



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

Country (ies): Somalia		
Project Title: Support Political Transition in Somalia		
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): N/A		
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: N/A	
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNDP List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: UNSOM; Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)		
Expected project commencement date¹: 1 October 2021 Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and five federal member states (Puntland, Jubaland, South West State, Galmudug and Hirshabelle) and Benadir		
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: USD 2.00 million Total: USD 2.00 million <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. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):		
PBF 1st tranche (40%): UNDP: USD 800,000 Total: USD 800,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (30 %): UNDP: USD 600,000 Total: USD 600,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): UNDP: USD 600,000 Total: USD 600,000
Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative: In order to deepen the multiple level reconciliation processes and initiatives in Somalia, the project supports the implementation of the Communique of the National Consultative Council Conference on Electoral Issues and the associated Roadmap for Completion of the State-Building Process in Somalia, agreed to by Somali leaders on 27 May 2021. In addition to providing additional clarity on the		

implementation of the 17 September electoral model, the Agreement reinforced the need for a shared vision of reconciliation, deepening of federalism, and strengthening social cohesion. This project would support continuous engagement of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), the Federal Member States (FMS), civil society and Somali citizens in discussions about the core state-building priorities to ensure inclusivity, transparency, ownership and buy-in, which would contribute to development of the joint programmes to conclude implementation of the Roadmap, in line with the NCC Agreement. Prior to the signing of this agreement, political tensions in Somalia were on the rise, the way forward with the electoral process was uncertain, and key state-building and national priorities had stalled. Supporting the implementation of the agreement offers the most viable path to sustaining political dialogue in Somalia, to the holding of inclusive and peaceful elections, supporting implementation of the 30% quota for women and moving forward with key national priorities which promote dialogue, reconciliation and conflict prevention. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is mandated to ensure successful implementation of the communique and the roadmap, and the proposed project aligns UN support to this effort.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

The national counterpart of this project is the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The project directly contributes to the implementation of the communique and associated roadmap agreed by the Somali leaders on 27 May and has also been endorsed by the political opposition. Activities highlighted in the result framework are defined based on the continuous high-level consultations between the UN and the OPM. The primary engagement with OPM has been and continues to be supplemented by a range of consultation processes, including coordination among international partners through the C6-Plus group, the joint UN-AU-EU-IGAD format, facilitation of consultations between international partners and civil society representatives including women's groups, and the conduct of conflict mapping exercises in Galmudug, Jubbaland, Puntland, Hirshabelle, South West State and Banadir region that was jointly performed by the UNDP/UNSOM Reconciliation and Federalization Support (REFS) in Somalia Joint Programme and direct engagement with Somali political stakeholders, including federal and state governments and the political opposition.

Project Gender Marker score: 2³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 32.1 % / USD 642,000

Project Risk Marker score: 3⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): Political Dialogue (1.4)⁵

If applicable, **UNCF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: UNSDCF outcome 1.2: *Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions*

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes: NDP 9 Pillar 1. *Inclusive and accountable politics and reconciliation*

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 (number of months and new end date):

Change of project outcome/ scope:
Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:
Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in 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.



PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Jocelyn Mason</i> for Jocelyn Mason Resident Representative UNDP Somalia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Mahdi</i> His Excellency Mahdi Mohammed Gulaid "Khadar" Deputy Prime Minister Federal Republic of Somalia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> <i>04 Nov - 2021</i></p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Adam Abdelmoula</i> Adam Abdelmoula Deputy Resident Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> <i>7 Nov 2021</i></p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i> Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> <i>12 November 2021</i></p>

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 is emerging from one of the world's most complex and protracted conflicts. Over the past decade, the peacebuilding and state-building process navigated through significant obstacles, maintaining a cautious positive trajectory. Nonetheless, the continued absence of an agreed revised Federal Constitution is a structural deficiency; the absence of an established judicial system results in continuous reliance on political settlements to resolve disputes. Political developments in 2020 and 2021 jeopardized Somalia's continued progress towards peace and reconciliation, and the failure to reach a political agreement on the implementation of the electoral process hampered progress on all other key national priorities, including constitutional review, justice and security sector reform, the fight against Al-Shabab, stabilization, institution building, reconciliation, economic and financial reforms, provision of services, the Covid-19 response and resource mobilization. These challenges have undermined the consolidation of a foundation for a future peaceful Somalia, as key priorities could not be advanced as envisioned. The political crisis resulting from the protracted dispute about elections and a divergence between federal and state leaders on what federalism in Somalia should entail reached its peak in April 2021, when federal security forces split along clan lines as political tensions escalated. Armed clashes between federal forces and opposition affiliated forces, which occurred in northern Mogadishu on 25 April, however did not escalate into full conflict. While urgent mediation efforts certainly helped to diffuse tensions, an inherent community-level resilience, deriving a strong reluctance to regress, was readily apparent. This resilience appears to have been of vital importance in suppressing the escalation of violence. Nonetheless, the imminent threat of armed conflict encouraged the nullification of the Special Law extending constitutional mandates for up to two years and an urgent resumption of political dialogue, which resulted in the 27 May communique. Delivery of national elections in compliance with the agreement communicated on 27 May is vitally important if this peaceful trajectory is to be preserved, elections are to be concluded successfully, and a return to key statebuilding priorities is to take place.

The UN is supporting the political process through the mandated role of the SRSG's good offices and through programmatic initiatives implemented in collaboration between UNDP, UNSOM, and other UN entities, delivering coordinated support to the Federal Government of Somalia, engagement between the Federal Government and Federal Member States, and engagement by key political actors and civil society in this process.

Conflict Analysis: Dhusamareb Dialogue Process

By the end of 2020, Somalia's quest for inclusive politics and democracy was eclipsed in a constitutional dilemma whereby, according to the Provisional Constitution of Somalia, the new Parliament was required to be elected through universal direct suffrage. The Provisional Constitution also provided that parliamentary elections must be held every four years, ending the term of incumbent Parliament in November 2020. Amid wider tensions between the Federal Government and some Federal Member States, universal direct suffrage became a contested issue between political stakeholders. Moreover, in the absence of Constitutional Court and a credible

judicial dispensation, this issue necessitated broader political consensus building to resolve the constitutional conundrum at hand.

In order to unlock this political stalemate, the summit-level negotiations among the Somali leaders were convened in Dhusamareb, Galmudug in July and August 2020, to navigate the political impasse on the holding of elections. The Dhusamareb Dialogue Process was initiated and hosted by the President of Galmudug on 9-12 July 2020 with comprehensive consultative sessions among the Presidents of the FMSes that resulted in an agreement to enhance the cooperation of FMSes in area of politics, security, economy and strengthening Somali's state-building process.

The Dhusamareb-I participants issued a communique stating that, “one person one vote election can't happen in the country on the scheduled time, therefore an alternative electoral model should be decided in inclusive and consultative manner.”⁷ The Communique also solicited that the President of Somalia, the Prime Minister and FMSes come together to discuss the technical issues and the roadmap of 2020/2021 elections.

The second phase of the dialogue was organized on 19-22 July resulting in an agreement to form a Technical Committee representing FGS and FMSes, with a mandate to analyze and advise on a mechanism and way forward of Somalia elections. Subsequently, a 17-member Technical Committee was formed which had rigorous consultations with different stakeholders on 5-15 August. The consultations resulted in proposing three models that were discussed during the Dhusamareb – III summit, between 15-19 August. In the absence of representatives of Puntland and Jubaland at the Dhusamareb-III event, the remaining leaders unanimously agreed upon an indirect electoral model for the planned 2020/21 elections. Following efforts to engage with the Presidents of Jubaland and Puntland, the Somali Federal President hosted a summit in Mogadishu with all five FMS leaders and the Governor of Banadir to negotiate further over the proposed “Dhusamareb model.” On 17 September the leaders agreed to hold federal parliamentary elections through an indirect process similar to that of 2016, including a stipulation for 30 per cent quota for women's representation in Parliament, as well as in the composition of the federal and state electoral committees. It was a significant milestone that the “Mogadishu agreement”, also known as the 17 September Agreement, was approved by the two chambers of Somali parliament on 27 September, providing the foundation for peaceful transition of power.

April 2021: adoption of the Special Law to extend term of the Federal President and the Government.

