

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Somalia		
Project Title: Women Peace and Protection Programme Somali: Mashruuca Nabadda iyo u Hiilinta Haweenka		
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" 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:	
Recipient organizations: UNDP UN Women Additional implementing partners: UNSOM/OHCHR (Human Rights and Protection Group - HRPG and Gender Advisor) - (non-recipient) Government Counterparts: Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) - Lead Agency Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MoIFAR)		
Project duration in months: 24 months		
Geographic zones for project implementation: Banadir, Jubaland, South West, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Galmudug		
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: 2,745,052.37 UN Women: 2,254,947.96 Total: \$ 5,000,000.33 Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): MPTF: UN Women: USD 631,000 UNDP: USD 629,333.50 Total: USD 1,260,333.50		
PBF 1 st tranche (30%): \$ 1,500,000.10 UN Women: \$ 676,484.39 UNDP: \$ 823,515.71	PBF 2 nd tranche (40%): \$ 2,000,000.13 UN Women: \$ 901,979.18 UNDP: \$ 1,098,020.95	PBF 3 rd tranche (30%): \$ 1,500,000.10 UN Women: \$ 676,484.39 UNDP: \$ 823,515.71

Hanifa Mohamed
[Signature]

Brief project description: The objective of the Joint Programme on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) is to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes, particularly within decision-making and leadership roles, and to sustain peace at national and community level by engaging, empowering and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding. The Joint Programme aims to empower women as leaders and changemakers and promote the role of women-led organizations in peacebuilding, particularly at the grassroots level. The project will support grassroots initiatives and women-led CSOs and networks at the community level, promoting inclusive processes and the exchange of knowledge among practitioners, both of which are important centerpieces of durable peacebuilding processes. The project seeks to strengthen the capacity of institutions to respond to the deep-rooted issues that are at the crux of systematic violations of human rights of women and continue to impact sustainable peace and reconciliation. The Joint Programme also aims to establish an enabling environment for dialogue on matters pertinent to the protection of women's human rights, consistent with the National Reconciliation Framework (2017). This Programme intends to accelerate and strengthen the implementation of the WPS agenda, notably through addressing negative social norms, working closely with key government counterparts including the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) FGS, and Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MoIFAR) FGS and other stakeholders are clan elders, religious leaders, women leaders, including young women and civil society groups, at both a national and grass-roots level. As such, the Joint Programme aims to advance the WPS agenda in the Somali context towards inclusive and gender-responsive peacebuilding processes.

In-country project consultation process: The decision to develop this proposal emanated from a strong need identified at the community level and was put into action by the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) FGS and the UN implementing partners UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM. The initial efforts toward formulating a WPS programme proposal built on the past implementation of Women, Peace, and Security and Human Rights-related programmes and interventions, and corresponded to the Peacebuilding Fund eligibility renewal process, in which WPS was identified as a key priority for the PBF support in Somalia. To establish priorities and clarify a joint vision for WPS and Human Rights in the new generation of PBF support to Somalia, two meetings were held among the DSRSG/RC/HC, the Minister, MoWHRD and the PBF Secretariat, which underscored the criticality attached to the WPS agenda and Human Rights in this PBF, including the importance of advancing the UNSCR 1325 in the Somali context, as well as the NDP-9 and underlined the scope and leadership role of MoWHRD in spearheading the WPS agenda. An online consultation was conducted in which stakeholders and partners provided guidance for the direction of the proposal and identified areas for future interventions. The feedback gathered through these modalities was further complemented by the National Women's Consultations, which were carried out by MoWHRD and reached over 10,000 women. Consultations undertaken by the UN Gender Theme Group, which were held as part of the UN Cooperation Framework formulation process in 2020, brought together women CSOs and leaders from Federal Member States (FMS) and Banadir, also uncovered key challenges and priority areas for programming on WPS from a human rights perspective. The discussions and feedback from three major consultations with government and CSO stakeholders conducted in May 2020, April and June 2021 also provided significant contributions to the development of this proposal.

Given the political impasse (February-April 2021) that threatened security and stability in Somalia, MoWHRD, in partnership with UN partners, held another stakeholder consultation on 21-22 April 2021. A range of stakeholders, including government ministries, civil society actors, women's rights activists, and women peace-builders from the Federal and FMS level, attended the consultation. The consultation featured a participatory approach to formulating a conflict analysis and Theory of Change for the Programme. The feedback and analysis provided from the consultation and the gaps identified informed the formulation and design of this project. During a follow-up discussion session held with the aforementioned stakeholders on 19 June 2021, the project formulation team, comprised of MoWHRD and the UN implementing partners, shared the content of the project, including key outcomes of the stakeholder workshop, as well as the Theory of Change, Outcomes, Outputs, and Indicators. The discussion session served as a means of verification of the main components of the project, and validation that the project corresponded to the priorities, concerns, and gaps identified by the stakeholders during the April consultation. The project formulation process also benefited from presentations, discussions and consultations from and with partners and donors, including the

Hanifa mohamet

[Handwritten signature]

Friends of Reconciliation Group and PBF donors' group and internal consultations with UN leadership and technical teams.

Project Gender Marker score: 3

90.9% and \$ 4,247,824.33 allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment.

The PBF-WPS Joint Programme focuses on promoting women's participation in peace building and the promotion and protection of human rights, including prevention of and protection from conflict related sexual violence and sexual and gender-based violence. The Joint Programme seeks to strengthen women's representation and participation in peace processes – including through leadership and decision-making roles – and electoral processes. The project is an investment in the prioritization of the WPS agenda, which aims to secure enhanced roles for women in political, legislative processes and strengthen peace infrastructures that are employed to promote, sustain and consolidate peace in Somalia. The project aims to promote and protect human rights and security of women through strengthened protection frameworks and structures and supporting their implementation at FGS and FMS levels, including at community levels. The project endeavors to create an enabling environment for women to safely participate in peace and mediation efforts and initiatives at national/formal, community-level; as such, the project is the first of its kind to earmark a relatively large amount of resources to promote the WPS agenda in general, and Somali women's participation and protection in particular. The anticipated critical and unique contributions of the project include: (i) direct support to women leaders, peace activists, advocates and networks of women peacebuilders to claim their space in leadership and decision-making, which has been a significant gap; (ii) interventions that are sensitive to the interplay of the promotion of human rights and the protection of women from violence, thereby bolstering prevention as well as participation. The WPS project adopts a two-pronged approach: targeting the institutional, policy, and legislative domain concurrently with the grassroots level, to build a movement of women peacebuilders who are empowered to advocate and sustain peace and prevent sexual and gender-based violence through addressing negative social norms, partnership building, and early warning systems.

Project Risk Marker score: 2

PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project: 2.1 National Reconciliation.

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025): The WPS Joint Programme is relevant to the UN's Strategic Framework for Somalia and its priorities: 1) Inclusive politics and reconciliation, and 2) Security and rule of law.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s): The project is underpinned by Goal 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and Goal 16, which addresses conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice towards sustainable development through establishing inclusive societies with strong institutions that provide justice for all. It also contributes to the overarching principle of "Leaving No One Behind".

The Joint Programme adheres to the Somali Government's National Development Plan (NDP-9) 2020-2024, and its primary objective of creating a secure environment, open politics and reconciliation and contributes to fostering national healing, reconciliation, unity and equality and aims at ensuring that matters relating to impunity, revenge and other triggers of violence are addressed through legal and government directed processes in line with the Provisional Constitution of the Federal Republic of Somalia and other national laws. The project will reinforce the National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325), as well as the implementation plan of the Joint Communiqué on the Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict (SVC)¹. Similarly, the Programme focuses on WPS and human rights advancements, as articulated in the vision of the Somali Women's Charter, and it contributes to reform in the security and rule of law sectors according to the NDP's Pillar/Chapter 6. The Joint Programme is highly relevant to Pillars II - IV of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) that focuses on restoring

¹ The Joint Communiqué on the Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict, (UNSCRs 1820,1888,1889,1960) was signed between the UN and the Government of Somalia, May 2013

Hanifa Mohamed

Ha

community relationships, building trust in government institutions and also aims to address gaps of the NRF on WPS and human rights, which were not factored in the consultations and development of the NRF.

Type of submission:

New project

Project amendment

Hanifa Mohamed

Han

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Her Excellency Hanifa Mohamed Minister of Women and Human Rights Development, Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>8/Nov/2021</i></p> 	<p>United Nations Somalia</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Adam Abdelmoula Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>1/Nov/2021</i></p> 
<p>United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>Jacqueline Olweya</p> <p><small>Digitally signed by Jacqueline Olweya DN: cn=Jacqueline Olweya, o=UNDP-Somalia, ou=Programme, email=jacqueline.olweya@undp.org, c=SO Date: 2021.10.30 20:25:28 +0300</small></p> <p>Jocelyn Mason Resident Representative</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>UN Women</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Maxime Houinato Regional Director</p> <p>Date & Seal 28 October 2021</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p><i>for</i> Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General</p> <p>Date & Seal <i>12 November 2021</i></p>	

Hanifa mohamed
[Signature]

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Conflict analysis findings:

Over the past two decades, Somalia has experienced a raging civil war, a rise in violent extremism and a devastating humanitarian crisis, which led to the collapse of institutional and bureaucratic infrastructure and has greatly damaged social cohesion and unity. The country secured a level of stability while redeveloping its institutions, with the establishment of a new federal government in 2012 and after the indirect elections in 2016-2017, which, in concert with other milestones, led to the formulation of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF). However, in order for the framework to be fully inclusive and effective in its engagement towards building resilience, sectors that play vital roles in promoting reconciliation and securing durable solutions need to be strengthened; such as security and justice, local governance, and community stabilization. The need for an inclusive framework prompted consultations with a range of actors and stakeholders, including societal and marginalized groups, religious and traditional leaders, women leaders and organizations, minorities and young people in Somalia.

Somalia has established numerous infrastructures for peace (I4P) including institutions, mechanisms, resources, and skills that create resilience to address root causes of conflict and support the peaceful resolution of conflicts. An important development which contributes to building the peace is in the establishment of a nascent federal state structure, with the formation of Federal Member State (FMS) administrations. Other I4P includes institutions as the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Ministry of the Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, National Peacebuilding Coordination Unit at the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Interior and National Security, Somali National Army (SNA), Somali Police Force (SPF) and at the local level includes the District Peace Committees, local councils, traditional clan structure and its associated justice mechanisms, local CSOs including women and youth-led grassroots organizations and movements. Besides, there is a need for Women's Parliamentary Caucuses and other collective bodies at FGS and in five FMS; Coordination and Monitoring Mechanism for the NAP on UNSCR 1325; Early Warning Mechanisms and relevant mechanisms for the promotion and inclusion of WPS agenda in the mainstream of peace and reconciliation efforts.

Despite the positive trajectory towards stability, there continue to be numerous attacks in both urban and rural areas, carried out by Al-Shabaab and the Islamic State in Somalia. Key factors that continue to affect peace prospects include historical clan grievances that undermine the building of a federal state in Somalia; poor governance; absence of access to justice; lack of economic opportunities and basic services; conflict-related abuses; food insecurity, and the protracted humanitarian crisis, which continues to impact civilians, and starkly and disproportionately affects women and girls.

In the Somali context, exclusionary politics has been an historic driver of conflict. Given the male-dominated clan system and the absence of a systematic approach to promote inclusivity, Somali women largely remain excluded from key political and decision-making processes. This dynamic exists despite the complex role that Somali women continue to play in conflict: they are peacebuilders as well as fundraisers and mobilizers for conflict. With the growing number of female-headed households, women have had to take the responsibility of generating household income. Increasingly, women are pulled into complex socio-political roles and relationships without necessarily having a voice and influence in crucial peacebuilding, reconciliation and policy decision-making processes. They continue to remain underrepresented within national and regional decision and policy making bodies; for example, women constitute only 24% of members of the federal parliament.

In Somali society, it is men – specifically elders – who traditionally broker peace, through dialogue and mediation. Although women's position within the clan system enables them to bridge divisions, and on occasion, act as a first channel for dialogue between conflicting parties, their meaningful participation and representation in peacebuilding, particularly formal processes, remains insignificant. This systemic, gendered inequality reinforces the marginalized status of women and contributes to their inability to influence decisions and peacebuilding processes. Cultural biases, limited capacities, and a lack of accountability mechanisms have further contributed to the exclusion of women from formal peace, security, political and development processes, as well as decision-making and leadership roles. Patriarchal values prevent them from participating in peace negotiation and peace agreements, which hinders the prospect of sustainable peace and development. Young women are further disadvantaged, due to the intersecting factors

of their age, gender, lack of power and certain cultural biases for decision-making in Somalia. They are often excluded from women fora, as deference is generally given to older and experienced women, and in youth-focused fora, which tend to be male-dominated, their views do not receive much credence, resulting in further marginalization and exclusion of young women from peace processes.

The summary of conflict analysis is based on the findings and recommendations collated from the three major stakeholder consultations, conducted in May 2020, 21-22 April 2021 and 19 June 2021. A range of stakeholders, including the MOWHRD from both Federal and FMS, Ministry of Interior, representatives of civil society actors, women's rights activists, women peace-builders from the Federal and FMS level, UN participating agencies, Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and PBF Secretariat attended the consultations which featured a participatory and inclusive approach to formulating and validating the Conflict Analysis. The conflict analysis process also benefited from presentations, discussions and consultations with partners and donors, including the Friends of Reconciliation and internal consultations with UN leadership and technical teams. The consultation report of April 2021 is provided in Annex F .

Women's representation and meaningful participation

Historically, women have played an important role in community mobilization, peacebuilding and promoting social cohesion in Somali Society. However, the protracted conflict, humanitarian crisis, and the prevalent socio-cultural, political and power structures affect and contribute to a circumscribed status of Somali women. The prevailing culture and clan system within Somali society, coupled with a lack of favorable policy and legal provisions, make it harder to address and overcome women's lack of representation and participation in the public arena, and in peace and political processes. This is further exacerbated by the recent political impasse, contentious issues of power sharing between Federal and FMS authorities, conflict hot spots and disputed territories, and Al Shabab violent extremism – all of which relegates issues such as inclusion, participation, and promotion of voice and representation women, youth, marginalized communities to a less urgent status. The matters of security and political stability tend to occupy the full attention of political actors, federal and state authorities, as well as the international partners in Somalia. The recent political crisis and ensuing stalemate provides further evidence to this effect. Disagreement over contested political issues set the country on the verge of a major crisis, notably delaying the electoral process, underscoring the pervading fragility of political institutions, and ultimately threatened the peace, security and stability in the country. As a result, women's participation and representation in elections became a secondary concern, not only to male leaders and politicians, but also to women themselves. Prevention of another detrimental crisis has become the ultimate priority.

Undoubtedly, Somali women and women's groups have been a pillar of resilience amid the conflict in Somalia. Women, including young women, have been and are among the top Somali civic figures promoting peace, several of whom have earned international awards and recognition for their work¹. However, leadership roles for women have been mainly restricted to civil society and informal processes. Since the onset of the federalization process in Somalia, only one woman has been a signatory to a formal peace agreement.² Women's local peace committees suffer from lack of resources, capacity and the overwhelming responsibilities that women take on in society due to existing gender roles and division of labor within households.

Although there are some provisions in the provisional federal Constitution that promote women's participation in all national institutions,³ their vagueness and the absence of corresponding legislation makes it difficult for women to claim their rights as equal member of the society. The Electoral Law (2020), for example, determines a 30% quota for the nomination of candidates⁴, but does not provide for 30% women

¹ Such as Dekha Ibrahim, Asha Haji Elmi, and Edna Aden Ismail.

² Galkayo Peace Agreement 2017.

³ Article 3(5) Founding Principles of the Federal Republic of Somalia Provisional Constitution of 2012, "Women must be included in all national institutions, in an effective way, in particular all elected and appointed positions across the three branches of government and in national independent commissions."

⁴ Article 23 (4) of the Electoral Laws (2020), "When nominating their candidates, parties must safeguard women's quota, which is at least thirty 30% of candidates for each party. The Parliament of the FRS shall issue through a regulation the most appropriate mechanism to ensure the women's quota stated in this paragraph."

seats in Parliament. The 30% threshold for women's representation in both Houses of Parliament is stipulated in the 17 September 2020 electoral agreement and confirmed in the 27 May 2021 National Consultative Council (NCC) Agreement, both of which derive legal legitimacy from the Parliamentary Decision to extend incumbent federal mandates until institutions are replaced through elections. In the absence of a legally sanctioned quota, candidates are currently elected through clan nominations. Furthermore, due to fear of political, social and religious backlash, the Sexual Offences Bill has not been put forth in the queue for parliamentary hearings.

In recent years, there has been a rise in women's representation in public sphere, particularly in legislative bodies, with 24% women in both houses of the federal parliament. But there have been significant disparities within this phenomenon, particularly in the federal member states. Currently, women comprise 1.5% of legislators in Puntland, 15.8% in South West, 10.8% in Jubaland, 6.7% in Galmudug, and 6.1% in Hirshabelle. A major shift in views of the policy leaders, authorities and leaders, traditional elders, peace-practitioners is required in order to promote and sustain women's rightful place and voice at the decision-making table, in peace processes and development processes in Somalia. It is now the time to initiate and ensure that change is sustainable. As it has been long proven, the absence of women in peacebuilding and peace processes makes them more prone to succumb to their fragility, and ultimately, collapse.

The MoWHRD is working toward turning the tide and has prioritized women's enhanced participation and protection. Currently, MoWHRD is leading advocacy campaigns for women's enhanced representation and participation in the forthcoming national elections and aims to secure a minimum of 30% seats for women in the next parliament. Endorsement of the Sexual Offences Bill is also a priority on its agenda for action. With UN Women's support, MoWHRD is leading the development of the National Action Plan (NAP) on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. The implementation of the NAP will be accelerated by the support of this Joint Programme, further reinforcing and strengthening women's participation in peacebuilding, politics and decision-making.

Women's access to justice and peacebuilding

Impunity for human rights violations, including arbitrary arrest and detention, as well as conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence (CRSGBV) remains a major concern, which is compounded by the existence of different legal systems that function in parallel. This dynamic often results in the release of suspects of CRSGBV and other GBV crimes from police custody, following mediation by traditional leaders. Moreover, as noted in the Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council 2019⁵, sexual violence continued to stand out as an Al-Shabaab strategy for social control within the communities under their influence. Women and girls are systematically abducted and forced to marry combatants as a reward for fighters and as an incentive for new recruits. Internally displaced women and girls from marginalized groups are reported to be at particularly high risk for these crimes and other forms of CRSGBV. To address this, the legislature in Puntland endorsed tough sexual offences laws in 2016 and the Puntland Cabinet passed the zero tolerance FGM bill. If approved, the Sexual Offences Bill, which was introduced into Federal Parliament in 2018, would offer greater protection for the victims of sexual violence and would represent a significant step toward ending the culture of impunity as it relates to SGBV in Somalia. A regional Sexual Offences Bill was first drafted in 2017 in Jubaland by the State Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights (MoWFAHR). In October 2020, the draft federal bill was brought to the public for stakeholder consultations, such that community members could view the preliminary content and their feedback could be voiced and integrated into subsequent revisions and proceedings. UNSOM HRPG provided extensive technical support for this process, which is still on-going.

Through the Defector's Rehabilitation Programme, the Federal Government continues to receive defectors, and some amnesty initiatives have been planned or undertaken without comprehensive policies or legislation. Many women and girls who managed to escape the control of Al Shabab have been subjected to threats, and, in some cases, sexual exploitation, especially in refugee and displacement settings. Even though there now exists a national framework for reconciliation, endorsed by the Federal cabinet in 2019, the efforts toward comprehensive peace and reconciliation have been piece-meal and uneven, and further

⁵ Report of the Secretary General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence, 2019 (S/2020/487)

reinforcement is required, with deliberate and targeted actions to secure human rights and justice for all Somalis.

Women's access to justice remains a challenge, due to discriminatory laws, lack of gender-responsive programmes, and limited opportunities for women's participation in political and public spheres. Lack of confidence in the criminal justice system, demonstrated gender biases among police officers, and limited financial resources and services, and survivors/clients lack of knowledge of their rights impede their access to justice mechanisms. Other challenges that women face in accessing justice are linked to Somali culture, which often restricts women to the home and family sphere, differing interpretations of judicial regimes, like sharia, secular and customary law; and the absence of women within the judicial system. In 2018, the SGBV Task Force was established to coordinate the activities of justice chain institutions in addressing SGBV crimes in Mogadishu. Further, 7658 women and girls have received basic justice services in 2020 through legal aid, mobile courts and Alternative dispute resolution houses have provided support in civil cases to women clients. Improving women's capacity and leadership skills; raising awareness on the role of women within the community; provision of appropriate information and legal services for women; building the capacity of the judiciary to respond to women's issues and providing legal services to women are some of the entry points that need to be addressed with regards to strengthening women's access to justice.

Grassroots and traditional approaches in peacebuilding

There exists a strong grass-roots movement led by women in Somalia. Women-led grassroots movements and CSOs have an important and a potentially decisive role in galvanizing the WPS agenda in Somalia, through mediation, peacebuilding and advocacy. However, women-led CSOs in Somalia face a number of challenges throughout the implementation of their work that are related to peace and security. As the 2015 Global Study on UNSCR 1325 (Global Study) found, there is a "consistent, striking disparity between policy commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment, and the financial allocations to achieve them." Funding, investments and sustainability remain a great challenge for women led-CSOs in Somalia. Women human rights defenders and women-led CSOs often face threats as a result of their work on promoting women's rights and gender equality. A Somali women's rights group had its office bombed by insurgents to intimidate its staff and stop them from continuing their work.⁶ Women-led CSOs can be prominent actors in peacebuilding and promoting WPS agenda in Somalia if measures and mechanisms for their protection and prevention are strengthened.

Harmonization of the formal, religious, and traditional justice systems, as well as capacity building of traditional elders and religious leaders, parliamentarians and judicial officials on methodologies and practices to address negative social norms can be effective approaches to strengthen rule of law, eliminate discrimination, promote human rights, and advance WPS commitments. This is vital as the country faces a period of transition and enters the next phase of its state-building and peacebuilding process. Sustainable peace and reconciliation in Somalia must be anchored in respect for human rights and the centrality of protection of women, and informed by an inclusive process, lest there be risk of further damaging an already fragile social fabric. A community-based and women-led peacebuilding process, grassroots engagement with traditional elders and religious leaders to generate buy-in and localize UNSCR 1325 commitments, collaboration between government and youth to promote the WPS agenda, and engagement of women, including young women, in peacebuilding are some of the opportunities that can be leveraged to promote peacebuilding in Somalia. The strong patriarchal power structures in Somali society demand an intersectional analysis, particularly of gender and age, to ensure peacebuilding efforts are fully inclusive. This project will seek to ensure the participation of, partnerships with, and investments in women, including young women, for peacebuilding.

