

IRF – PROJECT DOCUMENT



United Nations Peace building Support Office (PBSO)/ Peace building Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: The Kenya- Somalia refugees and peacebuilding cross border pilot project for voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable Reintegration in the areas of return</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): <u>Somalia:</u> UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, IOM, ILO <u>Kenya:</u> UNHCR Kenya,</p>
<p>Project Contact: Caroline van Buren, Representative, UNHCR Somalia Address: UNHCR Mogadishu, Aladalla Office, Off Airport Road, Mogadishu, Somalia Telephone: +252616141315 E-mail: Vanburen@unhcr.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): NRC, INTERSOS, DRC, Federal Government of Somalia-National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) Somalia, Government of Kenya</p>
	<p>Project Location: Baidoa (Bay region, Somalia), Dadaab (Kenya)</p>
<p>Project Description: The pilot project builds on the Tripartite Agreement between the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR of November 2013 on the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees living in Kenya and aims to enable a prospective group of Somali returnees in Dadaab, Kenya, to return specifically to Baidoa, Bay region of Somalia. Through the project, volunteer returnees will be supported to enable them to play a constructive and effective role in sustaining their return and reintegration, with good prospects for livelihoods and support measures to build resilience according to the principles of co-existence. The project also builds on the lessons from the recent UNHCR pilot reintegration projects and is also intended to leverage the Brussels Action Plan of October 2015. To this end, the pilot project is designed to support the Federal Government of Somalia’s strategic priorities for stabilization and delivery of direct peace dividends, including commitments to reconciliation and investing in job creation.</p>	<p>Total Project Cost: Peacebuilding Fund: \$3,000,000 Government Contribution: Human resources for conflict resolution and peacebuilding and sustainability of peacebuilding outcomes</p>
	<p>Proposed Project Start Date: January 2017 Proposed Project End Date: June 2018 Total duration (in months)¹: 18</p>

¹ The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

Gender Marker Score²: The score is 2.

The project's success hinges on its implementation through a gender-based approach and the adoption of the principles of women empowerment. The activities aimed at building resilience and enabling returnees in conflict resolution management will focus on the potential of women, establishing links between women in both displaced and resident communities and promoting the creation of active women community groups that will lay the groundwork for peaceful returns. Selection of beneficiaries will ensure equal opportunity is given to women, men, youth and persons with specific needs.

Project Outcomes:

1. Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance 2. Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.

PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarize the focus of the project (*select one*): Component 1

Component 1- Pre-return/preparing for return: Harnessing the potential of refugees for peace-
PBF Priority Areas 2- Promote co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict and 3- Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends

Component 2 - Reintegration and co-existence initiatives in areas of return-
PBF Priority Areas 1- Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, 2- Promote co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict and 3- Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends)

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² PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his [Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding](#).

³ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: *Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):*

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):*

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

3: *Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);*

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

4) *(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

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

<p><i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i></p> <p>Somalia Component of the Project</p>	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)⁴ <i>Ms. Caroline Van Buren, Representative UNHCR Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representative of Regional State <i>H.E Fadumo Hussein Abukar, Deputy/Acting Minister of Resettlement and Diaspora Affairs, South West State, faayow@iswa.so</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization <i>Mr. Gerard Waite, Chief of Mission IOM Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Ahmed Nur , National Commission for Refugees & IDPs Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs-Federal Republic of Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization <i>Mr. Richard Trenchard FAO Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization <i>Laurent Bukera WFP Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Recipient UN Organization <i>Mr. George Okutho ILO Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization <i>Mr. Steven Lauwerier UNICEF Somalia</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Peacebuilding Support Office, UN, New York</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) <i>Mr. Peter de Clercq DSRSG/HC/RC UNSOM</i></p> <p><i>Signature Date & Seal</i></p>

⁴ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i> Kenya Component of the Project	
<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)⁵ <i>Mr. Raouf Mazou</i> <i>UNHCR Kenya</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Mr. Kodeck Makori</i> <i>Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS)</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) <i>Siddharth Chatterjee</i> <i>UN Resident Coordinator &</i> <i>UNDP Resident Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> RCO, <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	

⁵ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Background and Problem Statement

Somalia is one of the poorest and most vulnerable countries in the world, as 63.6% of its population is considered as population in severe multidimensional poverty according to the 2015 Human Development report. The gender inequality index for Somalia is alarmingly high at 0.776, placing Somalia at the fourth lowest position globally and demonstrating the importance of gender focus. Women, especially from weak social groups, are amongst the principal victims of conflict, violence and the epidemic of sexual assault, but also play complex roles as peacemakers and community service providers. Approximately 67% of young people in the 14 - 29 age bracket are unemployed or underemployed, and this youth bulge exacerbates the problem, especially in the refugee camps (e.g. see Table 2 & Graph on Dadaab Camp demographic profile). In addition, massive spatial disparities exist between regions, and between rural and (relatively less disadvantaged) urban areas. As such, the current economic situation has led thousands of Somalis to emigrate and driven a minority into the hands of armed groups like Al-Shabaab. The overall low economic performance, limited livelihood opportunities and environmental degradation have produced high levels of both rural to urban and international migration. The Somali landscape is also characterized by clan identity and political mobilization of clans. Also due to the prolonged conflict, Somalia has an extraordinarily large diaspora – now estimated at 1.5 million people, or about 15% of the total population – that has come to play an important role in the country's politics, economy, and peace and conflict trends.

Somalia is also characterized by a complex, protracted displacement environment. There are 1.1 million internally displaced people in Somalia and approximately one million Somali refugees hosted in the Horn of Africa region, making Somalia one of the largest and most protracted displacement situations worldwide. Following years of armed conflict and at the height of the combined famine and conflict-induced humanitarian crisis in Somalia in 2011, the number of Somali refugees given asylum in Kenya had risen to 519,411.

However, since 2012 Somalia has experienced major new political and security developments that offer greater possibilities for peace and security than the country had seen in over twenty years. The post-transitional period constitutes a rare window of opportunity for building lasting peace, but progress has been slow for the Federal Government of President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, with the country continuing to be plagued by political paralysis, in-fighting and violence, weak institutions and underdevelopment, corruption, poverty, clannism, humanitarian crisis and massive displacement of its population.

In this context, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) decided in 2013 to adopt the New Deal as the overarching framework to enable its political transition, a Compact developed and approved with milestones and coordination structures around five Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSG) and a Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) as the main vehicle for collective decision-making, policy dialogue and the channeling of international funds to Somalia. The SDRF serves as a platform for government and development partners to provide strategic guidance and oversight for development activities in Somalia. Amongst other priorities, the government and international partners recognize that the Compact process will not be complete without durable solutions for refugees in neighboring countries and those displaced internally, which together account for almost 20 per cent of the Somali population. This was further articulated at a High Level Partnership Forum (HLPF) in Mogadishu on 29-30 July 2015 and again on 28 September 2015 at the United Nations

General Assembly. The Somali Compact explicitly recognizes “the need to address the development needs of the Somali population who are displaced inside the country or returning from surrounding countries”, mentions refugees (in addition to IDPs) under the protection of human rights and emphasizes “solutions for the displaced” as elements of peacebuilding and human development. Likewise, Somalia HLPF in Copenhagen, 19-20 November 2014 highlighted that durable solutions for the displaced need to be further mainstreamed in the PSGs with a view to build resilience, though better linkages between peacebuilding, humanitarian and development efforts for the displaced. Finding solutions for IDPs and returnees is also highlighted in the National Development Plan, which is currently in the final stages and will come into effect in 2017.

The improving context has, despite ongoing security challenges, also led to a shift in external displacement dynamics, with Somali refugees beginning to consider voluntary repatriation as a viable option for them and their families.

By 15th of August 2016, the number of registered Somali refugees in UNHCR Kenya’s population database had decreased by 137,153 (to 420,711), many of whom are believed to have spontaneously returned to Somalia (table 1). A further 31,226 have been assisted through a voluntary repatriation facilitated by UNHCR since 8 December 2014 to September 2016.