However, the months-long consensus-building process and progress on the implementation of the 17 September Agreement stalled as both the FGS and the FMSes missed the deadlines in the agreement largely due to complaints over the composition of the electoral management bodies, the management of Somaliland seats and the management of elections in the Gedo region of Jubaland. Rising political tensions were exacerbated by small-scale armed violence between federal troops and militias affiliated with the political opposition, in February 2021, which further undermined already fading political trust. Talks between the leaders of FGS and FMSes again broke down in early April and in a short space of time the House of the People of the Somali Federal Parliament adopted a “Special Law” abandoning a critical 17 September 2020 electoral agreement, thereby extending the mandates of the current federal administration for up to two more years, until the direct election would be organized. The unilateral extension of mandate fuelled the political crisis and further undermined the fragile peace, stability, and security in Somalia. Fragmentation of the Somali National Army (SNA) along clan lines occurred, which detracted from its primary task of combating Al Shabab and protecting the Somali population. A military response by the Federal

⁷ [https://www.africanews.com/2020/07/23/somalia-s-regional-presidents-meet-national-polls-top-agenda//](https://www.africanews.com/2020/07/23/somalia-s-regional-presidents-meet-national-polls-top-agenda/)

authorities resulted in violent clashes, risking escalation into a broader conflict. The violent clashes in Mogadishu forced an estimated 100,000 people to flee their homes.⁸ Heavy weapons were used, and mortar rounds were fired near the presidential palace.⁹ The clashes caused concern that clans could turn on each other and that the al Qaeda-linked al Shabaab Islamist insurgency could exploit a security vacuum.¹⁰

The National Consultative Council (NCC) decision on 27th May 2021

The House of the People of the Federal Parliament reversed the Special Law, and President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed “Farmajo” empowered the Prime Minister Mohamed Hussein Roble to take lead of the electoral process — including security arrangements and negotiations with Federal Member States. Those measures greatly eased tensions and de-escalated the situation. Against this backdrop, the NCC was convened from 22-26 May in Mogadishu with attendance of the Presidents of all FMSes and the Governor of Banadir Region. The summit was chaired by the Prime Minister. The National Consultative Council discussed at length how to find solutions on holding elections for the Federal Parliament and related contentious political issues. Also, the leaders agreed on the following 8-point agenda, to be able to organize peaceful elections:

1. Procedure for resolving the dispute on electoral management committees
2. Resolving the dispute on the electoral management committee for Somaliland
3. Mechanism for resolving the dispute on the conduct of elections in Gedo Region
4. Election Security Protocol
5. Implementation of the 30% women quota
6. Timetable for Conducting the Election
7. Maintaining Regular Cooperation of the National Consultative Council
8. Roadmap for the completion of the state-building process of Somalia

In addition to the above-mentioned electoral principles, the Council agreed to implement the Roadmap for crucial state-building mid- to long-term priorities in Somalia based on the federal system: 1) Completion of the Federal Constitution; 2) Completion of the process of building the army and strengthening security of the country; 3) The Issue of Somaliland; 4) Status of the Capital of Somalia; 5) Reconciliation of the Somali Community; 6) Donor funds and debt relief; 7) Implementation of the one person one vote election.

Gender Dimension

Women’s participation in leadership and decision-making roles, in public and political spheres at all levels, remains low. Besides, clan-based patriarchal political structures, exclusionary political practices and culture, negatively affect women’s ability to negotiate a greater role and representation in political processes and policy making. Although some gains have been made in recent years, including 24% women’s representation in both houses of the federal parliament, women remain largely excluded from formal peace and political processes. The composition of current NCC¹¹ is a stark example of that, since all the NCC representatives are men. Women’s representation in the current federal cabinet is slightly over 15%. There is however a significant push by women activists and advocates to ensure a minimum of 30% representation of women in all peace, reconciliation and political processes. The Prime Minister in his current mandate to implement the 27 May Agreement has reaffirmed his commitment to secure a minimum of 30% representation of women in the forthcoming elections, and a more inclusive approach to peace and

⁸ <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/violence-forces-100-000-to-flee-homes-in-mogadishu/2223513>

⁹ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-56879935>

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Members of the NCC are the FGS President and the Prime Minister, Presidents of all FMSes and the Governor of the Banadir Region. They are all men.

reconciliation processes. The Technical Elections Support Team, established to support the Prime Minister in delivering on the mandate, included advisors for Gender and Inclusivity and Civil Society Engagement with 25% representation of women on the Team. However, in the absence of a systematic approach, women's representation and participation in leadership and decision-making in peacebuilding and politics is left at the will of the "decision-makers" as the composition of the just-established Electoral Committees indicates. Only one of the FMSes has realized the commitment of 30% representation of women. Legislative reform and policy development to promote women's empowerment and gender equality needs further policy and financial commitment. The development of the National Action Plan (NAP) to implement the UN SCR 1325 on women, peace and security¹², which is underway, is a step in the right direction. The implementation of the 27 May Agreement also provides further opportunities to engage and enhance women's role in peace process by ensuring women representation in electoral management committees, involving women in reconciliation processes in different communities, implementation of 30% quota for women, inclusion of women in state-building processes etc. Gender equality and women's empowerment are an integral part of the current UN policy documents such as UNCF and UNDP CPD. Women's enhanced participation in the political processes is a central element of the UNCF Strategic Priority on Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation and one of the key strategic areas in the next programme cycle of UNDP.

Youth Dimension

Forming the majority of the country's population, Somalia's young women and men face significant challenges, uncertainties and socio-economic and political exclusion, including gender-based and political violence, disproportionately affecting young people. Access to education and employment opportunities is limited, and investments in young people's lives are rarely prioritized. Formal avenues and enabling factors for young people's participation in political processes are limited, not the least by the Federal indirect electoral modalities with clan-based constituencies, where the selection of political representatives is mainly conducted by traditional elders. Similar underrepresentation of youth in politics can be seen at the level of Federal Member States with certain exceptions, such as the South West State Assembly which in early 2020 achieved 45 per cent youth representation (ages 25 – 35), yet only 16 per cent women. Most active young people engage in peaceful and non-violent forms of activism and community development, constituting a source of community resilience and social cohesion. While young people do contribute to state-building and reconciliation efforts by informal means, their meaningful and effective participation in formal processes is rare and unstructured.

Strengthening Inclusive Peace Infrastructures in Somalia

Capitalizing on the ongoing political dialogue and creating a conducive environment for a Somali-own and Somali-led process of consensus building towards peaceful transition of power through inclusive electoral framework, this proposal also supports the establishment of inclusive and complementary infrastructures for peace to prevent, mitigate and manage conflict through engaging institutions from all levels of government and civil society (particularly women and youth). The infrastructures for peace would: (a) address immediate needs to facilitate the ongoing political processes on contentious issues in the short term, and (b) extend into a full-fledged multi-year project(s), in line with the eligibility renewal, on a long-term basis. The concept of home-grown 'peace infrastructures' is embedded within the endogenous frameworks of peacebuilding and social cohesion enunciated in National Development Plan (NDP) – 9, National Reconciliation

¹² UN is supporting the effort; UN Women has been engaged providing technical and financial assistance. The newly developed joint programme on women, peace and security, within the PBF support framework has incorporated a major advocacy intervention to support finalization and operationalisation of the NAP.

Framework (NRF)¹³ and National Reconciliation Process (NRP). Particularly, the proposed initiative would build on lessons learnt through the PBF-supported project on Supporting Reconciliation and State-Building Processes (SRSP) in Somalia and similar initiatives in other conflict and post conflict-situations (i.e., Ghana, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Kirghizstan, Togo and Tunisia).¹⁴

However, it needs to be said that NRF and NRP still needs a national level launching ensuring broader endorsement by all political stakeholders. Community reconciliation initiatives are not well coordinated, and they are not inclusive of all the citizens, usually leaving women and youth marginalised. Mostly, reconciliation processes are not initiated from the communities themselves, rather those are top-down and centralized activities which in some cases do not fully address or satisfy citizens' needs.

Accordingly, the project would focus on developing and strengthening complementary infrastructures for peace, building on three key entry points at political, institutional and civil society levels. At political level, 27th May Communique would serve as a point of departure by designing activities aimed to optimize the role of the NCC in the implementation of Communique and associated roadmap on state building. At institutional level, the project would provide technical capacity building measures to the NCC secretariate housed at the OPM and line-ministries mandated to support reconciliation at the FGS and FMSes levels. This would involve developing instruments/mechanisms of training and capacity building on conflict mapping, conflict analysis, conflict-related early warning and locally-led response mechanisms against latent and active communal conflicts. At the civil society level, the project would use the Low-Value Grants (LVG) modality to engage local civil society organizations for policy advocacy, oversight and accountability of political and institutional spheres of reconciliation, mediation and peacebuilding. The role of civil society would be enhanced as the 'watchdog' of the political processes, pushing the principles of inclusiveness, participation and transparency. Benefiting from the CSOs work, the international community would take note of civil society monitoring to inform its high-level advocacy.

