

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| Country (ies): Somalia | | | |
| Project Title: Secretariat support to the PBF portfolio in Somalia Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): <u>113011</u> | | | |
| 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 List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: | | | |
| Expected project commencement date¹: <u>November 2018</u> Project duration in months:² 42 +12 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Somalia | | | |
| 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: \$ 1,401,700 Total: \$ 1,401,700 <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: \$ 1,401,700 | | | |
| PBF 1st tranche: UNDP: \$ 517,559 Total: \$ 517,559 | PBF 2nd tranche*: UNDP: \$ 221,811 Total: \$ 221,811 | PBF 3rd tranche*: UNDP: \$ 463,631 Total: \$ 463,631 | PBF 4th tranche UNDP: \$ 198,699 Total: \$ 198,699 |
| Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative: Somalia is among the largest clients of the | | | |

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.

Peacebuilding Fund globally with approved projects totalling at 68.6 million USD. On 21 July 2020, the Secretary-General approved Somalia's request for a new five-year eligibility period. Significant progress is being made in implementing the peacebuilding and state-building agenda in Somalia. The Peacebuilding Fund is playing an important role in a high-risk and complex environment by expanding work to new areas and innovating new approaches to overcome the interlinked and multifaceted challenges facing the country. The growing portfolio of work in Somalia requires the support of a secretariat based in Mogadishu to coordinate projects, support implementing agencies, and liaise with key government and civil society counterparts. Other key functions of the secretariat are communication, monitoring, evaluation and learning, and to ensure that the PBF portfolio remains strategic and aligned with the main priorities in Somalia as outlined by the ninth National Development Plan and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists: Consultations have taken place within the UN Country Team with its recommendation endorsed by the senior leadership of the UN in Somalia and Somali government counterparts.

Project Gender Marker score: 1³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 267,000 USD (19%)

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*):
(4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)⁵

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

Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive politics and reconciliation

Outcome 1.3: All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society

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

SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

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: 12 months
(new end date 31 May 2023)

Change of project outcome/ scope:

³ 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)

⁴ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ PBF Focus Areas are:

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

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

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

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

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p>This project received a cost extension in April 2020 and was further extended for another twelve months from 1 June 2021 onwards to allow for the recruitment of a new PBF Coordinator for Somalia.</p> <p><u>While the PBF Coordinator was recruited early 2022, the presidential elections delayed significantly, causing delays for the formation of a new government and appointments of key officials in the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MOIFAR), the counterpart institution for the PBF portfolio in Somalia. For MoIFAR to subsequently define its priorities and discuss the partnership with PBF and the related design of a follow-on PBF Secretariat project requires another extension of this project by 12 months until 31st May 2023. Through this extension, the position of the PBF Coordinator can be maintained, enabling the transition to the new secretariat project based on emerging government priorities.⁶</u></p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p> |
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⁶ Please find attached a note from the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, explaining that the requested extension is in line with Government priorities and that the Government is supportive of the NCE.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Recipient Organization(s)⁷</p> <p><u>Sophie Kemkhadze</u> <u>Resident Representative a.i.</u> <u>UNDP Somalia</u></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> | <p>DocuSigned by: [Redacted] 59CCAAEA3E014DD...</p> <p>09-Apr-2023</p> |
| <p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>[Redacted]</p> <p>Adam Abdelmoula Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary- General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia United Nations</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 9/4/2023</p> | <p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>for Elizabeth Mary Spehar Assistant Secretary-General Peacebuilding [Redacted]</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> <p>10 April 2023</p> |



⁷ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)

- a) *A brief summary of conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.*

Somalia continues to make great strides on its peacebuilding and state-building agenda. While several serious challenges to the positive trajectory of the country have emerged, these challenges are increasingly solved through political dialogue without any major outbreak of violence – a sign in itself of the growing political maturity and appetite for peace in Somalia. The Federal Government of Somalia, now at the end of its four-year mandate, embarked on an ambitious agenda centred on security, economic recovery, and constitutional and electoral reform. With a technocratic cabinet with international experience, the government successfully nurtured close relationships with key partners and ensured full alignment with national priorities as outlined in its ninth National Development Plan and other key policies.

Despite the progress made, challenges remain. The federal structure is complete but is fragile and relations between the federal government and the federal member states are delicate. Concerted efforts are required to foster reconciliation and dialogue both internally within the newly formed federal member states, and between the federal member states and the federal government. Somalia is in the middle of an electoral process using an indirect model with a modestly expanded electorate compared to the 2016 process. Its outcome is uncertain and concerted efforts are required to ensure that while imperfect and a result of compromise between political stakeholders, the process does not set Somalia back on its peacebuilding trajectory.

Al-Shabaab remains the largest threat to Somalia's peaceful development and stands outside the political structures established over the past decade. Underpinning much of the gains made in Somalia and in the efforts to denigrate Al-Shabaab is the security provided by AMISOM, acting under a UN Security Council mandate. In cooperation with its international partners, Somalia has developed a Transition Plan to guide the handover process from AMISOM-provided security to Somali forces over a four-year period. The Transition Plan is of significant political importance and will guide the UN's engagement in Somalia also with regards to stabilisation. As part of the UN's Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority/Accountability (CRESTA/A) approach, the UN will continue to support the stabilisation efforts aligned with the Transition Plan and devised by the federal government and the federal member states through the state-level stabilisation plans and the National Stabilisation Strategy. Ensuring that military planning is accompanied by civilian components that provide tangible peace dividends for the Somali population is crucial for the legitimacy of the Somali state and the long-term peaceful development of the country; both of which aspects required to defeat Al-Shabaab and prevent violent extremism. Promoting the rule of law and a credible justice system is a critical aspect of restoring the public's confidence in the state. Additionally, a governance system based on the rule of law and a judiciary with the capacity to effectively adjudicate disputes could play a key role in preventing conflict and promoting justice and healing for past abuses.