As such, the project will focus on the following peacebuilding processes in Somalia: i) A multi-pronged federalized peacebuilding process aimed at building Somali state legitimacy and capacity such as the national reconciliation process and constitutional review process; and ii) subnational peacebuilding process

⁶ CIVICUS Report on the Challenges faced by Women in Civil Society in Africa, available at https://www.civicus.org/view/media/Challenges_Faced_by_Women_in_Civil_Society_in_Africa.pdf, accessed on June 23, 2021

aimed at supporting “bottom-up” approaches to peacebuilding including civil society efforts to support local and “grassroots” reconciliation processes. Building on these sustainable community-based peacebuilding efforts, the project aims to encourage collaboration between communities to enable them to advocate for their interests at the FGS and FMS level.

The project will be implemented in Banadir, Jubaland, South West, Hirshabelle, Puntland, Galmudug based on the Fragile States Index 2021 and data and findings on women’s representation in the public sphere, and women’s access to justice and peacebuilding provided in this section. Furthermore, 15 districts (3 pilot districts in each FMS) will be selected through i) consultation with the MoWHRD, ii) needs based assessment for implementing WPS agenda in respective districts, iii) common matrix of districts where there is ongoing work with local governance councils as the local governance framework would provide a functioning and stable environment where the WPS engagement would be more meaningful connecting the development, political and security sectors and women’s participation and decision making can be enhanced.⁷

b) Alignment with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks and national ownership:

Governmental frameworks and national ownership: The WPS Joint Programme aligns with the National Development Plan 2020-2024, particularly with its objective of consolidating peace and security, inclusive politics and rule of law. It is also aligned to the PWG9 on Gender, Human Rights and Inclusion; Further there is also alignment with the National Durable Solutions Strategy (2020-2024), which seeks to advance government efforts aimed at program partnerships between all actors contributing to peace, rule of law, security and social protection through both a dedicated attention of WPS and human rights commitments and a cross-cutting focus across the key pillars. Alignment is also ensured with the Somalia National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) that focuses on restoring community relationships, building trust in government institutions and also aims to address gaps in the NRF on WPS and human rights, which were not factored in the consultations and development of the NRF. Furthermore, the joint programme aligns with other similar governmental frameworks including the National Action Plan on Prevention of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict, National Strategy and Action Plan on Prevention and Countering of Violent Extremism, Somali Women’s Charter, and Draft National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.

Additionally, the approaches employed through the Joint Justice Programme Phase I⁸ and Joint Security Sector Governance⁹ programmes, such as the pilot activities of recruitment and retention of women in security and rule of law institutions, have been successful, and will be further draw upon to cement the linkages between the WPS Agenda with ongoing ROLS support. The table below provides a list of ongoing programmes, and further articulates areas of complementarity with the WPS project.

⁷ The 15 pilot districts have been selected based on the Fragility Index Survey and the presence of district councils, which are operational and there exists some form of governance system.

⁸ Somalia Joint Justice Programme implemented by the UNSOM, UNOPS, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, IDLO (August 2018 to Dec 2021) No cost extension. The focus of the project is to establish independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions (including the Attorney General’s Office’s response to SGBV) capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia.

⁹ Joint Security Sector Governance Programme and Successor PIP implemented by UNDP and UNSOM (July 2018 to June 30 2021; new PIP from July to Dec 2021). The focus of the project is to establish institutional mechanisms to support the WPS agenda and advocacy and networking forums in security institutions

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) in Somalia (1st April 2021 - 31st March 2022) UN Women	Government of Japan USD 1,024,083	To empower women and girl refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their communities to mitigate the impact of multiple crises on their livelihoods, exposure to gender-based violence, and their decision-making capacities	The current proposal has a broader scope and is not only focused on refugees and IDPs. Complimentary – promoting sustainable livelihoods and peace building
Joint Security Sector Governance Programme and Successor PIP (July 2018 to June 30, 2021; new PIP from July to Dec 2021) UNSOM, and UNDP	UN HQ USD 108,000	Institutional mechanism to support the WPS agenda and advocacy and networking forums established in security institutions	The current proposal goes beyond women's representation and participation of women in the security sector and focuses on the overall peacebuilding component, with emphasis on political participation and the protection of women, in order to enable them to participate in the peacebuilding processes. Complimentary - capacity building in security sector for gender responsiveness, WPS-JSSGP assessment on knowledge and perception on WPS agenda in security sector
Somalia Joint Justice Programme (August 2018 to Dec 2021) UNSOM, UNOPS, UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, IDLO	EU, Netherlands and Sweden USD 1,034,250 (UN Women) USD 750,760.56 (UNDP)	Establish independent, accountable and efficient justice institutions (including Attorney General's Office's response to SGBV) capable of addressing the justice needs of the people of Somalia	The current proposal will build on already existing institutional arrangements and include CSOs engagement which was not included in this project. Complimentary - SGBV cases and referral pathway in formal justice system, increased women's representation in ROLS institutions, capacity building around CRSV
Saameynta Scaling-Up Solutions to Displacement in Somalia (2022-2026) (UNDP, IOM, UN Habitat, RCO)	Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy through MPTF (confirmed) USD 18,702,343	Stabilization of displacement affected communities (DAC) and reintegration of IDP with an aim of permanently ending the cycles of displacement towards stability and peace.	The current proposal goes beyond the issue of displacement and reintegration of IDP Complimentary work - Leaving no one behind, access to IDP communities - protection & Do No Harm, access to justice - land tenure and security

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

- a) **Description of the project, strategic justification and implementation strategy:** The overarching goal of the WPS Joint Programme is to address systemic barriers and impediments to Somali women's representation and meaningful participation in political and public spheres, which can be achieved notably

through strengthening protection frameworks. Additionally, fostering organizational networks, engaging in capacity building of women leaders and changemakers, and strengthening institutional structures will create an enabling environment for the meaningful participation of women in the peacebuilding processes. The project is framed in alignment with the principle of 'Leave No One Behind' and integrates intersectionality as a key approach, ensuring that marginalized women, specifically, women with disabilities are supported as changemakers and peacebuilders.

Efforts that preceded this project, which addressed women's protection and participation in isolation, resulting in a gap in interventions that has limited contribution to the interlinkage of these two elements. Accordingly, the present project will adopt a new approach thereby brining women leaders, ranging from elected legislatures to community-based peacebuilders, who are identified as key players for their active and enhanced participation towards building sustainable peace. As such, this project is set to promote inclusive and gender responsive infrastructures for peace, which support women's participation and leadership in national and local-level peace processes; foster inclusive dialogue through women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding at national and local-level; support the operationalization of NAP on UNSCR 1325, which has been an underserved area for decades; establish and strengthen early warning system; promote and enhance engagement of women leaders, women led networks and forums in peace mediation, reconciliation and in promoting social cohesion at FMS and community levels. Religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and marginalized groups, local women's groups and women leaders will be sensitized and capacitated, such that they can promote local peace mechanisms involving women and play an active role in protecting the human rights of women, contributing to the elimination of negative social norms and processes, for the purpose more meaningful participation for women in peacebuilding processes. The project will foster women-led or informed strategies of prevention and early warning mechanisms, which will be established and strengthened at the community level. The project is framed in alignment with the principle of 'Leave No One Behind' and integrates intersectionality as a key approach, ensuring that marginalized women, specifically, women with disabilities are supported as changemakers and peacebuilders.

The Programme employs a two-pronged strategy to implementation, as it engages with government institutions at federal and FMS, as well as community-based actors and organizations through a more grassroots approach. These strategies, working in parallel, will support an enabling environment for women's meaningful participation in decision-making bodies, political and peace processes at both Federal and FMS levels. With the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development as a lead agency at FGS and FMS levels, the project will leverage partnerships with women CSOs, grassroots women and female youth leaders and the clan elders in order to address negative social norms and build an enabling environment for women's participation and leadership in peace building and political participation. Additional assessments will be carried out with relevant beneficiaries for the project, notably, grassroots and community-led women/youth-led civil society organizations and women's networks, youth groups, government, traditional elders and religious leaders, and infrastructures of peace. Micro assessments on the organisation's capacity shall be undertaken to ensure that the CSOs can participate as responsible parties for implementation in the programme, therefore, capacity shall be provided in the financial and administrative side for organisational development. This process shall also help the CSO's engaged through responsible party agreements or low value grants are able to function independently beyond the life of the programme. Following such assessments, an implementation strategy will be designed in line to meet the needs of these actors, to ensure the appropriateness of targeted interventions given established gaps and local dynamics. In addition to the project steering committee, a Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Women CSO Reference Group will be put in place to guide the grassroots engagements and to provide feedback on the ongoing interventions in order to strengthen programming and ensure it is impactful. Monitoring and Evaluation will be an integral part of implementation: project-level data from engagement activities and administrative data will be regularly collected to ensure targets are being met, challenges can be identified, and course correction can be carried out where needed.

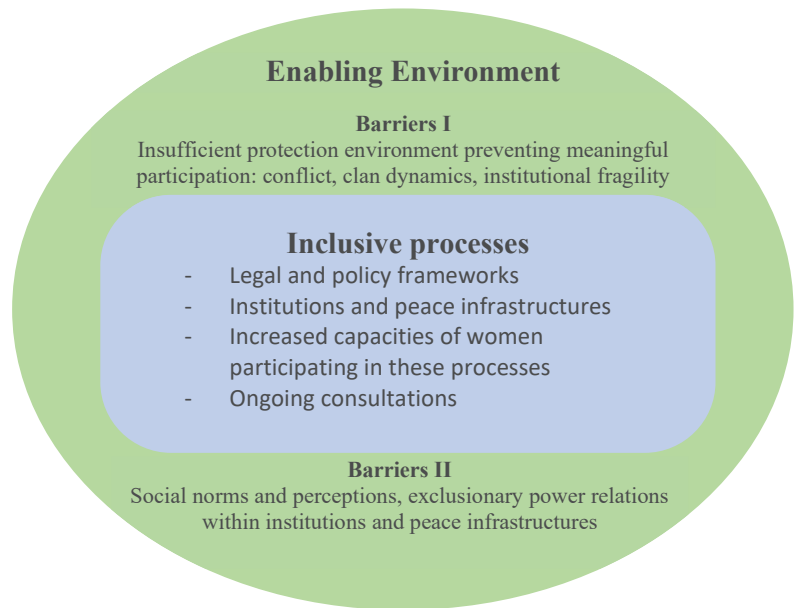
b) Theory of change:

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PEACE, SECURITY, DEVELOPMENT AND LEADERSHIP IN SOMALIA

IF: Political and peacebuilding processes are inclusively designed, implemented and women participating in them have capacities to engage effectively and take leadership roles AND the environment promotes better protection and meaningful participation of women

THEN: Human rights of women are promoted and participation of women in political and peacebuilding processes are enhanced, thereby enabling the transformation towards a more peaceful life for women and girls

BECAUSE: Existing barriers are holistically addressed, institutions and stakeholder capacities are strengthened, paving the way for positive engagement and sustainable change.



Two-pronged (top-down/bottom-up) and multi-level (FGS, FMS, community level) approach

The project's two-pronged approach harnesses institutional and policy frameworks and grassroots, community-lead initiatives to strengthen protection mechanisms and the enabling environment for women's participation at the FGS, FMS, and community level.

Assumptions

- **Inclusivity of processes and capacities of women leaders, peace networks and forums strengthened (Outcome 1)**

This assumes that women will be able to not only ascend to substantive positions in peacebuilding processes once the space is made for them and their capacity is strengthened, but also that their representation in institutions and processes will mean that their voices will be taken into account – both as individuals and women's CSOs.

Infrastructures for Peace (Output 1.1)

The establishment of inclusive and responsive infrastructures for peace which support women's participation and leadership in national and local level peace processes are supported to ensure women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes with a twin-track approach integrating bottom-up and top-down approaches.

- **Consensus, endorsement and implementation of frameworks for protection of women's rights and access to services (Outcome 2)**

This assumes that capacity support, robust legal frameworks and institutional functions will lead to an increased ability of Rule of Law and Security institutions to respond to conflict-related sexual violence, and that engagement with grassroots networks through media interventions, consultations, and trainings will engender behavioral change around perceptions of and dedication to women's human rights and women's participation.

Protection (Output 2.1)

The current protection environment currently prevents many women in taking more active roles in their communities as well as larger peacebuilding processes. By strengthening the capacity of individuals, organisations and institutions, as well as their legal and policy frameworks, to ensure protection of the women and girls (supply side) and sensitization and empowerment to access these institutions (demand side), the project will create an enabling environment for women to meaningfully participate and hold leadership roles in peacebuilding, with the full realization of their human rights and dignity as the foundation for active engagement in communities as well peacebuilding processes.

Social norms (Output 2.2)

Women face negative social norms in the form of deep-seated patriarchal values, as well as exclusionary, clan-based gender power relations, which undermine women's participation. Addressing some of these barriers through engaging religious, traditional and other opinion leaders will create opportunities to engage in a meaningful, transparent, gender responsive manner on peacebuilding issues. This will also be achieved through enhancing the capacity of Rule of Law and Security institutions, and by engaging actors who would otherwise be contributing to harmful practices and obstacles to women and transforming them into agents of change.

Early-warning system and preparedness plans developed and operationalized (Output 2.3)

A multi-pronged approach that promotes the inclusion of women in early warning, the development of indicators that are gender sensitive, and the development of indicators that are specific to gender-based violations impacting women, increases the effectiveness of our conflict prevention efforts. Overcoming the exclusion of women and girls from early warning is critical. This includes ensuring that women are consulted during the formulation of early warning systems and that there are specific channels for women to report information to the central data collection site. Where there are barriers in literacy or ICT skills, efforts should be made to ensure that women are trained or have alternate avenues for reporting. Women's organizations in particular can be instrumental. They often have key insight into changing gender power relations, and specific changes to freedoms available to women, as well as knowledge of changes to rates of gender-based violence, and to patterns of men's behaviors inside and outside of the home. They should therefore be engaged in roles that allow them to maximize the impact of these valuable insights within existing mechanisms.

The two outcomes will reinforce each mutually: an improved policy and legal environment that is both gender-sensitive and gender-responsive will, in turn, contribute to an enabling environment and provide evidence and a model for inclusive change and peacebuilding, addressing the intersectional nature of exclusion in Somalia. The need to address exclusion has been one of the fundamental peacebuilding approaches highlighted by the Pathways for Peace report.

As this project is meant to bring about catalytic change in its contribution to peacebuilding in Somalia, aspects of the medium and longer-term impact the project aims to engender will require sustained coordination and cooperation of stakeholders and will therefore last beyond the project cycle. Institutional policy changes and legal provisions are a key component in ensuring the sustainability of this project's outcomes, as is addressing head-on the deep-seated patriarchal values, as well as the exclusionary, clan-based gender power relations, which undermine women's participation.

c) Narrative description of key project components

Outcome 1 Enhanced representation and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative and peace infrastructures and processes to promote, sustain and consolidate peace, and gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding, with women at the helm of the peacebuilding process

Short description:

This Outcome is firmly grounded on the premise that women's representation and meaningful participation in decision-making and leadership positions in peace and political processes is fundamental to secure durable peace, political stability and security in Somalia. The Outcome provides a transformative vision for a women-centered, human rights-based and gender-responsive approach to peacebuilding to which women's representation is foundational. This approach will center women's enhanced representation, greater voice and meaningful participation in peace and political processes at national and local level as reinforcing more robust protections of women's human rights and advocacy thereof.

Consequently, as a part of the peacebuilding process, Outcome 1 will be a steering force to finalize, endorse and operationalize the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women Peace and Security, which will require appropriate institutional frameworks including coordination mechanisms, and a capacitated civil society. It concurrently seeks to bring about changes in policy and programmatic approaches toward institutionalizing principles of inclusive peace mediation, reconciliation and the promotion and strengthening of women's voice and agency at both the national and community level, and addressing the stigma and challenges hindering women's meaningful participation. This Outcome will harness and further strengthen women peacebuilders networks and forums, providing solid ground for sustaining change with women-led organizations and forums in positions of leadership.

Based on the aforementioned background, the following outputs will be achieved through Outcome 1:

Output 1.1 Inclusive and responsive infrastructures for peace to support women's participation and leadership at national and local level peace processes are established;

Output 1.2 Legal and policy frameworks for inclusive and gender-responsive national, state and local level peacebuilding processes are formulated;

Output 1.3 Operationalization of NAP on UNSCR 1325 to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding at national and local level.

Output 1.4 Women leaders, peace networks and forums (Hayaanka Nabadda-Hope for Peace Networks or similar networks) established to engage in peace mediation, reconciliation and social cohesion at community levels.

As such, this outcome will facilitate the ascendance of women to leadership roles at all levels in Women, Peace, and Security-related institutions, where they will influence policy, political strategy, and advocate for greater protection.

Outcome 2: An enabling environment for women's participation in peacebuilding efforts at all levels is created through strengthened protection and prevention mechanisms and structures at FGS, FMS and community levels ensuring the rights, physical and mental health and security of women as well as through addressing social values and norms limiting participation.

Outcome 2 hinges on the strong linkage between robust institutional frameworks and strong community-led interventions as the key to challenge deep rooted patriarchal norms and values and institutionalize changes which will uphold and protect women's rights as equal partners in attaining peace and stability in Somalia. Centrality of protection is at the heart of interventions and initiatives involved in the achievement of this Outcome. This includes the protection of women's civic spaces, including those of young women. Challenging age-old practices that allow and create conditions for criminal acts such as sexual offences to be unleashed upon women is at the core of this Outcome. It seeks to deliver home-grown, locally-driven solutions, implemented by local actors such as religious leaders, traditional clan leaders, young women and men and marginalized communities, with women at the drivers' seat, preventing conflict and conflict-related

sexual violence, and leading peace mediation processes. Engagement with media to strengthen their ability to promulgate positive messages regarding women's political participation is a key element that contributes to the sustainability of the normative change this Outcome aims to realize.

It also endeavors to assist Rule of Law institutions to carry out their mandates, such that they are able to be more gender-responsive in their service delivery, with capacity development as well as support to strengthen the underlying legislative frameworks that provide for greater protection of women.

This outcome will be achieved through four outputs:

Output 2.1: Capacity and gender-responsiveness of rule of law and security sector institutions improved, specifically on conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)

Output 2.2: Religious leaders, traditional clan leaders, minority and youth groups are capacitated and actively engaged to address negative social norms, protect human rights of women, promote a culture of trust-building to eliminate discriminatory practices.

Output 2.3: Women-led conflict early-warning system and preparedness plans developed and operationalized.

Output 2.4: Media sensitization for positive messages, reporting and advocacy for inclusion of women in peace processes.

Activities that will be undertaken to prevent CRSV and gender-based violence under this Outcome includes the following: Multi stakeholder consultations with key stakeholders including religious leaders to support the Government in identifying legislative reform priorities relating to sexual violence; Establish partnership with regional academic institutions to build technical expertise to balance the Islamic tenets and the international obligations of the Somali government; Undertake regional workshop on legislative development in similar context settings; Revisions and finalization of draft bill and preparation of legal commentary/note; Collaboration with Parliamentary Committees for legal review; Develop minimum standards of referral mechanisms, and strengthen hospitals, police and CSO's coordination mechanism in all FMS locations. The project will also provide support to establish and strengthen psychosocial legal counselling centres, operationalize SGBV units, data analysis and follow up sessions with the criminal justice actor. Furthermore, technical support will be provided to the SGBV data collection, management, reporting and coordination mechanism established by MoWHRD at FMS and FGS.

Outcome 2 will complement and sustain the results delivered under Outcome 1 as it makes gains in securing sustainable protection of women. This synergy paves a path to promoting lasting change for women's enhanced roles, representation and meaningful participation in peacebuilding at national and local levels in Somalia.

- d) **Project targeting:** The WPS Joint Programme will be implemented within institutions and local communities in the Federal Member States of Somalia: Puntland, Jubaland, South-West State, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Banadir Regional Authority. As the JP will be conducted in synergy with existing programmes and projects including Joint Justice Programme, Joint Programme on Human Rights, UN Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) and other projects. The specific districts where implementation shall be undertaken would be the JPLG-targeted districts, of which at least 3 locations per Federal Member State shall be identified by the first Programme Steering Committee.

The direct beneficiaries of the programme are: local women's leaders and networks promoting women's rights, participation and protection; leaders and groups who are engaged in peacebuilding and peace-network, working on social norms and supporting marginalized women and vulnerable groups, including women with disabilities, minorities and internally displaced, and victims of sexual and gender based violence. Other direct beneficiaries include: women in decision-making bodies and the security sector,

young women and girls between 15 and 35 years old¹⁰, traditional elders and religious leaders, and clan elders.

Other key stakeholders are government institutions, including the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD), Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), and Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Security, civil society organizations, grassroots women's organizations, the Ulema council, human rights defenders, and other relevant institutions which play an important role in operationalizing the key elements of NAP on UNSCR 1325. The project shall be implemented across 15 districts, whereby 3 districts in each FMS shall be taken up to ensure that there is equitable resource sharing) where the fragility index showing signs of progress and stability including the establishment of local governance councils. The local governance framework would provide a functioning and stable environment where the WPS engagement would be more meaningful connecting the development, political and security sectors where women's participation and decision making can be enhanced. At the 15 districts where the implementation shall be undertaken, the following criteria shall be applied for beneficiaries' selection: 1) **Prioritization criteria** to select the beneficiaries who are in actual need of the support from the project, such as: marginalized women and girls, victims of SGBV, women's leaders and networks, and 2) **Eligibility criteria** to select the implementing partners and stakeholders based on their roles to operationalize key elements of NAP on UNSCR 1325, prior skills and existing technical competencies on WPS agenda, previous trainings undertaken, and capacity to provide technical support to direct beneficiaries of the project. Additionally, the Programme incorporates the "Do No Harm" approach and will adopt relevant protection measures for the beneficiaries. The "Do No Harm (DNH)" principle was developed in response to a growing recognition of the potential negative effects of programming and to avoid exposing people to additional risks through interventions. DNH requires PBF-WPS project team and its partner agencies to endeavor not to cause further damage and suffering as a result of their actions in humanitarian contexts and in dealing with cases of sexual and gender-based violence. DNH also mandates in extreme cases, abstention as a preferable action or adopt alternate approaches to outreach avoiding risks.

The design of the WPS Joint Programme was fully informed by stakeholders' engagement and participation before and during the proposal development process, as to ensure that the ownership, rights, interests, opportunities, needs and participation of the key beneficiary groups are addressed.

¹⁰ African Youth Charter defines 'youth' as every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years.