Box 1

Strengthening Reconciliation and State building Processes (SRSP): Key Achievements

The SRSP project (December 2018 – February 2021) worked with core government institutions in the Federal Government of Somalia, as well as Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubbaland States. The project provided structured support to mediation and reconciliation initiatives in Somalia, like the formulation and validation of NRF and the facilitation of dialogue on contentious issues linked to Somalia's peacebuilding and State-building agenda. Dialogue and conflict resolution efforts resulted to peace agreements between inter clan conflicts, for example, in Afbarwaqo and Towfiq villages of Mudug region (two embattled clans in Kismayo corridor); and ending a 30-years old clan conflicts in Qardho, Puntland.

At the community level, youth inclusion and women's participation in reconciliation and peacebuilding activities is seemingly increasing e.g. in the interventions leading up to the conflict resolution between Towfiq and Afbarwaqo villages in the Mudug region. The project has

¹³ The National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Plan (NRP) have been developed in 2019 presenting a combination of strategy, policy and framework that lays the ground for comprehensive, aligned and coordinated reconciliation efforts throughout the country.

¹⁴ [https://www.un.org/en/land-natural-resources-conflict/pdfs/Issue_brief_infrastructure_for_peace.pdf]

particularly deployed Low Value Grants focusing on the interventions contributing to the capacity-building and leadership development of women at the grassroots level. A significant number of women and youth participated in all reconciliation conferences in Galmudug, Puntland, Jubaland, as well as in Mogadishu. The representation of women and youth who partook and attended in all conducted reconciliation conferences from the various project locations was reported at 65 percent.

The project has been instrumental in unlocking the political gridlock on electoral framework and timeline by supporting the highest-level political dialogues and negotiations starting from Dhusamareb 1 in 2020 that culminated in the recent 29th June 2021 Agreement on Election related timeline with consensus on the implementation of 30% quota for women. Through these catalytic interventions, the project was able to effectively contribute to nurturing a Somali-led and Somali-owned electoral framework making a way for peaceful transition of power in Somalia.

The project contributed to the political processes by providing timely and flexible logistic and technical support. This offered a breakthrough in a two-year political impasse between the two levels of government and led to an agreement on an electoral model. The Project has also been able to enhance and strengthen the formal and informal spaces for communication, consultation and coordination between FGS and FMSs counterparts focusing on the policy issues related to reconciliation and federalism. Particularly, the Project Management Board and NRF-Advisory Board provided such an opportunity/forum where contesting stakeholders from FGS and FMS levels could exchange their perspectives, insights and concerns towards a negotiated reconciliation and political and administrative settlement on contentious issues.

Keeping in view the current context, with special reference to 27th May Communiqué, diverse lessons learnt on reconciliation, and key achievements gained through the recently concluded SRSP/PBF-supported project (See Box 1), an adaptive and iterative approach would be applied to help build and strengthen inclusive and complementary infrastructure for peace in Somalia.

- 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 builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

The project is contextualized within the UN and UNDP policy documents and national strategic priorities under inclusive politics and reconciliation. Concretely, the project is aligned with the UNSDCF strategic priority 1. Inclusive politics and reconciliation, particularly output 1.2: Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions and UNDP Strategy Plan 2018-2021, outcome 2: Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development, as highlighted in the UNDP CPD. Also, the project contributes to the implementation of the SDG goals 5, 10, 16 and 17. The UNSDCF and UNDP CPD are further aligned with the key national priorities highlighted in the National Development Plan (NDP) – 9, Pillar 1. Inclusive and accountable politics and reconciliation, National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Process (NRP) and Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) for Somalia. Finally, the project addresses the immediate needs and priorities highlighted in the communique of the NCC and directly supports the Office of the Prime Minister to implement the state-building roadmap, in this way contributing to ensure national ownership. PBF has recently concluded a project titled “Supporting Reconciliation and State building” that aimed to strengthen capacity of the institutions of the government and civil society to engage in the reconciliation process. End-line evaluation is in process to assess the relevance and responsiveness of the initiative with focus on reconciliation and state-building in Somalia (See Box 1).

c) A **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Reconciliation and Federalism (ends on 31 December 2021)	MPTF: Germany, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland UNDP Resources: USD 3,908,745	The purpose of REFS is to support the FGS and the FMS to implement their chosen method of State Administration and Federalism process through need based political settlement, boundary delimitation and reconciliation process.	REFS complements this proposal by highlighting issues of federalism and reconciliation as underlined as the key issues in the state-building road map in the summit's communique
Parliamentary Support Project (ends on 31 December 2021)	MPTF: Norway and Switzerland UNDP Resources: USD 1,507,807	Technical assistance to the Federal Parliament and Parliaments of the Federal Members States and Somaliland to perform their constitutional tasks. In addition, the programme provided technical support to constitutional bodies to facilitate and complete the constitutional review process.	PSP complements this proposal by addressing the issues of constitutionalism which is highlighted as the first priority of the state-building road map in the summit's communique.
Prime Minister's Election Agreement Implementation efforts (duration TBD)	EU (USD 3 million) The contribution will be administered through UNOPS.	Continuity of National Consultative Council meetings pre, during and post election. PM's Reconciliation of Hiran Plan. Technical and capacity support to the Office of Prime Minister to facilitate the election implementation plan; PM's effort on ensuring and safeguarding 30% Women Quota NOTE: complementarity with this project to be organized to avoid overlap and strengthen intervention.	This commitment is linked to the short term goal, linked to organization of the peaceful elections, following the 27 May Agreement. The PBF proposal covers period during and after elections focusing 1) short term, on the activities that EU may not fund and 2) long term, building up on the short term results to enable implementation of the state building roadmap. The UN will coordinate with the EU for complementarity purposes.
Joint Program for Support to Universal Suffrage Elections in Federal Republic of Somalia -	MPTF: (USAID, Sweden, Norway and Germany) Resources: USD 7,2 million	Support to the 2021 indirect electoral process; Conduct of the 2021 electoral process for the Houses of Parliament of the Federal Republic of Somalia in each of the existing Federal Member States and Banadir region (Puntland, Galmadug, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle, South West State, Jubbaland, Somaliland, and Banadir)	Support will be provided through Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG) in coordination with relevant national institutions and international partners.

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 are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

Justification

As highlighted, the recent consensus on the electoral issues outlining the Roadmap for Completing the State-Building Process in Somalia follows a protracted political stalemate that has persisted since 2018 and severely deteriorated during early 2021, and therefore serves as a critical window of opportunity, which if utilized well, can usher in new era of hope, reconciliation, peacebuilding and stability in Somalia. By building on the agreement of 27 May signed by the FGS and FMS leaders, the project would represent a vehicle for timely implementation of the political consensus, deepening and strengthening the Somali-led and Somali-owned reconciliation processes and initiatives contributing to longer term state-building objectives in Somalia.

The UN has played a key supporting role in facilitating the organization of National Consultative Council meetings. It is envisaged that the UN will continue to support the implementation of the agreement towards the holding of elections and a renewed focus on the state-building priorities, which will contribute to avoiding the types of challenges that Somalia has faced in the past two years.

The key objective of this project is to lay the groundwork for the implementation of the NCC agreement and ongoing political discussions on state building priorities, notably constitutionalism, parliamentarism, federalism, reconciliation, and power sharing. This would further lead to a peaceful transition of power, reducing risks of the use of violence for political gains and promoting a culture of dialogue to permeate all peacebuilding and state building efforts. At the same time, the project will initiate activities leading to creating the necessary conditions for both state and non-state actors to respond and mitigate the multiple and interconnected sources of violent conflicts in Somalia – political as well as communal. Hence, the project's expected outcome is: *Strengthened capacity of key stakeholders to actively participate in the discussions and reach agreement on the implementation of the key state building priorities, based on the NCC Agreement.*

As per the agreement with the OPM to ensure, in the short term, a peaceful election process and, over the long term, implementation of the state building roadmap annexed to the 27 May agreement, the project will deliver the following three outputs that will together contribute to achieving the above outcome:

- Output 1.1: SRSG's good offices facilitate dialogue between the FGS and the FMS and assist in peaceful resolution of conflicts to reach political agreements.
- Output 1.2: Support timely implementation of the 27 May Communiqué and associated roadmap, including through strengthened capacity of the Office of the Prime Minister.
- Output 1.3: Engage, mobilize and equip civil society and other groups to create inclusive and complementary infrastructures for peace

Through Output 1 the project aims to support continuous high-level discussions between the FGS and the FMS, engaging diplomatic entities such as the UN, AU, EU, IGAD and bilateral

partners to contribute to reaching consensus on the main political processes in order to ensure the implementation of the 27th May Agreement, at the same time advocating for the implementation of the agreed 30% quota for women and women's political participation in general.

