% on under \$1 a day. The gender inequality index for Somalia is alarmingly high at 0.776 placing Somalia at the forth lowest position globally. Somalia remains perilously dependent on a few key sectors (livestock, agriculture and fisheries) that are vulnerable to external shocks including commodity price fluctuations, climate change, land degradation and periodic floods and droughts. Recent projections suggest that Somalia is unlikely to meet many of its MDG targets. Massive spatial disparities exist between regions, and between rural and (relatively less disadvantaged) urban areas<sup>3</sup>. Poor economic performance, sky-high unemployment and underemployment and on-going environmental degradation are major potential sources of destabilisation and have produced high levels of both rural to urban and international migration<sup>4</sup>.
- **Building the capacity of the FGS/FMSs to deliver public services:** the 25 years of civil war have depleted public human and physical capital leaving the state apparatus with little to no means to coordinate the delivery of and build its capacity to gradually deliver essential services to its population.

In response to these critical needs, the UN system in Somalia and the Federal Government of Somalia have developed a Peacebuilding Priority Plan funded through the Peace and Recovery Facility of the UN Peacebuilding Fund. The Priority Plan focuses on the provision of a comprehensive package of services focusing on PSGs 3 (Justice), 4 (Economic Foundations), and 5 (Revenues and Services) in newly recovered areas.

**The key challenges for the successful delivery of the Priority Plan revolve around the following:**

- **Coordination and collaboration across different implementing partners, (UN AFPs or FGS and State level line ministries),** including for the sequencing of project interventions

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<sup>3</sup> Economic Recovery paper.

<sup>4</sup> IOM, 2014

according to the situation on the ground **and in light of persistent security and access restrictions.**

- **Project design**, and the need to ensure consistent integration of political economy and conflict sensitivity in the underlying analysis, the consultations, and the decisions made around location, partners, delivery methods, and resource allocation.
- **Robust monitoring and risk management**
- **Robust information** to support state and peacebuilding decision making. Due to the challenging security situation in Somalia, physical data collection on, for instance, public perceptions can be costly and risky for the staff involved. With a view to complementing existing systems, the project includes a component to develop capacity for harvesting “big data” relevant to assessing public perceptions of peacebuilding and statebuilding in Somalia, and to pilot systems to more effectively track changes in these over time.

The UN in Somalia is currently engaged in a Common Analytical Exercise (similar function to a CCA) which will inform its next UNDAF/ISF as the current one expires at the end of 2016. The CAE will also inform the kick off workshop and provide an analytical basis to identify the issues which PRF projects will seek to address in the regions.

## b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities, initiatives and gaps:

### i) Ongoing peacebuilding activities

Given its nature (human capacity to coordinate the implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan), this proposal is similar to only one other peacebuilding intervention implemented by the UN, namely the Risk Management Support for the UN MPTF and SDRF. Its purpose is to ensure that projects/programs funded under the Peacebuilding Priority Plan are designed and implemented in order to contribute to the outcomes of the priority plan and complement of each other. The following table lists other ongoing Joint Programmes funded by the UN MPTF that the Peacebuilding Priority Plan may complement.

**Table 1 – UN MPTF approved programs and pipeline**

<b>Project / Programme</b>	<b>Source of funding (Government/ development partner)</b>	<b>Duration of projects/activities</b>	<b>Budget in \$</b>
<i>Elections</i>	<i>UN MPTF</i>	<i>6 months (initial project)</i>	<i>\$2.7 million</i>
<i>Constitution</i>	<i>UN MPTF</i>	<i>6 months (initial project)</i>	<i>\$3.million</i>
<i>State Formation</i>	<i>UN MPTF</i>	<i>6 months (initial project)</i>	<i>\$2.8 million</i>
<i>Youth Employment</i>	<i>UN MPTF</i>	<i>18 months</i>	<i>\$9 million</i>
<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>UN MPTF</i>	<i>18 months</i>	<i>\$9 million</i>
<i>Rule of Law</i>	<i>UN MPTF</i>	<i>18 months</i>	<i>\$62 million</i>
<i>Support to Stabilization</i>	<i>PBF</i>	<i>18 months</i>	<i>\$4.1 milliion</i>

### c) Rationale for this IRF:

This project has two components, the first of which provides direct support to manage PBF investments in Somalia, including reporting to PBF on implementation of IRF projects, operationalisation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan in Somalia by fielding of a PBF Programme Coordinator and provision of training on conflict-sensitive programming to country stakeholders, and secondly, implementation of the pilot Big Data initiative for Somalia.

### *Rationale*

Lessons learnt from other joint programmes have shown a number of difficulties in peacebuilding programming. Among the key challenges are identification of results that connect sectoral work with politically-informed peacebuilding outcomes and maintenance of the programme logic from the design stage to the implementation stage. Experience in other contexts point to the critical role that a strong coordination structure and consistent technical support play in achieving positive and sustainable outcomes.

The programme design phase, which for the PRF occurs once the PPP has been approved, is particularly critical to ensure that each project is conceived so that it complements other interventions (UN or other partners) and contributes to the achievement the PPP's intended outcomes. Projects funded by the PPP should, in the aggregate, meet the Secretary-General's commitment that at least 15% of funding goes toward women's and girls' empowerment. To achieve this minimum target, PBF has developed a methodology for gender-based budgeting that should be used for Gender Marker 2 projects and will require some assistance to roll out. Moreover, given the focus on youth as a particular constituency within the PPP, the project design stage should capitalise on recently developed guidance and best practices on advancing programming to support the positive involvement of youth in leadership and decision-making, in support of Sec. res 2250. Beyond these issues, external coordination with interventions implemented by other INGOs and for-profit organizations will be required.

