

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Country (ies): Somalia	
Project Title: Prevention of child recruitment and community-based reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): UNICEF List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), Ministry of Defense (MOD), Ministry of Women Human Rights and Development (MOWHRD) and Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS)	
Expected project commencement date¹: 01 July 2019 – 31 December 2020 Project duration in months:² 18 Months Geographic zones for project implementation: Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland and South West State	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNICEF: \$ 2,000,000 Total: \$2,000,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget: \$ 2,000,000	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche: UNICEF: \$ 1,439,252.34 Total: \$ 1,439,252.34	PBF 2nd tranche*: UNICEF: \$ 560,747.66 Total: \$ 560,747.66	PBF 3rd tranche*: Total: N/A	__ tranche Total: N/A
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Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

Child recruitment remains a serious protection concern in Somalia. The UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) on grave violations against children reported 2,300 (2,228 boys and 72 girls) cases of child recruitment in 2018 compared to 2,127 (2,087 boys and 40 girls) in 2017. Most of children recruited are adolescents and youth aged between 12 and 17 years old. The majority of child recruitment cases reported in 2018 happened in Galmudug State (43%) followed by Jubaland (26%), South West State (21%) and Hirshabelle (10%). During the same year, UNICEF and partners provided services to at least 1400 children who escaped or were released from armed forces and groups.

Despite services provided to children who defected in 2018, the country is facing a huge challenge to end child recruitment. In the first quarter of 2019 for instance, at least 600 children have been recruited into armed forces and groups in Somalia.

The proposed project aims at contributing to prevent child recruitment with interventions at the national and community levels, as well as providing services to released children in accordance with two strategic frameworks: the road-map for the implementation of action plans to end child recruitment; and the national strategy to prevent child recruitment and facilitate the reintegration released children.

The consultation about this project proposal started in March 2019 during the workshop to validate the national strategy to prevent and respond to child recruitment. Field missions to various areas were an opportunity consult with key partners on child recruitment. In addition, on 29 May 2019, UNICEF and UNSOM organised a planning and consultation workshop with line ministries at the Federal level and NGOs to agree on the main interventions included in this proposal.

Providing reintegration opportunities for children affected by conflict is not only a moral and legal obligation to protect children and put their best interests first, but it is also an important pillar to create sustainable peace. Failing to reintegrate these children in society and address the trauma they have suffered will result in negative long-term effects for the children and their communities and will have a detrimental long-term impact on social cohesion and reconciliation in Somalia.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

UNICEF and UNSOM jointly developed the concept note in close consultation with national counterparts. A project design workshop for key stakeholders was held on 28 May 2019 in Mogadishu with 18 participants from the Federal Government (MOD Child Protection Unit CPU and MOWHRD), NGOs (INTERSOS, Intersom Relief and Development Organization, Elman Peace, IIDA Women’s Development Organization), and the UN (UNSOM and UNICEF). A briefing was held on 3 June 2019 with the Director and staff of the Defectors Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) at MOD to discuss programme interventions and the linkage with the DRP. UNICEF had further consultations with the MOWHRD on coordination and key interventions planned for the project. The project was endorsed by the steering committee of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility on 12 June. The proposal has been shared at concept note and draft proposal stage with UNHQ and the UN Somalia Peacebuilding Reference Group for additional comments and was presented at a meeting of the UN Country Team in Mogadishu on 6 June.

Project Gender Marker score: 2 ³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

The project will provide gender appropriate services to boys and girls. The intervention will also target men and women to play a role in preventing child recruitment and use by armed forces and groups. A total of \$1,420,500 (71% of the funding) will be allocated to interventions to benefit both men and women in the community, and girls and boys associated with armed forces and groups. While the project is gender-sensitive in its approach, the child recruitment is particularly prevalent among boys (96% according to 2018 data) and thus requires appropriate budgetary prioritization. However, children that are released by armed, including girls, return to communities where high levels of stigma are to be found because of their involvement in an armed group. The highly masculinised institution of armed combat may facilitate the misconception of female combatants as either aggressive or highly sexual, or both. In this regard, existing local women's organizations and networks (including mothers of CAAFAG) will act as mediators between the community and the rehabilitation programmers and ex-combatants. Local women's organizations will prepare communities through awareness raising and education.