Recurring droughts, climate change, and scarcity of resources are key drivers of conflict in Somalia. It is the source of the mass displacement crisis that has resulted in 2.6 million internally displaced and significant refugee populations in neighbouring countries. Additionally, climate-induced conflict and displacement is fuelling rapid and largely irreversible urbanisation, fundamentally altering the demographic composition of a traditionally nomadic and rural country. These developments are putting significant strain on inter-communal relationships as host communities struggle to accommodate the influx of internally displaced and returning refugees to mainly urban areas. In addition to resources such as water, land is another key conflict driver. State collapse and protracted conflict have resulted in a judiciary unable to deliver justice. Addressing conflicts over land is a critical factor for Somalia's long-term peace and stability, especially in light of the drought- and conflict induced mass displacement and rapid urbanisation the country is going through.

Achieving gender equality is a key challenge in Somalia. The protracted and new displacements of population have resulted in severe protection implications, particularly for women and girls who make up 53 percent of the affected populations. Women and girls continue to be vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence. The situation is further exacerbated by the ongoing conflict in parts of the country, displacements and a weak justice system resulting in the impunity for the perpetrators of GBV. Of the reported GBV cases, 96 percent of survivors are women and girls whilst 76 percent are internally displaced. While women suffer fewer casualties as a result of other forms of violence (17 percent of those killed and 18 percent of those injured in 2017 were women or girls), the result is that women instead become the main caretakers and breadwinners of their families. Female genital mutilation persists with a prevalence of 98 percent and the prevalence of child marriages remains high with 45 percent of women aged 20 to 24 married before the age of 18. Women in Somalia experience higher unemployment rates than men: 74 percent for women and 61 percent for men. Despite the Somali private sector being dominated by micro, small and medium size enterprises of which women are the main drivers, women have limited access to credit, technology and information. Access to services such as healthcare and education by women and girls is disproportionately low. Somalia's maternal mortality rate is the highest in the world at 1,600 per 100,000 live births. Literacy levels are low; only 26 percent of women can read and write compared to 36 percent for men. Women's participation in leadership and decision-making roles, in public and political spheres at all levels (national, state, local) remains low with most women in these roles lacking capacity to fully engage. Besides, clan-based patriarchal political structures and culture, and challenges of prevailing insecurity negatively affect women's ability to negotiate greater role and representation in political processes and policy-making.

The Peacebuilding Fund portfolio in Somalia currently consists of nine active projects with a combined value of approximately 23.5 million USD. The portfolio is aligned with the overarching policy frameworks for Somalia, including the National Development Plan (2017-2019) and the UN Strategic Framework (2017-2020). A new National Development Plan setting out Somalia's development priorities for 2020-2024 was launched by the Federal Government in December 2019 following consultation with federal member states. It is the first development plan compliant

with the requirements of an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper necessary for Somalia for debt relief under the International Monetary Fund's and the World Bank's Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative – a top priority for the Somali leadership that was achieved in March 2020.

- b) *A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures national ownership and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.*

Over the past couple of years, the PBF has played an important role in positioning the UN in Somalia at the forefront of peacebuilding and state-building efforts. With the PBF's support, the UN has been able to engage in programmatic and geographical areas where bilateral donor-funding have not been immediately forthcoming. With the emphasis on support to the local level, the PBF has helped expand peacebuilding programming beyond urban centres. Through its emphasis on using national systems for transferring funds, the PBF projects have shown that these systems work and that authorities at the federal and local levels have the capacity to manage funds directly. Through the PBF's support to the Midnimo project, now in its second phase, the UN in Somalia has pioneered the application of a durable solutions approach to the displacement crisis in Somalia – an area which is seeing increasing traction and support from international partners. The PBF has reformed the national DDR process by piloting a gender-sensitive approach to DDR that considers the increasingly large number of women who disassociate themselves from Al-Shabaab and other armed groups. Another noteworthy pilot includes a project looking at the link between widespread mental health issues in Somalia, especially among youth, and the prospects for peace and reconciliation. In all these examples, the role of the PBF Coordinator in the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC has been instrumental in making the link between project- and portfolio-level progress with the high-level political engagement by the UN leadership in Somalia. A testament to this is the increasingly close relationship with the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, which has become the main interlocutor for the PBF in Somalia, and the appointment in September 2020 of a National Peacebuilding Coordinator in the Office of the Prime Minister, to support the PBF's continued alignment with cross-cutting government priorities. The PBF Secretariat will continue playing a key role in supporting the Ministry to fulfil its mandate as the lead for a wide range of peacebuilding issues.

In 2019 Somalia was awarded five new projects funded by the PBF worth nine and a half million USD. Two projects are funded under the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative including Somalia's first civil society-led PBF project. The new projects will provide support to Somalia's electoral process, children and armed conflict, mental health and peacebuilding, and youth. The total active portfolio at the beginning of 2020 is 24.5 million USD.