At the request of DPA, PBSO and Global Pulse, UNSOM has agreed to be a pilot country for implementation of the UN Big Data initiative, which will explore how the use of Big Data can support UN peacebuilding and statebuilding efforts. It is hoped that a Somalia pilot Big Data initiative on state- and peace- building can strengthen the UN and Government's capacity to track public perceptions and reactions to peacebuilding and statebuilding in real time, providing valuable feedback on the overall outcome of PBF's investments and enabling policy initiatives to be increasingly well targeted. Big Data technologies are expected to complement traditional data gathering methods particularly well in the complex security environment of Somalia, partly because they require limited on-the-ground staff presence to capture the data. This project intends to tap into and build on the Secretary-General innovative initiative on Big Data not only to measure, but also to achieve, the Sustainable Development Goals.

The initiative is overseen by UN Global Pulse (see Annex D) whose mission is to accelerate discovery, development and adoption of Big Data innovations for sustainable development and humanitarian action. Until now, Big Data has only been used for developmental or humanitarian purposes, and has not been applied for political analysis or peacebuilding. However, Big Data to support the UN's political work is considered a promising new avenue to complement existing knowledge and lead to better and more insightful policy responses. A pilot project on Big Data in state- and peacebuilding would strengthen the UN's knowledge about how Big Data can contribute to peacebuilding efforts.

### *Peace Relevance*

Within the wider Somalia context, the newly formed Federal Member States (FMS) – which are the target areas of the PPP – are trying to assert their legitimacy and build trust with their populations.

The Jubbaland Administration, Interim South West Administration and the Galmudug Interim Administration are all three facing extremely difficult odds in order to succeed in this process. Al Shabaab controls significant swathes of territory in each of these states, AMISOM and SNA troops are waging a counter-insurgency war that is creating a lot of collateral civilian victims, and the regional administrations have little to no resources provide basic services to their populations. The FGS and FMSs have been consulted for the development of the PPP. They are eager to see programmes being implemented on the ground.

Implementation of the pilot Big Data initiative for Somalia will introduce systems that could provide real-time feedback to Government, UN and other stakeholders on progress on key political transition and development initiatives.

#### *Timing*

The PPP has been endorsed by the UN SRSG and the FGS. As the PPP moves through the last phases of approval, the RCO – acting as the PPP secretariat – is in a position to start mobilizing the UN and FGS organizations that have an interest and comparative advantage in implementing projects under the priority plan. For the aforementioned reasons, rapid implementation of the PPP through ‘projectization’ is critical. The pre-financing of PPP secretariat functions would enable such quick operationalization. In addition, the ongoing political transition is now in its mid-term. This provides an ideal opportunity to help the Federal Government, Federal States and UN put in place systems to guide and inform the processes of reforms and development.

#### *PBF as the appropriate mechanism*

While the RCO will continue to play a role in support of the PPP, the implementation of the PPP requires *dedicated full time capacity*, in the form of a Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator. This IRF would cover the first 18 months of salary of the Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator. The RCO M&E advisor who will also support the implementation of the PPP will be funded through other sources during the first year of the PPP. The funding for the remaining 18 months of the Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator and the 24 months of the M&E advisor will be drawn from the PRF envelope. Other RCO staff supporting the PPP secretariat functions (including risk management) will be funded through other sources (DOCO, bilateral donor support).

The PBF is structured to respond and support innovative peacebuilding support endeavours like the pilot Big Data initiative for Somalia.

#### *Catalytic effect*

The PRF funding will be the opportunity for the UN and the FGS to test new programme delivery models in order to bring peace and stability in the newly formed regional administrations. The expected outcome of the PPP is these new delivery models will provide a valuable basis for future development programme delivery in Somalia, which, if it can attract further donor and FGS resources, will constitute the catalytic value of the PRF investment. The catalytic value of this PRF is not fore seen to extend beyond enabling the PPP inception phase.

#### Big Data Strategy

This exercise entails the development and establishment of systems and procedures to support regional and community development and service delivery throughout the country. In the interim and with security still precarious in most parts of the country, access to communities and districts remains limited making it rather difficult to assess the impact on the Somali population of the ongoing gradual political transition in the country.



This project intends to tap into and build on the Secretary-General's innovative initiative on Big Data not only to measure, but also to achieve, the Sustainable Development Goals. The initiative is overseen by UN Global Pulse (see Annex D) whose mission is to accelerate discovery, development and adoption of Big Data innovations for sustainable development and humanitarian action. Until now, Big Data has only been used for developmental or humanitarian purposes, and has not been applied for political analysis or peacebuilding. However, Big Data to support the UN's political work is considered a promising new avenue to complement existing knowledge and lead to better and more insightful policy responses. A pilot project on Big Data in state- and peacebuilding would strengthen the UN's knowledge about how Big Data can contribute to peacebuilding efforts.

Specifically, Big Data technologies could potentially overcome some of the challenges concerning the provision of information critical to UN decision making on state building and peacebuilding in challenging security contexts. They could also contribute to the development of responsive governance by providing Government with more accurate and timely information about the populations' expectations. Governments in other countries of the region, for example Uganda, have embraced these technologies, and multiple donors have expressed interest in supporting the development of UN capacity in this area.

