



United Nations  
Peacebuilding  
Peacebuilding Fund

**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)**

<b>Project Title:</b>  Youth Political Empowerment: enabling Somali young women and men to meaningfully engage in governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts.	<b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)</li> <li>- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</li> </ul>
<b>Project Contact:</b>  Ms. Falastin Omar Address: P.O Box 30030, GPO Telephone: +254 713 895 816 E-mail: falastin.omar@unhabitat.org  Ms Fatuma Kuno Muhumed Address: P.O. PO BOX 28832-00200 Telephone: +254-20-7625740, +254787265058 E-mail: Muhumed@unfpa.org	<b>Implementing Partner(s) – name &amp; type (Government, CSO, etc):</b>  Federal Government of Somalia (FGS): Ministry of Youth and Sports  Federal Member States (FMS): Ministries of Youth and Sports of Jubbaland and South-West States.  CSO: Y-Peer Youth Education Network
<b>Project Description:</b> This project is intended to enhance the capacities of young women and men to meaningfully engage in	<b>Project Location:</b> Kismayo, Dollow in Jubbaland and Baidoa in South West States  <b><sup>1</sup>Approved Peacebuilding Fund: \$1,999,899</b> - Fully allocated first tranche: \$1,449,994 (70%) - Second tranche: \$549,905 (30%)

<sup>1</sup> The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO's evaluation and decision process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.

<p>peacebuilding and governance activities by establishing safe spaces for youth to raise their voices and create tangible mechanisms for their direct participation in the development of policies and programmes at the District and Federal Member State levels. Furthermore, the project will increase the capacities of local authorities to effectively address youth issues.</p>	<p><b>Proposed Project Start Date:</b> 1<sup>st</sup> December 2017  <b>Proposed Project End Date:</b> 20 May 2019  <b>Total duration (in months)<sup>2</sup>:</b> 18 months</p>
<p><b>Gender Marker Score<sup>3</sup>: 2</b>  <i>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</i>  <i>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</i>  <i>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</i></p>	
<p><b>Project Outcomes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1) Outcome 1:</b> Young men and women can effectively participate in decision-making processes in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo district and South West and Jubbaland State levels by the end of the project.</li> <li><b>2) Outcome 2:</b> Decisions taken by District authorities in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo district and South West and Jubbaland State are reflecting young men and women's priorities by the end of the project.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>PBF Focus Areas<sup>4</sup></b> which best summarizes the focus of the project:</p> <p>PBF Priority Area 2: Promoting coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2): Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict.2.2 – Democratic Governance</p>	

## IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

<sup>2</sup> The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

<sup>3</sup> 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**.

<sup>4</sup> 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)

(for IRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>5</sup>

Representative of National Authorities

Deudou Mpye  
Chief Technical Advisor  
UNHABITAT Somalia



Honorable Deputy Minister, Ahmed Ismail  
Ministry of Youth and Sports  
Federal Government of Somalia



Nikolai Botev  
Country Representative  
UNFPA Somalia  
Date & Seal

Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)

Resident Coordinator (RC)

2/12/2017  
Oscar Fernandez-Taranco  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Peacebuilding Support  
Peacebuilding Support Office,  
UN, New York

for

Mr. Peter de Clercq  
DSRSG/HC/RC/RF  
UN Somalia



<sup>5</sup> Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

Table of contents:

Length: Max. 15 pages

**I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

- a) Peacebuilding context
- b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps
- c) Rationale for this IRF

**II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation**

- a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing
- b) Budget
- c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

**III. Management and coordination**

- a) Project management
- b) Risk management
- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

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

**Annex B:** Project Results Framework

## **PROJECT COMPONENTS:**

### **I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

#### **a) Peacebuilding context:**

The peacebuilding environment in Somalia is only akin to a handful of countries in the world, Somalia has undergone nearly three decades of prolonged conflict starting in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Since the beginning of the conflict, and until 2012, Somalia was without an officially recognized federal government, allowing for the proliferation of relentless conflict. Conflict in Somalia has not been stagnant or constant, rather it has been evolving and adding new layers and dynamics that increasingly complicate the overall situation. The Uppsala Conflict Dataset (UCPD) has identified 81 conflict dynamics that have affected the country from 1989 to 2016. These include state based violence, non-state violence and one sided violence. The number of conflict related deaths measured by the UCPD amounts to 43,394, but the casualties caused by the ramifications of conflict are much higher.