Camps In Kenya	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% of Total
Alinjugur	153,703	132,441	125,429	122,499	94,926	29%
Dadaab	274,935	258,485	213,367	208,652	166,819	52%
Kakuma	50,314	52,131	54,746	54,825	41,321	12%
Nairobi	33,246	32,247	31,149	31,944	28,859	7%
Total	512,198	475,304	424,691	417,920	331,925	100%

In Kenya, the protracted refugee situation, in particular in the Dadaab refugee camps, has created social, political and economic pressures. Security incidents in recent years, such as the attack on the Westgate Shopping Mall in September 2013 and the Garissa University attack in 2015 have been attributed to the presence of the Dadaab camps and Al-Shabaab operatives in the camps, further increasing the pressure on Somali refugees. In this context it became increasingly crucial to provide a path towards solutions to ease tensions, while ensuring that refugees and IDPs are able to take voluntary and informed decisions on their preferred durable solution. A Tripartite Agreement signed by the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR in November 2013 has been instrumental in guiding dialogue on the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees living in Kenya and resulted in a UNHCR led pilot project on voluntary repatriation which saw the first facilitated return on 8 December 2014. However, in May 2016, the Government of Kenya declared the intention to close the refugee camp in Dadaab due to security reasons and perceived limited return to date. On 6 June, 2016, the President of Somalia, the President of Kenya and other government representative met in Dadaab to meet the refugees and discuss the matter. While both countries indicated their commitment to voluntary repatriation, support to safe and dignified return as well as higher investments in areas of return are becoming increasingly important to increase the attractiveness of return.

Against this background, the need to increase support to the return and reintegration of refugee and IDP returnees and enhance absorption capacity in areas of return in southern and central regions has become paramount and has been highlighted during the former United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres’ visit to Kenya and Somalia on 5-8 May 2015 and by the current High

Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi, who visited the region in June, 2016. Emphasis was put on the importance of investing in Somalia to expand access to basic services and livelihood opportunities and create more conducive conditions for increased sustainable return and reintegration in the areas of refugee return.

The need to increase investments in the areas of return has also been reaffirmed by an IOM-UNHCR Intention Survey conducted in Dadaab refugee camps in 2014. Based on this survey only 2.6% of refugees expressed a desire to immediately return to Somalia, but 82% expressed a willingness to return if peaceful conditions prevail and access to services increases. The main needs highlighted during the survey by the refugees to ensure sustainable return and reintegration were security, food security, shelter, livelihoods opportunities, water, sanitation, health and education.

Peacebuilding context:

The peacebuilding context in Somalia has internal as well as cross-border dimensions. Somalia has experienced over 25 years of conflict and continues to struggle with inter-clan violence and the fight against terrorist groups, such as Al-Shabaab and ISIS. However, the country has witnessed slow but relevant improvements in recent years, which have allowed for a broader participation of national and international actors in peacebuilding initiatives. In addition, Improvements in the overall conditions in Somalia, particularly in southern and central regions, have triggered the interest of some displaced communities to explore opportunities which could help end their displacement. Return of Somali refugees from abroad can be a boost for the economic and peacebuilding development for the country, but can also be a risk to peace if not supported adequately.

The interest among the displaced, including refugees in neighbouring countries, to pursue solutions to their protracted situation has been increasing over the past three years, along with the progress in the nation-building process that followed the inception of the Federal Government institutions in August 2012 and the creation of Regional Administrations. About 101,829 spontaneous cross-border movements from Kenya and Ethiopia into Somalia have been recorded by UNHCR since 2012 [27,112 returnees (2012); 34,533 (2013); 15,219 (2014); 5,618 (2015)] and 22,623 in 2016 as at 11 October, 2016, despite overall conditions that are far from ideal to pursuing lasting solutions for the displaced. In addition, the crisis in Yemen led to the arrival of more than 27,000 Somali returnees since April 2015. The return of large numbers of persons to areas already struggling with limited resources and opportunities can put a strain on the local economy and potentially lead to renewed resource-based conflicts. However, if returns are supported through a hybrid approach of both targeted individual assistance as well as community and/or area based interventions, return of refugees can have a significant positive impact on the areas of return. Refugees possess skills not available in-country, which, if harnessed, will positively contribute to increased access to services and economic improvement for all members of the community, reducing the risk of conflict and contributing to community cohesion. Thus, despite the reality that large-scale returns to many parts of Somalia are not feasible at the moment and would most likely have a severe impact on areas of return, there is a general recognition of the fact that solutions to protracted large-scale displacement will be an integral element of sustainable peace in Somalia.

Return to Somalia occurs in a larger peacebuilding context as detailed below:

Government peacebuilding efforts:

Within the framework of the Constitution and Somalia's laws, the FGS, guided by Vision 2016 has finalized the of formation of federal states in some regions and/or supported the creation of Interim Regional Administrations (IRAs), with the participation of local authorities, traditional leaders, civil society, women and youth groups. The FGS is also implementing stabilization and peacebuilding plans

that focus on the delivery of early peace dividends and services to newly recovered areas. Gains have been made in the state building and peacebuilding process, but delays have impacted on the feasibility to hold general elections in 2016, as part of Vision 2016, requiring national consultations on the electoral process for August 2016 and potentially causing political destabilization. The fight against Al-Shabaab remains a further challenge, with a recent increase in Al-Shabaab attacks in large parts of southern and central Somalia.

To promote dignified and voluntary return and thus reduce the risk of destabilizing return areas, the strategies of the Governments of Somalia and Kenya, working in collaboration with UNHCR in response to refugees and displacement challenges of Somalis, is based on the implementation of the 2013 Tripartite Agreement within the context of the Somalia Compact and the soon to be published National Development Plan for Somalia. A Strategy and Operations Plan from December 2015 to December 2019, based on a planning figure of 215,000 returns from Kenya, has been developed under the auspices of the Tripartite Commission that was established by the Tripartite Agreement between the Governments of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR to govern the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees. However, in early 2015, after a series of terror attacks, some political leaders in Kenya had called for the closure of the Dadaab refugee camps, associating the incidents with the presence of refugees and refugee camps in Kenya. In May 2016 the Government of Kenya reiterated its decision to close the Dadaab refugee camp, maintaining that its decision is final. Meetings between the Government of Kenya and the Government of Somalia have indicated that the Government of Kenya is willing to commit to voluntary and safe return, however, a much larger return flow is expected.

As follow up to the Compact, the Government of Somalia is currently in the final stages of developing a National Development Plan, whose first draft was recently launched on 3rd November, 2016 by the FGS- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC). This plan includes a resilience pillar which also highlights the need to find durable solutions for the displaced populations. Thus this pilot project will support the national development plan through creation of durable solutions for returnees, hosting communities and IDPs in Baidoa.

UN strategy to harness the contribution of return to peacebuilding

Within the context of peacebuilding initiatives by the FGS and the likelihood of increased levels of returns, the UN has developed several strategies to harness the contribution of return to peacebuilding and economic development and reduce the potential negative impact of large scale return on return communities.

To channel international support to Somali refugees, UNHCR launched its Global Initiative on Somali Refugees (GISR) in line with the international community's commitment to support Somalia's transition to stability. The GISR aims to rally the international community around the most challenging questions and imperatives of the Somali refugee situation, in order to set the basis for durable solutions for the two million Somali citizens who remain displaced within and outside the country. It renewed the commitment of the core States (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda, Yemen), under the 'Addis Ababa Commitment' signed by all participants, on the search for solutions for Somali refugees by the regional actors.

Several initiatives aiming at the coordination, increasing dialogue and government commitment to durable solutions have also been developed. The Solutions Alliance Somalia (SAS), promoted by the Danish Government and UNHCR focuses on operationalizing various aspects of the Addis Ababa Commitment across the region, through the joint efforts of a broad spectrum of actors, including Governments, UN agencies, donors, civil society and the private sector. The Solutions Initiative, a durable solutions strategy for IDPs developed by the Humanitarian Coordinators Office and led by

Professor Walter Kaelin focuses on increasing government commitment on durable solutions, finding innovative ways to address protracted displacement, particularly in urban areas, and increasing the involvement of development actors in durable solutions.