Project Risk Marker score: 1 ⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 1.3 DDR⁵

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: 2: Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law & Safety of Somalis.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG 8.7 - Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

Type of submission:

- New project
 Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months:

Change of project outcome/ scope:

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

	<p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p>Werner Schultink Representative UNICEF Somalia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>H.E. Hassan Mohamed Ali Minister of Defense Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>George Conway Acting Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia United Nations</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office United Nations</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>

⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

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

All parties to the conflict in Somalia, including Al-Shabaab, clan militias and Government forces continue to recruit and use children in armed conflict. The Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) reported 2,127 (2,087 boys and 40 girls) cases of child recruitment in 2017 and 2,300 (2,228 boys and 72 girls) in 2018.

The following are some of the key drivers of child recruitment:

- a. Military pressure on Al-Shabaab by the Somalia National Army (SNA), regional forces, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and foreign powers. Al-Shabaab responds to such pressure by increasing its manpower, and children are easy prey for recruitment in this context.
- b. Regional forces work with clan militias who use adolescents aged between 12 and 15 years old to fill the ranks of these forces who fight Al-Shabaab in support of the Government's efforts.
- c. Child recruitment is reported as a source of income for Al-Shabaab. In some areas, the group abducts children and orders clan elders to pay money if they want their children returned to the community.
- d. Violent extremist ideology and propaganda that breeds hatred and encourages children and their families to achieve objectives through violence, through joining Al-Shabaab, clan or other militias.
- e. Challenges in command and control of government aligned forces and militias including limited capacity of regional forces to implement the action plan signed by the Somali government to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups and forces.
- f. Perception of disenfranchisement with government (and international community) due to, lack of services, loss of civilian life (or other abuses) committed by government aligned soldiers and individuals.
- g. Poverty and limited opportunities for adolescents and young people in search of employment, skills and education.

Children have nowhere to hide. Al-Shabaab has abducted them for recruitment wherever they congregate: schools, playgrounds, football fields, and homes. Schools in particular have been targeted. The group has used schools to recruit students as fighters and to abduct girls and young women for rape and forced marriage. Life for children in Al-Shabaab training camps is harsh. Boys undergo grueling physical combat training, weapons training, and religious and political teaching and some are being forced to watch videos of suicide bombings. Children undergo brutal physical punishments and executions of those accused of spying for the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), and those attempting to escape or merely failing to obey orders. Al-Shabaab militants send children to the front lines, often with little training. Besides participating in active combat, Al-Shabaab uses children in a multitude of support roles, including carrying ammunition, water, milk, and food to the front lines; removing the wounded and killed; and working as spies, guards, and porters. Abducted girls are

assigned cooking, cleaning, and other domestic duties in the camps. Al-Shabaab uses girls and young women not only for support for combat operations, but also for rape and forced marriage to fighters. Children, their families, and their teachers who try to prevent recruitment and abduction or who attempt to escape face severe consequences.

Even though the FGS itself does not forcibly recruit children, children have found their way into its ranks, often by volunteering for FGS forces or those of aligned militias, manning checkpoints, and taking part in combat.

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

The project is in line with the Children and Armed Conflict mandate as stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1612 (2005) and subsequent relevant resolutions. It is also consistent with government road maps on Justice and Security, Social Development as well as the National Strategy to Prevent Child Recruitment and Facilitate the Reintegration of Children.

Project interventions are in line with action plans signed by the FGS in 2012 to end the recruitment and use of children.

Somalia has committed itself to implementing recommendations from the 24th Session of the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review (2016), which called on Somalia to adopt measures aimed at putting an end to the presence of child soldiers within the armed forces and armed groups and ensure their reintegration.