This IRF provides a unique opportunity to be catalytic in establishing UN Big Data capacities to support the peacebuilding work of the UN. Somalia presents a valuable opportunity to explore and pilot Big Data capacities for several reasons: the commitment of Government and UN senior leadership in-country to champion new peacebuilding technologies and approaches; Somalis' high rate of use of publicly available tools that can provide relevant data; and the expected imminent launch of the Somali peacebuilding priority plan where the effective measurement of peacebuilding outcomes is key.

Given the experimental and exploratory nature of innovation processes, the precise capabilities of the tools produced will be determined as the project unfolds in consultation with relevant stakeholders. With the funding made available via this IRF, the expectation is that the project will develop an actionable prototype application for the use of Big Data in Somalia, that will attract resources to further develop and scale these capabilities.

The project will emphasize the low effort and risk involved in getting data, on for instance population movements or public perceptions, at a higher accuracy and at less staff time, security risk exposure.

## **II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation**

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

#### **Outcome Statement:**

The Peacebuilding Priority Plan will provide an effective contribution to Somalia's peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities on the basis of effective coordination support in the design and implementation of the PRF projects.

Moreover, the project will enhance UN knowledge on public perceptions and behaviour relevant to peace- and statebuilding through providing support efforts to remotely monitor Somali public perceptions and behaviours relevant to the ongoing peace- and state building processes.

#### **Theory of Change:**

Dedicated coordination capacity to support the implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) will ensure that UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes and UNSOM sections as well as Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) Ministries have the proper support to develop PRF proposals that respond to the PPP priorities. Adequate support at the design stage will ensure that PPP funded programmes respond to the needs of the targeted beneficiaries and meet the UN's corporate commitment on at least 15% of funding go toward women's and girls' empowerment. Dedicated coordination capacity will also enable the SDRF Steering Committee to receive timely and adequate reports in order to oversee the implementation of the PPP and take course correction decisions when needed. Lastly, the coordination capacity and additional mechanisms (for real-time progress and impact assessments) that the project avails will ensure that the overall monitoring and evaluation of the PPP and its implementation and effect on the beneficiaries are done in accordance with PBF rules and regulations, that good practices are documented and shared, and that the outcomes of the PPP are appropriately evaluated.

#### Component 1:

##### **Envisaged Support:**

An IRF allocation would allow the UN to recruit a UN Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator for an initial 18 months, to oversee the implementation Peacebuilding Priority Plan in support of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Steering Committee. As specified in the Peacebuilding Priority Plan document, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), will act as the secretariat for the PBF's portfolio in Somalia (including current IRF projects of the fund), will review and comment on the narrative and financial reports submitted by RUNOs and partner FGS institutions responsible for implementing PRF projects under the UN National Window. Furthermore, the allocation allows the UN to design and pilot Big Data initiatives relevant to state and peacebuilding efforts (Component 2).

##### *Design phase*

During the inception phase, the PPP secretariat will facilitate the following:

- 1) Kick off Workshop to: a) brief all interested UN/FGS actors interested in submitting PRF proposal about the Priority Plans' outcomes and the selection criteria; b) inform the PSG WGs and SDRF SC about their role and the additional criteria for PRF project approval; c) learn best practices from other PRF countries with specific recommendations to the implementing, governing, and coordinating actors; d) PBSO training on PBF processes.
- 2) Good programming principles clinic to: a) provide a brief recap/introduction to the Do No Harm approach; b) provide a brief M&E training with advice on how to develop a robust results framework, M&E plan; c) provide brief recap/introduction to conflict analysis and peacebuilding; d) provide a brief training on gender mainstreaming; e) provide initial space to brainstorm project ideas.
- 3) Individual UN/FGS agency technical assistance to design their project documents prior to PSG WG submission to ensure also that all projects in the aggregate meet the UN's commitment of 15% of funds support women's and girls' empowerment and that no project in the portfolio is rated Gender Marker 1. Tailored assistance will be provided to develop robust monitoring frameworks and monitoring and evaluation plans. Particular attention will be given to the development of peacebuilding indicators to ensure that a mix of quantifiable and qualitative benchmarks is used to track progress at the output and outcome levels.

The PPP secretariat will also ensure that PRF proposals refer to the PBF's Performance Management Plan (PMP). For successful organizations that are selected as implementing partners by the SDRF SC, the PPP secretariat will brief them, upon contract signature, upon administrative procedures as well as narrative and financial reporting requirements.

The PPP secretariat will encourage an equal number of male and female staff from the FGS line ministries to attend the different workshops and capacity building opportunities.

During the design phase, PBSO will be to provide a technical support and training on conflict analysis and PBF processes in consultation with the UN PBF Coordinator and/or UN RCO (if the PBF Coordinator is not yet on board).

UNSOM, the UNCT, and the RCO will also provide relevant technical expertise throughout the life cycle of the project by lending experts in Youth, Gender, Peacebuilding, M&E, Do No Harm, Communication and Project Design for workshops and tailored trainings.

#### *Implementation phase:*

Due to the instability and fluidity of the context in Somalia, the Peacebuilding Priority Plan and the PRF project assumptions will have to be monitored closely and reviewed in case of major changes in the implementing environment. The PPP secretariat will play a central role in relaying project level information, providing analysis and recommendations to the SDRF SC in order to make decisions on course correction or alterations to the strategy as required.