Output 2 will be focused on capacitating the OPM to secure realization of short-term activities that would ensure peaceful electoral process, such as facilitation of the reconciliation activities based on the emerging needs, maintaining the functioning of the National Consultative Council, as the key mechanism to ensure consensus building, activities of the Goodwill Ambassadors related to the 30% women's quota, building on the high-level political facilitation and advocacy (Output 1).

It is pertinent to mention here that facilitation of political dialogue and engagement of civil society actors in the process of inclusive transition necessitate the institutional facilitation under Output 1 and 2. Therefore, activities that will be implemented under those two outputs will follow high level coordination between the UN, the FMS, the FGS, the international partners and other players to support achieving inclusive agreements between the FGS and the FMS and their implementation. Also, a distinct attention will be paid to advocating for securing the implementation of the 30% women's quota, reconciliation processes etc. In particular, the resources may cover technical, logistical and operational needs of the national counterparts, which would involve defraying expenditures related to transport, accommodation, venues, catering, workshops, trainings, communication, advocacy, deploying of technical knowledge and assistance etc. As highlighted, by doing so the project would be leveraged to promote inclusivity, transparency, and accountability in the political process and in consensus building regarding the implementation of the NCC Agreement, which would be the main criteria for the resources' allocation.

Through Output 3 the project will initiate three processes complementing infrastructures for peace with a reinforcing effect on Output 1 and 2. The processes would involve: 1) continuous risk analysis and conflict mapping to inform implementation of the activities and programme development, 2) partner with CSOs to initiate community-based activities aimed at addressing the needs of specific communities identified in the conflict mapping and risk analyses while also ensuring inclusive participation of all citizens, particularly women and youth, in discussions about the state building priorities (such as constitutional review process, parliamentarism, power sharing, and federalism), and 3) the formation of a Somalia Study Group on Reconciliation and Peacebuilding engaging Universities, think tanks, research institutions, media organization and civil society organizations with equal representation from Federal and FMS levels.¹⁵

Given Somalia's unique context, reconciliation and peacebuilding must be informed by technical inputs, citizens' aspirations and civil society participation so as to counter an 'elite bargain' in Somalia's state building process but also to support high level facilitation and advocacy by the UN and the international community. Moreover, the Output 3 aims to ensure that needs and ideas of the citizens inform political dialogues and are integrated in the strategies to implement the State-building Roadmap. This approach would contribute to (re)building trust

¹⁵ This Study Group will be formalized through successor programmes by creating a forum of universities with representation from Mogadishu and capitals of FMSes. It would be equipped and assisted to develop local discourse and network around the themes related to reconciliation and peacebuilding. Joint curriculum on conflict management and reconciliation may be developed etc. However, as stated, the successor programmes would build up on this project ensuring full operationalization of the Study Group

within and between communities as well as reestablishing the state-society relationship, through their engagement in planning and decision-making processes.

The project will thus lay firm foundations for longer term engagement, through development and realization of more robust multi-year programmes in Somalia aiming to build the capacities of Somali institutions of the government and civil society to lead on the main state-building processes in line with the 27 May Agreement (covering constitutionalism, parliamentarism, federalism, power-sharing and reconciliation), ensuring buy-in and inclusivity of all societal groups, particularly women and youth, capitalizing on the achievements of this project and ongoing political dialogue between the FGS and the FMS.

Adaptivity of the project

Continued political tensions relating to the organization of the parliamentary and presidential elections have stalled progress on critical national priorities, including completion of the constitutional review process, agreement on a federated justice and corrections model, fiscal federalism, national reconciliation, security transition and degradation of Al Shabab capabilities. Arresting and reversing this trend requires intensive efforts to build and maintain the fragile consensus around the electoral model, based on the 27 May political agreement, while simultaneously laying the foundations for the next administration to resume work on these longer-term goals. Flexible support to the Office of the Prime Minister, which has been charged with electoral management and oversight, is essential to achieving both of these objectives. The Prime Minister, aided by the SRSR through the exercise of his good offices, is working to address outstanding issues and forestall new political crises, thereby ensuring that the May agreement results in the emergence of inclusive institutions with process-based legitimacy. At the same time, UNSOM seeks to support the Prime Minister on the Roadmap for Completing Statebuilding in Somalia, which was annexed to the 27 May agreement, by capacitating his office to lead its implementation and establishing infrastructures for peace that will facilitate community-level dialogue around its key statebuilding priorities.

The ongoing election/selection process will have a direct bearing on the overall reconciliation process in Somalia as the quest for a renewed legitimacy of mandate is pivotal to any future reconciliation endeavors leading to the constitutional review as well as the resolution of pending issues related to the statebuilding project in Somalia. These circumstances compel to attach a primacy to the implementation of 27th May Agreement, which if succeeded would create positive ripple effects for the overall objectives of reconciliation and peacebuilding. In case of the non-compliance of/and setback to 27th May Agreement, the delicate process of political transition would be interrupted jeopardizing the overall peace and security situation in the country. Therefore, a closer engagement with the ongoing process and necessary support to facilitate multi-layered dialogues between Somali stakeholders is essential towards a smooth sailing of the process contributing to peaceful and non-violent political transition.

The adaptive approach is particularly necessary in the context of Somalia's fluid political situation compelling repeated delays in the election schedule. For example, the election timetable was announced by the NCC in mid-July, however, the deadlines for the completion of different stages of election could not be honored owing to the political, security, and technical challenges that impact on the electoral process.¹⁶ Given the ongoing rift between two

¹⁶ With reference to the current and revised election timetable the Upper House election should have been completed by 18 September 2021. However, at this moment (29 September 2021) the remaining senators are yet to be elected in Galudug (2), Hirshabelle (2), Jubaland (4) and in Somaliland (11). Due to this delay, it can be

highest political offices (OPM and Office of the President), there is a high risk that the key milestones related to the agreement on election could be affected or delayed impeding smooth implementation of 27th May Agreement. Additionally, the deteriorating security situation with increased terrorist attacks on high profile locations and risk of target killing of electorate as indicated by the Al-Shabab could jeopardize the smooth implementation of this project. The underlying frictions between political offices and FGS and FMSes could cause violence and threaten long-overdue indirect elections.

Keeping itself abreast with the peculiar pulls and pressures of realpolitik in Somalia, the project would ensure sensitivity and responsiveness to related complexities and uncertainties by the adaptive management approach and actions, stated below, to plan for the project adjustments whenever necessary:

- (i) UN would be geared to undertake ‘preventive diplomacy’ by engaging political stakeholders and donors to leverage their influence towards the peaceful implementation of the 27th May Agreement. In this scenario, the project would be realigned responding to the needs of high-level negotiations and engagement of civil society including clan elders, women, youth etc. to prevent risks of political violence and facilitate political processes through peaceful means of dialogue.
- (ii) UNSOM and UNDP would jointly prepare an engagement strategy to inform the policy decisions of donors and relevant bilateral governments in case of major diversions of the election related milestones.¹⁷
- (iii) Conduct regular conflict analyses (reference is made to the output 3) and analyses of policy discussions (reference is made to the output 1) with direct and/or indirect implications on peaceful elections to get evidence-based data to inform project implementation strategy and adjustments.
- (iv) In the case of critical upheavals during the project life cycle, consultations would be conducted between national counterparts, UN, PBF and other stakeholders to realign or/and redirect efforts and resources towards context-specific interventions corresponding with the broader objectives of the project (i.e. building and strengthening complementary infrastructures for peace etc).
- (v) **Phased approach:** The project will be implemented in three subsequent phases, following the disbursement of the three tranches. During the first phase the project will support the OPM, particularly through engagement of the SRSG’s good offices and through provision of technical and logistical assistance, to facilitate processes and activities aiming to ensure regularity of the FGS/FMS summits, implementation of the 30% women’s quota and initiation of priority community reconciliation initiatives, that would, short term, ensure completion of the elections. Observing the political situation, in the end of the first phase, which will be marked by the finalization of the election, the project will start initiating advocacy activities paving the way for longer term engagement to support realization of the state building road map and advancing national reconciliation process in combination

expected that the House of the People and the presidential elections will be delayed, as well: based on the current official schedule, the HoP elections should be completed by 20 November 2021, while the discussion is ongoing about the new schedule for the presidential election (the initial timeline for the presidential election was 10 October 2021). It is likely that the current electoral schedule will be further revised.