In a context of limited resources and opportunities, a community and area based approach has been mainstreamed into return and reintegration projects to ensure the peaceful co-existence of returnees and receiving communities and reduce the risk of conflict in locations receiving large numbers of returnees. Participatory planning with all stakeholders at the village level enables the identification of potential peaceful co-existence projects for implementation. Special attention is given to youth and women to ensure full participation of these groups and build their capacity. Building on community based structures like clans and other community networks, peaceful co-existence is promoted and sustained.

b) Mapping of existing peace-building activities and gaps:

c1: UNHCR Pilots

In the context of the Tripartite Agreement signed on 10 November 2013 by the Governments of Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR, which governs the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees in Kenya and ensures that this takes place in conditions of safety and dignity, a UNHCR pilot project was implemented for Somali refugees in Kenya to voluntarily return and reintegrate in three pilot districts in South Somalia regions, namely Luuq, Baidoa and Kismayo. The initiative, which supports durable solutions, started in December 2014 and the Pilot Phase ended on 30 June 2015. Against a planning figure of 10,000, a total of 2,589 people were supported in their return to Somalia during this period, with 1,873 going to Kismayo, 667 to Baidoa and 49 to Luuq. After the end of the Pilot Phase, the return process continued and as at 02 June 2016, 14,429 refugee returnees have been assisted. Infrastructure on both sides of the border has been established by UNHCR in collaboration with partners to support refugees deciding to voluntarily return and resume lives in Somalia. The infrastructure comprises Return Help Desks in Dadaab refugee camps in Kenya, a Border Way Station (Dhobley) across the border in Somalia, as well as Home Way Stations in Luuq, Baidoa and Kismayo, a reception centre operated by IOM in Mogadishu is also operational for returnees who choose to return to Mogadishu. The return support package for returning refugees comprises assistance to secure safe transport, an unconditional cash grant, essential travel and hygiene kits for use during the journey home, tools, food and other basic needs assistance to support the sustainability of return and assist with initial reinstallation of returnees in Somalia. Reintegration projects are already being implemented in the three pilot areas of return (Luuq, Baidoa and Kismayo) to improve livelihood and access to basic services, in order to support sustainable return and reintegration and reduce the risk of resource based conflicts. In addition, returnees are linked to other ongoing programmes or considered a priority target group for planned intervention among numerous UN and Non-governmental Organizations.

An evaluation of the UNHCR Pilot Phase of the voluntary return and reintegration of Somali refugees from Kenya (8 December 2014 – 30 June 2015) was undertaken in July 2015 and the main findings highlighted: i) interest in returning: the main motivations of return were the perceived opportunities to earn a living and restart a life in Somalia, the volatile security situation in Dadaab and pressure to leave and the decision of the clan to return to Somalia. On the other hand, Somali refugees have also expressed the need for access to shelter, livelihoods and basic services and the ongoing security concerns; ii) no serious protection incidents reported either en route or in areas of return, despite the often volatile security environment in some parts of the country; iii) need to scale up livelihood initiatives, access to basic services (particularly in rural areas) and infrastructure development in order to anchor returns; iv) provision of viable temporary shelter to entice larger scale returns.

Following thorough consultations with partners and Government authorities in the areas of origin of Somali refugees in Kenya and on their intentions to return, the number of areas in Somalia where UNHCR and partners would support refugee return and reintegration activities was increased from the initial three pilot districts (Luuq, Baidoa and Kismayo) to nine (Luuq, Baidoa, Kismayo, Wanla Weyn, Afgooye, Balcad, Jowhar, Belet Weyne and Mogadishu). Voluntary returns to any place of origin or choice in Somalia have been supported since July 2015, and UNHCR and partners will provide reintegration assistance in the designated nine areas, as well as in Puntland and Somaliland, based on presence/access of UNHCR and partners. Security assessments are conducted in the designated areas on an ongoing basis and will be reviewed on a regular basis. As of 11 October, 2016, 25,123 refugees had voluntarily returned from Kenya, mainly to Kismayo (5,584), Mogadishu (3,728), Baidoa (1,300) and Luuq (52). Other areas that continued to receive substantial numbers of returns were Afmadow (1,601), Diinsoor (3,546, Saakow (2,110), Buaale (1,730), and Baardhere (2,199).

C2. International Appeal

To advocate for international support to this process, UNHCR has prepared an Action Plan for the return and reintegration of 135,000 Somali refugees from Kenya during the period between January 2016 and December 2017. The Plan consists of interrelated and closely linked components in Kenya and Somalia and describes a continuum of joint humanitarian, peacebuilding and development interventions from within the refugee communities in Kenya to the areas of return, to the benefit of entire communities in Somalia. In Kenya, support will be given to increase peacebuilding and peaceful coexistence awareness and provide skills training, while on the Somalia side support is provided to improve the resilience of refugees and host communities, strengthen solutions identification and the voluntary return process for Somali refugees and enhance community security and stability. Increasing the skills and understanding of peacebuilding and peaceful co-existence among returnees in preparation of their return, will improve their ability to make a positive contribution to their return community, while at the same time also making the return more sustainable. In Somalia, humanitarian and development needs will be met by assisting returnee families to re-establish their new lives upon return, to create conditions that are conducive to their sustainable reintegration and increase their contributions to peacebuilding and stability. The Somalia component of the Action Plan was developed through the collective effort of numerous humanitarian and development actors in Somalia, as well as government at federal and regional levels, focusing on the need sectors highlighted in the 2014 IOM-UNHCR Intention Survey.

The Action Plan aims to build on existing capacities and expand ongoing/planned programmes to increase the absorption capacity of communities in areas of return. Somali refugee returns from other countries in the region such as Eritrea, Yemen and Ethiopia, as well as IDP returns, are factored in to ensure reintegration activities benefit entire communities in areas of return, including IDPs and the receiving communities. The Action Plan was presented at the Ministerial Pledging Conference on Somali Refugees co-organized by UNHCR and the European Union (21 October 2015, Brussels) and received pledges for 105 million USD.

Somalia Refugees Appeal - Financial pledges of Euro 94 million (USD 105 million) were made by donors towards the Action Plan, October 2015	
List of detailed donors :	Amounts (US\$)
European Union	67,340,067
African Development Bank	30,000,000

Denmark	4,211,160
Italy	2,244,669
Egypt	1,000,000
Total	104,795,896
<i>Source: UNHCR, October 2015</i>	

C3: Other initiatives

Despite the widespread recognition of the need to be proactive in supporting returning refugees and IDPs, to harness the positive contributions of returnees for economic development and peacebuilding, initiatives in support of these objectives tend to be under-funded. UNHCR support under the pilot return programme is covered to the level required for a pilot phase, but resources under the programme will not sustain return and ensure broader impact beyond individual spontaneous returnees. The project will therefore complement and also build on other ongoing and future support efforts in Somalia including those listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps (see example below)				
Peacebuilding Fund Portfolio, Somalia, August 2015				Description of Major gaps in outcome areas
Project Title	Dates	Implementing Agencies	Amount (US\$)	Amount (US\$)
<i>Approved</i>				
Support to the Federal Government of Somalia in Stabilization in Newly Recovered Areas	May 2015 – May 2016	UNDP	\$4,123,420	\$16,688,705
Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme – Justice and Corrections support	Aug 2015 – Dec 2015	UNDP; UNICEF; UNOPS; UNODC	\$2,143,821	
Baidoa Rehabilitation Project	Aug 2015 – Mar 2016	UNOPS	\$300,545	
Strengthening women’s role and participation in peacebuilding - Towards just, fair and inclusive Somalia	July 2015 - Dec 2016	UNDP, UN Women, UNSOM	\$1,000,000	
Risk Management support for the	July 2015 – July 2016	UNDP	\$300,000	

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps (see example below)				
Peacebuilding Fund Portfolio, Somalia, August 2015				Description of Major gaps in outcome areas
UN MPTF and SDRF				
Support to Somalia Local Reconciliation Conferences	TBC	UNDP	\$2,232,061	
UNDP support to local districts	TBC	TBC	TBC	
Sub-Total			\$10,099,847	
<i>Pipeline</i>				
National Window	TBC	TBC	\$2,000,000	
The Kenya-Somalia refugees and peacebuilding cross border pilot project for voluntary return, co-existence and sustainable Reintegration in the areas of return	March 2016 to Sep 2017	UNHCR, ILO, UNICEF, IOM, WFP	\$3,000,000	\$20,860,000
Somalia Peacebuilding Priority Plan with PBF/PRF funding to support the implementation of CRESTA/A initiative aimed at strengthening federal & local government institutions and their responsiveness to population needs in South and Central Somalia	Jan 2017-Dec 2018		\$13,000,000	
Sub-Total			\$18,000,000	
Total			\$28,099,847	\$20,860,000

c) Rationale for this IRF:

The urgency of the returnee situation and the risk profile in both Kenya and Somalia requires fast, flexible and appropriate responses within a coordinated framework to ensure that confidence is gradually re-established for long-term programming. This has become especially urgent given the recent decision of the Government of Kenya to close Dadaab refugee camp.