During the implementation phase, the PPP secretariat will ensure:

- **Coordination:** of the PPP through maintaining a constant dialogue with implementing partners to identify results, conducting regular project health checks to jointly address challenges and regularly updating the SDRF SC (and PBSO). The PPP secretariat will see that an understanding of the project outcomes, especially on peacebuilding, will remain constant throughout the implementation despite potential changes in project staff. The PPP secretariat will strive to maintain transparent communication among the implementing partners and between them and the SDRF SC (and PBSO).
- **Monitoring:** by organizing/supporting joint monitoring missions to ensure that implementing partners, the FGS and FMS line ministries and civil society are collectively committed to the achievement of the PPP projects results. The PPP secretariat M&E Advisor will ensure that the PRF project results frameworks are linked to the PPP results framework. During the design phase, this technical advice will ensure that project results frameworks will have indicators at the right level, proxy indicators when data collection is problematic, indicators to assess the conflict and gender sensitivity and inclusion of the projects, as well as indicators to monitor the Theory of Change. The PPP secretariat will also ensure that baselines are conducted within 4 months of project initiation. Where relevant, client exit surveys, feedback boxes and dispute settlement bodies will be considered. In addition, the RCO M&E Advisor will work proactively with the implementing partners and PBSO to maintain a flexibility and willingness to make changes in the project monitoring when changes in circumstances will require this. The PPP secretariat will benefit from the expertise of the PBSO's gender experts and the DSRSG's Senior Gender Advisor that will jointly ensure that all projects are appropriately mainstreaming and monitoring gender issues.
- **Where applicable,** the Big Data tool would be used to monitor developments and provide ongoing and live data analysis. The specifications of the Big Data tool are yet to be developed, however, they will be developed with a view to provide tools for monitoring, as a compliment to existing data collection and analysis mechanisms.
- **Reporting:** The PPP secretariat will maintain clear communication with all implementing partners to inform them of the reporting templates and deadlines. It will also review and comment on the reports received by implementing partners to ensure there is a consistent high level standard of reporting across the PPP. Once the reports are compiled at the PPP

secretariat level, they will be submitted to the PSG WGs and SDRF SC for endorsement and onward submission to the MPTF-O/PSBO.

During the implementation phase, the PBF Coordinator will keep PBSO informed of any major developments in the implementation of the projects, including but not limited to changes in the context, decisions by the SDRF SC, and progress reports.

Any amendments to the project documents or the Priority Plan will be submitted to the SDRF SC for endorsement and then to PBSO for approval. The PPP secretariat will ensure that any change proposed is duly justified.

#### *Evaluation phase*

The PPP secretariat will ensure that mid-term (if applicable) and/or final evaluation recommendations are taken up and that management adequately respond to them. The PPP secretariat will review the ToRs for both midterm and final independent evaluations and liaise with PBSO to ensure that all PBF requirements are met. This will include:

- checking the harmonization of the monitoring of the PPP projects,
- reviewing gender, inclusion and conflict sensitivity outcomes,
- assess expenditure on these cross-cutting issues,
- measure the participatory nature of projects and,
- evaluate the contribution vs attribution of the projects to the overall peacebuilding efforts in Somalia.

#### *Project Closure*

The PPP secretariat will ensure that RUNOs and recipient FGS line ministries abide by PBSO's rules of operational and financial closure and follow the guidance provided in the PBF Note 5.7 *How to Close PBF Project*.

#### **Component 2:**

The technical implementation of this component will be led by UN Global Pulse, the Secretary-General's initiative for Big Data (See annex D for more information on Global Pulse). Implementation will be done in two phases – i) sensitization and project design; and ii) implementing the pilot/s and the evaluation of the Big Data initiative for Somalia.

In the inception phase of the project, the implementing partners will bring together relevant stakeholders in one or more workshops to identify existing capacity and gaps in assessing public response to key peacebuilding and statebuilding initiatives; identify relevant questions, data sources, technologies, and capabilities, and select priority topics for pilot initiatives, within the capability of the implementing partners and the mandate of UNSOM.

These discussions will include addressing any concerns related to data privacy and security, noting that Global Pulse works only with publicly available data sources and aggregated analysis, and uses industry-standard methods for ensuring secure data storage.

The results of these discussions will be translated in a detailed project plan and budget for the Phase II.

In Phase II, Global Pulse will work closely with users and partners to address the priority topics and challenges identified in Phase I by collecting and analysing new data sources that in combination with

existing information sources can support and enhance decision making process by UNSOM and other users. The insights obtained from the new data sources will be assessed by the Big Data Advisory Committee to provide further recommendations.

It is expected that Phase II will include relevant software development by Global Pulse as required depending on the data sources to be analysed and the targets for the pilot/s. The technological prototypes developed will be tested by users within a limited scope to assess their utility, and further adjusted as required in several iterations based on feedback from users. By the end of the project, a pilot based evaluation will be completed by UNSOM and other stakeholders under the guidance of the Big Data Advisory Committee to report on the findings, methodology and tools developed and identify those that should be scaled up for wider application within Somalia and within other countries.

#### **b) Budget:**

The overall project budget for the two components is \$952,889 with PBF as the sole source of funding for 18 months.

A budget of \$467,289 will be used to implement the Big Data initiative (output 2).

Given the nature of the secretariat project, the main budget line is dedicated to staff cost (cost of a Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator budgeted up to P4 level). The post will be based in Nairobi or Mogadishu (in the RCO), with frequent travel to Somalia for engagement with government authorities and field missions.

The costs for the M&E of the PPP are to be covered by a PRF Secretariat project that will be submitted to the SDRF SC. The PRF Secretariat project will cover part of the salary of the M&E Advisor, the cost of the field monitoring visits, the baseline and end line surveys, as well as the costs of the mid-term partnership review.