In 2015, Somalia ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which calls on state parties to the Convention to protect children from conscription into armed forces. Somalia is currently a member of the Human Rights Council and has expressed its commitment to take measures aimed at improving the human rights situation in the country.

The National Security Architecture endorsed by the National Security Council on 8 May 2017 envisages the integration of regional forces into the SNA, thus the need to ensure that all forces to be integrated are screened of any children in their ranks. An integrated, child free SNA is expected to be more professional, efficient and accountable in the discharge of its duties. This project will therefore enhance the ongoing wider security sector reform to develop a common Somali vision of federal and state level security institutions that are shared, trusted and capable.

UNICEF and UNSOM are in constant dialogue and have partnered with the FGS (Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Women Human Rights and Development, Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Justice) in activities related to the release of children from armed forces and groups. This partnership has realized positive results, with the released from armed forces and groups and reintegration of up to 1,466 children (339 girls and 1,127 boys) in 2018. At the strategic level, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) led the process of drafting a National Strategy for preventing child recruitment and facilitating the release and reintegration of children

formerly associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) in Somalia. This draft strategy was validated by the Director Generals of the above-mentioned ministries in April 2019. Thus, this proposal is in line with UN/FGS efforts aimed at enhancing the protection of children from armed forces and groups. This project will further support the effort of the FGS in complying with intervention. Through training of the armed forces on international standards as well as screening their ranks to rid them of children can lead to the creation of credible and professional Somali military.

A roadmap to strengthen the implementation of the Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) Action Plans has been developed by the CAAC Working Group coordinated by the Ministry of Defense. The implementation of the commitments contained in the CAAC Action Plans and the CAAC roadmap as well as other initiatives that are aimed at strengthening prevention and response require resources. At the moment, there is a shortage of funds to operationalize many of the commitments by the Government of Somalia as contained in the CAAC Action Plans as well as the CAAC roadmap. Support from the UN Peacebuilding Fund will contribute to filling this gap while potentially catalyzing additional funds from other donors.

There is need to scale up current interventions to ensure that children are identified and separated from national security and regional forces and referred to civil society organizations for appropriate community-based reintegration services. Socio-economic reintegration package will support reconciliation and peacebuilding efforts between children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and the rest of the community members.

Due to budget constraints, neither UNICEF nor UNSOM has budgeted funds to implement activities related to screening of Somali security forces and regional forces to ensure that any children among them are separated, rehabilitated and reintegrated into the community. This initiative will augment the meagre resources that UNICEF and partners have been providing to Government and implementing partners to address prevention, separation, rehabilitation and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups. In order to ensure sustainability of this initiative, UNICEF will continue to mobilize traditional donors such as DFID, ECHO, SIDA and embassies of some governments. Roundtable meetings will be convened for donors to discuss and maintain the momentum. UNICEF will also put more effort into deepening our analysis and strengthening data in the coming period and are also interested in reviving the CAAC Group of Friends and that this could be a possibility to have it at the ambassadorial level which could be co-chaired by participating donors. Moreover, The UN Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) on grave violations against children reported 2,300 (2,228 boys and 72 girls) cases of child recruitment in 2018. The CTFMR documents case on grave violations against children on a monthly basis. The selected project sites are the locations reported with the highest numbers on child recruitment and use. This project will target 700 children from the 2300 cases reported in 2018. The beneficiaries of this project will be linked to UPSHIFT. UPSHIFT is designed to build skills and create opportunity for the most disadvantaged young people. UNICEF will use children formerly associated with armed groups/forces as an entry point to the UPSHIFT programme.

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

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

The project will prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups, as well as facilitate the reintegration of children who are released from these groups. The main strategies to use to implement the project include (a) advocacy with regional forces, Federal Member States, the SNA, and line ministries of the FGS indicated in this proposal; (b) service delivery to children and (c) community mobilization targeting clan leaders in particular to prevent the use of children in conflict.