Furthermore, this project builds on the previous secretariat support project (PBF/IRF-I43) that established the PBF Coordinator position in the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC to strengthen the coherence of the PBF portfolio, better align the

portfolio with government and UN priorities, raise the profile of the PBF in Somalia, and improve monitoring and evaluation. The evaluation of the previous support project noted that the PBF Secretariat should play a more strategic role in harnessing synergies between projects, monitoring outcomes at the portfolio-level, and supporting outreach and fundraising efforts. The evaluation also noted concern among implementing agencies of perceived inefficiencies in the management structure of the PBF portfolio and the introduction of additional layers that could be eliminated by aligning more closely with existing structures. The PBF Secretariat will continue to play this role and ensure that new projects funded by the PBF are fully aligned with agreed national priorities and informed by lessons learned from the PBF's support to Somalia over the past ten years.

With Somalia's eligibility for PBF funding renewed by the Secretary-General on 21 July 2020, a key task for the PBF Secretariat will be to lead the design of a new PBF portfolio under the strategic guidance of the DSRSG/RC/HC and aligned with the four new thematic priorities identified as part of the eligibility renewal process: 1) reconciliation; 2) justice and rule of law; 3) security; 4) governance, and with UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security as a cross-cutting imperative. This process comes at an opportune moment with the potential for leveraging the strategic and catalytic role of the PBF in support of the implementation of Somalia's ninth National Development Plan (2020-2024), the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025), the National Reconciliation Framework, and to achieve the aspirational goals of the Somali Women's Charter.

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

- a) *A brief description of the project content – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).*

The project builds on the positive experience of a gradual expansion of the PBF Secretariat in Somalia over the past two years. It reflects the growing, interlinked, and increasingly complex portfolio by including the establishment of the PBF Coordinator at P4-level and the addition of a national M&E Specialist. As per changes made in 2020, the PBF Coordinator will henceforth be co-located with the Senior Trust Fund Manager for the Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund and in close proximity to the fund management of the other multilateral funds in Somalia, including the Somalia Humanitarian Fund, the World Bank's Multi-Partner Fund and the African Development Bank's Multi-Partner Somalia Infrastructure Fund.

The PBF Secretariat will support implementing agencies and government counterparts (notably the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and the National Peacebuilding Coordinator in the Office of the Prime Minister) to ensure the cohesion of the PBF portfolio in Somalia and coordination of its implementation in line with the National Development Plan and agreed peacebuilding priorities. The specific support includes:

- portfolio coordination and strategic overview
- project design and peacebuilding advisory
- monitoring and evaluation
- knowledge management
- communication and outreach
- risk management

Furthermore, the PBF Secretariat is part of the management structure of the PBF portfolio in Somalia. The PBF Secretariat will ensure the functioning of and flow of information between the project-level management, including steering committees and technical working groups, relevant government counterparts, and the UN leadership. The PBF Secretariat will ensure that the PBF's support to Somalia is under the strategic guidance of the international aid coordination architecture in Somalia, including the steering committee of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility and its subordinated pillar working groups. The PBF Secretariat also administers the informal Peacebuilding Reference Group in Somalia, comprised of a cross-section of the UN presence in Somalia and tasked with ensuring cross-cutting issues are reflected at the design stage of PBF projects.

In line with the global PBF Strategy 2020-2024, the PBF Secretariat will strengthen partnership with civil society actors in Somalia both through existing projects and by supporting the development of new civil society-implemented projects for funding by the PBF. The PBF Secretariat has provided advice to civil society organisation seeking funding from the PBF through the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative and has initiated cooperation with the Life and Peace Institute to jointly advocate for more support directly to Somali peacebuilding organisations. The PBF Secretariat is working with the UN Somalia Youth Advisory Board to strengthen the youth-perspective.

The dedicated support to the PBF portfolio provided by the secretariat will allow for improved data collection methods from all projects and ensure that the data is disaggregated by gender and age. The UN Somalia Gender Strategy (2018-2020) recognises that there are challenges with planning and accountability for gender equality and women's empowerment, securing sufficient financing for gender equality, monitoring and reporting of gender equality results, and that there is inadequate capacity effectively and consistently mainstream gender equality concerns in all programmes and operations. The Somali Women's Charter adopted in 2019 provides the normative government-owned framework to which the PBF's support will align. In cooperation with the UNSOM and UNDP gender advisors, the PBF Secretariat will promote balanced gender representation in all activities carried out under this project, including trainings and outreach activities, as well as promote increased representation of women and youth in the management structures of the PBF portfolio.

Complementary to the outreach and communication efforts undertaken by the individual projects, the PBF Secretariat will support donor engagement through targeted outreach and convening of information-sharing meetings with top PBF donors. A Twitter account for the PBF in Somalia has been created to strengthen communication efforts, which at the time of writing has 3214 followers. Other key tasks include ensuring that the UN leadership is briefed on achievements and

challenges faced by the portfolio, so that the same can be communicated at adequate levels to the government and international partners. The secretariat will also represent the portfolio at the quarterly meetings with donors to the Somalia MPIF as well as monitor discussions in the relevant pillar working groups that fall under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility.

Finally, the PBF Secretariat will provide the link between Somalia and the Peacebuilding Support Office at UN Headquarters in New York, ensuring flow of information and that lessons from Somalia are captured at the global level. Other corporate responsibilities that will dominate the work throughout 2021 will be to support the evaluation and closing of the active portfolio of nine projects, continued strategic communication, donor engagement, and follow-up to Somalia's re-engagement with the UN Peacebuilding Commission in close partnership with relevant government and UN counterparts.

- b) *Project result framework, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use Annex B; no need to provide additional narrative here.*

The project seeks to achieve the following outcome:

Effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and communication on the achievements of the PBF portfolio in Somalia and the continued growth of investment in peacebuilding programmes through the PBF or other modalities.