**Table 2: Project Activity Budget**

<b>Outcome/ Output number</b>	<b>Output name</b>	<b>Output budget by RUNO</b>	<b>UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)</b>	<b>Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)</b>
<b>Outcome 1:</b>				
<b>Output 1.1:</b>	PRF project proposals developed	\$124,238	Staff and other personnel; Contractual services; equipment and supplies; travel; general operating and other direct costs	25% of Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator Time
<b>Output 1.2</b>	Technical PB assistance provided	\$117,011	Staff and other personnel; equipment and supplies; travel; general operating and	25% of Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator Time

			other direct costs	
<b>Output 1.3</b>	PPP implementation coordinated	\$182,011	Staff and other personnel; equipment and supplies; travel; general operating and other direct costs	50% of Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator Time
<b>Output 2</b>	Implementation of Big Data project	467,289	Staff and other personnel; equipment and supplies; travel; general operating and other direct costs	5% of Peacebuilding Coordinator time
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>		\$890,550		
Indirect Support Costs	(7%)	\$62,338.5		
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$952,889</b>		

**Table 3: Project budget by UN categories**

<b>PBF PROJECT BUDGET</b>			
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>Amount for Component 1 (\$)</b>	<b>Amount for Component 2 (\$)</b>	<b>TOTAL (\$)</b>
1. Staff and other personnel	260,000	208,645	468,645
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	6,000	15,000	21,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)			
4. Contractual services	7,000	133,645	140,645
5. Travel	22,227	40,000	62,227
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts			
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	128,034	70,000	198,034
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>423,261</b>	<b>467,289</b>	<b>890,550</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs*	29,628	32,711	62,339
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$452,889</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$952,889</b>

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

\*\* The budget for the PBF Coordinator salary is based on pro-forma cost for a post level to be determined, but up to P4 level in Mogadishu. Should the post be Nairobi based, the budget would be revised.

In addition to the above mentioned, in-kind contribution of Global Pulse in support of Component 2 of this proposal amounts to \$256,000:

IN KIND CONTRIBUTION BY GLOBAL PULSE	TOTAL (\$)
1. Staff and other personnel	190,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	26,000
4. Contractual services	
5.Travel	40,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	
8. Indirect Support Costs*	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$256,000</b>

The contractual services costs are those of the consultant that the RCO would hire to facilitate part of the kick off workshop. These costs are to cover the airfare, daily fee, and DSA of the consultant.

**b) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:**

**i) Capacity of RUNO**

Table 4: Overview of RCO funding in the country				
	UNDP	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	N/A	Donors: DOCO, DFID, UN Agencies, Sweden, Norway	3,804,386	N/A
Current calendar year	N/A	Donors: DOCO, DFID, Sweden, UN Agencies, MPTF	2,608,305	N/A

### III. Management and coordination

**a) Project management:**

*i) Project Management*

The Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator will be under the supervision of the Head of the RCO/RMU. The Head of the RCO/RMU reports to the UN DSRSG/RC/HC.

*Project Implementation Modality*

The project will be implemented by the RCO, which is administered by UNDP, as part of a Joint Programme on UN Enablers, bringing together the services of the RCO, the RMU, and UNDSS under a UNDP operated pooled fund.

As the administrator for the Joint Programme on Enabler, UNDP is responsible for providing administrative services to the RCO, including, inter alia, recruitment, travel, procurement, financial reporting and salary management. UNDP will manage the contract with UN Global Pulse for the Big Data component of this project.. UN Global Pulse is responsible for the technical implementation of the project.

Big Data activity design, key strategic decisions, budget approval and monitoring of progress will be done by a Big Data Advisory Committee representing UNSOM, DPA, PBSO, UNDP, UN Global Pulse and potential other key stakeholders. UN Global Pulse will be leading the big data innovation activities within this proposal. In the long-run, efforts will be made to introduce the pilot initiative to the Federal Government.

Global Pulse is a special initiative of the Secretary-General, launched in 2009 and endorsed by CEB, supporting Member States and the UN System in harnessing data innovation for sustainable development and humanitarian action. Global Pulse is managed by the Special Advisor for the 2030 Agenda, is administered by UNOPS, and is funded through voluntary contributions from Member States.

For the past 4 years, through its advocacy and partnership activities, Global Pulse has built a global network of partners in business and academia with access to new, real-time digital data sources, analytical technologies, and expertise in data science and cloud computing. It is the only UN office with an inter-agency capacity in big data and data science.

Through its office in New York and affiliated Pulse Labs managed by the Resident Coordinators in Uganda and Indonesia, Global Pulse functions as an "Big Data innovation service" to Member States and UN agencies, funds and programmes, leveraging a cost-sharing model to provide them with data access and technical assistance for development of data-driven innovation to improve decision-making.

To date, Global Pulse has supported UN System partners such as WFP, UNICEF, and UNDP in completing more than 20 projects involving analysis of public social media data around a variety of topics, including food security, disaster response, public awareness of health risk, and public perception of social services.

#### *ii) Institutional structures - The Programme Board*

As a component under the Joint Programme on UN Enablers, the project will be governed by the Joint Programme Board, which brings together the DSRSG/RC/HC, the contributing donors and UNDP. As a donor, the PBF will be a member of the Joint Programme Board, which meets on a quarterly basis to review progress made and expected deliverables.

Since the Joint Programme on UN Enablers oversees the RCO as well as the RMU and UNDSS, it is envisaged that Board meetings will be structured in a manner that allows donors to participate in the specific parts of the Joint Programme that they support. As such, donors that have earmarked their contribution to a specific part of the Joint Programme (for example, to the RMU Risk Management capacity) may opt to participate only in the RMU segment of the Joint Programme Board meeting.