This PBF-funded Pilot Project supports the implementation of the Somali New Deal Compact and the Tripartite Agreement, using the joint strategy agreed between Governments of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR, and also builds on lessons from the UNHCR pilot reintegration projects. The project supports the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya, which stood at 14,429 as of 02 June 2016, and aims to harness their contribution to peacebuilding as well as economic development while at the same time reducing risks of conflict in return areas. The strategy has been further reinforced recent events in Kenya and high level visits between the Government of Kenya and the Government of Somalia and during the visit of the High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, who met with relevant counterparts in June 2016. The project also builds on lessons learned from the UNHCR pilot with regards to protection and durable solutions and employs a continuum approach to peacebuilding, whereby refugees who volunteer to return to Somalia are initially provided with peacebuilding and vocational skills in Kenya and, once they arrive in Somalia, with integration support encompassing livelihood, basic services and their participation in and contribution to community integration and dialogue processes. The project rollout strategy will give special consideration to returnee women and other disadvantaged groups. The project will engage in preparatory activities in Dadaab in Kenya and focus on Baidoa in Somalia. It will involve a total of 3,000 voluntary returnees, and will take into account gender dimensions, vulnerable groups and youth at risk. UNHCR Somalia and Kenya will lead and guide the project, while implementation will be done in collaboration with other partner UN agencies and organizations, with NGOs as implementing partners.

The PBF is considered to have comparative advantages to support activities under this project given its fast, flexible and risk-taking qualities. In particular, the Fund's flexibility allows it to support this cross-border peacebuilding initiative to incorporate lessons learned for a scale up of activities. In line with the Action Plan, the results of the PBF project can be used to leverage additional donor support for systematic return of refugees to Somalia in support of the ongoing political transition.

Scaling-up potential of the pilot:

In terms of the catalytic potential, this project is firstly intended to build on already existing PBF projects. The ongoing PBF projects include support to the Federal Government for stabilizing newly recovered areas, Baidoa rehabilitation project, the Somalia rule of law programme/justice and corrections support, strengthening women's role and participation in peace building, risk management support for UN MPTF and SDRF, support to Somalia local reconciliation conferences and UNDP support to local districts. The PBF projects present opportunities to build, strengthen and promote peaceful coexistence, peaceful conflict resolution and to strengthen the economy so that peace dividends are enjoyed by all. Where practical, the project will build on the creative energies and capacities of women to consolidate and sustain peaceful co-existence, especially in areas of settlement. Funding from PBF resources for reintegration activities in Somalia and pre-return activities in Kenya has the potential to be a catalyst for interventions by other donors in the current return areas, as well as in other asylum countries and in areas of Somalia that are currently inaccessible. UNHCR has already been working to strengthen its strategic alliances with partners and donors around the enhanced return and reintegration strategy, in preparation for the portfolio of projects and the Pledging Conference in October 2015. So far, support for the initiative has been expressed by key donors such as the European Union, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Egypt, as well as important development actors including the World Bank and UNDP.

Secondly, reintegration and supporting durable solutions for displaced populations are important components of the reconciliation and peace building process and the engagement of UNHCR and other actors should be located within a broader peace-building framework. Activities in support to reintegration, community based planning and co-existence projects in particular, will contribute at building trust and absorption capacity of host communities. It is expected that successful programmes in more stable areas of Somalia will encourage development actors to engage both technically and financially and support an expansion of return areas. Some of the challenges to be addressed under the PBF proposal such as building capacities, livelihoods, and services have development dimensions, and hence development programming implications to scale up some of the proven activities. Advocacy efforts to incorporate displacement issues into mainstream recovery and development response will also be pursued. The same approach is mainstreamed in the Economic Recovery Plan of the Somali Federal Government, where solutions for the displaced are explicitly mentioned and incorporated as a priority. The Federal Government of Somalia has also started consultations on the national priorities beyond the New Deal Compact framework, which is ending in 2016, and recognized the importance to include solutions for the displaced within the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy (2017-2019) and the National Development Plan which are currently being discussed.

Justification for selection of target areas in Kenya and Somalia:

Why Baidoa?

Baidoa was chosen as project location to ensure the highest possible probability of success for the PBF contribution as “seed money” to maximize impact, based on the following criteria:

- Baidoa is one of the three pilot locations which had been identified one year after the signing of the 2013 Tripartite Agreement, for the pilot project implemented between 8 December 2014 and 30 June 2015. As of 11 October 2016, Baidoa has received 1,300 returnees, but could potentially receive more based on the intention surveys which indicate Baidoa as one of the main areas of return.
- Baidoa is characterized by a relative degree of stability and local authorities (South West Administration) have publicly supported returns and are more amenable to granting land to returning refugees.
- Baidoa has the advantage of higher accessibility for UN agencies, which will allow for better implementation and monitoring.

Why Dadaab?

Dadaab is among the largest refugee camps in the world with a population of 330,000 Somali refugees, out of a total of 420,000 currently living in Kenya. This demographic makes Dadaab a very contentious issue that is periodically raised during periods of heightened political or security-related tension. Kenyan politicians have from time to time invoked the clearing of the camps in order to gain political advantage over rivals and the Government of Kenya has announced the closure of Dadaab refugee camp early May 2016. The decision has been confirmed as final at the Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in late May 2016 and at a recent visit of the President of Kenya and the President of Somalia in Dadaab. While there are indications that the Government of Kenya may commit to voluntary and dignified return, it is clear that an increase in return flows is expected. Against this background, the need to increase support to the return and reintegration of Somali returnees and enhance absorption capacity in areas of return in southern and central regions has become paramount. This fact was also highlighted by both the former and the current High Commissioners for Refugees, who underlined the importance of investing in Somalia to stimulate economic recovery, to expand access to basic services

and livelihood opportunities, and to create more conducive conditions for sustainable return and reintegration in their visits with high level officials of the Governments of Kenya and Somalia.

It should also be noted that the main areas of return and pilot areas, Kismayo and Baidoa, have been at the center of reconciliation processes for the consolidation of the state formation, and have successfully established regional administration. Therefore, the integration of returnees into the ongoing and future reconciliation and peace-building efforts should be seen as an opportunity to further strengthen the process and ensure inclusiveness.

Cross-border coordination and support structures:

This project will benefit from the work of the Tripartite Commission, which has been set up under the Tripartite Agreement, comprising senior representatives of the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia, and UNHCR Kenya and Somalia, with other partners included as observers. The Commission has set up a Technical Committee to undertake specific tasks and report back to the Commission on outcomes. At the technical level, UNHCR Kenya and Somalia established a cross-border coordination meeting as an operational platform of the Tripartite Agreement to monitor and guide implementation of protection and assistance under the Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration Pilot. Monthly meetings are organized in Dadaab, Mogadishu and Nairobi on a rotating chair basis. Teams in both countries remain vigilant with regard to protection and security conditions, as well as the delivery of assistance, and maintain a constant exchange of information between Offices in Dadaab, Mogadishu, Dhobley, Kismayo, Baidoa, Luuq and Nairobi. With the recent announcement of the Government of Kenya to close Dadaab refugee camp, it remains seen whether the Tripartite Agreement will be extended beyond 2016, however, it is expected that coordination structures between the Government of Kenya, the Government of Somali and UNHCR will continue to exist.

UNHCR and partners also maintain constant and effective links with federal and regional authorities at field level, particularly with the Government of Kenya, the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs (NCRI) of the Federal Government of Somalia and regional authorities in the return areas, including the Jubaland Administration based in Kismayo and the South West Administration based in Baidoa. Representatives from the Regional Administrations also attend the Tripartite Commission and Technical Committee meetings, together with FGS representatives.

Preparatory peacebuilding activities:

In order to support community reconciliation and provide direct peace dividends as prioritized by the government, there is the need for early engagement and investment in (a) time-critical and relevant pre-return activities in Kenya and other asylum countries to support the reconciliation, livelihoods and employment capacities of Somali refugees who have the intention to return (b) immediate peace building projects that benefit both returnees and the communities receiving them inside Somalia. This integrated approach will help mitigate conflict risks by ensuring that return and reintegration are effective and sustainable.

Existing conflict drivers include weak institutions, scarce resources (land, water) and limited livelihood opportunities (high unemployment among the youth). Planned post-return reintegration activities and other interventions within Somalia are in themselves not considered to be of a scale to effectively prevent relapse into conflict. Without appropriate pre-return support, the impact of post-return activities on individual and community reintegration will also be minimal even with conflict-sensitive approaches.