¹⁷ At the moment the UN and the international partners (namely USAID, the UK, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, EU etc). who are supporting programmes within the inclusive politics area are collaborating to achieve a common ground on the implementation of the state building priorities.

with advocacy, capacity building and CSO engagement.¹⁸ However, having in mind all the mentioned points and in light of current political uncertainties that may directly affect implementation of the electoral process and achievements of the envisioned impact, after realization of the first tranche, the project will initiate a joint review leading to project revision, in coordination between UNDP, UNSOM, the OPM and the PBF to adapt the project to the emerging needs and political development. Upon completion of the mid-term evaluation and revision of the project with re-defined set of activities, M&E framework, budget, timelines and results, the remaining tranches will be requested,

- (vi) **CSOs engagement:** In order to deepen the preparatory engagement with CSOs on the issue of political advocacy, UNDP/UNSOM would conduct a joint consultation with civil society organizations to undertake a participatory risk assessment and thereupon prepare a risk mitigation strategy to factor in the potential risks to the CSOs in view of their project activities. The CSOs' role would be targeted to create critical mass and mobilize popular support particularly around the implementation of 30 percent women's quota, community-based activities aimed at addressing the needs of specific communities identified in the conflict mapping and ensuring inclusive participation of all citizens, particularly women and youth, in discussions about the state building priorities (such as constitutionalism, parliamentarism, power sharing, and federalism). However, the engagement with civil society organizations would be carefully designed, following sensitive political dynamic between the FGS and the FMS, ensuring the territorial, gender, youth and minority representations, so that the social mobilization campaign on project objectives can cut across all social cleavages in Somalia. The implementation of the CSOs related activities will start in the end of the first phase, following the completion of the electoral process and will be additionally informed by a joint review initiating advocacy work to ensure transparent and inclusive implementation of the state building priorities.

Finally, noting that other donors are interested in supporting the OPM to lead on the implementation of the short-term activities in support of the implementation of the 27 May Agreement (the European Union will provide EUR 3 Million to the OPM through UNOPS) this proposal will function in complementarity and coordination with other initiatives to avoid duplication, strengthen interventions and overcome any funding gaps. It is important to highlight that the scope of the EU support to the OPM is still unclear and the discussions are ongoing, hence it is to be confirmed which and how the project activities will be impacted after which the points of the mid-term review will be defined. Hence, the UN will regularly engage with the OPM, the EU and other partners to ensure collaboration that may lead, as stressed, to adjustment of the project.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of

¹⁸ As mentioned, this project will pave the way for the realization of the state building road map, particularly focusing on constitutionalism, parliamentarism, federalism, reconciliation, direct elections etc. in line with the NCC Agreement.

infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

The key objective of this initiative is to provide an enabling environment and necessary conditions for both state and non-state actors to implement/operationalize a nationally-owned and inclusive political framework towards the holding of elections and the advancement of key state-building priorities to prevent, mitigate and manage future conflicts.

In the short term, if the high-level political dialogue is maintained and is informed by and responsive to the views of all citizens, including women and youth, then (1) Somali leaders will be incentivized to agree on an action plan for the realization of the state building roadmap and (2) citizens engagement in decision-making would secure the broader ownership required to strengthen state-society linkages.

Over the longer term, if a conducive environment for the peaceful transition of power is created through a transparent process that engages institutions from all levels of government as well as civil society, through the creation of complementary infrastructures for peace, then risk of the use of violence for political gains will be reduced and a culture of dialogue will permeate peacebuilding and state-building efforts.

- c) •**Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, 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.

Please refer to the Annex B

- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, 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.

This project aims to capitalize on the ongoing political dialogue and create a conducive environment for a Somali-own and Somali-led process of consensus building and reconciliation towards a negotiated political settlement during the election and post-election period. It is contextualized and aligned with UNSDCF and UNDP CPD and Somalia policy documents such as the National Development Plan (NDP) – 9, National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Process (NRP) as well as Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) for Somalia. The project’s implementation methodology is focused on immediate and medium to longer term intervention following the outcomes of the political dialogue between the FGS and the FMS, which will be realized through a phased approach, as mentioned above.

The project is designed as a joint program with UNDP and UNSOM being the lead agencies, maximizing their comparative advantages. The initiative is aimed to build the capacities of Somali institutions of the government and civil society to lead on the main state building initiatives and predict, prevent, mitigate and manage conflicts through inclusive political processes, ensuring buy-in and inclusivity of all societal groups, particularly women and youth. As stated, Output 1 will be focused on maintaining and facilitation of the high-level discussion between the Somali leaders ensuring implementation of the NCC May Agreement. Output 2 will help realize the short-term priorities to ensure the peaceful conclusion of electoral process, such as emerging reconciliation initiatives and continuity of NCC meetings, while also aiming to support implementation of the state building roadmap. Hence, outputs 1 and 2 will be directly supporting coordination efforts to ensure inclusive and transparent political processes for the realization of the NCC Agreement, which will be the guiding criteria for allocation of the resources. Output 3 will be focused on 1) engagement of citizens, including women and youth, in informing high level dialogues and participating in inclusive reconciliation processes so as to promote their ownership of and buy-in to decisions and 2) development of the infrastructures for peace described above. At the same time, the project will initiate risk analysis and conflict mapping to inform programme development and implementation of the activities. The project would also create an opportunity for CSOs to play critical role in building bridges within and between communities, monitoring the work of the institutions of the government and strengthening relationship between the citizens and the Somali institutions.

As mentioned, the implementation methodology will be based on the phased approach, following the disbursement of the three tranches. The initial implementation phase will be marked by supporting the OPM, through provision of good offices' services and technical and logistical assistance, to ensure regularity of the FGS/FMS summits, implementation of the 30% women's quota and initiation of priority community reconciliation initiatives, as short-term engagements to secure completion of the electoral process. Depending on the political dynamic, in the end of the first phase, which will result in the finalization of the election, the project will initiate activities to (medium to longer term), support the realization of the state building road map. However, recognizing that the current political development may directly affect implementation of the electoral process and achievements of the envisioned results, the project will initiate a joint review leading to project revision to adapt to the emerging needs and political dynamics and inform the subsequent implementation phases.

All of the activities will be implemented nationwide, ensuring implementation of the political agreement and involving institutions from all levels of the government. In addition, completed conflict mapping exercise, as explained, will guide on the project's engagement at the community level. Communities where the activities will be implemented will be jointly determined by OPM, UNDP and UNSOM, following the emerging needs. Finally, coordination with the SRSG's good offices and the OPM and between UNDP and UNSOM as explained below will be of key importance to ensure impact of the project.

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. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

UNDP Somalia will be the recipient organization with UNSOM as implementing partner. UNDP Somalia is a convening organization that will have overall responsibility and accountability for management of resources and achievement of results, in coordination with UNSOM. The project will partner with Somali CSOs that are identified through a transparent process under REFS following the UNDP's rules and regulations. In the course of the implementation of the activities UNDP-UNSOM will make a decision which CSO will be contracted to support implementation of the activities.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year 2020	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNDP REFS	USD 2,533,122	MPTF: Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany. CORE: TRAC	Mogadishu, Hirshabelle, Southwest State, Jubaland, Puntland, Galmudug	9	9
UNDP PSP	USD 1,823,959	MPTF: Norway, Switzerland CORE: TRAC	Mogadishu, Hirshabelle, Southwest State, Jubaland, Puntland, Galmudug Somaliland	8	8
UNDP CRSP	USD 3,339,962	MPTF: Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark. Cost-sharing agreement: FCDO CORE: TRAC	Mogadishu, Hirshabelle, Southwest State, Jubaland, Puntland, Galmudug	8	8

- 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 and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

The project will be implemented through a direct implementation modality (DIM), where the UNDP Somalia country office in coordination with UNSOM PAMG (under the coordination and direction of the Office of the UNSOM Deputy SRSG) will have overall responsibility and accountability for management of resources and achievement of results. The project will be governed within REFS and will be jointly implemented by the REFS, Joint Parliamentary Support Project (PSP) and PAMG/ODSRSG staff, following UNDP/UNSOM rules and

regulations and Agreement between PBF, UNDP and UNSOM. UNDP Deputy Resident Representative - Programme (DRRP) and UNSOM PAMG Chief will provide overall guidance, while the REFS Project Manager will be responsible for day-to-day operations of the project and will be supervised by the UNDP Inclusive Politics Portfolio Manager. UNDP will be the leading implementing agency, while UNSOM PAMG will provide the overall political advice and strategic direction. UNDP and UNSOM PAMG established a weekly coordination platform during which progress on joint programmes are discussed. UNDP DRR-P and PAMG Chief, co-chair those meetings, while relevant technical staff from both agencies, including UNDP Inclusive Politics Portfolio Manager and the REFS Project Manager, participate in the discussion. Hence, this PBF proposal will be analysed and guided during those weekly coordination meetings. UNDP will engage partners from government and CSO to implement activities and deliver specified results as outlined in the project document and approved work plan.