III. Project management and coordination

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: UNDP	USD Fifteen million four hundred forty-one thousand nine hundred twenty-three	UN HQ EU Netherlands Sweden DFID FCDO Switzerland MPTF Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	Mogadishu Garowe Dhusamareb Baidoa Jowhar Kismayo	7	Justice Technical Specialists Legal Aid Specialists ADR, Mobile Courts Specialists Security Sector Governance and Reform Gender Expert
Implementing partners: MoWHRD at FGS and FMS; Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs & Family; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation; Ministry of Internal Security; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Education; Supreme Court FGS and Jubaland; Puntland High Judicial Council, Puntland State University, Puntland Legal Aid Centre, Attorneys General Office, Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Reconstruction and municipalities in Baidoa, Beletweyne and Bossaso cities, Attorney General's Office, Auditor-General's Office, Judiciary, Federal Police, Financial Reporting Centre, Central Bank, Anti-Corruption Commission, IDLO, Somali NGOs					
Recipient Organization: UN Women	USD 2.81 Million	Government of Japan EU SIDA Netherlands Sweden	Mogadishu Puntland Southwest Jubaland Galmudug Hirshabelle	4	Country Programme Manager Programme Specialist Project Associate Technical Expert
Implementing partners: MoWHRD at FGS and 5 FMS, Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC)-Mogadishu, LEADNOW-Mogadishu Somali Women Studies Center (SWSC)-Mogadishu, Puntland Non-State Actors Association(PUNSAA)-Puntland Asha Gelle Foundation-Puntland, Ifrah Foundation					
Recipient Organization: UNDP					
Implementing partners: Please refer to the Section on Convening Organization					

b) Project management and coordination:

The programme will align its governance and coordination arrangements with the NDP-9 and to the UNCF with regular coordination and information sharing at the Gender, Human rights and inclusion results group, to monitor the progress of the WPS agenda for Somalia. The programme will be

implemented through a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and will be administered and managed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the UN. The governance structure shall consist of:

- A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) with Programme Executive to provide oversight and strategic direction and for making operational policies and strategic management decisions, including approving annual work plans and budgets. The PSC brings together senior Government officials, PBF Coordinator, donors and participating UN organizations and is chaired jointly by the FGS' Minister of MoWHRD and the UN DSRSG/RC/HC; with participation of FMS Ministries of MoWHRD, MoIFAR FGS, MoIS FGS and 2 members from the WPS Women CSO Reference Group would be important to ensure inclusivity.
- A Programme Executive Committee will consist of the two co-chairs for the PSC, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and UN DSRSG/Resident Coordinator.
- The Programme Secretariat is formed by UNDP with focal persons from UN WOMEN, UNSOM (HRPG and Office of Gender Advisor) and UN Women as a Technical lead may also support the program secretariat.
- An Administrative Agent (AA): UNDP will be the AA for the project.
- Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): implementation and ability to receive funds shall be provided to UNDP and UNWOMEN.

UNDP shall assume the programme secretariat function, provide support to the implementation of the Programme, provide support to the Programme Governance Structure, reporting and documentation, and finance related responsibilities. UN Women shall be responsible for implementing activities, preparation of biannual/annual reports; M&E, knowledge management and sharing of knowledge and good practices on WPS. The following positions shall be funded from the project (ToRs attached):

- One Full-time National Coordinator - Women, Peace and Security based at the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, FGS.
- One Full-time Program Manager - International Technical Specialist (P3) for UNDP to provide overall coordination of the project management including finance management of the entire PBF-WPS Programme
- One Full-time Program Specialist - International Technical Specialist (P3) for UN Women to provide overall technical support to the PBF-WPS program including monitoring and timely reporting in coordination with the participating agencies and mission.
- One Full-time M&E and Report Writer to be based at the MoWHRD FGS to coordinate, implement and supervise the programmes at FMS level.
- One Full-time National Project Officer at UNDP will devote time for this project for working on a daily basis.
- One Full-time National Program Specialist at UN Women to coordinate and support the implementation and reporting of the project.
- One Full-time Program Associate at UNDP to provide assistance to FMSs coordination, M&E and timely reporting.

HRPG will provide technical assistance through its periodic monitoring reports on CRSV and SGBV in Somalia. HRPG undertakes regular engagement with relevant authorities for the purpose of monitoring, promoting peace and prevention of CRSV. Additionally, HRPG will ensure that there is close policy development and integration of justice, security and the WPS agenda with human rights development across the UNCF results reporting. HRPG also ensures that there are human rights compliances across the programme.

Partnerships: This project will be implemented in close coordination with the PBF Secretariat in Somalia. The WPS project shall coordinate with all other joint programmes drawing on the expertise and injecting the lessons from the WPS programme into the areas of Economic Recovery and Institutional Development, Inclusive Politics (IP) and Rule of Law and Security programmes of the UN. UNDP's National Project Officers located at the FMS shall provide the administrative, coordination and technical guidance as the onsite persons to the programme due to the field presence in Mogadishu, Garowe, Baidoa, Kismayo, Garowe and Dhusamreeb. UNDP with ROLSIG-UNSOM co-lead the Strategic Priority 2 of the UNCF, while UN

WOMEN and UNSOM provides the co-lead in Gender, Human rights and inclusion results group, thereby ensuring that there is close policy development and integration of justice, security and the WPS agenda with human rights development across the UNCF results reporting. This close coordination and interconnection between the WPS agenda and the programmatic interventions in the rule of law and security sectors is expected to yield more meaningful engagement across a range of programme where the WPS project would play a catalytic role. Further interlinkages other international community partnerships such as the Somalia Stability Fund, international NGO's as Interpeace, Safer World, Bergh of Foundation shall be undertaken drawing upon the strengths and building up common coordination to undertake advocacy.

The project will work in a close partnership with key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) as a lead ministry, Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia, Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MoIFAR), clan elders, religious leaders, women leaders, including young women and civil society groups and media at both national and grass-roots level. Further, the promotion of the WPS agenda through protection of women, including prevention of conflict related sexual violence, inclusion and integrated coordination mechanisms between traditional and formal governance and justice systems underscore this integrated UN team approach. The UN entities shall provide overall support to the FGS, Federal Member States and CSOs on issues related to WPS, as required by the programme implementation and in alignment with the NAP on UNSCR 1325.

WPS Women Civil Society Reference Group (WPS-CSRG) for Somalia will be established through leadership of UN Women to provide support to the implementation of the PBF-WPS program. A 11-13-member group, comprising representatives from women CSOs and peace activists from the federal and FMS will be established to advise the programme. Members join the group in their individual capacities and not as representatives of their organizations. The constituted group will serve throughout the duration of the programme. The draft terms of reference for the WPS Women Civil Society Reference Group (WPS-CSRG) has been attached as an Annex.

Donors and UN: Communications, coordination and reporting lines with the donor groups shall include the Friends of Reconciliation, NDP 9 Pillar Working Group on Gender, Human Rights and Inclusion, Inclusive politics Pillar Working Group 1; Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) Strands 2B on internal security, 2C on Justice and Rule of Law and Strand 4 on preventing and countering violent extremism and the CAS Security & Justice Committee which is coordinated by the Office of Prime Minister. The interlinkages at these various platforms and coordination would provide the ability of the programme to bring to the table a range of advocacy issues to the attention of the government, CSO's and donors especially since these coordination bodies would provide an ability to draw attention to the progress of the key issues around women's participation in peace building, politics and reconciliation.

During the regular dialogue, high level political agendas would be identified as a collective to advocate with common messaging. To be able to achieve this more effectively, further synergies between other joint programmes and improved communications within the UN and the donors would allow for effective and nimble implementation. The communication platform would address implementation roadblocks, upheavals due to sensitivity of issues and would help in proactively addressing some of the implementation challenges. Furthermore, the engagements at these meetings would also provide opportunities for UN partner agencies to identify donor interests for co-financing..

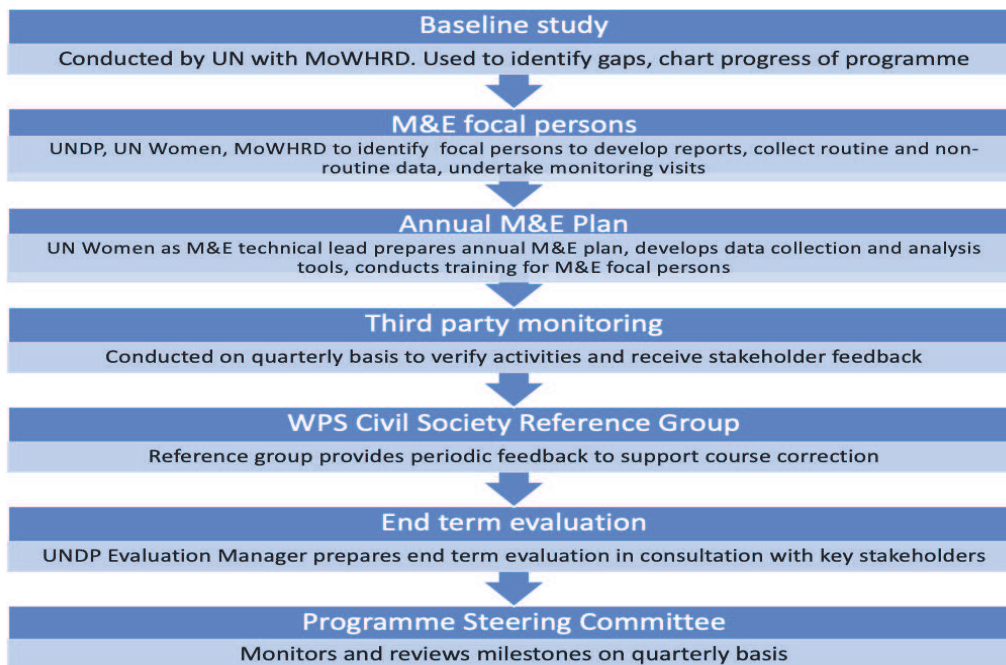
(Please refer to the Annex E for more details on Programme Steering Committee, Programme Secretariat, Responsibilities of UNDP and UN Women; Partnerships; ToR of the WPS Women Civil Society Reference Group; Donors and UN)

c) Risk management

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence	Severity of risk impact	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Programmatic			
Indirect Elections in 2021: security and political dynamics leading up to the indirect elections, and dramatic changes to the political landscape after the elections, can impact the programme implementation. Preparations for indirect elections can take attention away from the MoWHRD programme implementation to the electoral process.	High	High	In the pre and post elections, the focus can be on technical capacity development of institutional counterparts and rolling out of projects to the FMS; the programme can contribute to the role of the MoWHRD in indirect elections by supporting amendments and insertions to promote 30% women's political participation and protection in case there are delays in establishing the new government; support to civil society is likely to continue unhindered; same with technical teams at FMS and FGS on justice sectors and stakeholders from communities.
COVID-19: may limit the possibility of face-to-face meetings, travel to and in the FMS to allow coordination and consultation.	High	Medium	Continue with virtual meetings/coordination and in case of small meetings, social distancing and PPE kits shall be used.
Insecurity and increase in internal political divisions and tensions between the FGS and FMS: this will have a detrimental effect on all programme activities and interventions.	Medium	Medium	Extensive use of national coordination mechanisms; national programme staff/experts to provide capacity building support with all programme counterparts; interventions by local stakeholders; build relationships with local and FMS partners and institutions and aim to sustain these relationships despite of a political tension; The Pillar working group would be used to foster relations and build alliances between the FGS, FMS and CSOs stakeholders.
Lack of political commitment to the WPS agenda	High	High	Regular follow up with government institutions on implementation of NAP on 1325
Violent conflict/security incidents	High	Medium	Adherence to UNDSS advisories; Flexibility to identify secure locations
Corruption in the public sector: the programme activities may be undermined as a result of corruption	Medium	Medium	Spot checks and third-party monitoring arrangements; support accountability/transparency programmes through the Joint RoL programme, Anti-corruption programme and strengthen oversight mechanisms.
Risk of corruption , badly drawn up contracts, unanticipated costs, substandard assets.	Medium	High	HACT assessments of partners, regular Third party monitoring visits to validate activities; financial spot checks/audit; RMU support for due diligence and verification
Operational			

Uncertainties or constraints around planned M&E activities due to restricted movement and safety measures; Risks related to planned Third-Party Monitoring activities	Medium	Medium	Monitoring tools with financial spots checks, Third Party Monitoring for validation of activities in areas difficult to reach for project staff.
Weak implementation/absorptive capacity	Medium	High	Due diligence and capacity assessment as a condition for approval and funding shall be provided by the UNDP Secretariat team; Tranche funding; Real time capacity building embedded on financial management shall be provided during the programme implementation to all CSO and government partners
Poor or slow reporting	Medium	Medium	National and international staffs provide technical support on preparation of required reporting and its relevant templates.
Socio - Cultural			
Unfavorable cultural norms and practices and resistance to change	High	Medium	Engagement of community leaders, traditional leaders, male champions, media and advocacy by women affairs ministries and civil society; collaboration with CSOs having access to communities and vulnerable groups; innovative ways of engaging and consulting women from minority communities.
Limited engagement with women from minority clans	High	Medium	Engagement of community leaders, traditional leaders, male champions, media and advocacy by women affairs ministries and civil society; collaboration with CSOs having access to communities and vulnerable groups; innovative ways of engaging and consulting women from minority communities.

d) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): To ensure that the project remains responsive, effective, and accountable, the project will put in place a M&E system that measures and evaluates project results at both outcome and output level. Relevant data will be collected and managed to measure against the results indicators and to track progress of project implementation. A detailed results framework will guide the M&E process, which will entail data collection, analysis and reporting, such that indicators can be measured and progress on the project can be tracked, and course correction undertaken if necessary (Annex C). The chart below provides an overview of the key M&E roles, responsibilities and activities during the programme cycle.



The project will rely on multiple data sources, which will include internal, project-level data, perception studies, administrative data, and other, non-routine data gathered from external sources. These data will be harnessed for the purpose of tracking progress, measuring against indicators and milestones, and parsing the effectiveness of the project. M&E focal persons will ensure that project-level data that is collected through the implementation of activities, such as meeting minutes, training reports, and monitoring visits, will be kept up to date for the purposes of monitoring. Administrative data such as case management data and human resources information will be gathered periodically from stakeholders when needed for measurement against indicators. In addition, periodic data collection exercises such as perception surveys and focus-group discussions will be undertaken to measure attitudes and perceptions around women’s empowerment and representation as per the results framework. Appropriate data collection and management tools will be developed at the inception of the project. Given the project’s grassroots approach to transformative change and women-driven peacebuilding, the M&E strategy will encompass substantial engagement with government partners as well as local stakeholders. The project’s steering committee meetings will include periodic reviews as well as updates on the performance of key indicators to track progress on milestones, which will keep stakeholders informed as well as allow for strengthened cooperation among partners. The overall M&E budget of \$395,900 (7.92%) will be used to finance M&E activities such as: a baseline study, collection of routine and non-routine data, monitoring visits and the final evaluation. Prior to implementation, the project will undertake a baseline study, which will further inform the targets as outlined in the results framework, and support operationalization of the project activities. At the conclusion of the project, a final, independent evaluation will be carried out to assess the project’s achievements and effectiveness as well as document the project’s strategies and milestones for the purposes of future learning.

UN Women will work closely with UN agencies and civil society partners to ensure all monitoring and reporting functions of the programme are adequately documented and develop quality knowledge products. They will bring their good practices to develop and enhance information on WPS issues.

Evaluation: As per programme management principles an end term evaluation including documentation of lessons and learnings through case studies shall be undertaken. Consultative sessions would be designed such that reflections, consolidation of the lessons shall be undertaken to use them for designing new programmes aligned to the UNCF.

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability:

- 1) Participatory methods** in the development of community-led women and female youth driven peace initiatives, ensure that initiatives are ground-up, have broad-based local demand and ownership, and will continue beyond the project. Relevant community facilitation teams, community mobilisers, coordinators, women and youth leaders and local authorities capacitated in peacebuilding, mediation and conflict resolution through the former PBF and related projects will be re-engaged in new projects with lessons learnt from these projects informing community engagement and partnership approaches.
- 2) Capacity building** of both rights-holders (general community and women), duty-bearers (government and traditional elders) in essential peacebuilding skills, techniques and tools allows for continued employment of these competencies.
- 3) Innovative Resourcing:** While community contribution is key to local ownership of peacebuilding mechanisms and processes, institutionalization and expansion of mechanisms requires commitment of local resources i.e., from federal and local government, through formalizing local peace building mechanisms and budgetary allocations for sustainability.
- 4) Development of a Road Map** jointly with the MoWHRD and the WPS Women CSO Reference Group for smooth implementation of the program and transition of program to the government, local women peace networks and other relevant platforms thereby ensuring sustainability. Local peacebuilding mechanisms once established and similarly proven to be effective will continue to be maintained through community effort.
- 5) Catalytic change for WPS in Somalia:** It is envisioned that at the conclusion of the 2 year programme period other joint programmes will increasingly incorporate WPS agenda aims and mechanisms, which will contribute to the programme's vision for sustainability. This programme will work closely with the UNCF results group on Gender, Human Rights, and Inclusion, Rule of Law and Security; and Inclusive Politics as well as the NDP9. As such, this project is set to promote inclusive and gender responsive infrastructures for peace, which support women's participation and leadership at the national and local-level peace processes; foster inclusive dialogue through women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding at national and local-level; support the operationalization of NAP on UNSCR 1325, which has been a priority and yet to be fully implemented; promote and enhance engagement of women leaders, peace networks and forums in peace mediation, reconciliation and in promoting social cohesion at community levels. Religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and marginalized groups will be sensitized and capacitated, such that they can promote local peace mechanisms involving women and play an active role in protecting the human rights of women, contributing to the elimination of negative social norms and processes, for the purpose more meaningful participation for women in peacebuilding processes.
- 6) Data and Knowledge Management:** The PBF-WPS Programme will develop a knowledge management strategy aligned with the NDP-9, UNSCF and the UNSCR 1325, that will focus on utilizing existing knowledge management systems, linked to the national online platforms for sharing experiences and downloading digital content generated at the country, regional and global levels and integrate learning activities. A structured mechanism of knowledge generation and exchange on lessons learned, best practices, key laws and policies, and scalable models and practices will be identified through monitoring and evaluation activities, research documentaries, articles, and press releases.

IV. Project budget

The total budget proposed for the PBF-WPS Joint Programme is \$6,274,232.83 for which \$ 5,000,000 is the PBF approved budget. The organizational breakdown for each recipient organization for the PBF is as follows:

UN Women: \$2,254,947.96

UNDP: \$2,745,052.37

In addition, Germany has pledged to contribute to the budget deficit of USD 1,260,333.50. The details are provided in the Annex D – Budget.

The breakdown of UN budget categories are as follows:

1. Staff and other personnel

In order to achieve the program's goals and objectives, it is anticipated that the following staffing are required for the implementation of the Joint Programme:

1. Full-time National Coordinator - Women, Peace and Security who will be based at the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, FGS who will lead and oversee the overall programme implementation.
2. Full-time Program Manager - International Technical Specialist (P3) for UNDP to provide overall coordination of the project management including finance management of the entire PBF-WPS Programme
3. Full-time Programme Specialist International Technical Specialist (P3) for UN Women to provide overall technical support to the PBF-WPS program including monitoring and timely reporting in coordination with the participating agencies and mission.
4. Full-time M&E and Report Writer to be based at the MoWHRD FGS to coordinate, implement and supervise the programmes at FMS level.
5. Full-time Project Officer at UNDP who will devote time for this project for working on a daily basis.
6. Full-time National Program Specialist at UN Women to coordinate and support the implementation and reporting of the project.
7. Full-time Program Associate at UNDP to provide assistance to FMSs coordination, M&E and timely reporting.

All salaries are in accordance with UN regular practices and policies, which are consistently applied to all donors and programmes. The total budget envisioned for the Staffing is \$1,062,558.73. As the programme requires specific technical expertise, it requires a dedicated expertise to achieve the objectives and results of the programme. Hence, the international expert positions are essential during the implementation of the programme in order to promote accountability and for resources and project delivery and reporting. As such, the positions are also essential for getting a new global perspective on the implementation of WPS agenda, sustainable transfer of skills and to promote cultural diversity.

1. Staff and other Personnel - \$1,062,558.73
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials - \$ 39,207.22
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation) - \$ 78,414.43
4. Contractual services - \$ 2,378,124.78
5. Travel - \$296,036.08
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts - \$117,621.65
7. General Operating and other Costs - \$700,934.63
8. 7% Indirect Costs – 327,102.83

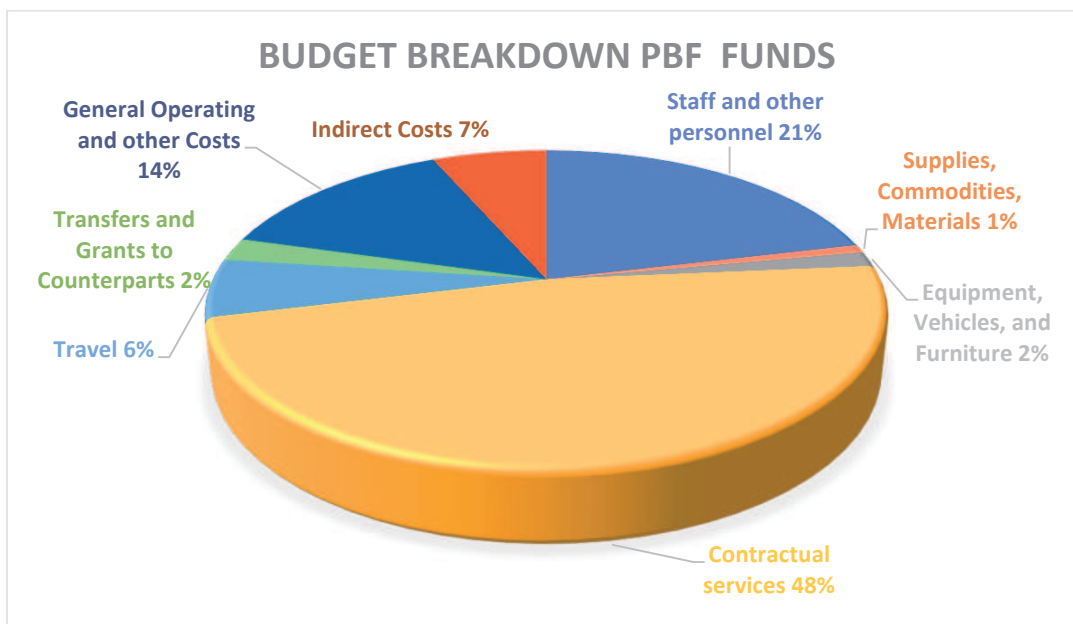


Figure 1: Total Budget breakdown according to categories

As can be inferred from the pie chart below, the major share of the proposed budget falls under 'Contractual services' (49%). This category includes, *inter alia*, support to all consultants and advisors working with partners and workshop costs.