The project targets 9000 beneficiaries including:

- 2000 SNA and regional forces (men and women) to be screened to separate potential children (under 18 years).
- 100 clan leaders engaged in dialogue against child recruitment
- 300 soldiers (men and women) to be trained on the prevention of child recruitment.
- 700 youth (70% boys; 30% girls) separated/defected from armed forces and groups and youth at risk of child recruitment who have access to interim care and reintegration programme.
- 6,000 community members (50% male and 50% female) including 100 mothers of CAAFAG, beneficiaries of prevention activities at the community level.

The above caseload is an estimate that could increase as recruitment and use of children is an ongoing phenomenon in Somalia. The implementation of this project will provide an opportunity to establish the scale of the problem which will be a basis for further resource mobilization to address the needs.

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

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

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

If national and regional forces enforce measures to prevent child recruitment, including screening, and if those forces protect vulnerable communities exposed to child recruitment,

if community leaders, military commanders, parents and religious authorities condemn and oppose the practice of recruitment of child soldiers,

if children and youth who are demobilised receive appropriate care, socio-economic packages and the specific needs of girls addressed and support to reintegrate in their families and communities,

if communities are confident that security forces can provide the needed protection measures for children,

then security forces will be better able to protect communities from child recruitment, communities will be equipped to prevent children joining militia, children will be successfully reintegrated into their communities, the practice of child recruitment will decline and this will contribute to the overall peacebuilding and stabilization process;

because understanding of the damages caused by child recruitment will have improved, the procedure for screening and removal strengthened, and the consequences of the practice for implementation of the National Security Architecture will be better recognised.

The Theory of Change (ToC) assumes that protection services will be provided to children through UNICEF and other partners. These services include case management (screening, registration, case assessment, case planning, case plan implementation interim care, referrals, medical support, mental health and psychosocial services, vocational and life skills, family tracing and reunification, case review/follow up, case evaluation and case closure) and youth innovation clubs for former combatants.

It also assumes that the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States commit to the signed Action Plan for the release of children and support the peace committees in promoting peace activities at the community level. Activities related to accelerated efforts at community peace engagement targeting the youth and elders and advocacy targeting local authorities will be implemented to protect children from conscription.

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

UNICEF will facilitate the safe return of released children to their communities through comprehensive case management services to include interim care and family tracing through the following interventions:

(a) Screening & release:

UNICEF and UNSOM will work closely with the Child Protection Unit at the Ministry of Defense to screen military battalions and allied regional forces to identify and separate children. UNICEF and UNSOM will also partner with the Defectors Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) to identify and screen children that defect from Al Shabab. Any child released by Al-Shabaab that comes in contact with DRP, will be handed over to UNICEF within 72 hours as per the SOP. For children

defecting or escaping from any armed forces and groups, and who have arrived at the reintegration center with the support of their parents or other family members, they will be immediately enrolled in the interim care centers.

(b) Interim care (rehabilitation):

Once children are received at the Interim Care Center (ICC), they will have access to appropriate care arrangements such as age/sex specific services such as temporal accommodation, food, medication, reading and writing skills, recreational activities, family tracing and reunification. Psychosocial support services will be delivered as part of the support. Children with disorders such as depression, anxiety and some aspects of complex trauma resulting from continued exposure to conflict, are supported with methods such short-term group crisis interventions, which use drawing, storytelling, free play and expression of feelings. Group interventions focused at developing mind-body techniques through sports to reduce posttraumatic stress reactions.

UNICEF has existing interim care centers and vocational training facilities in various locations in the country. Most often, children get associated with armed groups/forces within their geographic locations. Hence the issue of mixing released children from the different groups is not an issue.

(c) Community-Based Reintegration:

Children will be given the opportunity to enroll in formal education (below 14 years) or placed in vocational skills training if above 15 years. For children who had some years of formal schooling before their association with armed forces/groups, they are supported to access formal schooling. For this to occur, school uniforms, tuition fees, and learning materials are provided to the child.