**b) Risk management:**

**Table 5 – Risk management matrix**

<b>Risks to the achievement of PPP outcomes</b>	<b>Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)</b>
Capacity/quality of TA provided	Low	Medium	Solid recruitment process Support from RCO, RMU and others (including PBSO)
Acceptance of role by PUNOs and FGS	Low	Medium	DSRSG/RC/HC support/advocacy
Lack of capacity of FGS to design projects and access PRF funds	Medium	High	PPP secretariat will provide technical support to the interested FGS line in proposal writing and programme design
Lack of capacity of FGS to monitoring and evaluate PRF projects	Medium	Medium	PPP secretariat will provide technical support to recipient FGS line ministries in monitoring and evaluation
Lack of capacity of FGS to produce good quality reports on PRF projects	Medium	Medium	PPP secretariat will provide technical support to recipient FGS line ministries in report writing.
Reputational risk related to the collection of data	Medium	High	Develop communication plan highlighting the use of only publicly available data sources and producing only aggregated analysis
Security breach in Big Data repository or output analysis	Low	High	Global Pulse leverages UN and industry-standard advanced security practices in storage, processing and disposal of data.
Lack of involvement from UN counterparts	Medium	High	High-level engagement by Global Pulse to ensure sufficient understanding of the utility of Big Data for the Somali context. Design projects according to needs of UNSOM and other relevant stakeholders.

**c) Monitoring & evaluation:**

The RCO will report progress against the results framework of this IRF project on a bi-yearly basis to PBSO. The RCO M&E Advisor will ensure that a robust monitoring plan is designed to collect data against the indicators of the M&E framework. The Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator will be responsible for drafting the progress reports. The Head of the RCO will be responsible for the overall quality of the reporting to PBSO.

The pilot Big Data initiative will be subjected to progressive evaluation to ensure its relevance and usefulness to ongoing peace- and state- building efforts in Somalia. To this end, this activity will

institute internal mechanism to facilitate for such evaluations. A budget of 10 per cent of the budget for Component 2 is allocated to evaluation in collaboration with PBSO and DPA.

The RCO will include this IRF project as part of the ToR of the final external evaluation of the PRF programme.

#### **d) Administrative arrangements**

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 (RUNOs), the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOs on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

#### **AA Functions**

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

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

#### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;

- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to 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 A: Project Summary** (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	<b>Coordination Support for the Implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan</b>	
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	UNDP	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	UN Country Team, UNSOM, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, other Federal and State Ministries identified as eligible implementing partners by the SDRF SC	
<b>Location:</b>	SOMALIA	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>	\$952,889	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date:</b> 1.06.2016	<b>Planned Completion:</b> 30.11.2017
<b>Project Description:</b>	The project will provide technical capacity to government, the UN and UNSOM to design, implement, and monitor projects to ensure they contribute to achieve the objectives of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan. The project will also help to transfer conflict analysis and peacebuilding knowledge to national counterparts for use in longer term planning and programming efforts. This project will also develop capacity to gauge Somali public response to the ongoing peace- and state building processes without security risk exposure to UN personnel	
<b>PBF Focus Area:</b>	<b>4.3</b> Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)	
<b>Project Outcome:</b>	The Peacebuilding Priority Plan will provide an effective contribution to Somalia's peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities on the basis of effective coordination support in the design and implementation of the PRF projects. In addition, the project will pilot initiatives to harness "Big Data" in support of the Somali peace and state building efforts being implemented by the Federal Government.	
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>		

## Annex B: IRF Results Framework

**Country name:** Somalia

**Project Effective Dates:** 1 June 2016 to 30 November 2017

**PBF Focus Area:** 4.3 Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

**IRF Theory of Change:** Dedicated coordination capacity to support the implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan (PPP) will ensure that UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes and UNSOM sections as well as Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) Ministries have the proper guidance to develop PRF proposals responding to the PPP priorities. Having adequate support at the design stage will ensure that recipient UN and FGS organizations design good programmes responding to the needs of the targeted beneficiaries of the PPP. The coordination capacity will also enable the SDRF Steering Committee to have timely and adequate reports in order to oversee the implementation of the PPP at take course correction decisions when needed. Lastly, the coordination capacity will ensure that the overall monitoring and evaluation of the PPP are done in accordance with PBF rules and regulations, that good practices are documented and shared, and that the outcomes of the PPP are appropriately evaluated.

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1		Year 2		Milestones / comments
Outcome 1: The Peacebuilding Priority Plan will provide an effective contribution to Somalia's peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities due to effective coordination support in the design and implementation of the PRF projects.		Outcome Indicator 1: SDRF SC members are satisfied with the contribution of the PPP to the Peace and State Building Goals 3, 4, and 5  Baseline: n/a  Target: 75% approval	- SDRF SC meeting reports  - SDRF SC satisfaction surveys		X		X	
	Output 1.1: PRF project proposals developed	Output Indicator 1.1.1 : Quality PRF project proposals have been developed by the UN and FGS & endorsed by the SDRF SC  Baseline: 0 Target: 5  Output Indicator 1.1.1 : Projects funded by the PPP support women's and girls' empowerment	SDRF SC reports  PRF project documents		X	X		- PRF proposals developed by the UN Recipient Organizations within 3 months of PPP approval  - PRF proposals developed by FGS Recipient Organizations within 18 months of PPP approval

[illegible]