The project maintains the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. The details of the three tranches are as follow:

- First tranche: \$1,500,000.10
- Second tranche: \$2,000,000.13
- Third tranche: \$1,500,000.10

Annex D provides a detailed and clear justification for every GEWE allocation and includes the percentage towards GEWE for every activity. 90,9% and \$4,247,824.33 of total project budget is allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: The overall M&E budget of \$395,900 (7.92%) is allocated for financing M&E activities such as: a baseline study, collection of routine and non-routine data, monitoring visits and the final evaluation.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		UNDP, UN Women
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	x		Attached to the submission
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x		FGS and 5 FMS; in 15 districts identified in accordance with the fragility index and in consultation with the MoWHRD
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when will be done.	x		Consultations with key stakeholders held in May 2020, April 2021, June 2021 and August 2021
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		Consultations held in May 2020, April 2021, June 2021 and August 2021; Mapping of the ongoing WPS initiatives was conducted by UN Women in May and June 2021
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	x		The direct beneficiaries of the programme are civil society organizations, the Ulema council, traditional elders and religious leaders, clan elders; human rights defenders, women's networks, marginalized women and vulnerable groups including internally displaced. Other key stakeholders are government institutions including the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD), Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR), and Ministry of Justice and Internal Security, and other mechanisms at FGS and FMS level, which play an important role in operationalizing the key elements of the project including NAP on UNSCR 1325.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		In consultation and partnership with the MoWHRD, agreements will be signed following the finalization of the project documents.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		UNDP – Secretariat including coordination with donors, key government counterparts, Admin and finance UN Women - Technical lead, M&E and Reporting Both the agencies will implement activities as per the RRF and work plan

9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A	Upon signing of the PBF
Gender		
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g., has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	x	UNSOM Human Rights Key staffs from UN Women HQ and RO, RBAS UNDP, and Project Manager and WPS Technical Specialist
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	x	
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	x	Where appropriate
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	x	

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	x	
2. Are unit costs (e.g., for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc.) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	x	
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g., number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	x	

4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e., no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	x	Justified in the narrative section
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	x	Justification for the use of international staff: The project is highly technical and requires dedicated expertise to achieve the objectives and results; to promote accountability, for resources and project delivery and reporting; sustainable transfer of skills.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.	x	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.	x	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	x	UNDP and UN Women Senior and Operation Staff and time; Synergy with ongoing programmes related to Rule of Law, Joint Justice Programme and LEAP

Annex B.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 cost 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 the 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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent’s website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.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 July	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 January	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	15 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 twelve months from the date of operational closure of the project.

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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (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 project.¹¹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.

¹¹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

- 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

Annex C: Project Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Enhanced representation and meaningful participation of women in political, legislative and peace infrastructures and processes to promote, sustain and consolidate peace, and gender-responsive approaches to peacebuilding, with women at the helm of the peace building process.</p> <p>SDGs - Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17</p> <p>UNCF - Outcome 1.2. Somalis, particularly women and female youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable and transparent democratic systems across all</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a key frameworks accompanying peace and national-building efforts (legislative elections, peace infrastructures, etc.) are gender-sensitive</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis of peacebuilding processes, actors, and results. Parliamentary reports, media reports and Local council reports. Submissions made for the Constitutional review and the electoral laws.</p>	<p>Year 1: 6 Advocacy campaigns targeting government institutions, Parliamentarians, regional leaders, and CSOs in FGS and 5 FMS for women's representation including quota provisions through media and public sessions.</p> <p>Year 2: Provide technical support to the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Parliamentary Committee, and Ministry of Justice for the review process of Constitution and Election Laws.</p>

<p>levels of government and governmental institutions.</p> <p>UNDP CO CPD - Programme Priority 1: Governance, Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation</p> <p>UN Women Somalia Strategic Note Priority 1: Women, Peace and Security and Women's Political Participation and Leadership</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b % Women's representation in leadership and decision- making roles, including in legislatures, executive and judicial branches at FGS and FMS level.</p> <p>Baseline: 24% in National Federal Parliament, 1.5% in Puntland, 15.8% in South West, 10.8% in Jubaland, 6.7% in Galmudug, 6.1% in Hirshabelle; 3 Women Ministers and 3 DPTs at FGS; 1 Women Judge in Somalia; 9 Prosecutors at FGS</p> <p>Insignificant and inconsistent data on women's participation in peacebuilding processes and sub-processes at FGS, FMS and community levels</p> <p>Target: At least 10% increase in representation of women in the cabinet, legislative, executive and judicial branches and in peacebuilding processes and sub-processes at FGS, FMS and community levels.</p>	<p>Databases from the legislative, executive and judicial branches of Somalia.</p>	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 Evidence-based advocacy and workshops for appointment of more women in legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government in FGS and FMS - Identification of the structures and advocacy for building capacity for gender mainstreaming and inclusion of women in the peacebuilding processes and sub- processes at FGS, FMS and community levels based on the mapping of such processes and sub- processes at FGS, FMS and community levels (1 mapping and 6 advocacy campaigns) <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 Capacity building trainings for women MPs, other influential women leaders including the Charter Champions at FGS and FMS on inclusion of women in leadership and decision- making role, including in executive, legislative bodies, Judiciary and independent commissions - Strengthening gender responsiveness of
--	--	---	--	---

				institutional structures and capacity of women in the structures, such that they can ascend to substantive/leadership positions in peacebuilding processes at FGS and 5 FMS.
--	--	--	--	--

		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c Improvement in perception of the role of women as peacebuilding actors/relevant to decision-making at community (disaggregated by sex and age, potentially also by stakeholder group; Baseline: tbd</p> <p>Target: Increase by % in relation to the baseline.</p>	<p>1) Perception survey with women in informal peace processes at national and local level regarding quality of participation; and 2) Perception survey among target groups (women-led CSOs, traditional elders and religious leaders, State actors etc.) regarding opinions of the status quo of women's participation in informal peace processes</p>	<p>Year 1: 6 Advocacy campaigns for women's organisations and human rights defenders to be included in the coordination and monitoring mechanisms with government on the WPS agenda at FGS and FMS</p>
--	--	---	---	--

	<p>Output 1.1 Inclusive and responsive infrastructures for peace to support women's participation and leadership at national and local level peace processes are established.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 #Women in formal processes for mediation, negotiation and reconciliation at community and institutional level</p> <p>Baseline: 1) Insignificant and inconsistent participation of women in formal processes; 2) One-woman signatory to the Galkayo Peace Agreement; 3) No targeted and systematic approach to women's inclusion in peacebuilding; 4) Draft NAP on UNSCR 1325; 5) Charter Champions established under the draft NAP on UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Target: 1) Systematic approach and plan to women's inclusion in formal peace processes; 2) At least 10% increase in women's participation in formal processes for mediation, negotiation and reconciliation at community and institutional level; 3) NAP on UNSCR 1325 operationalized through the leadership of Federal MoWHRD and active participation of MoWHRD and line ministries, CSOs at the FGS and FMSs level. The Charter Champions will also</p>	<p>Mapping Report on women's inclusion in formal peace processes in Somalia</p>	<p>Year 1: Mapping and documentation of local initiatives in support of women's representation at the community levels and local governance councils to promote women's voice and roles and in the peace processes and to operationalize the NAP on UNSCR 1325 (1 mapping)</p>
--	--	---	---	--

		be empowered to conduct their roles and responsibilities		
		Output Indicator 1.1.2	Focus group discussions and perception survey.	Year 1: a) Identification of traditional elders and religious

		<p># Traditional elders and religious leaders are capacitated on the importance of women's meaningful representation.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Traditional elders, religious leaders, ToT on addressing negative social norms to promote women's participation in peace processes.</p> <p>Target: Mapping of traditional elders and religious leaders, Training, Situation analysis and needs and capacity assessments at different levels of governance on WPS.¹²</p>		<p>leaders for engaging in FGD and advocacy at community level. Produce training manuals and organize 1 ToT and Roll-out 6 trainings.</p> <p>Year 2: b) 6 (2- day) Roll-out 6 trainings, documentation of local initiatives in support of women's representation at the community levels and local governance councils.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p> <p>#New institutional infrastructures such as Women's Parliamentary Caucuses established.</p> <p>Baseline: Regular FGS and State institutions</p> <p>Target: Women's Parliamentary Caucuses at FGS and in five FMS, and mechanisms for the promotion and inclusion of WPS agenda in the mainstream peace,</p>		<p>Analysis of existing institutional infrastructures including recommendations for the establishment of new institutions undertaken and ToRs developed.</p> <p>Year 1: a) Support advocacy for establishment of women's parliamentary caucus and at FGS and 5 FMS (6 advocacy campaigns)</p> <p>Year 2: Provide technical support for the operationalization of the FGS and 5 FMS caucuses through developing a draft Guidelines for Women's Caucuses.</p>

¹² Situation analysis and needs and capacity assessments will inform the development and implementation of the capacity development programme.

		reconciliation efforts are established and operational.		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4</p> <p>#New institutional infrastructures such as African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) established.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) at FGS level established for the promotion and protection of women's rights focusing on the WPS agenda</p>	Analysis of existing institutional infrastructures including recommendations for the establishment of new institutions	<p>Year 1: Establish African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) at FGS and 5 FMS level and organize 1 launch event integrating 5 day capacity building workshop and development of guidelines for AWLN.</p> <p>Year 2: Organize 5 capacity building workshops at the FMS level for the AWLN members. (5 capacity campaigns)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator. 1.1.5</p> <p># Existing institutional infrastructures within different levels of governance and legislative bodies strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Ministries of Women and Human Rights Development, Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Justice at federal and FMS levels; Federal Parliament, State assemblies, Judiciary, Attorney General Office, Somali Police Force, Women parliamentary caucuses</p>	<p>Situation analysis and mapping of existing institutional infrastructures including recommendations for the establishment of new institutions if required. Focus-group discussions and interviews</p>	<p>Conduct 1 institutional and human resource capacity assessment of MoWHRD, MoIFAR and Ministry of Justice, relevant Committee in the Federal Parliament to implement and oversee the WPS agenda.</p>

		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.6 # of CSO mechanism established to provide continuous technical support, monitoring, capacity building and feedback for quality implementation of the project.</p> <p>Baseline-0</p> <p>Target: 1 CSO RG comprising 11-13 members</p>	<p>Monitoring reports, annual feedback/recommendations report</p>	<p>Year 1: Establish Women CSO Reference Group, support monitoring visits to select projects/locations, facilitate participation in quarterly meetings of the RG and 2 RG members in the WPS Project Steering Committee and in preparation of an annual feedback/monitoring report.</p> <p>Year 2: At least 1 monitoring visit to a select project/location undertaken 1 Annual Report with feedback and recommendations developed. RG members participate in capacity building events and provide technical support.</p>
	<p>Output 1.2 Legal and policy frameworks for inclusive and gender-responsive national, state and local level peacebuilding processes are formulated.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Gender review/assessment of national policies and legal frameworks on WPS with due emphasis on FMS level specificities.</p> <p>Baseline: Assessment is not available.</p> <p>Target. Assessment is available and new advocacy programme launched to brief and familiarize and orient policy planners, legislatures, development practitioners and peacebuilders on the findings and outcomes of the review.</p>	<p>Review of existing laws, documents, research papers and advocacy.</p> <p>Workshop reports and Copies of NAP on UNSCR 1325</p>	<p>Year 1: 1 Undertake review of existing legal and policy frameworks related to the NAP on UNSCR 1325, including those related to women's political participation, electoral processes and peacebuilding and 6 orientation workshops to brief, familiarize and orient policy planners, legislators, development practitioners and peacebuilders on the findings of the review.</p>

		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 #Policies, laws, SOPs, guidelines are gender responsive and consistent with the NAP on UNSCR 1325</p> <p>Baseline: Gender and WPS issues are not an integral part of most policy and legal frameworks; limited gender analysis of legal and policy provisions exists; absence of systematic gender analysis and review of policies leading to lack of knowledge and understanding of their inadequacies and inability for institutional response to address and overcome.</p> <p>Target: Relevant legal and policy provisions are not fully consistent with principles and commitments of gender equality and the WPS agenda; draft NAP on UNSCR 1325; National Reconciliation Framework.</p>	<p>Review of existing laws, documents, research papers and advocacy.</p> <p>Workshop reports and Copies of NAP on UNSCR 1325</p>	<p>1.2.2.a. Establish a Coordination Mechanism at the with Co-Chair of Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and the Ministry of Justice for wide public consultations at the FGS, FMS and Community level on SOB and WPS related laws and policies.</p> <p>Briefing sessions and advocacy to the relevant stakeholders at FGS and FMS for repeal or amendment of discriminatory laws, policies for inclusion of women in peace structures</p> <p>1.2.2.b. Advocacy campaigns by relevant groups at FGS and FMS for repeal or amendment of discriminatory laws, policies and executive instruments and inclusion of women in peace structures also focusing on enactment of Sexual Offences Bill(SOB) (6 advocacy campaigns)</p>

	<p>Output 1.3 : Operationalization of NAP on UNSCR 1325 to promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding at national and local level.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 # Women's inclusion in the consultation and dialogue process for operationalizing and adopting the NAP on UNSCR 1325 in responding to emerging threats to peace and security.</p> <p>Baseline: Draft NAP on UNSCR 1325; No mechanism for its operationalization; Charter Champions established under the draft NAP</p> <p>Target: Formal endorsement of NAP; Implementation and coordination mechanisms, ensuring women's representation, at FGS and FMS levels agreed upon and activated.</p>		<p>1.3.1.a. Year 1: National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security is adopted through an inauguration and fully operationalized. 600 copies of NAP disseminated to relevant government and CSO stakeholders, and 6 dissemination workshops at community levels. Coordination and implementation mechanisms formed.</p> <p>1.3.1.b. 6 dialogues between CSOs, women leaders, relevant government institutions held on the NAP on UNSCR 1325 at FGS and FMS to operationalize coordination, learning and reporting mechanisms to ensure relevant CSOs engagement</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>#South-South learning and knowledge sharing study visits among FGS, FMSs and regional institutions through physical or virtual platforms. #Capacity building and knowledge sharing visits by the WPS (WPS Women Civil Society Reference Group (WPS-CSR))</p> <p>Baseline: None in place</p>	<p>Study visit reports, documentation of good practices and lessons learnt by the learning mechanisms. Action plan for implementation of lessons learned.</p>	<p>Year 1: Establishment of a women-led Learning Mechanism at FGS and FMS and knowledge-sharing visits</p> <p>Year 2: Documentation of progress and good practices on women, peace and security in Somalia and capacity development of relevant women organizations on monitoring and data collection on UN SCR 1325 and NAP.</p>

		<p>Target: At least 2 exchanges per year organized at the FMS and regional level on early warning system, experience on local peace-building and community engagement, particularly clan and religious leaders and documentation one publication on lessons learned.</p> <p>#Knowledge products on good practices developed.</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.3 # Monitoring & Reporting mechanism in place # Monitoring reports produced</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: NAP implementation integrated and reflected in the NDP, UNCF and other national M&E frameworks and reporting mechanisms</p>	<p>Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Matrix and Monitoring Reports Implementation Report of the NAP on UNSCR 1325</p>	<p>Year 1: 1 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism established by the MoWHRD and identification of focal persons from relevant line ministries and CSOs at the FGS and FMS level.</p> <p>Year 1: Develop capacity of women focused and women-led organisations at community, FGS and FMS to collect data, monitor and report on NAP implementation using the AU Continental Monitoring Framework on WPS commitments. (6 clinics)</p> <p>Year 2: 1 report on implementation of the NAP on UNSCR 1325 at FGS and FMS produced by women's organisations and human rights defenders and support to the establishment of the</p>

				<p>Inter-Ministerial Coordination Platform, MoWHRD</p> <p>Year 2: Localization of UNSCR 1325 workshops at FGS and 5 FMS and develop local action plans on implementing the NAP in close coordination with local and community stakeholders, including traditional elders and religious leaders, to ensure ownership and sustainability (6 workshops and 6 local action plans)</p>
	<p>Output 1.4: Women leaders, peace networks and forums (Hayaanka Nabada-Hope for Peace Networks) established to engage in peace mediation, reconciliation and social cohesion at community levels.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4.1 #Networks of women leaders, peace networks and forums strengthened and established at the FGS and FMS</p> <p>Baseline: does not exist; no existing mapping provides data on the #women peacemakers, leaders, networks and forums. It will be established after the perception survey and mapping report.</p> <p>Target: a baseline assessment of existing networks, fora, trained women leaders, mediators will be undertaken.</p>	<p>Meetings/FGDs held Networks of women leaders, peace networks and forums established. Operational manuals News coverage</p>	<p>Year 1: 1 Mapping report on existing women peacemakers, leaders, networks, and forums.</p> <p>Year 2: Establish Women leaders, peace networks and forums (example may include Hayaanka Nabadda - Hope for Peace Networks or similar networks) at community level.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.4.2 # Women's networks (example may include Hayaanka Nabadda -Hope for</p>	<p>Participants lists. Training reports Case studies documented.</p>	<p>Year 1: Trainings on transformative leadership, reconciliation and mediation skills to representatives of the women's networks and</p>

		<p>Peace Networks) are capacitated</p> <p>Baseline: Sporadic initiatives on capacitating women's networks</p> <p>Target: Existing networks at FGS and FMS are capacitated on transformative leadership, reconciliation and mediation skills</p>		<p>forums (examples may include Hayaanka Nabadda - Hope for Peace Networks or similar networks).</p> <p>Year 2: Quarterly meetings of women's networks and forums at community levels to discuss on issues relevant to peacebuilding, peace and security led by local expert (4 meetings * 12 networks * 2 Years) and contribute to WPS processes including mediation, reconciliation at the community level.</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p><i>Outcome 2: An enabling environment for women's participation in peacebuilding efforts at all levels is created through strengthened protection and prevention mechanisms and structures at FGS, FMS and community levels and through addressing negative social norms. SDGs Goals 5, 10, 16 and 17</i></p> <p>UNCF Outcome 2.1 (Respect, protection and promotion of</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Capacity and gender-responsiveness of the existing rule of law and security sector institutions improved, particularly in handling cases of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV).</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2b % Budget allocated to relevant FGS and FMS institutions, including MOWHRD, other justice-sector institutions to address conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence</p> <p>Baseline: Baseline doesn't exist</p> <p>Target: Baseline will be established.</p>	<p>MOHWRD, MOJ, MOIS Budgets Training materials and reports</p>	<p>Year 1: Training on Gender responsive policy making, planning for justice & security sector actors FGS & FMS¹³;</p> <p>Year 2: Study mission: Regional experience sharing in legislative development in similar cultural context also integrating Gender Responsive Budgeting (with members from key stakeholders entities).</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2c Increased perceptions concerning the enabling environment for women's participation in peace processes at national and</p>	<p>Perception survey among target groups (women-led CSOs, traditional elders and religious leaders, State actors etc.) regarding perceptions concerning the enabling environment for women's</p>	<p>Year 1: Stakeholder and expert roundtable consultation series, including religious leaders, to support the Government in identifying and clarifying legislative reform priorities to support</p>

¹³ GEWE project is undertaking gender responsive budget and strategy training for all FMS's and FGS MOWHRD

<p>human rights, gender equality, tolerance, climate security and environmental governance would be sustained by strengthened Security and Rule of Law institutions and improved accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks).</p> <p>UNDP CO CPD Programme priority 2: security, rule of law and access to justice</p> <p>UN Women Somalia Strategic Note Program Priority 2: Women and girls' safety, physical and mental health and security are assured and their human rights respected</p>		<p>local level (disaggregated by sex, age and target group)</p> <p>Baseline: tbd</p> <p>Target: Increase by % in relation to the baseline.</p>	<p>participation in informal peace processes</p>	<p>harmonization of formal and informal laws related to WPS- in-depth discussion of at least two national draft bills. Also undertake perception survey.</p>
		<p>Output 2.1.1 indicator # Gender sensitive institution building capacity development plans developed; SOPs on recruitment policy for FGS, FMS institutions developed. guidance, training resources and client oriented work-flow and physical facilities; #Women working in Prosecutor's office in FGS-FMS # Women working in CID in FGS-FMS</p> <p>Baseline: 7 women prosecutors in Puntland.</p> <p>Target: at least 20 women prosecutors' in 5 FMS combined.</p>	<p>Baseline reports on institution capacity, AGO reports</p>	<p>Year 1: Training manuals and modules upgraded in English and Somali; trainings conducted in FMS-FGS;</p> <p>Year 2: Tracking of SGBV cases in all FMS; documentation of lessons learnt; develop proposal for scalability</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 # CRSV, SGBV cases investigated, prosecuted and sentenced</p> <p>Baseline: CRSV cases perpetrated against 400 girls, 12 women and 7 boys reported in 2020, primarily attributed to clan militia and Al Shabab. 16 cases</p>	<p>Reports from AGO</p>	<p>Year 1: develop contextualized minimum standards of referral mechanisms. Develop & strengthen hospitals, police and CSO's coordination mechanism in all FMS locations; develop needs assessment; strengthening 1 psychosocial legal counselling centre in South</p>

		<p>attributed to SPF and 25 to SNA.</p> <p>Target: 25% increase in SGBV cases investigated, prosecuted and sentenced</p>		<p>Central; train civil servants on gender-sensitive communication and ways of working.</p> <p>Year 2: establish 1 FMS¹⁴ psychosocial legal counselling centres; operationalize SGBV units; data analysis and follow up sessions with the criminal justice actors; documentation of lessons learnt; develop proposal for scalability</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Extent of dedicated human resources in WPS institutions</p> <p>Baseline: No dedicated mentorship in place. SGBV Unit in Puntland, SGBV unit at AGO FGS Target: At least 100 women legal professionals mentored and SGBV Units capacity strengthened.</p>	Reporting on human resources from WPS institutions	<p>Year 1: Design one-year diploma programme at 2 universities in Somalia on WPS and women's empowerment; mentorship for 50 women professionals working in the government and CSOs institutions to create mid management and women leaders is designed and launched.</p> <p>Year 2: first one-year diploma programme launched; 2nd group of 50 women professionals mentored.</p>
		<p>Output indicator 2.1.4 # Datasets, outputs related to monitoring of CRSV and SGBV</p>	HRPG/OHCHR/MARA data; SG report on CSGBV	Year 1: FMS coordination group established by FMS and FGS MOWHRD on CSGBV; TOT on data collection; data management and reporting at FMS and

¹⁴ Two locations where there is no psychosocial legal support;