Refer to Annex B for more details including outputs, activities, and indicators.

- c) *Provide a project-level 'theory of change' – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.*

The project is based on the following theory of change:

If the PBF Secretariat provides wide-ranging support to UN and government partners implementing PBF-funded projects, then the portfolio in Somalia will have greater impact on the ground and catalyse more funding from traditional sources for peacebuilding programming, because the coordination, cohesion, and visibility of the PBF-funded projects will have improved enabling synergies and stimulating innovative approaches.

The theory of change and the selected interventions outlined in the results framework in Annex B are informed by the needs expressed by implementing agencies and government counterparts, as well as lessons learned over the past two years during which the PBF Secretariat in Somalia has gradually been established and grown in scope. With a growing portfolio of increasing complexity, the role of the PBF Secretariat in Somalia is becoming more important to ensure the work remains aligned with national priorities and that closely interlinked projects generate the required synergies to achieve their full potential.

- d) *Project implementation strategy – explain how the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.*

The PBF Secretariat is composed of one international staff filling the post as PBF Coordinator and one national staff filling the post as Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist. Based in the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, the secretariat will cover the PBF portfolio from Nairobi and Mogadishu, with frequent travel to locations in the federal member states to support implementing partners and government counterparts and to document the work of the PBF-funded projects.

The secretariat's work will be closely aligned with the deliverables of the PBF-funded projects, including their reporting cycles and the corporate reporting requirements for the UN in Somalia.

The primary clients of the PBF Secretariat are the UN, government, and civil society actors implementing PBF-funded projects in Somalia. The coordination role will be carried out through active engagement in established coordination fora at the national and regional levels, including the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility, the relevant pillar working groups and strand 3 on stabilisation of the Comprehensive Approach to Security. The PBF Secretariat will liaise closely with federal counterparts such as the National Peacebuilding Coordinator and the Aid Coordination Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Security, as well as the corresponding ministries in the federal member states. Close liaison will be maintained with the Somalia NGO Consortium and the donor community in Somalia in efforts to widen the scope of the PBF portfolio and raise its profile.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) *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.*

UNDP is the sole recipient organisation. While the PBF Secretariat will be housed in the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, UNDP provides the administrative framework for its functioning and issues the contracts for the two staff members of the secretariat.

- b) *Project management and coordination – 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.*

The PBF Secretariat are composed of two staff members, both fully funded by this project:

PBF Coordinator (international staff, P4, Nairobi-based)

The PBF Coordinator will support the UN country team, government, and civil society in implementing the PBF-funded projects in Somalia with the following specific functions:

- Portfolio coordination
- Programme support
- Monitoring, evaluation, learning and communication
- Fundraising
- Strategic planning

As a member of the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, the PBF Coordinator is under the overall supervision of the DSRSG/RC/HC and the direct supervision of the Head of the Integrated Office.

Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (national staff, SC10, Mogadishu-based)

The M&E Specialist will support the PBF Coordinator in overseeing the implementation of the PBF portfolio and ensuring due monitoring and evaluation in Somalia together with recipient UN organizations and government counterparts. Specific functions include:

- Implementation of M&E policies and strategies for the Peacebuilding Fund
- Management of the monitoring and evaluation process for the Peacebuilding Fund portfolio in Somalia
- Facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing on monitoring and evaluation

As a member of the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC and the PBF Secretariat for Somalia, the M&E Specialist is under the overall supervision of the Head of the Integrated Office and the direct supervision of the PBF Coordinator.

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the PBF Secretariat project will rest with the PBF Coordinator, supported by the M&E Specialist.

Discussions have been ongoing with the Government of the Netherlands on the potential secondment to the PBF Secretariat of a Peacebuilding and Conflict Analysis Officer. These discussions have been put on hold due to the operational impact of Covid-19.

- c) *Risk management – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.*

| Risks to the achievement of outcomes | Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low) | Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low) | Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible) |
|---|---|--|---|
| Capacity/quality of PBF staff | 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 partners to design projects and access PBF funds | Medium | High | PBF secretariat will provide technical support in proposal writing and programme design |
| Lack of capacity of partners to monitor and evaluate PBF projects | Medium | Medium | PBF secretariat will provide technical support to implementing partners in monitoring and evaluation |
| Lack of capacity of partners to produce good quality reports on PBF projects | Medium | Medium | PBF 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 |
| Lack of access to project sites for collection of data due to insecurity or natural disasters | Medium | High | Develop methods for remote monitoring and data collection, and support implementing partners to gather data where UN staff are unable to go |
| Delays due to Covid-19 | High | Medium | Adoption of virtual platforms for consultations and strict adherence to internal UN operational guidelines |

- d) *Monitoring and evaluation – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent*

evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

Progress reporting against the results framework of this project will be done on a bi-yearly basis to PBSO. The M&E Specialist, with the support of the PBF Coordinator, will ensure that a robust monitoring plan is designed to collect data against the indicators of the M&E framework. The PBF Coordinator will be responsible for drafting the progress reports, with support of the M&E Specialist. The Head of the Integrated Office will be responsible for the overall quality of the reporting to PBSO.