(d) Youth Innovation Clubs:

Youth, formerly associated with armed forces will join other community youth to form youth clubs promoting innovation, initiate income generating activities and become agents of change and peace in their communities the UPSHIFT. UNICEF is currently putting in place a project which aims to developing the creative and innovative potential of young people through UPSHIFT Innovative Livelihoods Approach in ways that are relevant to employability. 'UPSHIFT', is a youth and adolescent development programme that helps some of the most disadvantaged young people become social innovators. The programme combines innovation workshops with mentorship, materials and funding to equip young people with the skills and resources to identify problems in their communities and build solutions (in the form of products or services).

(e) Parents and community elders' support:

Parents of former child soldiers as well as community elders will be provided with support to prevent child recruitment and enhance protective environment for children at the community level.

200 children out of the 700 that will be targeted will be other vulnerable children. (OVC). Identification of the OVC will be done in conjunction with the existing CP network members that will recommend for support high-risk cases such as: separated and unaccompanied children, child headed house-holds, girl-mothers, children with disability and children living with elderly/disable caregivers. Identification of beneficiaries will be in the first and second quarters to ensure beneficiaries doing vocation training have between 6-8 months to complete the training.

Proposed geographic zones are targeted by the planned interventions were selected because of the highest proportion of reported cases of grave violations including child recruitment in Somalia: Galmudug state (43%) followed by Jubaland (26%), South West State (21%), and Hirshabelle State (10%).

(f) Specific support for girls and women:

Within the project scope a women's organisation will support with family mediation, psychosocial recover of the children and awareness raising to aid in the reintegration process. The organisation will also support in developing girl friendly services and support at the interim care centres and for girls who are living within the community. The aim of this gender specific aspect of the project is to ensure that girls are able to access gender specific services (including reproductive health services), supported to heal from GBV related trauma and are connected to a wider network of supportive girls and women. The group will also work with boys at the interim care centre to realign gender norms and establish respectful relations between men and women as a gender norm. Through the process, girls will also have access to strong female role models and supported to pursue non-traditional vocational and personal development programmes.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

UNICEF is the convening organization for the project. It has trained with experience on issues related to child recruitment. UNICEF and UNSOM will work with government line ministries (Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and Ministry of Internal Security) as well as national/international NGOs such as Intersom, Elman Centre, INTERSOS and IIDA Women Development Organization to carry out the interventions planned in this project. These partners have demonstrated capacity to access areas and deliver reintegration programmes for CAAFAG in the past three years. They have trained staff with extensive coverage in locations where the project will be implemented.

- UNICEF: Has the lead to ensure oversight of CAAFAG's reintegration together with the primary responsibility of achieving the output related to the identification, profiling and educational schooling of CAAFAG and vulnerable children of the community

- UNSOM: As co-chair of the Country Taskforce on Monitoring and Reporting, will support the project through the provision of strategic policy advice to national authorities, advocacy for the release of children and support the adherence of the authorities to the SOPs for handover of children.
 - Ministry of Defense (MOD): The Child Protection Unit (CPU) will be involved in sensitizing the Somalia National Army (SNA) to implement the Action Plan to end recruitment and use of children by the military. The CPU will also screen the military and handover to UNICEF any child identified within the army as mandated by the SOP. Finally, the CPU will train the military on prevention of recruitment and use of children. The MOD signed an action plan in 2012 on ending recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups in Somalia. In February 2014, MOD also signed an SOP for the reception and handover of children separated from armed groups in Somalia.
 - Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MOWHRD): Will take the lead in designing messages for the community awareness on prevention of recruitment and community's acceptance of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups. MOWHRD will also provide social workers to conduct follow up visits to children interim care centers and communities and assessing their reintegration progress.
 - INGOs and NGOs (INTERSOS, Elman Peace, Intersom and IIDA) will provide community-based reintegration services needed by the children formerly associated with armed forces and groups.
- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

The overall coordination of the project will be undertaken through the existing CAAC working group as well as the inter-ministerial committee on child rights. Representatives of Federal Member States will also participate in these coordination mechanisms. The coordination mechanisms provide joint planning, programming, implementation and monitoring/evaluation. The coordination task will be limited to ensure synergy between the different government institutions and agencies, while each remains responsible for their activities. All operational decisions related to the implementation of the project will take place in the Coordination Committees.