		<p>Baseline: HRPG/OHCHR produces periodic monitoring reports on CRSV and SGBV in Somalia. MARA system through SGBV sub-cluster tracks SGBV in Somalia.</p> <p>Target: SGBV data collection and coordination established by MoWHRD at FMS and FGS</p>		<p>FGS MoWHRD; quarterly coordination meetings with referral networks, CSO and criminal justice actors;</p> <p>Year 2: data collection initiated at FMS and FGS level; data analysis undertaken; CRSGBV report published by FGS MOWHRD</p>
	<p>Output 2.2: Religious leaders, traditional clan leaders, minority and youth groups are capacitated and actively engaged to address negative social norms, protect human rights of women, promote a culture of trust-building to eliminate discriminatory practices..</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p>% Religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and marginalized groups who initiate, actively advocate for increased participation of women in local and state-level affairs, peace processes, public offices.</p> <p>Baseline: SDG 16 Survey on 16.3.1 & SGBV Religious leaders surveyed for this study reported higher perceived conservatism of their respective communities with regard to issues related to women's human rights and SGBV than their communities reported.</p> <p>Target: 50% Religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and marginalized groups who initiate, actively advocate for increased</p>	<p>Perception Survey for participants of trainings, sensitization, engagement meetings, stakeholders</p>	<p>Year 1: at least 30% Religious leaders, traditional clan leaders and marginalized groups who say they are supportive and have knowledge of women's rights and key elements of WPS agenda.</p> <p>Year 2: Survey undertaken and at least 50% have increased knowledge. Develop the annual survey with community engagement. Training/guidance on how to fill the survey.</p> <p>Data analysis for the survey, draft report with the findings.</p>

		participation of women in local and state-level affairs, peace processes, public offices.		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 # Engagement meetings, community dialogues held on inclusive, gender-responsive mediation, peacebuilding for and with religious leaders, traditional clan leaders, young men, minority and marginalized groups and communities.</p> <p>Baseline: community conversations introduced in justice sector work across pilot districts in Baidoa and Garowe with limited knowledge and recognition of women's potential and contribution particularly in local peacebuilding; Lack of data regarding number and scope of community-level engagement meetings of this kind. Target: Sustained engagement with all stakeholders, including sensitization on making space for women in peacebuilding.</p>	Stakeholder reports	Year 1 & Year 2: Training for FMS MoWHRD to conduct the community conversation on WPS and Transformative Change: monthly conversations across 15 districts - data analysis and referral pathway established to address key strategic level concerns
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 % Women included in NRF-driven processes at the community and policy level.	Attendance reports and decision/actions from NRF reconciliation initiatives	Year 1 Development of instruments to ensure substantial representation of women in the NRF-driven processes, including conflict

		<p>Baseline: 0-Customary reconciliation initiatives are largely exclusionary to women.</p> <p>No peace and development committee as envisaged in the NRF is formed.</p> <p>Target: Formation of Women leaders, peace networks and forums..</p>		<p>mapping, regional reconciliation planning and formation of Women leaders, peace networks and forums.</p> <p>Year 2: First-ever Somali Women led National Reconciliation Conference to discuss main thematic areas within the context of reconciliation (Year 1)</p>
	<p>Output 2.3: Women-led conflict early-warning system and preparedness plans developed and operationalized.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1</p> <p># Capacity development trainings for CSOs on early warning mechanisms conducted.</p> <p>Baseline: Limited capacity development activities undertaken on the issue of early warning reporting on SGBV in conflict</p> <p>Target: 18 CSOs and community-based organisations/networks/cluster capacitated to develop early warning system, mechanisms and preparedness strategy</p>	<p>Reports from stakeholders on capacity development trainings</p>	<p>Year 1: SOPs and guidelines developed on early warning system.</p> <p>Year 1: trainings for relevant government officials and CSOs on early warning reporting designed; CSO's identified; CSO's trained for 2 weeks.</p> <p>Year 2: refresher course for CSO's for 2 weeks; tracking, monitoring and documentation of reports;</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p># Community-level early warning mechanisms in place</p> <p>Baseline: OHCHR Monitoring reports on conflict-related sexual violence</p> <p>Target: 18 CSOs and community-based organisations produce and</p>	<p>HRPG/OHCHR/MARA Monitoring reports</p>	<p>Year 1: preparation of reports by 18 CSO on EW; analysis provided on CSO reports made by UN; SG reports on CSGBV drafted and reported.</p> <p>Year 2 preparation of reports by CSO on EW; analysis provided on CSO reports made by UN; SG reports on CSGBV drafted and reported.</p>

		disseminate quarterly Early Warning (EW) reports		
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 Quality and frequency of engagement with authorities for promoting peace and preventing conflict-related SV increased.</p> <p>Baseline: Regular engagement with authorities undertaken by HRPG/OHCHR and MARA for the purpose of monitoring and prevention of conflict-related SV.</p> <p>Target: Authorities demonstrating support for survivors of sexual violence.</p>	HRPG/OHCHR activity reports	<p>Year 1 Annual 6 coordination meetings with law enforcement and local council; leaders and platforms at FMS to highlight key findings in CSO and other reports.</p> <p>Year 2: Annual 6 coordination meetings with law enforcement and local council leaders; platforms at FMS to highlight key findings in reports.</p>
	Output 2.4: Media sensitization for positive messages, reporting and advocacy for inclusion of women in peace processes.	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.1 Comprehensive media analysis regarding women in peace processes developed by CSOs.</p> <p>Baseline: Media and civil society advocacy has track record of influencing legislation: Law on Sexual Intercourse Related Crimes (“LSIRC”) pushed back because of advocacy</p> <p>Target: Media analysis undertaken by CSOs</p>	Media analysis from stakeholders	<p>Year 1 Initial media analysis undertaken.</p> <p>Year 2 Consultation workshops across the different FMS on the outcome of the Somali media reporting on WPS research and strengthen gender sensitive reporting (Year 2).</p>
		Output Indicator 2.4.2	Reports on parliamentary proceedings	Year 1: 5 practical training module and advocacy tools

		<p># Legislators engage in Parliamentary debate on WPS policies and legislation that is human rights-compliant in FGS and FMS</p> <p>Baseline: Track record of Parliamentary proceedings related to Women, Peace and Security Target: Increased inclusion of Women, Peace and Security in Parliamentary Agenda.</p>		<p>developed; sensitization for legislators undertaken (learning by doing);</p> <p>Year 2 media attends parliamentary committee proceedings, documented and analyzed; 5 widely disseminated debates organized with media/CSO and legislators;</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.4.3 # Media organizations trained and promoting positive messages for sustaining peace and inclusion of women in peacebuilding processes.</p> <p>Baseline: Mainstream media organizations are largely gender-biased; about 50 media workers were trained in gender responsive reporting and promoting women's participation in elections Target: Establish model media messaging on women's participation, positive messaging and increase women-centric programmes. Engage 25 young men and women.</p>	<p>Stakeholder reports on sensitization/outreach. Training reports Pre and post training evaluation forms Media monitoring</p>	<p>Year 1 key messages developed; dissemination channels identified; monitoring undertaken of dissemination and impact.</p> <p>Year 2: impact analysis through survey undertaken; archiving of media products; monitoring of social media on women's issues and advocacy; Engage 25 young men and women in each FMS to become advocates for change. 10 round-table discussions on addressing negative social norms and women's participation in peacebuilding with male clan leaders, religious leaders and youth-led organizations convened by trained media persons;</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a</p>	<p>Parliamentary debate and Parliament Bulletin.</p>	<p>Year 1: - Undertake 6 multi stakeholder consultations</p>

		<p>One Sexual Offenses Bill finalized that address conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence.</p> <p>Baseline: SOB approved by Cabinet in 2018</p> <p>SGBV Task Force AGO FGS established in 2019; Puntland Rape Act approved in 2016, Puntland FGM Bill approved by the Cabinet in 2021, and Jubaland Sexual Offences Bill</p> <p>Target: #Legal commentary note developed on proceedings of workshops (at FGS & FMS level) and shared with cabinet and Parliamentary committees for review and bill reintroduced</p>	<p>with key stakeholders including religious leaders to support the Government in identifying and clarifying legislative reform priorities relating to sexual violence especially bills such as the Sexual Offenses Bill; Establish one partnership MOU with regional academic institutions to build technical expertise which will balance the Islamic tenets and the international obligations of the Somali government;</p> <p>- Year 2: undertake one regional experience sharing workshop on legislative development in similar country context settings to support harmonization of formal and informal laws related to WPS; Revisions and finalization of draft bill; legal commentary/note prepared; Cabinet & Standing committee/Parliamentary bodies review; parliamentary debate on bill for readings</p>
--	--	--	--

Annex D: Budget

Budget summary is shown in the table below. For detailed budget breakdown according to the activities, please refer to the attached Budget Excel sheet.

	Recipient Organization 1 UN Women	Recipient Organization 2 UNDP	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 494,334.16	\$ 568,224.57	\$ 1,062,558.73
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 17,924.28	\$ 21,282.94	\$ 39,207.22
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 35,848.56	\$ 42,565.87	\$ 78,414.43
4. Contractual services	\$ 1,049,812.56	\$ 1,328,312.22	\$ 2,378,124.78
5. Travel	\$ 139,621.40	\$ 156,414.68	\$ 296,036.08
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 53,772.84	\$ 63,848.81	\$ 117,621.65
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 316,114.20	\$ 384,820.43	\$ 700,934.63
Subtotal	\$ 2,107,428.00	\$ 2,565,469.50	\$ 4,672,897.50
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 147,519.96	\$ 179,582.87	\$ 327,102.83
TOTAL	\$ 2,254,947.96	\$ 2,745,052.37	\$ 5,000,000.33

Annex E: Project Management and Coordination

The programme will align its governance and coordination arrangements with the NDP-9 and to the UNCF with regular coordination and information sharing at the Gender, Human rights and inclusion results group, to monitor the progress of the WPS agenda for Somalia. The programme will be implemented through a Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and will be administered and managed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations. The governance structure shall consist of:

- A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) with Programme Executive to provide oversight and strategic direction.
- A Programme Executive shall be the two co-chairs for the PSC, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and UN DSRSG/Resident Coordinator.
- The Programme secretariat would be formed by UNDP with focal persons from UN WOMEN, UNSOM and UN Women as a Technical lead may also support the program secretariat.
- An Administrative Agent (AA): funds administration.
- Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs): implementation and ability to receive funds shall be provided to UNDP and UNWOMEN.

Programme Steering Committee (PSC): This programme will be overseen by a PSC which will be responsible for making operational policies and strategic management decisions, including approving annual work plans and budgets. The PSC brings together senior Government officials, PBF Coordinator, donors and participating UN organizations and is chaired jointly by the FGS' Minister of Women and Human Rights Development and the UN DSRSG/RC/HC; with participation of FMS Ministries of MoWHRD, MoIFAR FGS, MoIS FGS and 2 members from the WPS Women CSO Reference Group would be important to ensure inclusivity. The PSC will provide strategic direction and oversight. As the decision-making authority and the highest body for strategic guidance, the PSC will be entrusted with the following specific responsibilities:

- Serve as resource allocation body and undertake management oversight and coordination
- Facilitate collaboration between participating UN organizations, the FMS and FGS for the implementation of the programme
- Review and approve the annual work plans, including budget allocation decisions
- Request funds disbursements from the AA, in line with the Annual Work Plan
- Review implementation progress, address challenges, ensure delivery of results
- Review and approve progress reports, evaluation reports, budget revisions, and audit reports (published in accordance with each RUNO's disclosure policy)
- Share information with the Gender and Human Rights Pillar Working Group, which will update the SDRF
- The overall management structure of the PBF project shall be aligned to the PBF portfolio and the aid coordination architecture of Somalia.

The PSC shall meet on a quarterly basis and shall be supported by the programme secretariat.

Programme Secretariat: UNDP shall assume the programme secretariat functions to take up the operationalization of the programme using its corporate tools, implementation arrangements and monitoring capacities. Day-to-day coordination shall be undertaken by the programme secretariat in a close coordination with UN WOMEN and UNSOM. UN WOMEN shall provide the technical lead for the WPS programme, prepare the progress reports with inputs from other partners and provide support in conducting monitoring and evaluation to the Programme Secretariat. The UNSOM Senior Gender advisor shall provide strategic advice, guidance and provide regular information and reports to the UN senior leadership in Somalia. HRPG shall ensure that there are human rights compliances across the programme.

UNDP, as the Secretariat, will provide the operational decisions to ensure effective and timely implementation of the programme. It will prepare the draft annual work plans to be submitted to the PSC. A P3 International Technical Specialist shall be recruited to ensure effective project management by maintaining the delivery of appropriate technical, operational, financial and administrative outputs, while tracking the overall programme progress through monitoring, evaluation and reporting; maintaining collaborative working relationships among key project partners and donors, through

effective communication, consultation and reporting; aligning the programme with UN values, UNCF priorities and UNDP CPD. UNDP will communicate the approved work plans to the UN MPTF Administrator, who will disburse the funds to RUNO's based on fund transaction requests.

The Secretariat will be responsible for overall coordination and delivery of the project including the management and administration of the Programme, such as arranging regular monitoring and evaluation and reporting to donors. Financial audit will be undertaken in line with the rules and procedures of recipient organizations.

The following positions shall be funded from the project:

1. One National Coordinator for WPS to be based at the MoWHRD FGS
2. One M&E and Report Writer to be based at the MoWHRD FGS to cover FMS
3. International Technical Specialist (P3) - Program Manager at UNDP
4. International Technical Specialist (P3) - UN Women
5. Project Officer – UNDP
6. National Project Associate - UN Women
7. National Program Specialist - UN Women

Responsibilities of UNDP:

Support to the implementation of the Programme

- Ensure effective coordination of all the RUNOS
- Ensure coherent and timely implementation of all project activities among UN entities
- Ensure continued alignment of the programme with the NDP-9, UNCF, UN Somalia Gender Strategy and NAP 1325
- Preparing, consolidation and reviewing work plans and ensuring adherence to the fund's standard operating procedures
- Ensure that the implementation of the project contributes to the achievement of the National Reconciliation Framework and Plan at Federal and Federal Member State level;
- Make managerial decisions as to any amendments or changes to the implementation of the work plan

Support to the Programme Governance Structure

- Tracking PSC approvals, audit and evaluation recommendations
- Ensure relevant approvals are given by the PSC to the Programme activities and document the decisions and share with all stakeholders
- Coordinate and compile narrative reports received from RUNOs, and UNSOM, and report back to for review; present information to the PSC if required
- Logistical arrangements required to facilitate the PSC meetings, including the preparation of the agenda and minutes, managing PSC documentation and information, etc.

Documentation/Reporting/Finance

- Maintain updated records and documentation, including fund strategic documents and other information relevant to the fund
- Consolidate from participating UN agencies quarterly financial statements to prepare fund projection for each quarter based on the annual workplan
- Provide advice for disbursement decisions
- Aggregating narrative and financial narrative reporting for submission to the PSC and PBF Secretariat
- Coordinate with MPTF, PBSO and Resident Coordinator's office to prepare fund transfer requests

Responsibilities of UN Women

Overall Technical Support to the PBF-WPS Project;

- Provide technical lead to the implementation and management of the PBF-WPS Joint Program including timely reporting of the project in coordination with the participating agencies and mission;

- Ensure there is a coherent and integrated vision amongst PBF-WPS UN partner agencies and focus on achieving the results defined in the PBF-WPS Project documents and aligned to NDP-9, UNCF and NAP 1325; and National Reconciliation Framework and Plan at Federal and Federal Member State level;
- Provide support in organizing the Project Steering Committee, project review and/or evaluation meetings to achieve coherence and alignment of UN Women programmes with other partners in Somalia;
- Build and manage relationships with national partners including the MoWHRD to support implementation and expansion of the PBF WPS Joint Programme; respond to any potential problems; and prepare regular updates and alert the participating agencies of key challenges if any;
- Support to organize quarterly meetings/WG with Government partners, CSOs UN agencies and donors and present progress, key achievements and challenges of the programme at the different forums.

Monitoring and Reporting of the PBF-WPS Project;

- Responsible for designing and implementing the M&E activities of the PBF-WPS Programme;
- Maintain close collaboration with the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist at the MoWHRD for effective monitoring and evaluation;
- Manage the monitoring of programme/ project implementation and finances using results-based management tools;
- Coordinate and support RUNOs in preparation of Quarterly/Annual reports with particular focus on results, output and outcomes.
- Capacity building of RUNO and partner agencies focal persons on RBM and M&E tools;
- Manage knowledge management and share knowledge and good practices on WPS;
- Develop knowledge management strategies, products, methodologies and good practices on WPS;
- Coordinate and facilitate the end project evaluation.

CSOs Coordination and Support;

- Ensure the implementation of PBF WPS Joint Programme in a close coordination with the CSOs at federal and FMS level;
- Identify capacity building needs of partners and lead the coordination of technical assistance, mentoring, training and capacity development initiatives to partners.
- Establish the PBF WPS Women Civil Society Reference Group (WPS-CSR) in a close coordination with the MoWHRD, local CSOs, and UN agencies;
- Assist and support the convening of quarterly meetings of the PBF WPS Women Civil Society Reference Group (WPS - CSR);
- Provide technical support to capacity building and joint field visits of the PBF WPS Women Civil Society Reference group (WPS - CSR).

A **Project Manager** (P3 level) will be recruited by UNDP to provide overall coordination of the project management including finance management of the entire PBF-WPS Programme (ToR attached). A **Technical Specialist (P3 level)** will be recruited by UN Women to provide overall technical support to the PBF-WPS program including monitoring and timely reporting in coordination with the participating agencies and mission (ToR attached).

Partnerships: This project will be implemented in close coordination with the PBF Secretariat in Somalia. With reference to the RUNOs teams, UNDP shall provide the Secretariat functions while UN Women shall provide the technical lead on WPS as relevant for this specific project. The project will involve both UNDP and UN Women and other relevant programmes for implementation and results effectiveness. UNDP's Rule of Law Portfolio shall work closely with the Economic Recovery and Institutional Development and Inclusive Politics portfolios and its national project officers located at

the FMS to provide the administrative support to the programme with field presence in Mogadishu, Garowe, Baidoa, Kismayo, Garowe and Dhusamreb.

UNDP Rule of Law Portfolio with ROLSIG-UNSOM co-lead the Strategic priority 2 of the UNCF while UN Women and HRPG-UNSOM provides the co-lead in Gender, Human Rights and inclusion results group thereby ensuring that there is close policy development and integration of justice, security and the WPS agenda with human rights development across the UNCF results reporting. This integrated UN team approach shall bring good practices on federalism, justice, police and security sector development using a gender and WPS approach supporting participation of women in the peace and political process, ensure that they are the drivers and represented in decision making and leadership. Further, the promotion of the WPS agenda through protection of women, including prevention of conflict related sexual violence, inclusion and integrated coordination mechanisms between traditional and formal governance and justice systems underscore this integrated approach. The UN Women Somalia country programme shall provide overall support to the FGS, Federal Member States and CSOs on issues related to WPS, as required by the programme implementation and in alignment with the NAP on UNSCR 1325. UN Women will work closely with UN agencies and civil society partners to ensure all monitoring and reporting functions of the programme are adequately documented and develop quality knowledge products. They will bring their good practices to develop and enhance information on WPS issues.

Donors and UN: Communications, coordination and reporting lines with the donor groups such as Friends of Reconciliation, Pillar working group on Gender and Human Rights shall be undertaken regularly. This would provide a forum for shaping the programme's ongoing focus and ensuring that it remains flexible to undertake mid-course corrections. During the regular dialogue, high level political agendas would be identified as a collective to advocate at different forums with common messaging. To be able to achieve this more effectively, further synergies between other joint programmes and improved communications within the UN and the donors would allow for effective and nimble implementation. The communication platform would address implementation roadblocks, upheavals due to sensitivity of issues and would help in proactively addressing some of the implementation challenges.

**Civil Society Reference Group (WPS-CS-RG) for the Women, Peace and Security
Program-Somalia
Draft Terms of Reference**

Background and Objective

In September 2021, the United Nations (UN) jointly with the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MowHRD) and with support of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) developed the joint program on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) in Somalia. The objective of the WPS Joint Programme is to promote women’s meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes, particularly within decision-making and leadership roles, and to sustain peace at national and community level by engaging, empowering and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding. The Joint Programme aims to empower women as leaders and changemakers and promote the role of women-led organizations in peacebuilding, particularly at the grassroots level. The project will support grassroots initiatives and women-led CSOs and networks at the community level, promoting inclusive processes and the exchange of knowledge among practitioners, both of which are important centerpieces of durable peacebuilding processes.. The project will complement and further reinforce the National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325), the National Reconciliation Framework (2017) as well as the implementation plan of the Joint Communiqué on the Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict (SVC)¹⁵. This Programme is a fresh attempt to accelerate and strengthen the implementation of the WPS agenda with a human rights-based approach, notably through addressing negative social norms, working closely with clan elders, traditional leaders, women leaders, including young women and civil society groups, at both a national and grass-roots level. In line with the 2030 Agenda, the Initiative will fully integrate the principle of *‘leaving no one behind’* and adopt a multi-stakeholder approach.

The WPS Joint Program intends to work closely with women’s movements and relevant human rights-based civil society organizations (CSOs) on the implementation of the WPS Program in a mutually supportive and reinforcing way, deploying and building upon their vast knowledge and experience, developed at global, regional, national and community levels.

Mandate of WPS Civil Society Reference Group

The Initiative will establish a Civil Society Reference Group (WPS CS-RG) for Somalia as an institutional mechanism to harness civil society expertise. The WPS CS-RG will have a dual responsibility — as advisors to the WPS Joint Program and as advocates and partners for the realization of its objectives. The CS-RG is a group of around 11-13 pre-eminent national experts on Women, Peace and Security, Leadership as well as on women’s rights more broadly.

WPS CS-RG will be constituted via an independent process led by civil society and facilitated by the UN.

Roles of WPS CS-RG

The WPS CS-RG has the following roles and responsibilities:

¹⁵ The Joint Communiqué on the Prevention of Sexual Violence in Conflict. (UNSCRs 1820,188,1889,1960), that was signed between the UN and the Government of Somalia, May 2013

- Provide advice on the overall strategic direction of the Women, Peace and Security Joint Program in Somalia;
- Provide a unique space and forum for open dialogue on national development issues and trends with a view to advance goals of women leadership and participation in peace and security;
- Provide advice and perspectives on promoting women's meaningful participation in women, peace and security and leadership;
- Partner on high-level advocacy and communications as well as political dialogue, including by supporting visibility and promotion of the WPS Program goals at the national level
- Support efforts at dissemination of the messages of the WPS program to the public, from the national to the community level, especially to marginalized groups, youth and the media;
- Provide advice on ongoing interventions, possibilities for scaling up the Women, Peace and Security program in Somalia;
- Serve as an interactive space and open forum for dialogue between the WPS Joint Program and women's rights organizations, groups and networks working on WPS and Leadership especially at the grass-roots;
- Provide feedback loop involving active, ongoing and experiential learning to ensure that iterative feedback of lessons provide solutions, doing so by engaging broad sets of implementing partners to ensure that reforms and transformative change is viable.