The successful implementation of this project depends on the close cooperation with other projects funded by the PBF in terms of sharing of data. If the PBF portfolio at large is successfully implemented, its profile raised through communication and outreach efforts, and if funding levels keep rising, then this project has achieved its main goal as an enabling function for the UN in Somalia. The evaluation of this project is therefore closely tied to that of the wider PBF portfolio, which will be undertaken separately with the support of the PBF Secretariat and PBSO. The project-specific evaluation against the results framework will look specifically at the role played by the PBF Secretariat in support of the implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the PBF portfolio and the work of the implementing agencies and government counterparts.

Overall, the PBF Secretariat will be responsible for M&E and knowledge management of the PBF portfolio in Somalia at large. This includes:

- Design and roll-out of a portfolio-level results framework to guide project design and assist in portfolio-level impact;
- Implementation of M&E policies and strategies at portfolio and project levels;
- Effective management of the evaluation process at the portfolio level and support to project-level reporting, in close coordination with and in support of government counterparts and implementing partners;
- Facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing in the area of M&E, learning, and communication.

A workshop on project design and M&E, as well as gender mainstreaming in line with the UN Somalia Gender Strategy, with implementing agencies and government partners will be organized to inform the design of the next portfolio of projects under Somalia's new eligibility period. The workshop will contribute to the refinement of agreed approaches across the portfolio and further clarify the role of the PBF Secretariat vis-à-vis the implementing agencies.

Eighty-five thousand (85,000) USD has been set aside for purposes of M&E.

- e) *Project exit strategy/ sustainability – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.*

The PBF Secretariat is closely tied to the existence of a substantial portfolio of investments by the PBF Secretariat. As such, the funding for the secretariat is closely tied to the funding for the portfolio at large. The recent eligibility renewal and continued PBF support for a new five-year period requires a continuation of the PBF Secretariat function in Somalia. While part of the Resident Coordinator function of the Integrated Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, the PBF Secretariat focuses exclusively on the PBF portfolio and ensuring its coherence and coordination with the wider support provided to Somalia by the UN. While the PBF Secretariat may continue to be funded beyond the duration of this project, the sustainability factor involves introducing systems for coordination and monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding projects that will benefit Somalia beyond the PBF's engagement and support.

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

| Type of report | Due when | Submitted by |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--|
| Semi-annual project progress report | 15 June | Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist |

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

Financial reporting and timeline

| Timeline | Event |
|--|---|
| 30 April | Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year) |
| <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 A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁸
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁸ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

| Outcomes | Outputs | Indicators | Means of Verification/frequency of collection | Indicator milestones |
|--|---|--|--|----------------------|
| <p>Outcome 1: Effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and communication on the achievements of the PBF portfolio in Somalia and the continued growth of investment in peacebuilding programmes through the PBF or other modalities.</p> | <p>Outcome indicator 1a: Overall satisfaction with the support provided by the PBF Secretariat to UN, government, and civil society counterparts. Baseline: N/A Target: 80 percent satisfaction rate</p> | <p>Outcome indicator 1b: Continued growth of PBF portfolio in Somalia Baseline: 56 million USD Target: 80 million USD</p> <p>Outcome indicator 1c: Reporting for all PBF-funded projects as per established reporting schedule. Baseline: N/A Target: 90% within seven days of deadline. Output indicator 1.1.1: The UN in Somalia and government counterparts jointly develop proposals and have them endorsed by the SDRF steering committee. Baseline: 7 projects Target: 25 projects</p> <p>Output indicator 1.1.2: Strengthened partnership with civil society in the implementation of PBF-funded projects. Baseline: Zero NGO-led PBF projects Target: Two NGO-led PBF projects</p> | <p>Results from surveys</p> <p>Approved project documents and financial reports</p> <p>Annual and semi-annual progress reports and financial reports.</p> <p>PBF project documents Minutes from SDRF steering committee meetings.</p> <p>Project documents Minutes from SDRF steering committee meetings</p> | |
| | <p>Output 1.1: High-quality projects for PBF funding developed jointly by the UN, government and civil society counterparts</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: PBF project development workshops for UNCT and NGOs Eligibility assessment</p> | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p> <p>Somalia secures renewed PBF eligibility based on a portfolio evaluation and articulation of new peacebuilding priorities based on a sound conflict analysis.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: Renewed PBF eligibility and agreement on a conflict analysis to guide peacebuilding programming</p> | <p>Minutes from PBF steering committee meetings</p> <p>Portfolio evaluation report, conflict analysis, and peacebuilding priorities</p> <p>New substantial PBF portfolio approved and launched</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>Proposal for revision endorsed by the PBF Coordination Committee</p> <p>Baseline: Not endorsed Target: Endorsed</p> | <p>PBF Coordination Committee meeting minutes</p> |
| <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>Increased use of joint project meetings</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: Bi-annual/joint project meetings</p> | <p>Meeting minutes</p> <p>Revised ToR for project steering committees and technical working groups</p> <p>Email correspondence</p> <p>E-signed documents</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3</p> <p>Increased use of virtual decision-making procedures</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: Used by all project teams</p> | <p>Portfolio level M&E Results Framework</p> |
| <p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>Development of Portfolio M&E results framework</p> <p>Baseline: No framework Target: Framework developed</p> | <p>Minutes from PBF steering committee meetings</p> <p>Portfolio evaluation report, conflict analysis, and peacebuilding priorities</p> <p>New substantial PBF portfolio approved and launched</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.1</p> <p>Development of Portfolio M&E results framework</p> <p>Baseline: No framework Target: Framework developed</p> | <p>Portfolio level M&E Results Framework</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>project teams and also help with overall strategic planning, decision-making, and learning for the benefit of the PBF portfolio and the wider peacebuilding work in Somalia.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output</p> <p>Develop Portfolio M&E results framework</p> <p>Develop Portfolio annual or bi-annual M&E plan for joint PBF Secretariat and Project M&E missions to carry out effectiveness monitoring and verification monitoring of project activities.</p> <p>Creation of data collection tools for Project teams to fill to record women, youth and marginalized groups beneficiaries, thereby helping the PBF Secretariat strategically monitor, verify and report quantifiable data to HQ.</p> <p>Produce and publish communications materials on social media to raise the visibility of Somalia Peacebuilding funded projects and activities</p> <p>Monitor the extent to which gender mainstreaming is incorporated in all activities and verify whether equal 50% total women beneficiaries/participation is met</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>Endorsement of PBF Somalia Portfolio M&E results framework by the PBF Coordination Committee and the project teams.</p> <p>Baseline: No framework Target: Framework endorsed</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.3</p> <p>Develop Portfolio annual or bi-annual M&E plan for joint PBF Secretariat and Project M&E missions to carry out effectiveness monitoring and verification monitoring of project activities.</p> <p>Baseline: No Portfolio M&E plan Target: Portfolio M&E plan developed</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.4</p> <p>Joint PBF Secretariat and Projects monitoring visits</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: Joint monitoring visits to all projects undertaken</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.3.5</p> <p>Increase the visibility of Peacebuilding Fund Somalia through producing and releasing communications materials on major social media platforms.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: Communications materials (press releases, snapshots, stories etc) covering all projects, major events, achievements, impact and project activity milestones released on social media platforms. Twitter account established with gradually increasing followers, utilize existing UN Peacebuilding and UNDP Somalia Facebook pages and websites.</p> | <p>Minutes from PBF Coordination Committee meetings.</p> <p>Email correspondence</p> <p>M&E Plan</p> <p>Mission reports</p> <p>Communications materials i.e. press releases, news stories, snapshots all with photos.</p> <p>Follower count on Twitter</p> <p>Links to published communications materials on Facebook, Twitter and UNDP Somalia website.</p> | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>Output Indicator 1.3.6</p> <p>Strengthen Gender mainstreaming through increased monitoring and analyses of projects gender disaggregated beneficiary data and development of peacebuilding gender markers.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: Increased gender mainstreaming efforts of PBF Secretariat which is visible and verifiable.</p> | |
| | <p>Gender disaggregated data within Portfolio level results framework</p> <p>Gender disaggregated data within periodic project reports results frameworks</p> <p>PBF Secretariat data collection tools filled by project teams.</p> <p>Activity reports</p> <p>Peacebuilding gender markers</p> | |