These partnerships will be formalized through exchange of requisite agreements in line with UNDP rules and regulations for such engagements, informed by mandates and capacities of the institutions. Oversight and assurance role will be performed by UNDP CO through the UNDP DRR-P and Programme Oversight and Quality Assurance unit (POQA) and other operations teams as required. During the election period, regular coordination between the UN and the technical staff of the OPM will be organized, following the current bi-weekly dynamic. Upon completion of the elections and upon ensuring that agreed implementation methodology is in place, the UN and OPM will coordinate on a need basis and through regular project governing structures, involving UN principals and donors as explained below. Finally, the project team will have coordination/supervisory meetings with the UN principals whenever necessary, to assess the progress and get strategic direction. Civil society organizations will be contracted through Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) and the contracts will be implemented in line with the RPA requirements. REFS team, supported by PSP and in coordination with UNSOM PAMG will be supervising the contracts with the CSOs. The UNDP/UNSOM teams will organize regular meetings with each CSO, bilaterally or multilaterally on the need basis to follow up on the implementation of the activities.

Expenses of the project staff and some of the envisioned activities, like cooperation with CSOs or the community reconciliation activities, will be cost shared with the REFS and the PSP until 31 December 2021, when the two projects will end. After 31 December 2021 this project will solely cover staffing and activities' costs. Expenses of the PAMG/OSRSG staff will be covered by UNSOM. Additional consultants may be recruited following UNDP human resources and procurement procedures in order to ensure successful implementation of the project, which will be also coordinated with the PBF and the OPM. Since the activities in this project will be governed through REFS management structures, the REFS project board will review the progress and provide strategic directions to the project. Once the REFS project is concluded in December 2021, a separate project board will be established to continue with oversight of the remaining project duration, with adjustment of membership as need be, informed by the members of the implementation team of this project.

The project staffing and project management structure is stated in the annexed diagram.

Project Board

The main role of the Project Board (PB) is to guide and oversee that the project remains on track vis-à-vis the goals, objectives and results as defined in the project document. The PB

approves the project annual work plans (including their revisions) and budgets and provides strategic guidance to the implementation of the project. In practice, the board reaches agreement consensually. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision rests with the UNDP.

The Board contains four roles: Project Director (executive), Development Partners (supplier), beneficiary and assurance. Since the project will operate under the structure of REFS until 31 December 2021, the four roles will be composed of:

- **Project Director (Executive):** This role will be performed by the DSRSG and co-chaired with the OPM Permanent secretary.
- **Development Partners (also called Supplier):** the role will be performed by UNDP and REFS donors Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Germany who channeled their resources through MPTF and PBF.
- **Beneficiary representatives:** In this case the beneficiary representatives are FGS & Federal Member States (Ministry of Interior, Federalism Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) Jubaland State of Somalia (MoCFA-JSS); Ministry of Interior, Reconciliation and Federal Affairs - Galmudug State of Somalia (MoIFAR-GSS); Office of the President, Southwest State (OOP-SWS); Office of the President, Hirshabelle State (OOP-HSS); The Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Democratization, Puntland State (MoIFAD-PLS) and CSOs.
- **Project assurance:** Oversight and assurance role will be performed by UNDP CO through the UNDP DRR-P and POQA and other operations teams as required.

As highlighted, once the REFS project is concluded in December 2021, a separate project board will be established to continue with oversight of the remaining project duration, with adjustment of membership as need be, informed by the members of the implementation team of this project.

Technical committee meeting: The Technical Committee meeting is expected to take place before the Project Board and will serve as the entry point to define the agenda of the PB/PSC. The TC prepares drafts for submission to the Project Board and this includes the draft AWP, resources needs and gaps that require funds to be mobilized, human resources needs, project risks etc. Members of the technical committee meeting are the representatives of UNDP/UNSOM, donors and national counterparts at the technical level. The TC meetings will be organized at least twice a year.

- 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.

In accordance with good practice, the project aims to meet the minimum requirement of “doing no harm” whilst implementing the activities. To ensure do no harm approach, the project will conduct risk analysis, conflict mapping and consultation in communities where the activities will be implemented to get realistic data. Moreover, UNDP and UNSOM will engage with a range of stakeholders, including the OPM to ensure good understanding of the context and local political drivers, both formal and informal and develop implementation framework in collaboration with the OPM.

As the political situation in Somalia is highly dynamic, UNDP and UNSOM will continuously monitor and analyze developments and adapt the project implementation plan, in consultation with national counterparts and PBSO. UNDP, UNSOM and the OPM will give full consideration to what is most likely to threaten or improve the programme’s chances of success and to minimize the risk of harm. This assessment will be performed during the regular UNDP/UNSOM coordination meetings and in meetings with the national counterparts, while requests for strategic consideration will be shared with the UNDP, UNSOM and OPM principals and the project board which will additionally guide on the project implementation.

Also, UNSOM and UNDP would jointly prepare an engagement strategy to inform the policy decisions of donors and relevant bilateral governments in case of major diversions of the election related milestones.

The main mitigating measures applied assume a collaborative approach and engagement at the technical and high level, adopting a principled and iterative approach to programming and activities’ implementation, managing expectations and being transparent, professional, and focused on meeting the needs of the national counterparts and Somali citizens.

As highlighted, the project will be implemented in three subsequent phases, following the disbursement of the three tranches. During the first phase the project will ensure that the OPM successfully facilitates implementation of the priority activities, to secure completion of the elections, as described. Acknowledging a complex political dynamic in Somalia, after realization of the first tranche, the project will initiate a mid-term review/evaluation leading to project revision. Upon completion of the mid-term evaluation, revision of the project and structuring of the subsequent project implementation phases, the remaining tranches will be requested.

Finally, the engagement with civil society organizations will be carefully designed, following assessment of the political development between the FGS and the FMS. The implementation of the CSOs related activities may start in the end of the first phase, depending on the completion of the electoral process or after mid-term evaluation, which will inform how to engage in the advocacy work to ensure transparent and inclusive implementation of the state building priorities.

Detailed risk analysis and mitigation measures are mentioned in the table below:

Type of the risk	Impact and Probability (low, medium, high)	Description of the risk	Mitigation measures
Political	Probability: High Impact: high	Political dynamics between the FGS and the FMS delay implementation of the outcomes of the political process.	Facilitate ongoing discussion between the FGS and the FMS leaders, to ensure implementation of the outcomes of the political process and unblock political impasse. UN good offices to undertake ‘preventive diplomacy’ by engaging political stakeholders and donors to leverage their influence towards the peaceful