For this project, therefore, UNHCR and partners plan to utilize a cross-border, continuum approach to support peacebuilding and economic development. Activities in Kenya are intended to serve as preparation for voluntary returnees to increase the likelihood of their economic integration in Somalia as well as their contribution to peacebuilding and stability. In this regard, activities in Kenya are intended to increase the impact of project activities for both the returnee as well as the area of return in Somalia.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

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

The project is designed to support the Federal Government's strategic priorities for stabilization and delivery of direct peace dividends, including commitments to reconciliation and investing in job creation. The Prime Minister of Somalia recognized in March 2014 the '*formidable challenge of job creation*,' and stated the Government's intention to respond to this challenge through three tracks focusing on short-term responses, medium-term responses, and long-term responses. This project addresses the whole spectrum of interventions, regardless of duration, from short to medium range interventions targeting the returning displaced populations of Somalia as well as return communities in support of the political transition and peacebuilding. Project outcome, outputs and activities are appropriately aligned or linked to the Somalia New Deal Compact PSGs.

The overall outcome of this project is:

Peace and development in Somalia and the Baidoa region in particular is further consolidated through successful return and integration of refugees from the Dadaab Camp.

To contribute to this outcome and working in collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia, other UN agencies and existing NGO partners operating in both countries, UNHCR Somalia (on behalf of UNHCR Kenya and Somalia Operations) proposes a dual or integrated approach to peacebuilding in Somalia:

- a. Pre-return, or preparatory peace building activities in Kenya:** Consistent with the principle of inclusion, the aim is to enable prospective returnees, including women, to play a more constructive and effective role in sustaining their return and reintegration, including managing resource-based conflict and contributing to opportunity creation in a manner that promotes peace and builds self-reliance as well as contributes to economic development; and
- b. Post-return community-based reintegration and co-existence interventions in Somalia** aimed at protecting livelihoods and building resilience according to the principles of co-existence, which entail the provision of services and opportunities to both the returnees and the local community, with a special attention devoted to the role of Somali women and their potential contribution to peace and stability. Special efforts will be made to ensure that the needs of women and children are given priority considerations in the identification and provision of services in areas of settlement.

Proposed interventions are aligned with specific priorities of the country strategic frameworks, including the Compact (2014-2016), and are directly linked to major development oriented programmes as discussed elsewhere in this proposal. Linkage will also be ensured with efforts supporting socio-economic reintegration of former combatants from a reconciliation perspective. The integration of gender-sensitive approaches and the principle of empowerment of women has been prioritized in the design. Thus, activities building resilience and enabling potential returnees in respect

of managing conflict resolution will focus on the potential of women, and establishing links between women in both displaced and resident communities, including women community groups.

Theory of Change: Ensuring on the one hand the capacity of refugee returnees to engage constructively in rebuilding Somalia and their resilience and on the other the capacity of the resident communities to absorb the spontaneous returnees will have dual outcomes; reducing the likelihood that return movements may escalate tensions with the potential for undermining the fragile peace and enhancing the capacity of the returnee and resident communities to build peace dividends in the form of strengthened livelihoods and enhanced governance.

The project is expected to contribute to the overall outcome of enhanced capacity for peacebuilding if reduced vulnerabilities, enhanced capacities for conflict resolution and peace dividends in the form of enhanced livelihoods lead to the peaceful co-existence of returnee and resident communities. It is expected that resilient, cohesive communities will become key drivers for peace together with a strengthened civil society, including community organizations, contributing to manage root causes of conflict.

Component 1 - Pre-return/preparing for return: Harnessing the potential of refugees for peace (UNHCR, Film Aid, Internews, Lutheran World Federation, Don Bosco, Islamic Relief, Kenya Red Cross) PBF Priority Areas 2 Promote co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict and 3 Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends)

Project Outcome 1: Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance

Expected project results: *Somali refugees in Kenya who intend to return have the essential capacities/tools and incentives that will enable them to 1) productively participate in sustaining their return and reintegration, and 2) manage resource-based conflict in areas of return in a manner that promotes peace and builds resilience.*

The premise of this component is that Somali refugees, both men and women,, boys and girls, who intend to voluntarily return can, while still in Kenya, develop skills/capacities needed to be effective peace builders upon return to Somalia.

1. *Refugees have basic livelihood assets/resources, including skills, prior to return so they can engage in livelihoods opportunities in the return area more easily and use their skills to contribute to employment creation and economic development.*

Refugees in Kenya will be actively engaged in the design of new vocational training, livelihoods and employment schemes based on the updated district mapping information and market analysis from Somalia and the new FGS employment creation plan.

2. *Refugees have enhanced capacity to manage and peacefully resolve disputes over productive resources such as land and water; enhanced skills/tools to advocate for peace and peaceful approaches to conflict resolution.*

Experience from other countries shows that efforts to promote “reconciliation and co-existence” can and should begin in exile and continue upon return. This output will be included in the ongoing community mobilization programming and will be anchored in the existing community structures, putting emphasis on community leaders, women’s organisations, and youth leaders; use of Star FM

radio, social media and other media outlets (including refugee media), collaboration with Film Aid and other partners.

Component 2 – Reintegration, co-existence initiatives and protection and return monitoring in areas of return (UNHCR, ILO, UNICEF, IOM, FAO, WFP)

Project Outcome 2: Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.

Expected project results: *Somali returnees and return communities experience reduced vulnerabilities and enhanced coping capacities to shocks through coherent humanitarian and early recovery to development response in return/newly recovered areas.*

1. *Somali returnees and return communities have access to enhanced community based sustainable reintegration and peaceful co-existence through equitable provision of basic services to returnees, IDPs and host communities in Baidoa (UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM)*

UNHCR Somalia, ILO, UNICEF and IOM will closely work with local authorities, traditional leaders, religious figures and women's groups to identify key points of current/potential tension tied to the impact of IDPs and returned refugees and IDPs on host communities, to sensitize and prevent resource-based conflict and create a positive environment with mutual respect and resource sharing. Peaceful conflict resolution skills learned by the refugees prior to departure will be utilized in the process. Co-existence initiatives will include rehabilitating community infrastructure (strategic water systems, latrines, schools, roads, market/ production centers, etc...) and improve existing infrastructure through empowering the capacity of the local community via cash for work and private sector involvement. UNICEF will assist coordination with the wider sector development partners for the provision of basic services and give technical guidance with regards to sector standards where required. Laborers will be recruited from both returnees and host population.

2. *Returnees and host community members have access to enhanced livelihood support and employable skills training in Baidoa (ILO, IOM, FAO, WFP)*

Livelihood support will be provided in order to create work opportunities for income generation for returnees and host community members. For those returning to urban areas, mentorship, enterprise training and business start-up grants will be provided based on a specific skills survey and market analysis to assure business sustainability. Natural and locally sourced Product Development (PD) will be supported. Expanding existing small enterprises selected thorough Business Development Services (BDS) will be targeted too. For those returning to rural areas (riverine, agro pastoral and pastoral households) livelihood inputs (i.e. agricultural and livestock inputs) will be provided in line with their livelihood to restart farming and livestock production activities. To promote peaceful coexistence with the host community, vulnerable host community members will also be assisted.

Building on existing assessment In order to facilitate the employment of returnees ILO will support local institutions in upgrading skills and supporting skilled returnees in employment and self-employment. To ensure peaceful coexistence with the resident community, a percentage of the resident community will be assisted as well.

3. *Increased information on returns will be available through the management of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) (UNHCR NGOs)*

To improve return monitoring and solutions planning through quality consultations with refugees and IDPs about return intentions and the barriers to return – the results of which could also feed national processes as to priorities in return areas- UNHCR will provide support to strengthen the work of the PRMN in Somalia with respect to areas of displacement and possible IDP /refugee returns. Training will be provided to NGO partners, emphasizing the need to monitor both IDPs and returnees irrespective of their status. The network will contribute to creating an understanding of the protection situation of persons of concern in the area, building the protection capacity of local NGOs in the network and initiating protection responses and programming based on the verified and reliable information provided by the network. Specific to Baidoa and this project, the partners will be requested to monitor the impact on the beneficiaries while at the same time report on the interaction of the beneficiaries from both the returnees and the local community. PRMN will also continue to be a tool for protection interventions and support of victims of human rights violations, other than Gender Based Violence (GBV). Such protection risks include but are not limited to risk of extra-judicial killing, arbitrary arrest and detention.

Proposed implementation timeframe

The timeframe for implementation is guided by the New Deal Compact and the Somali Federal Government’s Vision 2016 toward political elections and the need to ensure that conflict drivers are being addressed, so that the election does not become a trigger or kindling factor for relapse to large scale violent conflict. To maximize impact, the proposed activities should be implemented between July 2016 and December 2017.