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

| Question | Yes | No | Comment |
|---|-----|----|---------|
| 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? | X | | |
| 4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? | X | | |
| 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? | X | | |
| 8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations? | X | | |
| 9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take? | N/A | | |
| | | | |

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Stabilisation Actions 2022 – 8 April 2023: Status update

| Meeting and Agreed Actions | Status | Comment |
|---|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Coordination forum, 28 November 2022 | | |
| 1.1. COS and CRESTA/A to draft the TORs for strategic and operational levels | Completed 19/12/22 | These were presented to the CF meeting on 19 December |
| 1.2. Conduct a joint cross-section analysis (involving IAT, CRESTA/A, PAMG, ROs, IO, IAT, ROLSIG, DSS and OCHA, etc.) after 1 December, suggesting at the high-level where the UN can support stabilisation requests coming from the Government | | |
| 2. Coordination forum, 20 December 2022 | | |
| 2.1. CRESTA/A to circulate what the government-led stabilisation coordination structures look like (at the Federal, FMS and eventually district level) so the UN can determine who attends at which level. | | |
| 2.2. Mahas: CRESTA/A to provide an assessment of the rough needs in Mahas; what is already covered and where the gaps are in Adan Yabal: 2.2.1. CRESTA/A to review preliminary government assessments of Adan Yabal. 2.2.2. DSS to advise if get someone from CRESTA/A or another implementing agency on the assessment team? | Done | 2.2.1: The government assessment provided an indication of needs and gave a long list of gaps 2.2.2: CRESTA/A participated |
| 2.3. Information and analysis: | | |
| 2.3.1. CRESTA/A to report back on the government's overall information management plan. | | |
| 2.3.2. CRESTA/A to collate and maintain in one source what different parts of the UN are doing to facilitate responses to inquiries. | | |
| 2.3.3. UN to prepare an offer of human resources and tools (perhaps one or two information management officers from appropriate agencies and software). | | |
| 2.4. Request for support: | | |
| 2.4.1. DSRSG-P to request the Government to pass requests for stabilisation support through CRESTA/A | | |
| 2.4.2. UN to all copy CRESTA/A whenever there is request for support | | |
| 2.4.3. DSRSG-RC-HC and DSRSG-P to meet jointly with MOIFAR to see how we can support them | | |
| 3. Task Force, 11 January 2023 | | |
| 3.1. All to share stabilization related activities planned and/or implemented with CRESTA | Done | The stabilisation only matrix is regularly updated |
| 3.2. All to work through existing government coordination mechanisms at Federal and FMS level | | |
| 3.3. All to maintain reporting platform, including AIMS and UNINFO up-to-date | NOT DONE | Partners are failing to update reporting platforms |
| 4. Coordination Forum, 19 January 2023 | | |
| 4.1. Assessment: a generic one-pager assessment tool should be developed that will be used for the first response once an area is recovered. This will be followed by a full technical assessment that will discuss the bigger need of the community | CANCELLED | This was shifted to agencies on 23 March (see action 7.3) |