Criteria of selection

- At least 80% of the CS-RG members should be leaders or members of the national women's rights organizations/ networks, including women's funds and those representing local/grassroots communities, with significant experience working on women's rights and gender equality and have expertise women, peace and security, women political participation and leadership;
- The members of the CS-RG must be eminent civil society representatives with strong credentials as WPS advocates and hold a proven record within the women's movement;
- The CS RG should include strong youth advocates (with a suggested quota of 20%).
- Additionally, members should include individuals with knowledge of human rights and feminist frameworks and experience in issues of protection;
- In adherence with the *leaving no one behind* (LNOB) principle, intersectionality and diversity of communities/constituencies should be well represented;
- Geographic balance will be a key consideration to ensure fair representation of all states/regions/districts on the CS-RG;
- The Group should include representatives from important constituencies such as youth networks, progressive faith-based groups and networks of men and boys working on Women, Peace and Security using a human rights-based approach
- CS-RG members will not have any formal affiliations with governments or political parties;
- CS-RG members join the group in their individual capacities and not as representatives of their organizations;
- The CSO's who are part of the WPS CS RG will not be able to implement the project or receive grants from the WPS JP.

Knowledge of English will **not** be a pre-condition for participation in the CS-RG. All efforts will be made to ensure language accessibility which will vary at the regional level, as well as accessibility to physical spaces.

Working principles

The WPS Civil Society Reference Group:

- Demonstrates an awareness and sensitivity to gender issues and to issues related to WPS;
- Advocates and promotes the vision, mission, and strategic goals of the WPS Joint program;
- Displays cultural, gender, sexuality, religious, ethnic, and age sensitivity
- Exhibits professionalism, able to work in a multicultural environment and in a team
- In providing advice to the WPS Joint Program, has the capacity to provide information, share best practices, evaluate information related to WPS accurately and identify key solutions to programmatic issues
- Represents the voice of the wider civil society community, including academia, media, etc.
- Has the ability to contribute to the development and implementation of efficient and effective communications and visibility strategies and programming

Members assume their roles on the CS-RG in their individual capacity, and not as representatives of their organisations or as individual contractors. All decisions and actions undertaken by the CS-RG shall therefore be guided solely by the best interests of the WPS Joint Programme, goals and objectives.

Operational framework

- i. At least one face-to-face general meeting with the entire WPS CS RG membership to be convened during the calendar year. Minutes of all meetings will be recorded and shared with all members. WPS Project bears the costs of the meetings as well as travel of CS RG members to the general meeting location, as necessary.
- ii. Ongoing collaboration with UN WPS JP partners will take place via a mailing list and/or on other online platforms, set up by the WPS JP, for group members to engage with each other.
- iii. Membership in the WPS CS RG is honorary, voluntary and members will receive no remuneration. However, WPS JP will cover travel expenses related to members' attendance of CSRG meetings.
- iv. 2 members of the WPS CS RG will also be nominated by consensus to represent and participate in the WPS JP Steering Committee meetings thereby building synergy, linkages and help CSOs share their experiences with the SC;
- v. UN Women will act as a Secretariat and will convene the WPS CS RG meetings.
- vi. 3 representatives from Participating UN entities of the WPS JP will participate as observers.
- vii. Working language will be English. Summaries of meeting minutes and action points will be available in English.

The relationship of the RG and the PSC members is still not clarified.

Tenure

The constituted group will serve throughout the duration of the programme.

Co-Chairperson

Co-Chairs will be selected by consensus by members during the first meeting. The Chairperson position will rotate annually.

Secretariat

UN Women will act as a permanent secretariat and will convene meetings, share minutes and follow-up on the action points.

Process for the selection of the formal civil society regional reference group (CSRRG):

The setting up of the CSRG is led by the Selection Committee. The Selection Committee will have a total of five (5) members comprised of three (3) leading civil society experts, one (1) UN representative and one (1) RCO/PBF Secretariat member.

Once the Selection Committee is formed, the committee will launch an open call for nominations which will be disseminated widely. When the nomination period has closed, the Selection Committee will select members of the CSRG based on discussion and consensus. In the case the Selection Committee cannot agree by consensus, the final decision on the membership of the civil society Reference Group will be based on equal votes by the Selection Committee.

It will be important to ensure that that the nominated CSO members to the other governing structures are aware of the required time commitments and, if necessary, different members may be nominated to the different structures or alternates proposed.

I. Position Information	
Job Title: National Coordinator Women Peace and Security Position Number: New	Grade Level: Choose an item Duty Station: Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Mogadishu Family Duty Station as of Date of Issuance: Duration and Type of Assignment: initial 364 days,

II. Background

Project background

The main goal of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Joint Programme is to promote women's meaningful participation in decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes and sustaining peace at national and community/grassroots level by engaging, empowering and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding. The Joint Programme aims to empower women and women-led organizations to champion their issues and strengthen the capacity of institutions to respond to the deep-rooted human rights issues impacting sustainable peace and reconciliation. The Joint Programme also enables an environment for conversations on past human rights issues and grievances in the framework of peacebuilding and reconciliation which is timely as the security transition unfolds and Somali security forces take on the security responsibilities. A confluence of two important milestones of designing a broader WPS programme and at the same time operationalizing the National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325), further highlights the significance of the Joint Programme from a twin-track approach. This Programme makes an effort to accelerate and strengthen implementation of the WPS agenda and human rights by addressing negative social norms working closely with clan elders, traditional leaders, women leaders and civil society groups, both at national and grass-roots level, and with youth groups via a bottom-up approach. As such, the Joint Programme aims to contextualize and localize the WPS agenda in Somali context as part of an inclusive peacebuilding process.

In this background, the National Coordinator shall report to the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Rule of Law Portfolio Manager UNDP, Country Program Manager UN Women, and work closely on a daily basis with the UN Women Technical Specialist, UNDP Program Manager and the UNSOM Gender Advisor liaise closely with other rule of law joint programmes of the UN to ensure that the programme interventions are harmonized and coordinated. The National Coordinator - Women, Peace and Security will be based in MoWHRD, FGS and exercises overall responsibility for coordinating, planning, leading and implementing the WPS Joint Program interventions. The National Coordinator leads the WPS joint programme in close collaboration with the programme and operations team, government officials, UN partners including UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM, governance and coordination arrangements of the programme, and civil society ensuring successful implementation of the joint programme.

III. Duties and Responsibilities

1. Ensure implementation and coordinate

- Ensure day-to-day administration of the WPS project with the UN Women and UNSOM teams and UNDP Rule of Law Portfolio Manager to ensure that the workplan for 2021-2022 is implemented at the Federal level and Federal Member states.
- Work with the Program Manager UNDP and UN Women Technical Specialist to coordinate and organize technical level meetings for the implementation of the programme to ensure programme delivery.
- Advise and help to identify entry points for the design of new gender sensitive approach to

<p>security and rule of law sectors and connect with Sexual Violence in Conflict in the context of SCR 1325, while taking cognizance of the Somalia government and UN mandate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Design and implement the government and civil society participation in the WPS to ensure that oversight mechanisms and dialogue on oversight can be developed. ● Design and implement training programmes with WPS teams in the UN and for the stakeholders and beneficiary organisations.
<p>2. Project management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support the development of annual workplans ● Lead and oversee the overall implementation of the Joint Programme at FGS and FMS levels and lead technical level discussions with government and other national stakeholders ● Oversee and provide guidance to monitoring, evaluation and reporting ● Lead Programme Steering Committees meetings, preparatory meetings for the MOWHRD, UN and donors. ● Supervise missions to all Federal Member State project locations on a quarterly basis. ● Supervise that there is annual stakeholder review with government officials and Civil Society Reference Group.
<p>3. Any other tasks that may be required to lead WPS in rule of law and security sector governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure regular coordination and engagement is provided on representing the government and at technical level with all the other joint programmes ● Represent WPS agenda within the MoWHRD and be the focal person from the government counterparts to ensure that the government plans and policies are guided by the WPS agenda

V. Recruitment Qualifications	
Education:	Master's Degree or equivalent in and Political Sciences, International Relations, Social Sciences or Strategic Studies.
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A combination of professional training, certification and experience in SSR. ● The National Coordinator should have a minimum of seven years' experience at national and international levels, including peacekeeping operations, in technical development and management support positions. This experience could include either military or law enforcement; and demonstrate an ability to co-ordinate a wide range of inputs and participants. ● The National Coordinator is expected to have sound knowledge of the principles of peacekeeping and Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. ● Previous experience of working with government and UN agencies is highly desirable; ● Previous experience of working in conflict and post conflict settings is highly desirable.
Language Requirements:	Excellent command of the English language (both verbal and written)



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME JOB DESCRIPTION

I. Position Information

Job Title: Project Manager Women Peace and Security Position Number: New Department: UNDP Reports to: Portfolio Manager, Rule of Law Direct Reports: National WPS Project Officer Position Status: Non-Rotational Job Family: Yes	Grade Level: P3 Duty Station: Mogadishu Family Duty Station as of Date of Issuance: Date of Issuance: Closing Date: Duration and Type of Assignment: initial 364 days, Temporary Appointment
---	---

II. Background

Project background

The main goal of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Joint Programme is to promote women's meaningful participation in decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes and sustaining peace at national and community/grassroots level by engaging, empowering and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding. The Joint Programme aims to empower women and women-led organizations to champion their issues and strengthen the capacity of institutions to respond to the deep-rooted human rights issues impacting sustainable peace and reconciliation. The Joint Programme also enables an environment for conversations on past human rights issues and grievances in the framework of peacebuilding and reconciliation which is timely as the security transition unfolds and Somali security forces take on the security responsibilities. A confluence of two important milestones of designing a broader WPS programme and at the same time operationalizing the National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325), further highlights the significance of the Joint Programme from a twin-track approach. This Programme makes an effort to accelerate and strengthen implementation of the WPS agenda and human rights by addressing negative social norms working closely with clan elders, traditional leaders, women leaders and civil society groups, both at national and grass-roots level, and with youth groups via a bottom-up approach. As such, the Joint Programme aims to contextualize and localize the WPS agenda in Somali context as part of an inclusive peacebuilding process.

In this background, the Project Manager shall report to the Rule of Law Portfolio Manager and work closely on a daily basis with the UN Women Technical Specialist and the UNSOM Gender Advisor liaise closely with other rule of law joint programmes of the UN to ensure that the programme interventions are harmonized and coordinated.

III. Duties and Responsibilities

4. Ensure implementation and monitoring

- Ensure day-to-day administration of the WPS project with the UN Women and UNSOM teams and UNDP Rule of Law Portfolio Manager to ensure that the workplan for 2021-2022 is implemented at the Federal level and Federal Member states.
- Work with the WPS National Coordinator at MoWHRD to organise technical level meetings

<p>for the implementation of the programme to ensure programme delivery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Engage with the donors to undertake additional resource mobilization for the WPS project and for other projects and programmes. ● Advise and help to identify entry points for the design of new gender sensitive approach to security and rule of law sectors and connect with Sexual Violence in Conflict in the context of SCR 1325, while taking cognizance of the Somalia government and UN mandate. ● Design and implement the civil society participation in the WPS to ensure that oversight mechanisms and dialogue on oversight can be developed. ● Design and implement training programmes with WPS teams in the UN and for the stakeholders and beneficiary organisations. ● Analyze project progress against the RRF and develop mechanisms to ensure that the project remains on track.
<p>5. Project management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop annual workplans ● Develop terms of reference for consultants and advisors who will be working towards programme delivery. ● Organize technical level discussions with government and other national stakeholders ● Organize financial and budget variance reports ● Organize Programme Steering Committees meetings, preparatory meetings for the MOWHRD, UN and donors. ● Undertake missions to all Federal Member State project locations on a quarterly basis. ● Ensure midterm and end term evaluations are undertaken ● Ensure that there is annual stakeholder review with Civil Society Reference Group.
<p>6. Advocacy support and facilitation of knowledge building and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports relevant, high-impact advocacy activities and campaigns with key partners. ● Collects knowledge on current and emerging trends by gathering relevant information on projects, strategies, approaches and ongoing experience for lessons learned, best practices. ● Contributes to knowledge networks, the results group of the United Nations Cooperation Framework and other communities of practice.
<p>7. Any other tasks that may be required to lead WPS in rule of law and security sector governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure regular coordination and engagement is provided on Global Focal Points at technical level with all the other joint programmes ● Prepare presentation and updates for the WPS including plan and develop a regular bulletin to ensure progress ● Present WPS agenda within UNDP, UN platforms to ensure that new projects and programmes have aspects of WPS agenda included in new programme documents and proposals.

IV. Competencies and Selection Criteria	Description of Competency at Level Required (For more comprehensive descriptions please see the competency inventory)
<p>In this section list all core competencies as well as the most relevant technical/functional competencies the role will require along with the appropriate level. A Detailed list of competencies can be accessed through the following link: https://intranet.undp.org/unit/ohr/competency-framework/SitePages/Home.aspx</p>	
Core	
<p>Innovation <i>Ability to make new and useful ideas work</i></p>	Level 5: Creates new and relevant ideas and leads others to implement them
<p>Leadership <i>Ability to persuade others to follow</i></p>	Level 5: Plans and acts transparently, actively works to remove barriers

People Management <i>Ability to improve performance and satisfaction</i>	Level 4: Models independent thinking and action
Communication <i>Ability to listen, adapt, persuade and transform</i>	Level 5: Gains trust of peers, partners, clients by presenting complex concepts in practical terms to others
Delivery <i>Ability to get things done while exercising good judgement</i>	Level 5: Critically assesses value and relevance of existing policy / practice and contributes to enhanced delivery of products, services, and innovative solutions
Technical/Functional	Detailed list of competencies can be accessed through https://intranet.undp.org/unit/ohr/competency-framework/SitePages/Home.aspx and hiring managers are encouraged to familiarize themselves for more information
Competency Name <i>Integrate and Empower</i>	Level 4: Apply & Adapt: Contributes skills and knowledge with demonstrated ability to advance innovation and continuous improvement, in professional area of expertise

V. Recruitment Qualifications	
Education:	Master's Degree or equivalent in and Political Sciences, International Relations, Social Sciences or Strategic Studies.
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A combination of professional training, certification and experience in SSR. ● The Team Leader should have a minimum of seven years' experience at national and international levels, including peacekeeping operations, in technical development and management support positions. This experience could include either military or law enforcement; and demonstrate an ability to co-ordinate a wide range of inputs and participants. ● The Team Leader is expected to have sound knowledge of the principles of peacekeeping and Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. ● Previous experience of UN rules and procedures is highly desirable; ● Previous experience of working in conflict and post conflict settings is highly desirable.
Language Requirements:	Excellent command of the English language (both verbal and written)

UN Women: Women, Peace and Security Technical Specialist



Advertised on behalf of :

Location : Mogadiscio, SOMALIA
Type of Contract : TA International
Post Title: WPS Technical Specialist
Post Level : P3
Languages Required : English
Duration of Initial Contract : 1 year

Background

1. Organizational Context

UN Women, grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, works for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls; the empowerment of women; and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. The UN Security Council resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), unanimously adopted in October 2000, stressed the importance of the equal participation and full involvement of women in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security. In the years since, seven additional resolutions on women, peace and security (WPS) have been adopted. UN partners in Somalia operationalizes the above through Joint Programming Initiatives (JPs) developed to achieve transformative results for gender equality and women empowerment in line with the UNSCF 2021-2025, NDP-9, National Action Plan on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict, Somalia Women's Charter and the draft National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. The JPs also responds to the expanded agenda for SCR 1325, Beijing+20 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UN Women works to support women's engagement in peace and security to promote improved implementation, and monitoring and reporting of global commitments on women and peace and security, including as set out in Beijing Platform for Action and in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015), relevant Statements by the President of the Security Council, as well as related accountability frameworks established by the UN system. The resolutions on sustaining peace (S/RES/2282 and A/RES/70/262) offer a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding that prioritizes supporting capacities for peace across the conflict cycle. The UN Women works to strengthen the capacity of actors engaged in inclusive peacebuilding and national dialogue processes to enhance women's participation and influence and to secure gender-equality outcomes.

In Somalia, the Government and the CSOs have taken a number of initiatives to operationalize the WPS agenda. The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) with support of UN Women, UNDP and other development partners has led the development of the Somalia Women's Charter. UN Women Somalia also supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development in developing a draft National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and the Somalia Women Charter. The plan is in draft form and expected to be finalized by September 2021.

Reporting to the Country Program Manager, the WPS Specialist exercises overall responsibility for planning, implementing, managing and technical support to the Women, Peace and Security Joint Program interventions under the WPS portfolio. The Programme Specialist works in close collaboration

with the programme and operations team, UN Women HQ staff, UN partners, Government officials and civil society ensuring successful UN Women programme implementation under the portfolio.

Duties and Responsibilities

Manage the implementation and management of the Women Peace and Security programme:

- Provide Technical Advisory Support to the Women, Peace and Security Program;
- Provide programme advisory support to the Office Management and relevant partner agencies within the Women Peace and Security areas;
- Manage the technical implementation of the programme/ project; provide technical advice; ensure synergies with other UN AFPs and teams;
- Review the submission of implementing partner financial and narrative reports as required;
- Provide guidance to staff and partners on Results Based Management tools and performance indicators;
- Participate in the Project Steering Committee, project review and/or evaluation meetings.

Oversee technical assistance and capacity development to project/programme partners:

- Provide technical advice to partners; oversee the provision of technical guidance by the team
- Build, manage, and expand relationships with national partners to support implementation and expansion of the Women Peace and Security programme; respond to any potential problems;
- Serve as an expert resource to UN, Government and CSOs partners on Women Peace and Security;
- Lead the development of knowledge management strategies and methodologies and implement and oversee capacity building on Women Peace and Security.
- Provide partners with advanced technical assistance, training and capacity development initiatives.

Manage the monitoring and reporting of the programme/project:

- Manage the process of monitoring the programme/ project implementation of activities and finances using results-based management tools;
- Identify good practices and lessons learned to guide programme improvement and strategy planning;
- Finalize quarterly reports and donor reports, focusing on results, output and outcomes;
- Coordinate inputs from the UN, Government and CSOs partners in relation to the PBF WPS Program, consolidate and finalize the donor reports;
- Write office donor and UN Women reports.

Build partnerships and support in developing resource mobilization strategies:

- Develop and implement partnerships and resource mobilization strategies;
- Finalize relevant documentation on donors and develop potential opportunities for resource mobilization;
- Analyze and research information on donors, finalize substantive briefs on possible areas of cooperation, identification of opportunities for cost sharing.
- Coordinate the PBF WPS CSOs Reference Group and other related forums, convene meetings, minute taking and follow-up on action points;
- Organize periodic consultations with key stakeholders, women leaders, women CSOs, human rights experts and UN partners to gather inputs, as necessary.

Manage inter-agency coordination to achieve a coherent and aligned presence for the Women Peace and Security in Somalia:

- Provide substantive technical support to the Country Program Manager on inter-agency coordination related activities by attending meetings, events, and participating in groups and committees;
- Coordinate with other UN agencies, government departments, donors and CSOs to ensure the projects' capacity development programme is harmonized and aligned with other in-country efforts;
- Take part in technical and review meetings of the UNCF Results Group, NDP-9 pillars and related processes and similar exercises related to the RC system;
- Prepare substantive inputs to UNCF and other documents, as necessary.

Manage the people and financial resources of the Women Peace and Security programme:

- Manage the programme budget and finalize financial reports;
- Manage Programme Specialist and Technical Specialists; mentor and coach staff and conduct performance assessments;
- Oversee recruitment processes, as necessary.

Key Performance Indicators:

- Timely and quality programme strategies and contributions to Strategic Note;
- Timely and quality of programme delivery in line with budget, workplans and the Strategic Note;
- Strong and clear leadership/ supervision of team;
- Partners and other stakeholder provide positive feedback on advisory and technical services;
- Quality reports and timely submission;
- Quality of advocacy, communication and knowledge management initiatives;
- Resources mobilized;
- Strong relationships with donors, partners and other stakeholders.

Competencies

Core Values:

- Respect for Diversity;
- Integrity;
- Professionalism.

Core Competencies:

- Awareness and Sensitivity Regarding Gender Issues;
- Accountability;
- Creative Problem Solving;
- Effective Communication;
- Inclusive Collaboration;
- Stakeholder Engagement;
- Leading by Example.

Please visit this link for more information on UN Women's Core Values and

Competencies: <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/about%20us/employment/un-women-employment-values-and-competencies-definitions-en.pdf>

Functional Competencies:

- Excellent programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation skills;
- Ability to develop detailed operational plans, budgets, and deliver on them;
- Excellent knowledge of Results Based Management;
- Ability to synthesize program performance data and produce analytical reports to inform management and strategic decision-making;
- Excellent knowledge in thematic area;

- Ability to lead formulation of strategies and their implementation;
- Strong networking skills;
- Ability to negotiate and interact with donors, identify and analyze trends, opportunities and threats to fundraising;
- Knowledge of post-conflict context is an asset.

Required Skills and Experience

Education:

- Master's degree or equivalent in social sciences, human rights, gender/women's studies, international development, or a related field is required;
- A project/programme management certification would be an added advantage.

Experience:

- Minimum 7 years of progressively responsible experience at the national or international level in design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects;
- Technical experience in Women Peace and Security;
- Experience coordinating and liaising with government agencies and/or donors is an asset;
- Experience working in the UN System is an asset;
- Experience in leading/managing a team is an asset.

Languages:

- Fluency in English is required;
- Knowledge of the other UN official working language is an asset.

Languages:

- Fluency in English is required;
- Working knowledge of Arabic language is an asset.

Application:

- All applications must include (as an attachment) the completed UN Women Personal History form (P-11) which can be downloaded from <http://www.unwomen.org/about-us/employment> Kindly note that the system will only allow one attachment. Applications without the completed UN Women P-11 form will be treated as incomplete and will not be considered for further assessment.

Note:

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created UN Women, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. The creation of UN Women came about as part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact. It merges and builds on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system (DAW, OSAGI, INSTRAW and UNIFEM), which focused exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment.