During the implementation period, the project will be implemented in Baidoa, with planning undertaken on the assumption that conditions in this area will be conducive to implementation. In line with the data available on the areas of origin of the Somali refugees in Dadaab complex, Kenya, priority will be given to Baidoa, from where many of the refugees originated (12,312). Depending on monitoring and evaluation results, as well as interest from the persons concerned, the project’s geographic scope may be expanded.

b) Budget:

Table 2: Project Activity Budget (see Annex for details Table)				
Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance				
Output 1.1	Increased capacity in peace building and conflict resolution	\$250,000		Includes activities undertaken within the host community and refugee hosting areas. Activities will be peace messaging through local radio stations, development of IEC materials and dissemination of the

				messages to the community through existing structures as well as through use of mass media. Training of refugee leadership and key gatekeepers within the refugee community on conflict resolution will also be done.
Output 1.2	Strengthened refugee skills and enhanced livelihoods	\$250,000		Strengthening of existing interventions mainly in developing business and entrepreneurship skills within the refugee community. Training on skills relevant to the return back to Somalia will be undertaken through building of partnerships with existing training institutions both at Dadaab and Garissa level.
Outcome 2: Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development.				
2.1	Equitable access to social services and enhanced capacities for peace and social reconciliation for returnees in Baidoa	\$1,500,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Regular workshops, seminars and training with local ,regional and federal authorities, civil society organisations and other stakeholders involved in the reconciliation and statebuilding process to increase awareness, advocacy and knowledge on displacement and durable solutions issues b) Access to education c) Provision of food assistance to 1,200 returnee households participating in livelihood activities for 3 months. d) Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed conflict
2.2	Employment opportunities created and economic infrastructure improved (urban areas)	\$500,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction/Rehabilitation of identified economic infrastructure - Quick Cash injection-to include temporary learning centres b) Enterprise and employment opportunities

				assessment and value chain analyses. Provide returnees with business/entrepreneurial skills using ILO tools based on skills mapping. Startup Grants c) Rehabilitation of community assets to contribute to better access to services and livelihoods- cash for work
2.3	Reduced vulnerabilities and enhanced coping capacities to shocks for both the returnees and the local community through coherent humanitarian and early recovery to development response in return/newly recovered areas (rural areas)	\$350,000		a) Provision of an agricultural package aiming at capitalizing on the next Deyr rain season. b) Post Distribution review on agricultural inputs distribution. c) Provision of a livestock package consisting of 8 animals (sheep or goats), -vaccinated (against SGP and PPR) and treated against common diseases, worms and external parasites.
Output 2.4	Management of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)	\$150,000		To improve return monitoring and solutions planning through quality consultations with refugees and IDPs about return intentions and the barriers to return – the results of which could also feed national processes as to priorities in return areas.

TABLE 3: PBF PROJECT INPUT-BASED BUDGET BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (US\$)								
CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNHCR Somalia	Amount Recipient Agency UNHCR Kenya	Amount Recipient UNICEF	Amount Recipient WFP	Amount Recipient FAO	Amount Recipient ILO	Amount Recipient IOM	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	50,000	25,000		54,054	62,862	91,500	56,350	339,766
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	20,000	15,000	100,000		193,820	1,200	25,000	161,200
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	20,000					2,000	14,150	36,150
4. Contractual services	34,000		75,000			162,800	5,000	297,048
5. Travel- Inclusive of USD 10,000 for PBSO monitoring support	30,000	2,290			13,000	8,500	15,000	68,790
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	452,500	400,000	133,000	255,549	31,000	42,000	182,500	1,496,549

Independent Evaluation (5% of total budget)	37,500.00	25,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	150,000.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	53,500					24,500	10,000	88,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	697,500	467,290	325,500	327,103	318,182	350,000	325,500	2,811,075
8. Indirect Support Costs*	52,500	32,710	24,500	22,897	31,818	xxxxx	24500	188,925
TOTAL	750,000	500,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	3,000,000

c) **Capacity of Regional UN Offices (RUNOs) and implementing partners:**

UNHCR has already identified and deployed national staff as UNHCR coordination focal points in the pilot area. Other implementing organizations have international and/or national staff in Baidoa. Functional Protection and Shelter Clusters are also present in the target location as well as other coordination mechanisms. UNHCR and other implementing organizations have partners on the ground. UNHCR and partners have experience implementing both peaceful co-existence and income generation/livelihood activities in Baidoa and other locations in Somalia. It is therefore expected that UNHCR and partners will be able to utilize the funds within the suggested timeframe.

The Somalia Return Consortium (SRC) was initiated in 2012 by UNHCR, to set standards, advocate for and implement voluntary return programming. The overall aim is to ensure safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration for IDP households in Somalia. The SRC is now the main hub of combined expertise from relevant UN agencies and International NGOs on return and reintegration of IDPs. SRC MOU was amended in mid-2013 to include the “assistance to Voluntary Repatriation of Refugees to Somalia”.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
	RUNO 1: NAME	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Current calendar year 2015	UNHCR SOMALIA	USA EU/ECHO Japan Italy UK Sweden Switzerland Canada	92 Million USD	12.9 Million USD
	UNHCR Kenya	USA UK(DFID) Japan Canada EU/ECHO CERF Spain Switzerland Sweden Finland Korea	80.4 million USD	14.4 million
	ILO	EU Japan Sweden Switzerland UK Denmark Norway	12 Million USD	

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
		Italy		
	IOM	USA, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Italy, EU, CHF, CERF, Germany, France, the Netherlands	32,740,981 USD	6,800,568 USD
Current calendar year 2016	UNHCR SOMALIA	USA EU/ECHO Japan Germany UK ; CHF Somalia Switzerland Canada	153,374,648 USD	49,433,999 USD
	IOM	USA, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Italy, EU, CHF, CERF, Germany, United Kingdom, the Netherlands	32,016,668 USD	9,828,953 USD

III. Management and coordination

a) Institutional and Coordination Arrangements:

UNHCR Somalia as lead will have overall responsibility for the coordination of project design, monitoring of implementation and reporting on results in close collaboration with UNICEF, ILO, WFP, FAO, IOM and UNHCR Kenya. Each recipient or participating partner will be responsible for reporting on their respective components and budget allocation in line with PBF guidelines. UNHCR will ensure a coordinated and multi-partner response while focusing and targeting the limited PBF resources to critical community-level priorities that are less resourced and where the Agency and its partners have comparative advantage (capacity, coverage and experience).

UNHCR will play a leading role in bringing partners together to address needs in the area of legal, physical and material safety, collectively and in an integrated manner through regular coordination at central and district level. Coordination will facilitate respect for key protection and assistance standards and will enable the development of a shared and strategic vision for a sustainable process of reintegration and co-existence. National ownership of the process will be ensured through systematic engagement with key Government counterparts. At the Federal state, active engagement will be made with the National Commission for Refugees and IDPs – NCRI and Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs- MOIFA. UNHCR currently has capacity building project with NCRI where it is contributing to staff Salaries and running costs for Its Baidoa office. NCRI staff in Baidoa will form part of the joint monitoring team in Baidoa where the project is implemented. Coordination in regard to reintegration activities in the area is on-going in Mogadishu through regular monthly meetings as well as ad-hoc meetings with partners. Regular meetings will also be held in Baidoa and local Protection, Shelter, Education, Health and WASH Clusters will play an important role in coordination.

b) Project management:

The day-to-day project management will be done by a project manager jointly selected by FGS and UNHCR. S/he will report to the project coordination board. The Project will not establish a new mechanism to coordinate/manage the project, but rather strengthen the existing structures under the new deal framework and stabilization strategy to manage the project in coherence with the international community support.

Liaison at the policy and/or funding levels with PBSO and the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) will be the responsibility of the DSRSO, working in close consultation with the Minister of Interior and Federalism, and UNHCR Somalia and Kenya. On a day-to-day basis the Project Manager will provide information and clarifications as requested by PBSO and/or MPTF Office, in close consultation with UNHCR Somalia and Kenya, pertaining to project implementation status and progress.

Each of the partner agencies will nominate a focal person, who will be responsible for the overall coordination with the project manager and implementation of agency specific project activities. Focal persons will meet regularly with the project manager to highlight any concerns with regards to project implementation and ensure a coordinated approach.