			<p>implementation of the 27th May Agreement.</p> <p>Engagement with civil society, clan elders, women, youth etc. to prevent risks of political violence and facilitate political processes through peaceful means of dialogue.</p>
Political and programmatic	<p>Probability: High</p> <p>Impact: high</p>	Political development impacts the implementation of the project's activities	<p>Base the project's implementation strategy on the phased approach. The first phase to be focused on the short-term goals, to ensure implementation of the electoral timeline.</p> <p>Organize a joint review to inform revision of the project and implementation of the subsequent phases.</p> <p>Prepare a joint engagement strategy to inform the policy decisions of international partners in case of major diversions of the election related milestones.</p> <p>Conduct regular conflict analyses to inform adjustment of the implementation strategy.</p>
Political and programmatic	<p>Probability: High</p> <p>Impact: high</p>	Engagement of CSOs in sensitive political advocacy may jeopardize implementation of the activities.	<p>Conduct a joint consultation with civil society organizations to undertake a participatory risk assessment and thereupon prepare a risk mitigation strategy.</p> <p>CSOs related activities to start being implemented in the end of the first phase, depending on the political dynamic and following the completion of the electoral process. CSOs activity implementation to be additionally informed by joint review.</p>
Environmental, operational, financial	<p>Probability: Medium</p> <p>Impact: medium</p>	Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic may affect implementation of the outcomes of the political process	<p>Provision of communication technology to national counterparts to ensure their continuity. Provide technical assistance to national counterparts to amend by-laws in order to be able to hold virtual sessions. Agree with the international partners to rephase some of the unspent funds for the actions aiming to mitigate consequences of the COVID-19 and ensure implementation of the original activities.</p>
Financial	<p>Probability: Medium</p> <p>Impact: high</p>	Donors' hesitation to support inclusive politics activities due to lack of FGS and	Organize regular joint meetings with UN Senior Leadership and international partners to follow up on the project's strategy and achievements and undertake

		FMS commitment to implement the outcomes of the political discussion	good offices to ensure that FGS and FMS leaders honor their commitments.
Operational	Probability: Medium Impact: high	National counterparts do not have the capacity to implement outcomes of the political dialogue	Assess capacities of national counterparts at the outset and support capacity building/injection as necessary to ensure the success of the project intervention.
Social	Probability: Medium Impact: medium	National counterparts are not committed to ensure gender equality.	Project ensures gender mainstreaming across all activities. In coordination with UNWOMEN and UN gender advisors, support high level advocacy by good offices and international partners to achieve project goals and strengthen capacity of women champions and women CSOs to advocate for gender equality and gender rights.

- a) **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 for an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality independent evaluation.

The project will have a dedicated national M&E Officer who will prepare a M&E plan in coordination with UNSOM. 5% of the budget will be allocated for the M&E activities (please refer to Annex D). As mentioned, Joint UNDP/UNSOM Programme REFS facilitated conflict mapping in Galmudug, Jubbaland, Puntland, Hirshabelle, South West State and Banadir region and the collected data will guide the implementation of the activities at the community level, directly addressing determined findings. Additional risk analyses and data collection will be initiated to further guide the project planning and the implementation methodology, adjusting the approaches to evolving political situation. For the purpose of data collection and complementarity, this project will also rely on UNDP and UNSOM regional offices and UNDP programmes that operate under different portfolios. If UNDP and UNSOM cannot collect data due to security risks, the project will contract a third-party monitoring agency to do so. In addition, the project at any time may contract national consultants through a HR agency that has long term agreement with UNDP. Those consultants would be based in communities and would directly monitor implementation of the activities on the ground and collect data. Finally, at the end of the project an independent evaluation will be initiated.

As mentioned, with reference to the complex political dynamic between the FGS and the FMS, the implementation methodology will be based on the phased approach. A joint review will be done to assess the progress of the project leading to a revision of activities, M&E framework, budget, timelines and results, to adapt the project to the emerging realities and inform on the subsequent project implementation phases. Since this is a joint programme, regular weekly technical level meetings between UNDP and UNSOM will be organized, as

previously mentioned. Project board meetings will be organized at least twice a year gathering UNDP, UNSOM, donors and national counterparts to evaluate and guide the implementation.

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Coordination meetings with UNSOM	Weekly	Weekly follow up on the implementation of the project's activities	UNDP and UNSOM will agree on the activities and responsibilities. UNDP and UNSOM will jointly change implementation strategy depending on the political dynamics.
Coordination meetings with the international partners, national counterparts, (I)NGOs, UNSOM and UNDP	Monthly	Monthly follow up on the implementation of the project's activities. Information sharing and strategic planning.	Ensure continuous engagement of the relevant national and international partners, to analyze risks and issues and define mitigation measures. Prevent overlap and provide support to strengthen implementation approaches
Coordination meeting with UN senior leadership	When requested; when needed	Strategic meetings with UNDP RR and DSRSG/SRSG, to mitigate political challenges and decide on strategic approaches.	Follow up meetings with UN leaders to integrate political and technical approach at strategic level.
Project board meeting	Twice a year	Adopting strategic decisions on the project implementation	The project is adapted to the political realities and regularly reviewed to ensure relevance and impact.
Technical committee meeting	Twice a year	To prepare agenda and documents for PB approval	Reach consensus at the technical level about the budget, work plan, implementation methodology etc. and prepare documents for the PB decisions.
Coordination with the national counterparts	Monthly	Guide and evaluate the implementation	Strengthen partnership with the national counterparts and ensure integrated approach.
project evaluation	At the end of the project	Assess the impact of the project intervention	Recommend how to sharpen approaches and lead on the new programme development.
Joint review sessions	Joint review sessions involving stakeholders would be conducted if and when needed	To assess to date progress and inform the phased approach.	Recommend if the project needs to be revised and inform re-designing of the implementation strategy, based on the phased approach.
Risk analysis and data collection	At the beginning of the project	Sharpen implementation methodologies and strategies	Review and adapt project to the evolving political realities.

- b) **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 concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. If relevant, what are project links to any existing platforms or partnerships?

This project is directly supporting ongoing political process between the FGS and the FMS and will be used as a vehicle for development of the new multi-year joint programmes focusing on key state-building priorities, following the NCC's agreement and UNSDCF and UNDP CPD. It is expected that this project significantly contributes to maintaining the high-level political dialogue between the FGS and the FMS leaders and pursuing the implementation of the pressing activities leading to organization of the elections and the realization of the state-building Roadmap, such as resolution of the community and political conflicts, ensuring 30% women's quota, continues NCC coordination to advance on implementation of the state building priorities (such as constitutionalism, power sharing, federalism etc.) etc. At the same time, the project will initiate community related activities as explained, securing participation of women and youth and aiming that their voices are heard, and needs integrated in the resolutions of community conflicts and decisions related to the implementation of the Roadmap. Results of this project will lead to the development of at least two anticipated programmes that would contribute, long term, to completion of the state building priorities, following the NCC Agreement. Namely, one programme will be focused on establishment of the infrastructures for peace addressing issues of federalism and reconciliation and the second programme will address matters of constitutionalism and parliamentarism, as the first priority highlighted in the state building Roadmap. Those two programmes will also provide a channel for advancing on other priorities, such as status of Mogadishu, resolution of the Somaliland case, organization of one person one vote election etc. which are all directly linked to the constitutionalism, federalism and power sharing. Finally, those programmes are also prioritized under UNCF and UNDP CPD.

Thus, it is not expected that the PBF project will be extended beyond its original duration, rather its activities will be taken forward by the envisioned successors' programmes. As highlighted, this PBF project will operate under REFS, with support of PSP and will be guided by the REFS project board. The main donors of the inclusive politics programmes have been already informed about this proposal and objectives and expected follow up are aligned to the donors' priorities under inclusive politics programme area. In addition, UNSOM and UNDP are part of the PWG 1 on Inclusive Politics which is chaired by the donors and the OPM, providing a governing strategic framework for the implementation of the project. Therefore, this project provides a solid base to initiate an early discussion with the international partners to fund the successors programmes and sequence/prioritize the activities of those new programmes.

IV. Project budget

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, 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.

State clearly in how many tranches the budget will be provided and what conditions will underpin the release of a second or any subsequent tranche. Standard approach is two

tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator's Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Additional tranches or conditions may be added depending on the project context, implementation capacity, and level of risk.

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

The requested budget of USD 2 million covers expenses of the planned activities, project staff and indirect project support. As requested, the project envisioned 6% of the project budget for the M&E activities. The project will be implemented by the REFS and PSP staff. Expenses of the project staff and some of the envisioned activities will be cost shared with the REFS and the PSP until 31 December 2021, when the two projects will end. After 31 December 2021 the implementation costs will be on this proposal. Additional consultants may be recruited following HR and procurement procedures in order to ensure successful implementation of the project, which will be also coordinated with the PBF and the national counterparts. The resources will be requested in two tranches, following the PBF procedures: the second tranche will be released upon utilization or commitment of at least 75% of the first tranche. Budget details are provided in the excel sheet (Annex D).

As highlighted the resources will be allocated to support transparent and inclusive political processes and consensus building as the main guiding principles to ensuring the implementation of the NCC Agreement.

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<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 project¹⁹
- 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.