A work plan, to be periodically updated, will guide project implementation on a day-to-day basis. It shall include a breakdown of all project activities into tasks, including details of time allocated and resources available (human, material, financial) and the actors responsible.

The following UNICEF staff will be funded through this project: 1 NOC, 1 NOB and 1 International Professional (P3). For UNSOM, 1 NOB and 1 P3 will devote 50% of their time to the project. The travel and DSA for UNSOM staff involved in the project will be charged from the project budget.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed,

including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

	Risks	Likelihood of occurrence	Impact in case of realization	Mitigation measures
1	Lack of coordination among stakeholders in the implementation of the project (UNICEF, UNSOM, MOD, MOWHRD)	Low	High	Establish an effective coordination mechanism for the joint project to operationalize and strengthen consultation and communication with stakeholders
2	Inadequate capacity and limited number of Child Protection partners in the agreed locations to provide support for Interim Care Arrangement, Family Tracing and Reunification and reintegration services.	Low	High	Expanded coverage of partnerships and intensified capacity building of child protection and social services stakeholders' staff
3	Increased insecurity created by Al-Shabaab, resumption of hostilities and return of CAAFAG in armed forces and groups	High	High	- Establish a contingency plan for various possible scenarios, in case of sudden or major security developments and avoid harm to children and staff - Sustainable socio-economic reintegration will provide an alternative opportunity to CAAFAG to not return in the armed forces and groups
4	Low adherence of local authorities and host communities to the project due to negative perception that CAAFAG are favored over vulnerable children	Medium	High	The overall strategy of 70% CAAFAG and 30% other vulnerable children of the community is an adequate response
5	Non-respect of commitments by implementing partners or by one or more of the stakeholders	Medium	High	Establish a quality control mechanism operating on a regular basis and examining all aspects of the joint project exhaustively
6	Resistance from force commanders and	Low	High	Community engagement from onset of project, from assessment phase and

	community leaders to cooperate			throughout all project cycle. It includes meetings with force commanders, religious and community leaders.
7.	National elections fallout, and issues related to the absence of coordinated security sector between FMS-FGS	Medium	High	UNICEF is building the capacity of the government line ministries to implement the reintegration programme for children who were formerly associated.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

Monitoring activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected action	Partners	Cost
Project reporting on bi-annual and annual basis	Formal reporting of project data showing the results achieved against pre-defined targets at the output level and against M&E framework indicators	Bi-annual and annual	Review of progress targets and interim milestones, with any quality concerns or slower than expected progress to be discussed by the project board and management	Internal UNICEF	Included in operational costs
Formulate baseline indicators at project inception	Consolidate baseline indicators which will be essential for tracking project results.	Baseline initiation of project(s)	- Develop and conduct surveys (incl. possible perception surveys) - Compiled information from external sources	Internal or external External sources could be used if available	Included in operational costs
Conduct data collection on progress indicators	Monitor activities and outputs completed within a month, thus	Monthly	- Conduct semi-structured intervening	Internal Unicef	Included in operational costs

Monitoring activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected action	Partners	Cost
(community engagement)	identifying possible bottlenecks in project implementation, inefficiencies or other issues that might undermine project execution.		with implementing partners and relevant stakeholders, - Carry out site visits		
Track process indicators (e.g. budget and human resources)	Ensure close synchronicity between output delivery and project burn rate (expenditure).	Quarterly (included in the Project Report)	To ensure sustainability, process indicators will be defined and monitored regularly to stay on track between delivery of outputs and resources used.	Internal Unicef	Included in operational costs
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs and contribute into bi-annual reporting.	Quarterly	Bottlenecks affecting progress will be addressed by project management		
Monitor and manage risk	See Risk Management (P8)	Quarterly	Risks are identified, and actions taken. The risk log is maintained to keep track of actions.	Internal Unicef	Included in operational costs
Review and make amendment	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making	Mid-term report	Performance data, risks, lessons learn and quality will be discussed by the project board and	Internal Unicef	Include in operational costs