| Meeting and Agreed Actions | Status | Comment |
|---|------------|--|
| 4.2. Agree on key messages for our engagement with Government, this should include security and issues related to "hold" | | |
| 4.3. Justice and reconciliation: A separate meeting will be conducted with ROLSIG to discuss security and justice support for the operation | | |
| 5. Coordination meeting with Donor counterparts, 9 February 2023 | | |
| 5.1. The UN to convene a tripartite meeting between the Government, donors and the UN to discuss prioritization, sequencing of interventions, FGS and FMS coordination, and advanced planning. | | |
| 5.2. The UN to convene high-level strategic meetings with international partners | | |
| 6. Task Force, 21 February 2023 | | |
| 6.1. CRESTA/A will work with MoIFAR and FMS Mols to further develop a number of ongoing information products including the profiles for newly recovered areas, 4W matrix and plans for expansion of stabilization activities for further operations | | |
| 6.2. CRESTA/A to follow up with MoIFAR on the MoIFAR led Stabilization Working Group to improve the utility of the forum | | |
| 6.3. Share the district analysis documents (Fragility Index & Maturity Model) | Done | The <input type="checkbox"/> Final Drafts are available here |
| 7. Task force, 23 March 2023 | | |
| 7.1. Manage expectations | Done | During CRESTA/S interaction with partners this has been made clear |
| 7.2. CRESTA/A to recirculate the Ceeldheer and Xarardheere district profiles for further inputs | Done (TBC) | The <input type="checkbox"/> Final Drafts are available here |
| 7.3. IOM and UNDP in coordination with CRESTA/A to work on an overall assessment tool upon the arrival of the UNDP stabilisation expert | | |
| 7.4. Produce paper on the UN's comparative advantage in the field of stabilisation (I was told this was an action but it does not seem to be in the minutes) | | |
| 7.5. Commission an HRDDP, political and programmatic risk assessment on the UN working in these areas (I was told this was an action but it does not seem to be in the minutes) | | |
| 8. | | |
| | | |

Analysis of stabilisation deliverables identified as needed by ODSRSG/ODSRSG UNSOM
April 2023

| Area of work | Current situation |
|---|---|
| Leadership and strategic coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead coordinated support to the FGS and FMS on stabilization planning, implementation and follow up. <i>This would include coordination within the UN and with international partners to ensure stabilization-related interventions are aligned and complementary, and the further development of analysis and information material on interventions, locations, actors, etc. & coordination services between humanitarian and development actors.</i> • Ensure follow-up on decisions taken at the UN in Somalia Stabilization Coordination Forum and the UN/donor coordination forum on stabilization currently co-chaired by the UNSOM DSRSGs <i>This would include chairing meetings of the working-level Taskforce.</i> • Review the existing stabilization support structures and develop a concept on how UN support to the Government in implementing its National Stabilization Strategy and related plans could be strengthened. • Mobilise resources for UN stabilisation activities carried out in support of the Government's stabilization plans. | <p>This work is primarily done by Eliane Provo-Kluit. Additional support would be helpful in xxx</p> <p>Iain Paterson is Secretariat for the Task Force and a review of outstanding actions is underway (it is unclear why this needs to be done at such a senior level) The current co-chairs (COS and Head of IO) would hand this over.</p> |
| Analytical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematically identify and analyse topics and trends relevant for engagement in recovered areas (i.e. <i>lack of prioritization; hold capacity; inter-governmental coordination challenges, etc.</i>). • Coordinates with relevant UN partners (including PAMG, ROLSIG, IAT, Heads of Office, etc.) to obtain and structure/present real time analysis and briefs for engagement and decision-making. • Advises on bottlenecks and recommends remedial action. | <p>For the most part, resource mobilisation is done successfully by Agencies. However, the RC does have a responsibility to coordinate resource mobilisation towards the Cooperation Framework.</p> <p>The key issues readily identified and regularly in TPs are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of prioritisation 2. Need for a hold strategy 3. Please add... <p>Coordination within the UN Mission usually happens at the internal UNSOM pillar meeting at the Sunday information sharing meeting. Coordination with key UN partners, including OCHA and other UN entities happens both at the Task Force and at the informal Saturday brunch meeting.</p> |

| Area of work | Current situation |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepares briefs for leadership engagement with Government and IC (ambassadorial level). | This is not currently done in a tailored way |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creates and manages repository of lessons/knowledge products, initiates policy discussion and prepares related Government engagement | This is not currently done, but is a role that the Rift Valley Institute has played in the past, and the Somalia Stability Fund currently commissions papers of this kind. |
| Coordination | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactively advises on and initiates high-level coordination with UN/international partners and Government on strategic issues <i>vis-à-vis</i> engagement in liberated areas. | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathers and updates information on ongoing and planned interventions in (to be) recovered areas and shares as appropriate (<i>this would include all interventions with a potential stabilizing effect</i>). | Michele Capeleto is doing this. To expand it a decision would be needed by Humanitarian partners to contribute detailed information that could be mapped in this way. So far, there is little appetite to show coordinates of humanitarian programmes alongside coordinates of areas that are requesting stabilisation support |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates with UN and other partners on programmatic issues with the aim of streamlining/leveraging programming to advance implementation of the draft NSS and subsequent development requirements (<i>this would especially include joint programming on police, rule of law, reconciliation, local governance, etc.</i>). | As above: Coordination with key UN partners, including OCHA and other UN entities happens both at the Task Force and at the informal Saturday brunch meeting. With the exception of local governance, these are issues where UNSOM staff can liaise with agencies working in the areas. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaises with Government and international partners (including International Financial Institutions) on resource mobilization for work in (to be) recovered areas. | The government is already liaising directly with donors and IFIs and is successfully raising support for stabilisation work |
| Planning | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptualizes and provides hands-on support to UN/international partners and Government to apply area-based approach/programming in recovered areas. | Support to the government in planning is currently provided by the three national officers in CRESTA/A |
| Information Management | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works with relevant national structures on a data management system and structure to capture and utilize information on recovered areas. | This is not currently being done, the lead fluctuates between MOIFAR, SNBS, OPM, OOP Envoy (anticipated), other FGS Ministries and critically FMS level government. |