I. Position Information	
Job Title: Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist Position Number: New	Grade Level: Duty Station: Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Mogadishu Family Duty Station as of Date of Issuance: Duration and Type of Assignment: initial 364 days,

II. Background

Project background
The main goal of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Joint Programme is to promote women’s meaningful participation in decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes and sustaining peace at national and community/grassroots level by engaging, empowering and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding. The Joint Programme aims to empower women and women-led organizations to champion their issues and strengthen the capacity of institutions to respond to the deep-rooted human rights issues impacting sustainable peace and reconciliation. The Joint Programme also enables an environment for conversations on past human rights issues and grievances in the framework of peacebuilding and reconciliation which is timely as the security transition unfolds and Somali security forces take on the security responsibilities. A confluence of two important milestones of designing a broader WPS programme and at the same time operationalizing the National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325), further highlights the significance of the Joint Programme from a twin-track approach. This Programme makes an effort to accelerate and strengthen implementation of the WPS agenda and human rights by addressing negative social norms working closely with clan elders, traditional leaders, women leaders and civil society groups, both at national and grass-roots level, and with youth groups via a bottom-up approach. As such, the Joint Programme aims to contextualize and localize the WPS agenda in Somalian context as part of an inclusive peacebuilding process.

In this background, the National Coordinator shall report to the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, Rule of Law Portfolio Manager UNDP, Country Program Manager UN Women, and work closely on a daily basis with the UN Women Technical Specialist, UNDP Program Manager and the UNSOM Gender Advisor liaise closely with other rule of law joint programmes of the UN to ensure that the programme interventions are harmonized and coordinated. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will be based in MoWHRD, FGS and exercises overall responsibility for coordinating, planning, leading and implementing the WPS Joint Program interventions. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will assist the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the joint programme in close collaboration with the programme and operations team, government officials, UN partners including UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM, governance and coordination arrangements of the programme, and civil society ensuring successful implementation of the joint programme.

III. Functions

- 1. Provide technical inputs to programme formulation to ensure monitoring and reporting is incorporated**
- Provide inputs to the development of monitoring indicators, monitoring calendars, and field monitoring plans and quality assurance processes;
 - Include relevant inputs from evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations into programme formulation;
 - Provide inputs to annual work plan monitoring, reviews and reporting;
 - Provide technical support to partners in developing Performance Monitoring Frameworks (PMFs), systems and plans, and Baseline Surveys;

- Facilitate the clearance of donor agreements and Programme Cooperation Agreements;

2. Provide technical inputs to the monitoring, evaluation and tracking of results against PBF WPS program targets

- Develop, manage and lead the implementation of a rigorous PBF funded WPS program learning, monitoring and evaluation framework;
- Provide technical guidance on Results Based Management (RMB) and Learning, Monitoring and Evaluation (LME) to all project teams, including conducting practical training as required;
- Serve as the main RBM and M&E focal point for the WPS joint program and provide necessary data for the reports, and to PBF IO, RCO, UNDP, RO and HQ as required.
- Monitor data from partners on a quarterly basis and provide inputs to regular management briefs to inform decision making;
- Visit partners, along with the Programme Team, to support monitoring of results and planning processes and ensure data collection and analysis as required;
- Monitor the spending of donor funds and other programme expenditures and disbursements;
- Contribute to the development and monitoring of the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research Plan.

3. Coordinate, Consolidate and Finalize the reporting of results to internal and external audiences

- Coordinate, Consolidate, Finalize and ensure timely submission of PBF Funded WPS Joint Program and other donor funded project reports;
 - Monitor and ensure the process of meeting the internal and external reporting requirements and deadlines, including quarterly RMS reports and annual reporting process;
 - Contribute substantial inputs to donor and programme reports (both narrative and financial);
 - Identify relevant evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations and input them into programme reporting;
 - Review progress reports submitted by partners and provided feedback to improve quality and timeliness of reporting;
 - Collect and maintain data for country, reports, mid-term reviews, and final evaluations;
-
- **Facilitate knowledge building and sharing**
 - Identify and synthesize best practices and lessons learned from the CO and the partner agencies directly linked to PBF-WPS Joint programme goals and activities and ensure exchange of information;
 - Provide training and workshops on Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting to UN, Government and CSOs partner agencies as required.
 - Perform other functions as assigned by the Supervisor

IV. Key Performance Indicators

- Timely and quality support on monitoring and reporting to the programme team and partners in line with work plan
- Quality and timely systems for tracking/monitoring
- Timely submission of accurate and quality reports
- Quality communications strategy and timely implementation which leads to greater exposure and understanding of UN Women's work
- Quality and relevant advocacy materials and content on the website and social media channels

V. Competencies

Core Values:

- Respect for Diversity
- Integrity
- Professionalism

Core Competencies:

- Awareness and Sensitivity Regarding Gender Issues
- Accountability
- Creative Problem Solving
- Effective Communication
- Inclusive Collaboration
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Leading by Example

Functional Competencies

- Good knowledge of programme formulation, implementation, and Results Based Management
- Good knowledge of monitoring and evaluation, evaluation design, data collection and analysis, and reporting
- Ability to synthesize program performance data and produce analytical reports
- Analytical and report writing skills
- Ability to communicate sensitively, effectively and creatively across different constituencies
- Strong knowledge of managing web-based knowledge management systems
- Strong oral and written communication and editing skills
- Strong communication, networking and advocacy skills
- Knowledge of gender and human rights issues is desirable

VI. Recruitment Qualifications

Education and certification:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Master’s degree (or equivalent) in Political or Social Science, Economics, International Development Studies, Gender/Women's Studies is required.▪ A first-level university degree in combination with two additional years of qualifying experience may be accepted in lieu of the advanced university degree.▪ A project/programme management certification (such as PMP®, PRINCE2®, or MSP®) would be an added advantage.
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At least 5 years of professional work experience at national or international level in public relations, communications or advocacy, including in media relations;• Experience in the use of social media;• Experience in media relations is an asset.
Language Requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fluency in English and Somali is required• Knowledge of the other UN official working language is an asset.

UN Women: National Programme Specialist - Women, Peace and Security



Advertised on behalf of

Location : Mogadishu, SOMALIA
Type of Contract : Service Contract
Post Level : SB-5/1
Languages Required : English and Somali
Duration of Initial Contract : 1 year

I. Organizational Context

UN Women, grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, works for the elimination of discrimination against women and girls; the empowerment of women; and the achievement of equality between women and men as partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security. The UN Security Council resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), unanimously adopted in October 2000, stressed the importance of the equal participation and full involvement of women in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security. In the years since, seven additional resolutions on women, peace and security (WPS) have been adopted. UN partners in Somalia operationalizes the above through Joint Programming Initiatives (JPs) developed to achieve transformative results for gender equality and women empowerment in line with the UNSCF 2021-2025, NDP-9, National Action Plan on Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict, Somalia Women's Charter and the draft National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. The JPs also responds to the expanded agenda for SCR 1325, Beijing+20 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UN Women works to support women's engagement in peace and security to promote improved implementation, and monitoring and reporting of global commitments on women and peace and security, including as set out in Beijing Platform for Action and in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2122 (2013) and 2242 (2015), relevant Statements by the President of the Security Council, as well as related accountability frameworks established by the UN system. The resolutions on sustaining peace (S/RES/2282 and A/RES/70/262) offer a comprehensive approach to peacebuilding that prioritizes supporting capacities for peace across the conflict cycle. The UN Women works to strengthen the capacity of actors engaged in inclusive peacebuilding and national dialogue processes to enhance women's participation and influence and to secure gender-equality outcomes.

In Somalia, the Government and the CSOs have taken a number of initiatives to operationalize the WPS agenda. The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) with support of UN Women, UNDP and other development partners has led the development of the Somalia Women's Charter. UN Women Somalia also supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development in developing a draft National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and the Somalia Women Charter. The plan is in draft form and expected to be finalized by September 2021. Reporting to the Country Program Manager and working closely with the WPS Technical Specialist,

the National Programme Specialist exercises overall responsibility for planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting of the Women, Peace and Security Joint Program and other interventions. The National Programme Specialist works in close collaboration with the programme and operations team, UN partners, Government officials and civil society ensuring successful UN Women programme implementation under the portfolio.

III. Functions

1. Design and develop programme strategies in the area of Women Peace and Security Joint Programme:

- Design and formulate programme/ project proposals and initiatives;
- Draft inputs to country strategy documents, briefs, policy dialogue and other documents related to Women, Peace and Security and Leadership;
- Technical support to the government partners, CSOs and women on enhancing the women's political participation and leadership.

2. Manage the implementation and management of the Women Peace and Security Joint Programme:

- Contribute and finalize the annual workplan and budget and manage their implementation;
- Manage the technical implementation of the programme/project; ensure synergies with other teams;
- Manage the submission of implementing partner financial and narrative reports;
- Provide guidance to staff and partners on Results Based Management tools and performance indicators;
- Organize Project Steering Committee, project review and/or evaluation meetings, as needed.

3. Manage technical assistance and capacity development to project/programme partners:

- Manage the implementation of technical advice and guidance. Develop and implement technical tools, and initiatives;
- Build and manage relationships with national partners to support implementation and expansion of the Women, Peace and Security and Leadership program; respond to any potential problems;
- Identify capacity building needs of partners and lead the coordination of technical assistance, mentoring, training and capacity development initiatives to partners.

4. Manage the finances, monitoring and reporting of the Women, Peace and Security Joint Programme/project:

- Manage the programme budget and draft financial reports;
- Manage the monitoring of programme/ project implementation and finances using results-based management tools;
- Oversee field missions and review reports on monitoring missions;
- Write and contribute to quarterly reports, Annual reports and donor reports, focusing on results, output and outcomes.

5. Build partnerships and support in developing resource mobilization strategies:

- Develop and implement partnerships and resource mobilization strategies;
- Finalize relevant documentation on donors and potential opportunities for resource mobilization;
- Analyze and research information on donors, prepare substantive briefs on possible areas of cooperation, identification of opportunities for cost sharing.

6. Contribute to the Project Steering Committee on Women, Peace and Security Joint Programme to achieve coherence and alignment of UN Women programmes with other partners in Somalia:

- Provide technical support to the Country Program Manager on inter-agency coordination related activities by attending meetings, events, and participating in groups and committees as needed;
- Provide technical, coordination and secretariat support to the Women, Peace and Security Working Group;
- Coordinate with other UN agencies, government departments, donors and NGOs to ensure the projects' capacity development programme is harmonized and aligned with other in-country efforts.

7. Manage advocacy, knowledge building and communication efforts on Women, Peace and Security Joint Programme:

- Develop and review background documents, briefs and presentations related to the Women, Peace and Security Joint Programme;
- Participate in meetings and policy dialogues on issues related to Women, Peace and Security Joint Programme;
- Develop advocacy strategies and oversee their implementation;
- Identify best practices and lessons learned to guide programme improvement and strategy planning;
- Develop knowledge management strategies, products and methodologies on Women, Peace and Security Joint Programme.

IV. Key Performance Indicators

- Timely and quality support on monitoring and reporting to the programme team and partners in line with work plan
- Quality and timely systems for tracking/monitoring
- Timely submission of accurate and quality reports
- Quality communications strategy and timely implementation which leads to greater exposure and understanding of UN Women's work
- Quality and relevant advocacy materials and content on the website and social media channels

V. Competencies

Core Values:

- Respect for Diversity
- Integrity
- Professionalism

Core Competencies:

- Awareness and Sensitivity Regarding Gender Issues
- Accountability
- Creative Problem Solving
- Effective Communication
- Inclusive Collaboration
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Leading by Example

Functional Competencies

- Good knowledge of programme formulation, implementation, and Results Based Management
- Good knowledge of monitoring and evaluation, evaluation design, data collection and analysis, and reporting
- Ability to synthesize program performance data and produce analytical reports
- Analytical and report writing skills
- Ability to communicate sensitively, effectively and creatively across different constituencies
- Strong knowledge of managing web-based knowledge management systems
- Strong oral and written communication and editing skills
- Strong communication, networking and advocacy skills
- Knowledge of gender and human rights issues is desirable

VI. Recruitment Qualifications	
Education and certification:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Master’s degree (or equivalent) in Political or Social Science, Economics, International Development Studies, Gender/Women's Studies is required. ▪ A first-level university degree in combination with two additional years of qualifying experience may be accepted in lieu of the advanced university degree. ▪ A project/programme management certification (such as PMP®, PRINCE2®, or MSP®) would be an added advantage.
Experience:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 5 years of professional work experience at national or international level in public relations, communications or advocacy, including in media relations; • Experience in the use of social media; • Experience in media relations is an asset.
Language Requirements:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency in English and Somali is required • Knowledge of the other UN official working language is an asset.

Job Code Title	Women Peace and Security Project Officer
Location	Mogadishu
Application Deadline	15 August, 2021
Type of Contract	National (Open only to Somali Nationals)
Post Level	SC10 or equivalent NPSA
Languages Required	English, Somali
Duration of Initial Contract	One Year
Expected Duration of Assignment	One Year (with possibility of extension)
Project Background	
<p>The main goal of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Joint Programme is to promote women’s meaningful participation in decision-making and leadership in peacebuilding processes and sustaining peace at national and community/grassroots level by engaging, empowering and capacitating women through legislative provisions, policy interventions, and strengthening and establishing infrastructures for peacebuilding. The Joint Programme aims to empower women and women-led organizations to champion their issues and strengthen the capacity of institutions to respond to the deep-rooted human rights issues impacting sustainable peace and reconciliation. The Joint Programme also enables an environment for conversations on past human rights issues and grievances in the framework of peacebuilding and reconciliation which is timely as the security transition unfolds and Somali security forces take on the security responsibilities. A confluence of two important milestones of designing a broader WPS programme and at the same time operationalizing the National Action Plan (NAP) on United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325), further highlights the significance of the Joint Programme from a twin-track approach. This Programme makes an effort to accelerate and strengthen implementation of the WPS agenda and human rights by addressing negative social norms working closely with clan elders, traditional leaders, women leaders and civil society groups, both at national and grass-roots level, and with youth groups via a bottom-up approach. As such, the Joint Programme aims to contextualize and localize the WPS agenda in Somalian context as part of an inclusive peacebuilding process.</p>	
Description of Responsibilities	
<p>Summary of Key Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quality policy and technical advice to support inclusive programming processes on WPS; ● Support management and implementation of project activities; ● Monitoring and evaluation of the project’s activities. <p>Functions / Key Results Expected</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quality policy and technical advice to support inclusive programming processes on tolerance and dialogue by focusing on achievement of the following results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continuously monitors developments to peacebuilding and WPS in Somalia, drafting regular analyses and briefs on conflict dynamics and security situation; ● Provides strategic advice on WPS, conflict transformation in Somalia; ● Promotes identification and synthesis of best practices and lessons learned from the project for organizational sharing and learning; ● Supports project manager to identify new areas of intervention, innovative approaches as well as to identify potential risk factors and mitigating measures; ● Liaises closely with federal and state government, civil society and community counterparts to capture priorities and ensure local ownership. 2. Management and implementation by focusing on the achievement of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the technical lead on project management, including project design and implementation; ● Prepares tracking sheets for the project activities; events and prepare an analysis based on project agreements with partners. 	

- Prepare on a monthly basis a fund disbursement tracking sheet
- Manages documentation related to the project's activities;
- Engages with federal and state-level government, civil society and community counterparts on WPS;
- Facilitates and organizes workshops, trainings and public events on peacebuilding and dialogue in Somalia, engaging with local communities and government officials;
- Supports management of short-term experts providing technical expertise on specific project areas;
- Prepares and updates annual workshops and drafts agreements for implementing partners
- Facilitates day-to-day management of activities, in line with the annual work plans under the guidance of the project manager;
- Works with government officials, NGOs and UNDP area-offices and serve as a liaison between them and the Project Management;
- Promotes gender equality and women's and participation in the dialogues and peacebuilding work;
- Engages with relevant and selected CSO's and NGOs, for the implementation of activities and to develop strategies to create public awareness on WPS;
- Supports coordination meetings between government stakeholders, UNDP management, and donors.
- Supports the organization of the Project Steering Committee meetings.

3. Monitoring and evaluation of the project's activities, through the achievement of the following results:

- Supports monitoring and evaluation of the project by attending all activities including travel to FMS, collecting and synthesizing data from the project's activities, supports the analysis of data and advises on course corrections where necessary;
- Prepares and submits regular update reports with quantitative and qualitative data;
- Coordinates the collection and use of monitoring data, as well as evaluation and reporting;
- Performs field visits for data collection and to ensure the quality and accuracy of collected or reported data;
- Assists on project management of the project, including implementation of the project's activities as well as reporting to donors and internally on indicators;
- Ensures M&E framework is gender-responsive and includes youth, disadvantaged and marginalized communities, including by preparing disaggregated data for indicator reporting and ensures that the framework takes into account gendered conflict dynamics;
- Ensures that the proposed activities are conflict sensitive and grounded in a strict "do no harm" and Leave-No-one-Behind approach;
- Facilitates capacity building training of key national stakeholders on effective programme management and M&E.

Competencies and Critical Success Factors

Corporate Responsibility and Teamwork:

- Serves and promotes the vision, mission, values, and strategic goals of UNDP;
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability;
- Ability to work collaboratively with colleagues to achieve project goals;
- Plans, prioritizes, and delivers tasks on time.

Advocacy/Advancing A Policy-Oriented Agenda

- Performs analysis of political situations and scenarios, and contributes to the formulation of institutional responses;
- Ability to analyze and synthesize information from different sources and to draw from its key themes and issues.

Results-Orientation and Development Effectiveness:

- Plans and produces quality results to meet established goals.

Management and Leadership

- Builds strong relationships with clients, focuses on impact and result for the client and responds positively to feedback.
- Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude.
- Demonstrates openness to change and ability to manage complexities.

Results-Based Programme Development and Management

- Monitors specific stages of projects/programme implementation.
- Analyzes country situation to identify opportunities for project development.

Building Strategic Partnerships

- Identifies needs and interventions for capacity building of counterparts, clients and potential partners;

Job Knowledge/Technical Expertise

- Keeps abreast of new developments in area of professional discipline and job knowledge and seeks to develop him/herself professionally.
- Is motivated and demonstrates a capacity to pursue personal development and learn.

Client Orientation

- Anticipates client needs;
- Works towards creating an enabling environment for a smooth relationship between the clients and service provider;
- Demonstrates understanding of client's perspective;
- Solicits feedback on service provision and quality.

Core Competencies:

- Demonstrating/safeguarding ethics and integrity;
- Self-development, initiative-taking;
- Acting as a team player and facilitating teamwork;
- Learning and sharing knowledge and encourage the learning of others. Promoting learning and knowledge management/sharing is the responsibility of each staff member;
- IT competencies in Word, Excel, Power Point, and internet

PBF-WPS Full Proposal Development Workshop Somalia Report

Background

The Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MOWHRD) and the UN implementing partners UNDP, UN Women, OHCHR and UNSOM based on the past implementation of WPS and Human Rights related initiatives and following the PBF eligibility renewal process in which WPS was identified as a key priority for PBF support have worked collectively in developing a “Concept Note”, which was approved by the PBF HQ in October 2020. The concept note was developed in consultation with the Ministry of Women, CSOs and the relevant UN partners in Somalia. The concept note highlights the leadership role of MOWHRD as well as the level of importance attached to WPS and Human Rights in this PBF including the centrality of the SCR 1325 in the context of Somalia, as well as the NDP 9 and the Somalia Women’s Charter.

Objective of the Workshop

Following the approval of the concept note, the UN partners in consultation with the MoWHRD initiated the process of development of a full project document and accordingly convening the stakeholder consultation meeting with the below agenda. The workshop will serve to provide a facilitated exchange between key stakeholders in the design and implementation of the project to strengthen conflict analysis, outcome formulation and the underlying theory of change.