Monitoring activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected action	Partners	Cost
			used to make amendments		
Conduct process evaluations	Re-assess project assumptions and scope of interventions aiming at implementing adjustments which ensure outcomes are achieved towards the end of the project.	Annual	Carry out 1 process evaluation at the end of the project	External	70,000 (
Conduct endline evaluation	Assess whether the project achieved the expected immediate and long-term outcomes.	End of project	Carry out assessment within 6 months after the end of the project)	External	80,000

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

UNICEF will work in close partnership with government institutions and other organizations. Local authorities will be actively involved in the implementation of the joint project and especially through monitoring components and daily collaboration with line ministries. The involvement of local authorities at all levels throughout the process ensures ownership through the coordination committees. Moreover, community members will play a key role in continuing preventive measures.

UNICEF and UNSOM are also mandated to continue to support the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1612 on the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Rights Violations which includes monitoring recruitment of children into armed forces and groups (amongst the six grave rights violations). These activities provide the foundation of a local to global advocacy programme aimed at preventing and ending recruitment of children by all actors in Somalia UNICEF and UNSOM will continue to engage traditional donors to fund reintegration activities of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, for which this project will be used to show proof of concept. This will take the form of conducting joint donor briefing meetings, sharing of trends analysis and producing evidence-based real time reports through the monitoring and reporting mechanism.

IV. Project budget

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

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

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁷
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

⁷ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: National and Regional Security Institutions have strengthened their capacity to prevent and respond to child recruitment</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator: % of decrease in child recruitment among national forces, local forces and clan-linked militias in the targeted of States of Galmudug, Jubaland, South West Hirshabelle Baseline: 1500 Target: 60%</p>	<p>MRM CFTMR reports and GHN/MRM Reporting infrastructure</p>	<p>N/A</p>
	<p>Output 1.1 The three sectors of Somali Security Forces and Regional Forces in Three Sectors (Baidoa, Galmudug and Kismayo) have measures in place to prevent child recruitment</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of SNA rank and file members and regional forces rank and file members screened. Baseline: 0 Target: 2000</p>	<p>- Screening report - List of released children</p>	<p>Rank and file members screened per quarter</p>
	<p>List of activities under this Output: - Screen 2000 SNA and regional forces during potential biometric verification activities - Engage clan elders/militia to</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of clan elders and militia leaders screened and reached/sensitized Baseline:0 Target: 100</p>	<p>- screening report - list of released children</p>	<p>Elders and militia leaders reached and sensitized per quarter</p>

	disincentivise from recruitment/use of children	Output Indicator 1.1.4 (Qualitative) # of SNA senior officers, clan elders and militia leaders demonstrating knowledge and commitment on prevention of child recruitment and release of CAAFAG in their ranks Baseline: Not applicable Target: 200	Key informant interviews with key officers/leaders and screening reports	Quarterly
	Output 1.2 A total of 300 soldiers and members of security forces the regional forces and national levels are trained on the prevention of child recruitment	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of security personnel trained Baseline: 0 Target: 300	- Training agenda - Participants list	Number trained per quarter
	List of activities under this Output: - Disseminate Military Command Order to prevent child recruitment - Identify, receive, screen and refer children defecting or separated from SNA, regional forces and Al-Shabaab	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of children released and/or defecting separating from SNA, regional forces and AS Baseline: N/A Target: N/A	List of released children	Quarterly average releases with breakdown by force/group
		Output Indicator 1.1.4 (Qualitative) # of regional security personnel demonstrating knowledge and commitment on prevention of child recruitment and release of CAAFAG in their ranks Baseline: Not applicable Target: 250	Key informant interviews with key officers/leaders and screening reports	Quarterly