| Area of work | Current situation |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Visualizes ongoing interventions in recovered areas. | This is not currently being done (see Jo's email on availability of data on 8 April) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develops a tool for planning support in recovered areas in real time. | What would this be? A template for a plan? |

Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

| Outcome/ Output number | Outcome/ output/ activity formulation: | Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNDP | Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any): | Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting): | Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs) |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| OUTCOME 1: Effective coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation, and communication on the achievements of the PBF portfolio in Somalia and the continued growth of investment in peacebuilding programmes through the PBF or other modalities. | | | | | |
| Output 1.1: | High-quality projects for PBF funding developed jointly by the UN, government, and civil society counterparts | | | | |
| Activity 1.1 1: | PBF project development workshops for UNCT and NGOs | 70,000 | 20,000 | | Consultancies, travel and logistics |
| Activity 1.1 2: | Eligibility assessment | 20,000 | | | Consultancies, travel and logistics for conducting the assessment |
| Activity 1.1 3: | Ongoing support to PBF project teams | | | | |
| Activity 1.1 3: | Joint conflict analysis in support of peacebuilding programming | 30,000 | | | |
| Output 1.2: | Strengthened management structure and strategic position for the PBF portfolio in Somalia | | | | |
| Activity 1.2 1: | Consultations with PBF project teams and government counterparts | | | | |
| Activity 1.2 2: | Consultations with PBSO, including monitoring visits to Mogadishu and HQ | 40,000 | | | 4 visits HQ to Mogadishu and 4 visits PBF Secretariat to HQ |
| Output 1.3: | M&E and knowledge management framework that provides the information required for strategic planning, decision-making, and learning for the benefit of the PBF portfolio and the wider peacebuilding work in Somalia | | | | |
| Activity 1.3 1: | On going M&E support to the PBF portfolio | 10,000 | 5,000 | | PBF Secretariat participation in M&E and project design trainings |
| Activity 1.3 2: | Creation of knowledge database | | | | |
| Activity 1.3 3: | Production of outreach material | 10,000 | 5,000 | | |
| Activity 1.3.4: | Establishment of social media presence for the PBF in Somalia | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|---------|--|-------------------------------|
| Activity 1.3.5: | Improved understanding of M&E framework and PBF's strategic role at the field level | 15,000 | 7,000 | | Joint field monitoring visits |
| TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 1: | | | | | |
| Project personnel costs if not included in activities above | 1 PBF Coordinator (P4) and 1 M&E Specialist (NOC) | 892,000 | 200,000 | | |
| Project operational costs if not included in activities above | Accommodation, office space, supplies | 108,000 | | | |
| Project M&E budget | | 85,000 | 30,000 | | |
| SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: 1,310,000 | | | | | |
| Indirect support costs (7%): 91,700 | | | | | |
| TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: 1,401,700 | | | | | |

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

| CATEGORIES | REVISED BUDGET | | | | | APPROVED BUDGET | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Amount Recipient UNDP | | | | PROJECT TOTAL | Amount Recipient UNDP | | PROJECT TOTAL |
| | Tranche 1 | Tranche 2 | Tranche 3 | Tranche 4 | | Tranche 1 (70%) | Tranche 2 (30%) | |
| 1. Staff and other personnel | 374500 | 160500 | 249900.00 | 107100 | 892000 | 374500 | 160500 | 535000 |
| 2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials | 3500 | 1500 | 3500.00 | 1500 | 10000 | 3500 | 1500 | 5000 |
| 3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Contractual services | 44100 | 18900 | 11900.00 | 5100 | 80000 | 44100 | 18900 | 63000 |
| 5. Travel | 19600 | 8400 | 8400.00 | 3600 | 40000 | 19600 | 8400 | 28000 |
| 6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts | | | | | | | | |
| 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs | 42000 | 18000 | 159600.00 | 68400 | 288000 | 42000 | 18000 | 60000 |
| 7.1. Security (4%) | 19348 | 7195.84 | 18099.31 | 7756.848 | 52400 | 132.16 | 144.3328 | 276.4928 |
| 7.2. Operations (4%) | 19348 | 7195.84 | 18099.31 | 7756.848 | 52400 | 132.16 | 144.3328 | 276.4928 |
| 7.3 Operating Expenses | 3304 | 3608.32 | 123401.38 | 52886.304 | 183200 | 41735.68 | 17711.3344 | 59447.0144 |
| Sub-Total Project Costs | 483700 | 207300 | 433300.00 | 185700 | 1310000 | 483700 | 207300 | 691000 |
| 8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%) | 33859 | 57841 | 30331 | 12999 | 91700 | 33859 | 14511 | 48370 |
| TOTAL | 517559 | 221811 | 463631.00 | 198699 | 1401700 | 517559 | 221811 | 739370 |