	Output 1.3: PPP implementation coordinated	Output Indicator 1.3.1: PPP Secretariat functions effectively performed  Baseline: 0 Target: 6 SDRF SC - PPP meetings held	SDRF SC reports		X	X	X	X	X	X		
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 : Ensure timely and quality reporting of PBF-funded projects  Baseline: n/a Target: 75% of reports submitted on time and are deemed of good quality by PBSO	PRF project reports									
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 : Functioning Knowledge Management System Developed  Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Projects, implementing partners, & lessons learnt data base									
Outcome 2: Support efforts to remotely monitor Somali public perceptions and behaviours relevant to the ongoing peace- and state building processes	Output 2.1: PPP Relevant stakeholder buy-in and proper needs assessment among potential users  Output 2.2: Project outcomes achieved as agreed in project plan and memoranda of understanding	Output Indicator 2.1: Agreed project plan and signed concept note among key stakeholders With specified roles and responsibilities. (to be updated at project inception and made SMART).	By Project Committee		X	X						
		Baseline: TBD at project inception Target:					X	X	X			
		Output Indicator 2.2.1: Prototype						X	X			



[illegible]

[illegible]

## Annex C: Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator Job Description



### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME Job Description

#### I. Information on the post

**Title of the post:** Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator - Somalia.

**Duty station:** Nairobi / Mogadishu

**Supervisor:** Head of the Resident Coordinator's Office

**Type of contract:** Level to be determined, up to P4 level

#### I. Organizational context

Since 2012, a genuine transition towards lasting peace and recovery has been underway. However, many challenges still stand in the way. The creation of new Federal member states, the inter-clan reconciliation process, the fight against Al-Shabaab, the adaptation to climate change and recurrent natural disasters, and the development of a broad-based and inclusive economy are the major ones.

The international community has been supporting the Federal Government of Somalia through the framework of the New Deal Compact 2013-2016. Much progress has been achieved in the areas of Inclusive Politics (PSG 1) and Security (PSG 2) at the federal level.

The incipient regional governments in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia however are scrambling to find resources to fulfil essential administrative tasks and provide basic services to their citizens. Socio-economic developments now lag behind the state formation process, which could undermine the political transition.

For the citizens to buy into the Somali state building approach they will need to experience a tangible difference in their lives under a new political order, which means that a) the government will need to be associated with an improvement in the quality of life of the citizens and b) the government system itself needs to be service oriented, transparent, accountable and predictable in its functioning. It is predominantly through these two elements that the peace dividend materializes.

It is within this difficult context that the UN Peacebuilding Fund has decided to support a critical juncture in the Somali peacebuilding process. To this end the PBF has agreed to support the two key outcome areas outlined in the Peacebuilding Priority Plan developed jointly by the UN and the Federal Government of Somalia, namely: 1) Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the needs of marginalized and vulnerable populations in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia; 2) Populations in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia experience positive changes through access to justice, sustainable livelihoods and basic services.

The urgency to bring tangible peace dividends to the populations living in newly recovered areas and to rebuild the state-citizen link in that process has prompted the Peacebuilding Fund to support the UN Resident Coordinator's Office with an injection of technical capacity in order to assist the UN and the Federal Government of Somalia develop project proposals that will contribute to achieve the outcomes listed in the Priority Plan.

The projectization of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan will be coordinated by the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility's Secretariat in Somalia which is located in the office of the DSRSG/RC/HC. The PRF secretariat will support the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility's Steering Committee to design, manage and monitor the implementation of the programmes under the Priority Plan.

With this aim the UN in Somalia, through UNDP, will recruit a Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator as a member of the PRF secretariat.

## **II. Mission of the Peacebuilding Coordinator:**

As a member of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, the Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator is under the overall supervision of the DSRSG/RC/HC and the direct supervision of the Head of the Resident Coordinator's office. In fulfilling his/her, the Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator will work with the RCO M&E Advisor, a National Project Officer responsible for administrative and financial issues, and the RCO Communication Officer. The Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator will also benefit from the guidance of the RMU, Joint Planning Unit, the Integrated Analysis Team and the Political Affairs and Mediation Group colleagues in UNSOM.

### **He/she will have for main responsibilities :**

- Contribute to the implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan;
- Support the UNCT and UNSOM programme managers to develop PRF project proposal to submit to the SDRF SC for funding under the Priority Plan.
- Provide substantive advice to UN Agencies Funds and Programmes, UNSOM sections, and FGS implementing partners on how to improve the implementation of their programmes.
- Develop all the tools needed for the planning, implementation and monitoring of the priority plan.
- Provide a substantive contribution to improve the performance of the different monitoring tools and structures of the priority plan. To this end, the Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator will facilitate periodic meetings, analyse the opportunities for new partnerships, etc.
- In collaboration with the M&E advisor, oversee the monitoring of the different components of the priority plan's programmes implemented by the various UN and FGS agencies and proactively provide solutions to any bottle necks that may arise in the implementation of the priority plan.
- Ensure the overall coherence of the priority plan by developing synergies between the PRF programmes at country level.
- In collaboration with the M&E advisor, set up a dynamic data collection system to regularly measure the progress made by the programmes and advise the SDRF SC on course corrections needed.
- In collaboration with the M&E advisor, support the M&E officers of each implementing partners with the collection of data against each indicator of their project documents.
- Ensure the quality and timeliness of progress reports by the different PRF implementing agencies.

- Advise the PRF implementing agencies on additional activities required in order to meet the expected results within the project implementation dates.
- Establish a knowledge management system to document lessons learnt based on the different PRF projects' experiences.
- Develop case studies based on the lessons learnt from the different PBF Programmes in Somalia and share them the PBF global community of practice.
- Ensure the overall quality of all documents to be submitted to the SDRF SC, the PSG WGs, and the PBSO.
- Support the organization of capacity building activities for RUNOs of the PRF funding.
- Coordinate the organization of reviews of the PBF portfolio in Somalia and take part in the review of PBF programmes implemented by UN and FGS agencies.
- Execute any other task requested by the RC, Head of the RC office and the SDRC SC.