<p>Outcome 2: Children formerly recruited and use by armed forces and groups successfully integrate in their community.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Number and % of children who are successfully in school or have a marketable trade six months after their releases from armed forces and groups Baseline: 0 Target: 500</p>	Case file and partner reports	Quarterly averages reached per targeted geographic area of the project
	<p>Output 2.1 500 children (boys and girls) formerly associated with armed forces and groups are provided with appropriate interim care services</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of children in interim care centers (boys and girls) Baseline: 0 Target: 500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case file of child - Activity attendance record 	Same as outcome level
	<p>List of activities under this Output: - Organize the transfer of children released or escaping from armed forces and groups to interim-care centers;</p> <p>- Establish and enhance the capacity of interim care centers in targeted areas</p> <p>- Provide children with interim care services, including medical,</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of children are provided with comprehensive case management, including alternative care arrangements, tracing and reunification, life skills vocational training) and referral to other services Baseline: 0 Target: 500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reunification certificate - School/VTC enrollment & attendance record 	Same as outcome level
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 (Qualitative) % of children in interim care centers / alternative care arrangement showing positive behavior change and outlook (e.g. through active/positive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partner reports and key informant interviews with ICC workers and host families 	Same as outcome level

	material, psychosocial assistance in care centers. - Establish initial contacts with children's family.	engagement in center activities, uptake of services, etc.)		
	Output 2.2 700 Children including 500 boys and girls formerly associated with armed forces and groups and 200 children at risk of child recruitment are provided with reintegration services List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of children accessing vocational training skills (electricity, mechanic, mobile repair) Baseline: 0 Target: 700	- Attendance register - Performance report - Schedule of activities	
	- Support children's access to formal education (for those who are under 15 years old) and vocational training (for 15 years old and above) - Provide start-up kits for children graduating from vocational training - Trace children's families and facilitate family reunification in areas considered safer.	Output Indicator 2.2.2 (Qualitative) % of youth who accessed vocational training skills engaging or engaged in ongoing livelihood opportunity Baseline: 0 Target: 80% of caseload		

	Output 2.3 The Standard Operating Procedure on Reception and Handover of Children Separated from armed groups in Somalia is followed	Output Indicator 2.2.3 (Quantitative) The number of children handed over to UNICEF, its partners or UN agencies within 72 hours Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Records from Defector Rehabilitation Program (DRP) - Records from interviews with children handed over 	
Outcome 3: Community members have the capacity to prevent and respond to the recruitment use of children		Outcome Indicator 3 a Community members, parents, youth and caregivers of former CAAFAG/ vulnerable children from the community in target locations have the capacity to prevent the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict. Baseline: 0 Target: 6000 community members		
	Output 3.1 Community members, including community leaders as well as youth are reached with training on child protection standards; engaged on issues related to child recruitment and trained on identification, referral and follow-up principles	Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of affected people reached by messaging initiatives providing lifesaving information Baseline: 0 Target: 6000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field reports - Messaging posters designed and printed 	
		Output Indicator 3.1.2: (Qualitative) # and/or % of community leaders who demonstrate understanding and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus Group Discussions summary reports 	

	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Train community leaders and members on child protection standards - Develop a simplified awareness raising kit - Conduct awareness raising sessions through group discussions, talk-shows, radio programmes on the prevention of child recruitment and the acceptance of released children. - Engage youth in dialogue on protection issues including child recruitment - Support community members, including mothers of CAAFAG, on the identification, referral and follow up of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups at the community level, and refer them relevant partners. 	<p>commitment on prevention of child recruitment by armed groups and forces</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 400</p>		
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	x		
3. Have project sites been identified?	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project?	x		Consultation workshop for all On 28 May
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	x		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		Same as above
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		Same as above
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

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