¹⁹ 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:</p> <p>Strengthened capacity of key stakeholders to actively participate in the discussions and reach agreement on the implementation of the key state building priorities, based on the NCC Agreement.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>This programme will contribute to SDGs 5, 10, 16 and 17.</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>N/A</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a: FGS and FMS started implementing state building Roadmap based on the agreed action plan and sequencing/prioritization of the actions</p> <p>Baseline: the NCC agreed on the state building priorities, but an implementation plan and sequencing of actions have not been agreed yet</p> <p>Target: Sequencing action plan agreed by the Somali leaders.</p>	<p>NCC reports; agreed plan to implement state building priorities;</p>	<p>A plan to sequence and implement state building priorities agreed by the Somali leaders</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b: # of contentious issues resolved, following the NCC state building roadmap</p> <p>Baseline: Contentious issues referring to federalism, power sharing, constitutionalism are yet to be resolved.</p> <p>Target: Somali leaders agreed on the principles how to review the Provisional Constitution</p>		
		<p>Output 1.1: SRSB's good offices facilitate dialogue between the FGS and the FMS and assist in peaceful resolution of conflicts to reach political agreements.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate continued dialogue between the FGS and the FMS leaders on the key political issues to contribute to the implementation of the state building priorities; 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Facilitate continuous engagement between the FGS and the FMS leaders to reach consensus on the state building priorities</p> <p>Baseline: Somali leaders meet on ad-hoc basis.</p> <p>Target: Agreed a platform for the continuous engagement of the FGS and the FMS</p>	<p>UN reports; OPM reports;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate and advocate for the implementation of minimum 30 per cent women's quota and women's political participation 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Facilitate agreement to secure the implementation of the 30 per cent quota for women</p> <p>Baseline: Women comprise 24% of representation in both Houses of the Federal Parliament</p> <p>Target: track and advocate that the Somali leaders/ signatories secure minimum of 30 per cent women representation in the electoral process, including among delegates, polling officers and in the 11th Parliament.</p>	<p>Government reports; UN reports; Composition of the HoP and UH of the Federal Parliament; interviews with the women MPs; formed women MP Caucus</p>	<p>Consensus process facilitated.</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: Support timely implementation of the 27 May Communique and associated roadmap, including through strengthened capacity of the Office of the Prime Minister</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide technical and material support to facilitate emerging reconciliation initiatives (initiatives will also address reconciliation issues from a gender perspective addressing interests and needs of women) Support to OPM' to implement the NCC agreement to organize the elections (i.e.: efforts on ensuring and safeguarding 30% Women Quota etc.) Promote continuity of National Consultative Council meetings pre-, during and post-election. 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Regularity of NCC meetings is ensured through material and technical support.</p> <p>Baseline: 3 NCC meetings organized in 2021. The last NCC meeting was organized in 2019.</p> <p>Target: at least 2 NCC meetings organized</p>	<p>UN reports. Reports from the relevant FGS and FMS institutions; NCC meeting reports</p>	<p>Ongoing support.</p>
	<p>Output 1.3: Engage, mobilize and equip civil society and other groups to create inclusive and complementary infrastructures for peace</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: # of community reconciliation initiatives organized, including addressing interests and needs of women, contributing to the implementation of the NRF/NRP</p> <p>Baseline: Somali leaders agreed that community reconciliation is one of the key state building priorities.</p> <p>Target: at least two community reconciliation initiatives initiated</p>	<p>OPM report; UN reports; outcomes of NCC meetings; interviews with women participating in the community reconciliation processes</p>	<p>Progress towards state-building priorities</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Engage, mobilize and equip civil society and other groups to create inclusive and complementary infrastructures for peace</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1: # of conflict analyses/assessments conducted</p> <p>Baseline: initial conflict mapping organized in 5 FMS and Banadir Region</p>	<p>Project reports; CSOs reports; consultations reports</p>	<p>Consultations with different societal groups</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake sex and age-disaggregated data collection, risk analyses, lessons learnt discussions, conflict mapping, needs assessments, consultations with stakeholders and partners mapping to ensure relevance of the project and support implementation of the state building priorities Grants to CSOs/NGOs ensuring citizen's their participation in the state-building processes (focusing on constitutional review process, federalism, power sharing etc.) aiming to ensure ownership and buy in and broaden spectrum of partners; Grants to women's CSOs/NGOs ensuring their participation in the state-building processes (focusing on constitutional review process, federalism, power sharing etc.) aiming to ensure ownership and buy in and broaden spectrum of partners; 	<p>Target: at least 2 conflict analyses/assessments conducted</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2: # of women and youth and minority groups informed about and engaged in the state-building processes (information disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: Limited engagement of and opportunities for women, youth and minority groups to actively participate in formal peace and state-building processes.</p> <p>Target: At least 5,000 women, youth and members of the minority communities informed about and engaged in the state building processes</p>	<p>Reports from CSOs; reports from the government; interviewed members of the communities (particularly women)</p>	<p># of meetings involving youth and women organized (data disaggregated by sex)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support establishment of a Somalia Study Group on Reconciliation and Peacebuilding engaging Universities, thinks tanks, research institutions, media organization and civil society organizations with equal representation from Federal and FMS level. Ensure participation of women leaders and women organizations in the Study Group 	<p>Output indicator 1.3.3: Somalia Study Group is functional and organize coordination sessions and activities</p> <p>Baseline: NRF/NRP has not started being implemented</p> <p>Target: study group established</p>	<p>Number of reports by the Study group; interviews with the group members (particularly with women)</p>	<p># of coordination meetings organized</p> <p>Identification of partners to take active participation in the study group</p> <p>Development of an MoU etc</p>

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		UNDP and UNSOM will jointly implement the project. 20 CSOs partners were already identified in the course of implementation of the REFS project. In addition, the security risk assessment will determine whether third party monitoring is required. In case additional partners are needed, a transparent process, following UNDP rules and procedures, will be organized. This will be arranged in parallel to the contracting of already identified CSOs. The identification process, until contracting would take around three months.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	x		The activities will be implemented by the programme and administrative staff of the existing projects, PSP and REFS. Additional staff will not be needed for the implementation of this project. However, depending on the development of the political situation in Somalia and the actual needs of the Somali counterparts, the project may hire consultants either from the UNDP roster or following HR and procurement procedures.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x		The project will be focused on the FGS and the FMS. Initial conflict mapping was organized under the REFS project, therefore some communities have been already identified in Galmudug, Puntland and Jubaland. As planned, additional risk analyses, consultations with stakeholders and follow up conflict mapping will be organized at the project's sites will be confirmed, in coordination with the government. Follow up conflict mapping, consultations and risk analyses may be organized in parallel to the implementation of the activities in already identified communities. This process may take up to two months.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	x		This project proposal has been communicated to the Office of the Prime Minister, and a working draft shared for comment. Discussions need to be further pursued on finalization of the project proposal.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	x		This project document is based on the existing joint programmes PSP and REFS. The lessons learnt sessions with the international partners

			CRSP/PSP was organized in March 2021 and on REFS in April 2021. The proposal is directly addressing the learnt lessons and recommendations
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	x		The beneficiaries of the project will be 1) institutions of the government which are counterparts of PSP and REFS programmes, 2) CSOs which were selected through REFS and 3) communities that were identified through the conflict mapping process. Additional stakeholders particularly inside mediators will be selected in the course of the project implementation, in coordination with CSOs and the government through consultative process with the community members, in the identified sites. However, project can start being implemented because initial stakeholders have been already identified.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	The project has not been negotiated in detail regarding its implementation with the national counterparts yet. Nevertheless, activities suggested under this proposal directly respond to MAF and other policy documents. Finally, UNDP and UNSOM teams are in constant communication with the government counterparts about the immediate needs and programmatic priorities, to support the transition and implementation of the political agreement.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		The project will be jointly implemented by UNSOM and UNDP. Output 1 will be directly implemented by UNSOM, while outputs 2 and 3 will be jointly implemented by UNDP and UNSOM. The implementation plan will be developed jointly by the two agencies, maximizing comparative advantage of each agency and following mentioned M&E plan.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	The project's activities will start being implemented immediately upon approving the proposal. The activities are directly linked to the ongoing joint UNDP/UNSOM programmes, PSP and REFS. Also, the project will be focused on supporting the ongoing political process and implementation of the agreements. The team is already available. Whenever necessary, UNSOM and UNDP will adjust the activities in line with the political development.

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