Since 2007, Somalia has been drawn in to the phenomenon of global terrorism. With the emergence of Al-Shabaab (AS) and its allegiance to Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), the global fight against terrorism in East Africa has been cemented in Somalia. The current overarching Non-International Armed Conflict (NIAC) in Somalia is between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), its international and regional allies against Al-Shabaab. The NIAC in Somalia is pervasive affecting all communities throughout South and Central Somalia and substantive pockets in Somaliland and Puntland. Conflict between AS and the FGS is intertwined with clan dynamics and grievances at a granular level, meaning that political processes, social cohesion and reconciliation are deeply inhibited and defined by the conflict.

The link between the emergence of Al-Shabaab and the challenges faced by youth in political engagement are deeply intertwined. 81.5% of the Somali population is below the age of 35 and Al-Shabab directly translates as "The Youth". The origins of Al-Shabaab are closely tied to the Islamic Court Union (ICU) movement; Al-Shabaab served as the paramilitary wing of the ICU, and later took the lead in the fight against the widely perceived Ethiopian invasion of Somalia in 2006. Al-Shabaab gave youth a platform, empowered and employed them and gave them a sense of inclusion unlike ever before. Youth throughout Somalia, without discrimination, flocked towards the movement created by Al-Shabaab. Following the defeat of the ICU by the Transitional Federal Government, Al-Shabaab evolved, forming relations with Al-Qaeda. The international relegation of Al-Shabaab to a terrorist organisation and the active military conflict against the group was initially viewed as an affront to youth engagement in the political sphere by the young Somali population. Moreover, with the conflicts against Al-Shabaab and without new approach to incorporating the youth, Somali young women and men have returned to a state of marginalisation from all forms of social engagement. Marginalisation coupled with staggeringly low levels of employment, an urban population living at below \$2 a day, with limited education opportunities or transferable skills, youth are at a constant risk and are distinctly vulnerable to a radicalization effort that affords better opportunities.

The link between youth political engagement, political marginalization and violent extremism are thoroughly outlined in a recent UNDP report<sup>6</sup>; "The research makes clear that a sense of

---

<sup>6</sup> Journey to Extremism: Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Africa, UNDP, 2017

grievance towards, and limited confidence in, government is widespread in the regions of Africa associated with the highest incidence of violent extremism. This may be an inevitable corollary of the life experience of growing up in the context of acute and relative multidimensional poverty, neglect and political marginalization affecting these areas. However, disaffection with government is highest by significant margins among the respondents who were recruited by violent extremist groups across several key indicators. These include: belief that government only looks after the interests of a few; low level of trust in government authorities; and experience, or willingness to report experience, of bribe-paying. Grievances against security actors, as well as politicians, are particularly marked, with an average of 78 percent rating low levels of trust in the police, politicians and military. Those most susceptible to recruitment express a significantly lower degree of confidence in the potential for democratic institutions to deliver progress or meaningful change. Meanwhile, positive experience of effective service provision is confirmed as a source of resilience: respondents who believed that governments' provision of education was either 'excellent' or 'improving' were less likely to be a member of a violent extremist group, within the sample."

Throughout Somalia, young men and boys are distinctly at greater risk for radicalization and have a particular need for holistic political and social engagement that allows them to voice their challenges and grievances. The recruitment of young men and boys into armed groups, by both state and non-state actors is not uncommon. However, forced recruitment by groups such as Al-Shabaab, recruitment in the event of clan conflicts, or simply the neglect of the Federal and State forces in vetting the recruitment of boys is a gender dynamic that is much overlooked in relation to Somali conflict dynamics. In many rural and conflict-prone urban parts of Somalia, boys do not have an option; they are coerced or simply forced into battle. Somali young men and boys over the past few decades have been heavily militarized, with little or no education opportunities and an education in pervasive masculinity and without any social or political avenues to raise their distinct challenges. These factors of marginalization cement the disparities between young men and women who would otherwise be united under common factors. Moreover, the formulation of political systems is led by the older generations who have very little understanding of the modern challenges facing young women and men. This disconnect reinforces the growing gap between a very young nation and its ageing legislators.