Risk management:

Major design assumptions include security and access, presence of returnees, willingness of refugees/returnees, communities and leaders to participate and own the process, implementation capacity and political will centrally and at the local level in addition to timely availability of adequate funding. Some project activities assume that some returnees may move to urban areas or maintain dual settlement options to diversify livelihood options. This is considered in the project design and appropriate flexible and innovative responses will be adopted. On the Kenya side, the assumption is that albeit Kenya's decision to close Dadaab refugee camp return will continue to be implemented in a dignified and voluntary manner. Risk mitigation will be implemented through the risk management services of the RCO Somalia Risk Management Unit, which already provides such services to the SDRF and the UN MPTF. In addition, UNHCR has its own enterprise risk management framework which informs the programming cycle.

The project will be one of the key measures which will contribute towards addressing the Government of Kenya's concerns about limited efforts of international actors' efforts to increase refugee return and which will support UNHCR and partner's relationship with the central and county authorities. It is important that it will be implemented hand in hand with the ongoing UNHCR return project and within the framework of the tripartite agreement on voluntary repatriation to Somalia and/or any subsequent framework. As regards accountability, UNHCR selects its partners based on their expertise and capacity to successfully implement the respective activities assigned to them. In order to partner with the most suitable organization in a given operation for the implementation of projects, and to provide quality protection and assistance to refugees and other persons of concern, UNHCR has launched in mid-2013 new procedures for the selection and retention of partners for the implementation of project agreements.

UNHCR closely monitors and supervises the implementation of activities by implementing partners under the partnership agreements. Regular coordination meetings are held on the sector level and collaboration and referral mechanisms are established between partners. A standard UNHCR

partnership agreement is signed with the implementing partner outlining activities to be carried out. Monthly progress reports, quarterly financial reports, semi-annual narrative and financial and narrative final reports are to be provided as per the signed agreement. Partnership agreements are subject to external audit by an audit firm contracted by UNHCR, above and beyond the quarterly multi-functional teams financial and performance monitoring conducted in the project sites.

In partnership with FAO, ILO, IOM, UNICEF and WFP, specific measures will include:

- Selecting local partners based on the Risk Management Unit database, and each organization’s database on local partners. Enhancing capacity of local partners in project implementation and establishing robust M&E systems;
- Thoroughly briefing partners on respective agency standards and regulations and use of third party monitoring to ensure project quality;
- Keeping low visibility on donors and implementers to avoid unnecessary attention and involve local elders and leaders to avoid local conflict;
- Engaging local authorities throughout the project cycle and enhancing their capacity to take ownership and manage specific and agreed project results in addition to regular consultation and dialogue with the local authority; and,
- Ensuring that selection criteria are transparent and acceptable to all stakeholders.

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Stabilization Project - Risk Analysis			
Risk	Likelihood (high, medium low)	Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy
FAO, ILO, IOM, UNICEF and WFP Component			
Renewed Al-Shabaab attack and/or threats to communities	Medium	High	Security Risk Assessment and determination of programme risk levels
Project delay due to dispute among the communities	High	Medium	Correct targeting beneficiaries and ensuring their participation in all the steps.
Exclusion of some marginal groups	Medium	High	Extensive local assessment and intervention
Misappropriation of funds	Medium	High	All expenditure will be closely scrutinized in the Project Steering Committee and Management

c) Monitoring & evaluation:

Monitoring and Evaluation will be built into the design and implementation of the proposal, including relevant time-series population surveys such as trend conflict monitoring and assessment of theories of change or underlining assumptions of the proposed project (annex to proposal). A conflict-monitoring tool will be developed in collaboration with a credible local partner.

A set of standards and qualitative and quantitative indicators, baseline data and information will be developed, in close association with partners, to measure progress towards the achievement of project objectives, including efforts in mainstreaming return and reintegration needs in national development plans.

An independent evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project, highlighting impact and lessons learned for a potential scale-up of the project.

d) Administrative arrangements

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project will have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

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

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Preparing for return, reintegration and co-existence initiatives in areas of return	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNHCR SOMALIA, UNHCR KENYA, IOM,WFP,UNICEF,ILO	
Implementing Partner(s):	NRC, INTERSOS, DRC, MERCY CORPS	
Location:	Baidoa (Bay region), Dadaab (Kenya).	
Approved Project Budget:	USD 3,000,000	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1st January 2017	Planned Completion: 31th June 2018
Project Description:	<p>The pilot project builds on the Tripartite Agreement between the Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and UNHCR of November 2013 on the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees living in Kenya and aims to enable a prospective group of Somali returnees in Dadaab, Kenya, to return specifically to Baidoa, Bay region of Somalia. Through the project, voluntary returnees will be supported to enable them to play a constructive and effective role in sustaining their return and reintegration, with good prospects for livelihoods and support measures to build resilience according to the principles of co-existence. The project also builds on the lessons from the recent UNHCR pilot reintegration projects and is also intended to leverage the Brussels Action Plan of October 2015. To this end, the pilot project is designed to support the Federal Government of Somalia’s strategic priorities for stabilization and delivery of direct peace dividends, including commitments to reconciliation and investing in job creation.</p>	
PBF Focus Area:	<p>Component 1 - Pre-return/preparing for return: Harnessing the potential of refugees for peace-PBF Priority Areas 2 Promote co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict and 3 Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends</p> <p>Component 2 - Reintegration and co-existence initiatives in areas of return-</p>	

	PBF Priority Areas 1 Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, 2 Promote co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict and 3 Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends)
Project Outcome:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prospective Somali returnees have enhanced capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance 2. Somalia returnees in Baidoa co-exist peacefully with their host communities and contribute to local employment creation and economic development
Key Project Activities:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Broadcast peace messaging through local radio stations -Development of IEC materials and dissemination of the messages to the community through existing structures as well as through use of mass media. -Training of refugee leadership and key gatekeepers within the refugee community on conflict resolution will also be done. -Strengthening of existing interventions mainly in developing business and entrepreneurship skills within the refugee community. -Training on skills relevant to the return to Somalia will be undertaken through building of partnerships with existing training institutions both at Dadaab and Garissa level -Regular workshops, seminars and training sessions will be conducted by UNHCR with local, regional and federal authorities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. -Protection return and monitoring network system to be strengthen through capacity building of the local NGOs - Six co-existence initiatives providing peaceful co-existence training and small grants to communities for the implement of projects. - coordinate the provision of services in protection, education, nutrition, WASH and health. - Livelihood support to refugees and IDPs (riverine, agro pastoral and pastoral households) provided to restart the farming and livestock production activities. Provide primary education to returnee children and children in the host community - Provide agricultural and livestock packages to returnees. -Provide food assistance for three months.

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Somalia								
Project Effective Dates: 01 January 2017 - June 2018								
PBF Focus Area: 1. Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue, 2) Promote co-existence and peaceful resolution of conflict and 3 Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends.								
Peacebuilding outcome: Peace and development in Somalia and the Baidoa region in particular is further consolidated by successful return and integration of refugees from the Dadaab Camp								
IRF Theory of Change: Ensuring on the one hand the capacity of refugee returnees to engage constructively in rebuilding Somalia and their resilience and on the other the capacity of the resident communities to absorb the spontaneous returnees will have dual outcomes; reducing the likelihood that return movements may escalate tensions with the potential for undermining the fragile peace; and enhancing the capacity of the returnee and resident communities to build peace dividends in the form of strengthened livelihoods and enhanced governance.								
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1				Milestones
Outcome 1: Prospective Somalia returnees enhanced by improved capacities for economic revitalization, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance		Outcome Indicator 1 a # of returnees trained in peace building and conflict resolutions and are participating in democratic governance and reconciliation processes Baseline: 0 Target: 3000 voluntary returnees	Participatory assessment Partner reports Bi-annual verification					
		Outcome Indicator 1 b # of youth aged 15-24 enrolled in certified livelihoods training	Participatory assessment Reports from MIS(Management					

		Baseline: 0 Target:750 voluntary returnees	information system)														
		Outcome Indicator 1c # of persons of concern(18-59) with own business/self-employed for more than 12 months Baseline: 0 Target:750 voluntary returnees	Participatory assessment Reports from MIS(Management information system)														
	Output 1.1 Capacity building in peace building and conflict resolution for 3,000 voluntary returnees Output 1.2 Strengthening of refugee skills and enhancing livelihoods	Out Put Indicator 1.1 # of returnees trained in peace building and conflict resolutions Baseline: 0 Target: 3000 voluntary returnees Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of persons provided with entrepreneurship/business training Baseline: 0 Target: 750 voluntary returnees	Participatory assessment Monthly meetings Reports from MIS(Management information system) Quarterly reviews Bi-annual verification Regular field monitoring														