## **II. Desired Profile :**

The preferred candidate will have a Master's Degree in Political Science, Public Administration, Business Management or all other domain related to Governance and Peacebuilding. In addition the candidate will have:

- A minimum of 5 years of international experience in the design, monitoring, and evaluation of conflict prevention and peacebuilding projects.
- Experience in, following thematic areas: Do No Harm, Strategic Planning in Post Conflict Countries, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Knowledge of the context, social political environment of Somalia and the Horn of Africa.
- Analytical capacity.
- Excellent written and oral communicator.
- Fluent in English.
- Proven networking and coordination experience.
- Knowledge of the UN system and its practices would be an advantage.
- Proven experience in the use of basic office software (MS Word, Excel, Access, etc.)

**Female candidates are particularly encouraged to apply**

## Annex D: About UN Global Pulse

### INFORMATION SHEET

# UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL PULSE



Global Pulse is an innovation initiative of the Executive Office of the United Nations Secretary-General. Its mission is to accelerate discovery, development and adoption of big data innovations for sustainable development and humanitarian action.

The global community has called for a data revolution not only to measure, but also to achieve, the Sustainable Development Goals.

With the explosion of Internet and mobile phone-based services in developing countries, communities around the world are generating real-time digital data in ever-increasing volumes. Once anonymized to protect privacy, these new sources of Big Data can be analyzed to understand changes in collective population behavior that yield real-time, actionable insights into their perceptions, intentions, activities and overall well-being.

Global Pulse is an innovation initiative, exploring the utility of new sources of real-time information, developing data-driven solutions to address development and humanitarian challenges, and supporting broad adoption of proven approaches across the UN System.

Utilization of real-time data presents several opportunities for UN Agencies and national institutions to improve outcomes:

- Enhanced early warning: Detection of trends and patterns enables early warning of emerging crises
- Real-time awareness: An up-to-date picture of trends, and dynamic changes in population behavior enhances programme planning and monitoring of implementation
- Rapid impact evaluation: Feedback on the impact of programmes and policies allows for timely course correction and accelerated achievement of results

### OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIC APPROACH

Adapting Big Data innovations to development and humanitarian contexts is constrained by a number of factors related to data access, privacy and analytical complexity. Global Pulse works to create the enabling environment needed to foster innovation and allow mainstream adoption of proven approaches. In particular, the objectives of the initiative are to:

- Achieve a critical mass of implemented data innovations
- Lower systemic barriers to adoption and scaling
- Strengthen the Big Data innovation ecosystem.

These objectives are achieved through a two-track implementation strategy: 1) Innovation Driver: providing technical services and guidance on implementing big data innovation projects. 2) Ecosystem Catalyst: supporting the development of frameworks for sustainable data access and responsible use, strengthening the innovation community of practice and building institutional capacity for real-time, data-driven operations. Underpinning both tracks is a focus on strategic partnerships, and data privacy and protection.

### PULSE LABS: INNOVATING TOGETHER

A network of Pulse Labs brings together local government, UN agencies and partners from academia and the private sector to test, refine and scale methods for using new sources of digital data to support development goals. Pulse Lab New York, established in 2009, serves as headquarters and knowledge-sharing hub. Pulse Lab Jakarta opened in 2012 and Pulse Lab Kampala in 2013. Each country-level Pulse Lab shares insights from project findings across UN Country Teams, and facilitates regional cooperation.

Over the past four years, Global Pulse has coordinated more than 50 data innovation projects with 25 government and UN agencies.

Snapshot of recent data innovation projects for sustainable development:

- Developing proxy indicators for poverty trends through satellite imagery analysis (SDG1)
- Providing insights on the local impact of haze and fires in Indonesia by analyzing multiple real-time data streams (SDG 3, SDG 15)
- Exploring the potential of financial transactional data to map, quantify and understand the impact of and recovery from natural disasters (SDG 11)
- Transforming public content from radio into text which can be filtered and analyzed to gain real-time insight on citizen priorities (SDG 10)
- Providing real-time insights on public perceptions of global health issues, through analysis of social media (SDG 3)

Details available at: <http://unglobalpulse.org/research/projects>

#### DATA ACCESS, DATA PRIVACY & DATA PROTECTION

Key challenges to adapting Big Data innovations to public policy are related to both data access, and data privacy. Global Pulse abides by a "privacy by design" approach to ensure privacy principles are at the core of any research process or technological development. Furthermore, Global Pulse's public engagement activities include convening a Data Privacy Advisory Group of independent, international experts to help inform and shape the global dialogue on data privacy and responsible data practices in development and humanitarian fields.

#### PARTNERSHIPS

A network of strategic partners, at both the global and country-level, is required to ensure sustainable access to the resources required for big data innovation at the UN. In particular, partners can collaborate with Global Pulse through contributions of: 1) Data: providing access to data, to support Pulse Labs' research, 2) Technology: sharing tools for data mining and analytics, or computing capabilities, 3) Expertise: Making engineers, data scientists or researchers available to collaborate on projects, 4) Sponsorship: Providing funding to support Global Pulse's Labs, events, and capacity-building efforts.

Global Pulse is supported entirely through voluntary contributions. For more information, please visit: <http://www.unglobalpulse.org/>