Overview of participants

Results of evaluation

Presentations during the workshop in a separate document

Documentation
Session on Conflict analysis and intended change (Day 1)

Group 1: Women participation in peace building/processes (including women’s enhanced role in peace-mediation, reconciliation, leadership and decision making)

<p>Conflict analysis: Describe the conflict situation. What are <u>key structural drivers of conflicts</u>? Identify what <u>needs to be stopped</u> but also which <u>existing positive elements</u> could be strengthened.</p>	<p>Intended change at the end of the project: What would a transformation of the respective conflict driver or situation look like in practice?</p>
<p>Start by listing relevant key actors (individuals, groups, institutions). Actors are relevant if they are supporting or benefitting from conflict, actively resist or mitigate the consequences of conflict or are affected by ongoing conflict. Age and youth responsive actors; also composition of actors; avoid women as homogenous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clan militias and clan leaders– clan leaders are always men, mostly elders, generally uneducated. They benefit from inter-clan conflicts: benefits from blood money linked to rapes & killings, as well as ransoms. Clan elders are key actors, covering all power levels, bridging the political arena as well. Some clan women can be perpetrators as well (e.g., if husband is at the frontline of war, wives can encourage and support him) and/or victims (e.g., many women mourn relatives and become main providers for their families). ▪ Men in politics– mostly men. It is an interest group with power over the population, often creating conflict. Can be a negative actor – both at federal government and federal member states levels. Many interactions with clan dynamics. Men politicians from elite class tend to create barriers to women’s participation. ▪ Women in politics – there are a very limited number of women in decision-making spaces. In recent political negotiations with the presidents of federal member states and federal government: there were no women. Many educated women willing to join politics, but in many cases they are siding with men instead of joining forces with other women. However, men do not support them. There are some women ministers and women in parliament. ▪ Institutional authorities: Federal Government, Federal Member States, local councils play key roles. Federal government sometimes uses security sector to restrict opposition and federal member states. ▪ Women’s organizations – strong ability to mitigate conflict. Older women can be negotiators and mediators (e.g., Galkayo conflict negotiation). Young women peacebuilders, community leaders, human rights activists, often excluded from formal processes but potential for conflict mitigation at all levels ▪ Religious leaders - they have a lot of influence related to women’s participation. ▪ Business actors ▪ International actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foreign countries – neighboring or other countries have interest and own agenda, creating conflict in Somalia (e.g., funding the conflict) ○ International cooperation institutions ○ Diaspora 	
<p>Conflict factor 1: Clan and inter-clan conflict, happening all across the country. Somali are nomadic people moving according to rainy seasons. Together with young children and women. When some clans and sub-clans want control over a specific region for their family it triggers conflict with other</p>	<p>Intended change 1 (intended change relates directly back to the description in the left-hand column and develops in detail what the transformed situation in 2 years would look like)</p>

<p>clans. The inter-clans dynamics are based on firepower (including heavy weapons in some areas). This happens all across the country.</p> <p>Women's role is also based on clan dynamics. E.g., an entire clan can start fighting because of the killing or rape of a woman belonging to a certain clan. Revenge is a key factor; hatred being key conflict triggers.</p> <p>Marriage is a key factor too: inter-clan marriages are often not accepted and can trigger more conflict. At the same time, it can also be a factor for peace.</p> <p>Although the inter-clan conflict is a common problematic throughout the country, there are specific dynamics from a region to another.</p>	<p>The population start perceiving peace dividends, including economic resources, land, etc., and has incentives to reduce conflicts.</p> <p>Women, often seen as neutral in conflict dynamics, strengthen their peacebuilding and conflict resolution potential, creating more conditions to de-escalated inter-clans conflict.</p>
<p>Conflict factor 2: Political and institutional crisis</p> <p>Somalia is experiencing a new and unique institutional crisis: the overdue presidential and parliamentary elections leading for the first time to elected officials with an expired term in office.</p> <p>Women in most cases are advocating for peace. Many women have tried to mediate the conflict, but no opportunities so far to be part of the crisis solutions. Problem related to the Constitution review process – systemic and institutional problem.</p> <p>Women standing for elective office: quota provision (1 woman for every 3-seats clan positions). However, clan elders would choose women with no political ambition. Registration fees for candidates drastically increased, limiting participation, especially for young women.</p>	<p>Intended change 2</p> <p>Reserved seats for women, with reduced registration fees.</p>
<p>Conflict factor 3: Conflict between federal government and opposition</p> <p>Conflict between the government and the opposition, which is quite unequal, as the government has access to the state's resources, while the opposition is mostly 'making noise' from outside.</p> <p>For women, there is no space to participate, they have traditionally been excluded from closed-door, men-only discussions. However, women from the opposition are starting to organize themselves.</p>	
<p><i>Other conflict factors:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter-clan fight for resources - Land dispute in the regions - Conflict over resources related to drought or rainy season - Economic conflict and conflict over economic resources 	

Group 2: Legal protection and transitional justice

<p><i>Conflict analysis: Describe the conflict situation. What are key structural drivers of conflicts? Identify what needs to be stopped but also which existing positive elements could be strengthened.</i></p>	<p><i>Intended change at the end of the project: What would a transformation of the respective conflict driver or situation look like in practice?</i></p>
<p>Start by listing relevant key actors (individuals, groups, institutions). Actors are relevant if they are supporting or benefitting from conflict, actively resist or mitigate the consequences of conflict or are affected by ongoing conflict.</p> <p>Government: Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Women, Ministry of Security Federal and Member States, Courts, Justice and security sector institutions, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of the Interior Parliament at Federal and Member State Level, including Parliamentary Commissions, and District administration; National Human Rights Commission, Office of Human Rights Defenders Al-Shabaab and other armed groups</p> <p>Community Stakeholders: Clan Elders, Youth Groups (UN Somalia Youth Group), Women Groups, Religious Groups</p> <p>Civil society: Human Rights Institutions, Women’s activist groups, Media; Unions, Academia/Higher learning/research</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>Diaspora</p> <p>Groups experiencing impact: IDPs and Refugees; traditionally marginalized groups/communities, persons with disabilities/special needs, communities living in Al-Shabaab controlled areas</p>	
<p>Parliament plays a role to create the normative framework for legal protection (e.g., sexual offences bill): obstacles for parliamentarians to advance bills include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of capacities (initiate and conduct an effective legislative process) - lack of commitment and political will (due to cultural, social, religious elements, clan affiliation etc.) - advocacy and lobbying by religious groups and no law can be passed without their approval (custodians of Islam) even though they do not have a constitutional mandate - low levels of women participation in parliament - disconnect between the reality on the ground and parliamentary decision making process; <p>Parliamentary candidates are often appointed by clans, limiting democratic elements Traditional law is at times more important than formal (state/member states) law; norms implemented by Al-Shabaab; the constitution is still provisional; already a vibrant CSO; Multi-media plays an important role in the positive and the negative</p>	<p>Parliamentarians have the capacity to engage effectively in legislation processes and engage with difference advocacy groups to fulfil their constitutional mandate (already) vibrant CSO mobilizes the population to advocate members of Parliament and its committees; Religious leaders are sensitized and play a role for harmonization Build capacity from the ground up for stronger democratic engagement Political will is also dependent on the media engagement and the complementarity between federal and member states Traditional clan elders are primary of conflict resolution, clan-based customary law services as the basis for negotiated clan-based issues Enhance inclusivity of institutions, increase accountability of citizens and community;</p> <p>[Expectation: Bill would be passed. But also think about implementation, e.g., through justice and security institutions]</p>
<p>Reconciliation/Women’s Charter Processes are led by traditional elders and community leaders and women play a marginal role; Women’s roles and</p>	<p>Availability of data on experiences of what has been tried and how it worked for knowledge sharing and potential upscale.</p>

<p>contributions (advocacy to armed groups, setting up venues for reconciliation, fundraise, influence elders, assist victims, poetry/sensitization) to conflict resolution are underappreciated, not well documented/publicized and receive low levels of (material and technical) support; top-down exclusive reconciliation processes that don't include voices of women, young people and marginalized groups (IDPs): often based on cultural beliefs that men make war and they are supposed to make peace: by-passing the important role that women can play; the constitutional cover with a view on how to deal with past crimes, e.g. through a Truth & Reconciliation Commission</p> <p>Donors contribute to a system that regularly excludes women and don't ask tough questions why women are missing at the table</p>	<p>Strengthening women but also work with men to effect cultural change (e.g., male champions/ambassadors).</p> <p>Create/strengthen legal framework, e.g., regarding amnesty and other laws that advance reconciliation in a comprehensive way; this needs to be done on the basis of a consultative process so that citizens are aware of the stakes</p> <p>Women reconciliation processes are supported technically and financially by donors and by government. Enhancing collaboration between different governmental institutions and civil society.</p> <p>Use electoral mechanisms to increase women representation in political institutions.</p>
--	--

Group 3: Conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence

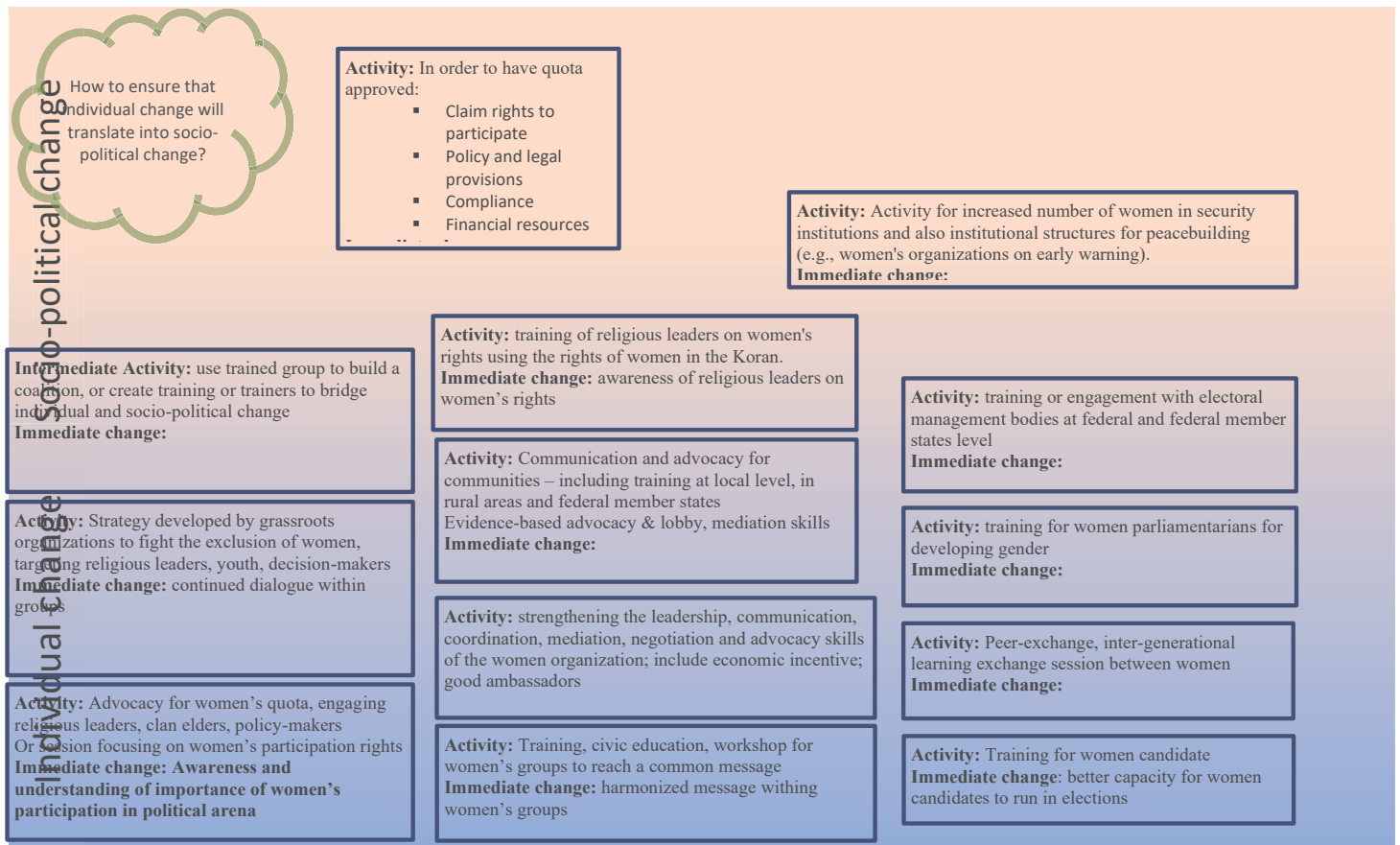
<p>Conflict analysis: Describe the conflict situation. What are key structural drivers of conflicts? Identify what needs to be stopped but also which existing positive elements could be strengthened.</p>	<p>Intended change at the end of the project: What would a transformation of the respective conflict driver or situation look like in practice?</p>
<p>Start by listing relevant key actors (individuals, groups, institutions). Actors are relevant if they are supporting or benefitting from conflict, actively resist or mitigate the consequences of conflict or are affected by ongoing conflict.</p> <p>1) Supporting or Benefitting from Conflict: MEN, Armed Militia, Clans, Traditional Elders (from the money given at the time of resolution), Al Shabab, Sexual exploitation by employers in unorganized sectors; Social Media,</p> <p>2) Actively resist or mitigate the consequences of conflict or are affected by ongoing conflict: CSOs, Women Activists, Government Institutions, Religious Leaders, Human Rights Advocates, UN Agencies, I/NGOs, AMISOM forces, Academia, Social Media, Traditional Media, medical/health services, psycho-social support providers, legal, justice, police, Traditional elders,</p>	
<p>Describe the conflict situation. What are key structural drivers of conflicts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape – Women, Girls and Young Boys • Drugs • Weak Institutions- law enforcement • Attitude- Sexual Violence as a weapon of war • Open conflict- freelance criminals • Impunity • Displacement (IDPs) • Poverty • Clan revenge • Control of Resources-Land • Political Instability • Illiteracy • Lack of structured reliable data on SGBV • Lack of respect for human rights • War trauma • Pornography – movies 	<p>Intended change at the end of the project: What would a transformation of the respective conflict driver or situation look like in practice?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong legal frameworks in place (SOB, FGM, Child Rights Law etc.) • Reduction of SGBV • Gender parity in police, judiciary and traditional dispute mechanisms • Lifting impunity and convictions in cases of SGBV • Shaming those who defend or promote SGBV • Better equipped health and related services • More women in decision making • Enhance the capacity of institutions • Empowered women • Respect for Human Rights, positive cultural and religious practices • Access to reliable data on SGBV • Community awareness- men and boys • Create an enabling safe environment for women- separate schools for girls, streetlights. • Raise awareness among women and girls on protection mechanisms and reporting • HeForShe- Men as partners in ending SGBV • Strengthen coordination of service providers • Establish referral pathways • Include human rights in school curriculum. • Strengthen and implement Law to prevent pornography- educate youth on negative effects of pornography. Ban/Block illegal websites.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create enabling environment to facilitate return of IDPs. • Encourage integration of IDPs into host communities. • Coping mechanisms-resilience • Coordination of the formal justice providers required to follow up on the cases which are registered. • Psycho-social and medical support • SGBV cases to be tried by criminal justice system. • Create a profile/database of perpetrators of SGBV. • Punish those convicted of sexual offences in public.
<p>What needs to be stopped: Impunity Sexual Harassment at Work, Sex for work: sexual exploitation and abuse Poor control of the drugs entering the country Unemployment Men/Society attitude on the victim of SGBV FGM- Negative cultural practices and false beliefs. Forced Marriage Equal opportunities in employment Resolution of SGBV cases through informal systems- clan elders</p>	
<p>What needs to be strengthened: Institutions Culture, values, respect for women, girls- mother, sister, aunt, spouse safe work environment, Access to justice Literacy and education of women and girls Human rights monitoring by relevant actors Women leadership and participation Women in leadership and mid-levels in security sector, judiciary, traditional clan eldership/leadership, Access to safe reporting mechanisms for reporting of sexual violence cases Community mobilization and outreach Women in peace building Strengthen coordination mechanisms both at Federal and FMS level. Coordination of the formal justice providers required to follow up on the cases which are registered. Psycho-social and medical support Establish a centre for coordination and collection of data among Federal and Federal Member States</p>	

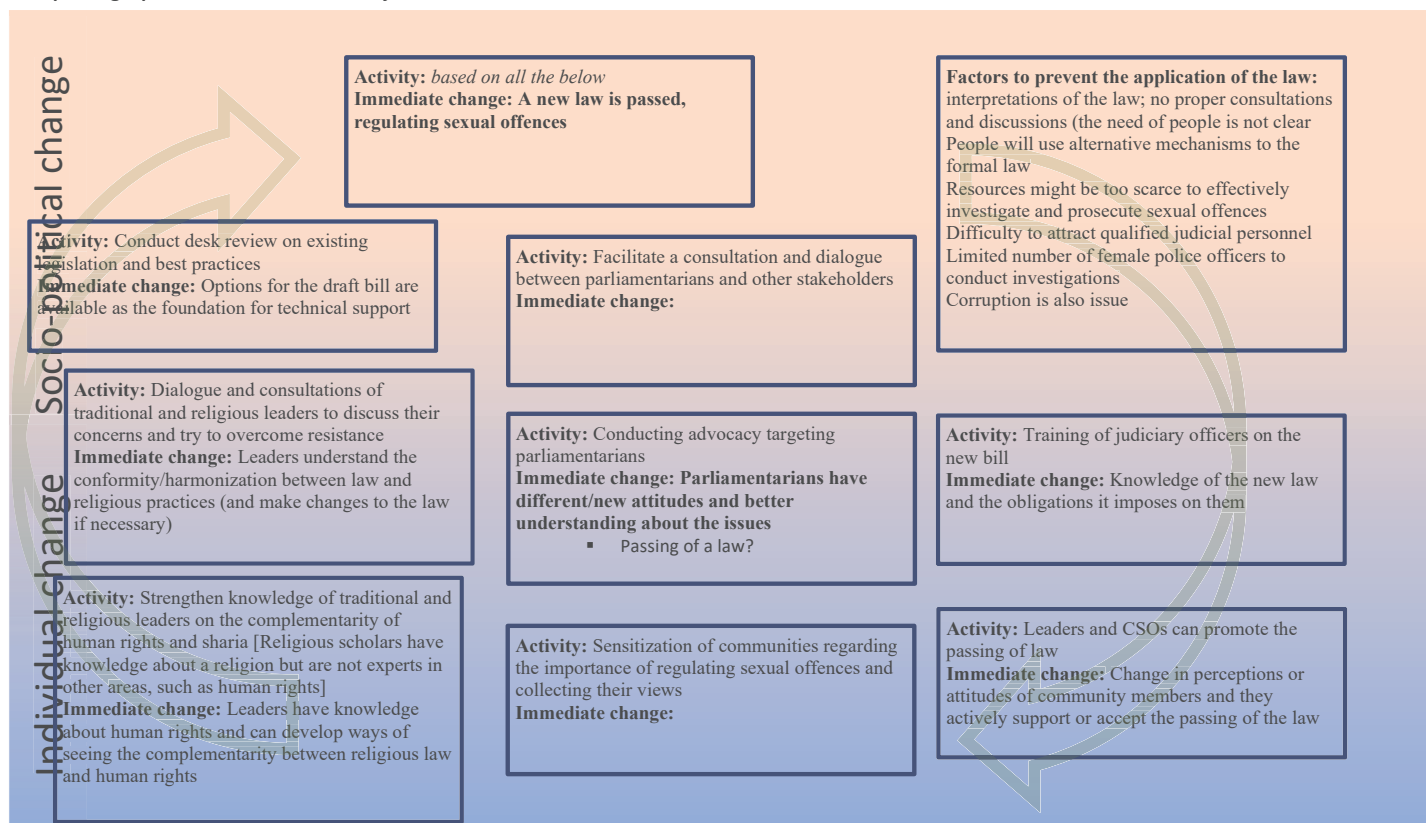
<p>youth groups, private sectors, community structures like early warning committees Affirmative action-across all sectors (Somalia Women's Charter-50%) Gender parity in decision making- more decision makers. Create a profile/database of perpetrators of SGBV</p>	
--	--

Session on theories of change (Day 2)

Group 1: Women participation in peace building/processes (including women's enhanced role in peace-mediation, reconciliation, leadership and decision making)



Group 2: Legal protection and transitional justice



Group 3: Conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence

Socio-political change
Individual change

Activity: 1) Establish a data institution for SGBV cases; 3) Sign SOP protocols among relevant institutions; 3) Capacity building of police, statistics officials, CSOs and other stakeholders.

Immediate change: Reliable data on SGBV available

Activity: 1) Establish Gender Desks in all Police Stations; 2) Capacity building for gender units of police to deal effectively SGBV cases; 3) Establish and strengthen standard registration and 4) Strengthen coordination and referral pathways at FGS and FMS levels; 5) Establish forensic labs, resources and capacity for CID;

Immediate change: Specialized Women Police Desks established Capacities built.

Activity: 1) Place the law before the parliament
2) Advocacy and consensus with religious leaders, elders, legislators and other political actors.

Immediate change: Law on Sexual Offences in place and Strengthened Implementation Mechanisms including Legal Aid

Activity: 1) Government to establish free legal aid for women; 2) Establish specialized SGBV prosecution units; 3) Recruitment and training of female prosecutors; 4) Establish and strengthen coordinated responses and referral pathways. 5) Building up women's caucus within the police and prosecutors; 6) Establish scholarship programs for police and prosecutors;

Immediate change: Access to Justice for Women and Survivors of GBV including free legal aid and Reduction in GBV Cases.

Activity: 1) Establish One Stop Centre with access to Psycho-social, Medical, Legal services for rape/SGBV survivors;

Immediate change: Referral Pathways in place and holistic support to SGBV Survivors available.

Activity: Community outreach and through traditional elders address negative social norms.

Immediate change: Behaviour change and perceptions with decreased stigmatization.

Activity: 1) Community mobilization and awareness; 2) Awareness at the family level.

Immediate change: Increased trust, reporting and access to services.

Activity: 1) Community mobilization and outreach on addressing negative social norms; 2) strengthen and support CSOs for grass-root advocacy and awareness; 3) Capacity building and engagement of traditional elders; 4) Include women's rights, SGBV and positive behaviours as part of the curriculum in schools; 5) create male champions – HeForShe.

Immediate change: Change in perceptions and behaviour of victim blaming and shaming.

Conflict analysis	<p>A strong actors' analysis with a clear gender component. For the proposal it would be good to get a more detailed understanding of existing women's groups, their respective areas of work and the different levels of organizational capacities.</p> <p>Clan conflicts seem to be an important area, and a more detailed understanding of the role of women mediators in these conflicts would be helpful.</p> <p>Considering the importance of elections, increased political participation and the role of women in the prevention of election-related violence could be a component of the project, based on more data on women's participation and the existing prevention mechanisms.</p> <p>Need to clarify to what extent natural resource/land conflicts are to be included in the project.</p>	<p>The actors' analysis provides a comprehensive list of actors. It would be important to be more specific about the role different actors play in regard to conflict/peace and to bring out further the specific roles of women and men.</p> <p>In regard to the analysis, there seems to be substantial overlap with group 3, in regard to the sexual offences bill.</p> <p>The analysis develops the obstacles in regard to the legislative process, that give a good understanding of the power dynamics for this and similar types of laws.</p> <p>The analysis regarding the area of reconciliation is limited. However, it goes into more detail regarding the role of women when it comes to conflict resolution and mediation, as well as the obstacles they face (see also group 1). There is less clarity regarding formal transitional justice processes.</p>	<p>The actors' analysis provides a list of actors. It would be important to be more specific about the role different actors play in regard to conflict and to bring out further the specific roles of women and men, as the actors are largely treated as homogenous groups.</p> <p>The analysis consists of an overview of conflict elements. The list is also much more extensive than what the project could address. It is also unclear whether the project would mainly focus on conflict-related SGBV or whether it would target all forms of SGBV.</p> <p>There is a need to further develop the relationship between different conflict factors; some elements could come from Group 2.</p>
Intended change/outcomes	<p>The intended change is not yet well-developed.</p> <p>The question to what extent (socio-economic) peace dividends would be part of the project would need to be answered.</p> <p>Regarding political participation, the change can go beyond the quota law and could include support to female political candidates, including joint platforms across parties.</p>	<p>The intended change regarding the sexual offences bill highlights that there is still advocacy and capacity building necessary for the law to be passed. However, as the draft bill is already in parliament, it is unclear whether this could still be done as part of the project. There are some elements on what support to the implementation of the bill could look like, but this would need to be further developed.</p> <p>The intended change for the reconciliation component is still underdeveloped and mixes different things. A clearer focus is necessary.</p>	<p>There is already quite a long list of things that could be done (activities) and some resulting changes. There should be a selection process of what is feasible as part of the project and then these specific elements should be further developed.</p>

<p>Theory of change</p>	<p>The theory of change is mainly a list of trainings, which would result in the development of individual capacities. It would be important to work on the articulation of how to link individual and organizational development to ensure more durable change. In addition, it would be important to develop a clearer perspective on the change resulting from stronger women's organizations, so we get a better of understanding of how all these separate changes might link up. On the one hand, this involves a better analysis of the existing strengths and weaknesses of women's organizations, including barriers to greater success in the current context. On the other hand, this would require the identification of the ongoing peacebuilding and political processes (elections, constitutional process, conflict mediation and resolution) which could provide an organizing framework for increased inclusion and more systematic participation.</p>	<p>The theory of change has some good elements regarding the importance of bottom-up processes in regard to sensitization, capacity building and advocacy to promote the sexual offences bill, thus linking individual and institutional change. At the same time, there are also some elements regarding the translation of socio-political change to the individual level regarding support to the application of the law.</p>	<p>Many of the boxes list several activities and the immediate change is not yet clearly defined. Many elements focus on the creation/strengthening of mechanisms (One stop centers, prosecution units, police units etc.). Details concerning what is involved in the establishment of these mechanisms and what their impact on the lives of survivors of SGBV and the broader population are required.</p>
-------------------------	--	--	---