		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p># of beneficiaries with businesses registered</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:750 voluntary returnees</p>	<p>Participatory assessment</p> <p>Monthly meetings</p> <p>Reports from MIS(Management information system)</p> <p>Quarterly reviews Bi-annual verification Regular field monitoring</p>																	
<p>Outcome 2: Somalia returnees in Baidoa peacefully co-existing with their host communities and contributing to local development</p>	<p>2.1 Equitable access to social services, enhanced capacities for peace and social reconciliation for returnees in Baidoa</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a</p> <p># of persons benefitting from social services provided in newly resettled areas</p>	<p>Quarterly joint monitoring mission</p>																	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b</p> <p># of returnees recorded and tracked in PRMN as successfully integrated and co-existing well with host communities</p>	<p>PRMN reports</p> <p>Joint performance and monitoring missions</p>																	

		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 # of seminars and trainings to increase knowledge on displacements conducted</p> <p>Baseline: 12 workshops</p> <p>Target: 25 workshops</p>	<p>Quarterly joint monitoring and verification mission</p>															
	Output 2.2 Provision of basic needs and services to returnees, DPs and host communities in Baidoa	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 # of children attending primary school</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1,300</p>	<p>Participatory assessment</p> <p>Monthly meetings</p>															Children (returnees, from host community, and associated with armed conflict) identified and enrolled for basic education
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 # of teacher training and incentives</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 60</p>	<p>Monthly meetings</p> <p>Joint monitoring</p>															Teachers identified and trained in basic pedagogy
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 # of children receiving teaching/learning materials</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Progress Report</p> <p>Monitoring Trip</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>Joint monitoring</p>															

		Target: 1,300																	
		Output Indicator 2.2.4 # of beneficiaries who received food assistance Baseline: 0 Target: 1,200	Monthly meetings Joint monitoring																
	Output 2.3 Employment opportunities created and economic infrastructure improved	Output Indicator 2.3.1 # of short term jobs created Baseline: 0 Target: 200 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Project baseline •Continuous monitoring reports plus photographic evidence •Reports from implementing partners •Payroll records •Field visits reports Impact evaluation report 																<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 200 short term jobs created through labour intensive projects. (Depending on feasibility studies to be conducted) • Increased household incomes for heads of households and for younger members of the community. • Improved accessibility to social and economic amenities • Reduced tension between returnees and host community members due to linkages between the two groups through the employment creation initiatives.

		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 No. of beneficiaries with business/entrepreneurial skills;</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training attendance registers • Training reports • Training evaluation reports Tracer reports 																<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial and business training skills provided for the target group • Small enterprises created by both the returnees and the host community. • Grant funding, in-kind inputs and business support services for the preparation/improvement of the business plans (including market access), provided to selected individuals and groups. • At least 70 long term jobs created
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 #of assets selected for grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of TLS constructed/rehabilitated • <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 TLS constructed and 5 classrooms rehabilitated</p>	<p>List of selected assets in order of priority</p> <p>Progress Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring Trip Reports • Joint monitoring 																<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreements signed and partners implementing Education package • Communities engaged and sites identified for TLS construction • Classrooms identified for rehabilitation
	Output 2.4 Reduced vulnerabilities and		Output Indicator 2.4.1	Participatory assessment															

	enhanced coping capacities to shocks for both the returnees and the local community through coherent humanitarian and early recovery to development response in return/newly recovered areas.	# of beneficiaries receiving agricultural package Baseline: 0 Target:160 agro pastoral returning HH	Monthly meetings																	
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of beneficiaries receiving livestock package Baseline: 0 Target: 160 agro pastoral returning HH	Monthly meetings Joint monitoring																	
	Output 2.5 Management of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)	Output Indicator 2.5.1 # of monitoring missions conducted Baseline: 30 Target: 50	Verified PRMN reports																	
		Output Indicator 2.5.2 # of PoC assisted from monitoring conducted Baseline: 1500 Target: 3000	Verified PRMN reports																	

		Output Indicator 2.5.3 # of Humanitarian response initiatives based on PRMN Baseline: 4 Target: 10	Participatory assessment																	
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Detailed Project Activity Budget by Recipient UN Agency (UNHCR KENYA)										
Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Staff & Other Personnel	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	Contractual Services	Travel	Transfers & Grants to Counterparts	General Operating & Other Direct Costs	Sub- total	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: equitable access to social services, enhanced employment opportunities and capacities for peace and social reconciliation										
Output 1.1	Capacity building in peace building and conflict resolution	10,000	5,000			590	175,000		190,590	
Output 1.2	Strengthening of refugee skills and enhancing livelihoods	15,000	10,000			1,700	250,000		276,700	
Total		25,000	15,000			2,290	425,000		467,290	

Note: The amount of \$32,710 as 7% HQ Indirect Cost; total submission for UNHCR Kenya is \$ 500,000

Detailed Project Activity Budget by Recipient UN Agency (UNHCR SOMALIA)										
Outcome / Output number	Output name	Staff & Other Personnel	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	Contractual Services	Travel	Transfers & Grants to Counterparts	General Operating & Other Direct Costs	Sub-total	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1:										
Output 2.1	Facilitate inclusion of returnees and IDPs in reconciliation processes and training on Displacement and Durable Solutions	20,000	20,000			10,000	150,000		200,000	
Output 2.5	Management of the Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN)	24,500			38,500	15,000	100,000		178,000	
Output 2.1	Community based reintegration and co-existence projects	40,000		30,000	40,000		209,500	52,500	372,000	
Total		50,000	20,000	20,000	34,000	30,000	490,000	53,500	750,000	

Detailed Project Activity Budget by Recipient UN Agency (ILO)

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Staff & Other Personnel	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	Contractua l Services	Travel	Transfers & Grants to Counterpar ts	General Operating & Other Direct Costs	Sub-total	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 2.3	Create immediate employment opportunities and improve economic infrastructure	45,750	600	1,000	83,348	4,250		9,500	144,448	
Output 2.3	Develop entrepreneurial/business skills for self-employability	47,750	600	1,000	96,952	4,250	40,000	15,000	205,552	
Total		93,500	1,200	2,000	180,300	8,500	40,000	24,500	350,000	

Detailed Project Activity Budget by Recipient UN Agency (<i>UNICEF</i>)										
Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Staff & Other Personnel	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	Contractual Services	Travel	Transfers & Grants to Counterparts	General Operating & Other Direct Costs	Sub- total	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 2.2	Reintegration of children formerly associated with armed conflict		50,000				75,250	24,500	149,750	
Output 2.2	Access to Primary Education		50,000		75,000		75,250		200,250	
Total			100,000		75,000		150,500	24,500	350,000	

Detailed Project Activity Budget by Recipient UN Agency (<i>WFP</i>)										
Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Staff & Other Personnel	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	Contractual Services	Travel	Transfers & Grants to Counterparts	General Operating & Other Direct Costs	Sub-total	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 2.2	Provision of food assistance to 1,500 returnee	71,554					255,549		327,103	

	households participating in livelihood activities 3 months.									
Total		71,554					255,549		327,103	

Note: The amount of \$22,897 as Indirect Support Costs; total submission for WFP is \$350,000

Detailed Project Activity Budget by Recipient UN Agency (FAO)										
Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Staff & Other Personnel	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	Contractual Services	Travel	Transfers & Grants to Counterparts	General Operating & Other Direct Costs	Sub-total	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 2.4	Vulnerabilities and enhanced coping capacities to shocks for both the returnees and the local community through coherent humanitarian and early recovery to development response in return/newly recovered areas.	62,862		176,320	70,180	13,000	66,000	24,500	350,000	
Total		68,862		176,320	70,180	13,000	66,000	24,500	350,000	

Detailed Project Activity Budget by Recipient UN Agency (IOM)										
Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Staff & Other Personnel	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture	Contractual Services	Travel	Transfers & Grants to Counterparts	General Operating & Other Direct Costs	Sub- total	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Output 2.1	Community sessions have been held and grants have been prioritized	5,545	6,650	2,561	2,500	6,500	8,176	1,000	32,932	
Output 2.1	Beneficiaries have been selected	1,108	1,784	1,094		1,324		170	5,480	
Output 2.1	Tools have been provided	9,125	24,476	1,165		2,676		1,530	38,972	
Output 2.1	400 households have benefitted from cash for work	40,572	17,090	9,330	2,500	4,500	166,824	7,300	272,616	
Total		56,350	50,000	14,150	5,000	15,000	175,000	10,000	350,000	