Furthermore, by 2021 Somalia aims to have a universal suffrage in place for the next Federal Election. In the run up to this democratic milestone, it is crucial that a culture of political engagement and inclusivity is promoted amongst the young population. It is crucial to ensure that young women and men understand the importance of voting, are given the means to engage in the political, governance and peacebuilding processes and are able to reap the benefits of the emerging democratic systems. The current electoral model in Somalia is designed to favour the traditional male elders who influence elections, often leaving women and young people out of the political conversation. One way of ensuring the robust participation of women in the future elections of Somalia is to lay the foundation for the political participation of young women through governance mechanisms in Somalia, providing them with the training and tools for their direct engagement. In line with this, the proposed intervention will also be instrumental in ensuring the involvement and active participation of young women and men in the constitutional review process that is expected to continue until August 2018.

The federalisation process in Somalia is another opportunity to harness youth engagement. Jubbaland and South-West States are two Federal Member States that have witnessed substantial progress in the state-building process. While significant strides have been made to

deepen state-building through the federalism process and creating the political space conducive to inclusive political participation at the regional level, Somali's patriarchal society, traditionally dominated by male elders, results in the systematic exclusion of young women and men from decision-making processes at all levels. This political exclusion has been one of the factors driving young women and men to seek alternative avenues of belonging and leadership, often finding social inclusion within extremist groups such as Al-Shabaab.

Historically, youth of Somalia have been the driving force in establishing the state from colonial rule. 13 young activists formed the celebrated Somali Youth League (SYL) in which they had protested, lobbied for the rights of the nation and played a key role on Somalia's road to independence in 1960. Youth political participation and leadership in the development and formation of the state following its independence was pivotal. However, the lack of participation and prevalent exclusionary dynamics deepened by the civil war have cemented the gaps faced by young women and men who lack the access to engage in the transformative processes shaping the current political landscape.

Young women and men across Somalia often feel like they have been left on the fringes of what matters in society; to truly have their voices heard and to be part of political and state formation processes shaping their lives. One clear example of this can be observed in the recent design of the electoral model which placed clan elders at the helm of selecting the candidates to campaign for positions in the 2017 federal elections in Somalia. Young women and men were marginalized from lacking access and opportunities to participate in the electoral process that was dominated by men and elders. This lack of access was particularly acute for young women in a traditional society where women are normatively excluded from the political sphere.

As Somalia enters a new phase of state formation, many young women and men aspire to be a part of the constructive efforts to rebuild their nation. The aim of this project is capitalize on this positive momentum to contribute to peacebuilding efforts by enhancing young women and men's technical capacity and providing them with opportunities to engage directly in governance mechanisms. This is particularly relevant in Jubbaland and Southwest States, due to the fact that young women and men and youth led-organizations have experienced limited opportunities for political engagement. This reality is different from their counterparts in the other regions in Somalia where young women and men have more opportunities and experience advocating for their rights.

The fall of the Somali government in 1991 also resulted in collapse of the education, healthcare and all social services in the country. Many young Somali citizens, particularly young women, lack access to basic education, skills, information and opportunities to contribute towards peace and state-building. Progress in stabilisation efforts to support the Somali Federal Government and its Federal Member States has gained momentum since 2012. The core of the support to federal member states, mostly target drought response and emergency relief, security sector reform, building state infrastructure and increasing government capacity to fight corruption. The hallmarks of these interventions have little or no focus on youth empowerment or neither are aimed at augmenting young people's participation in governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. Instead, those initiatives remain focused on the engagement of political leaders, government officers and clan elders. Asymmetry in power, resource, opportunity and capacity within segments of the population coupled with cultural hindrances breeds mistrust between young people and their communities. The prominence of male elders in the traditional systems only further contribute to social, political and economic exclusion of Somali women and youth.

Particularly girls and young women face even greater challenges with regards to their engagement in governance, peacebuilding efforts and reconciliation processes. Young women are often removed from education earlier to partake in domestic duties. This results in lower levels of literacy whereby only a quarter of women (24%) in Somalia aged 15-24 are literate<sup>7</sup>. Young women also have lower digital literacy. This hinders young women's access to information and limits their knowledge of decision-making platforms. The customary practice of early marriage further limits women's participation in decision-making. 45% of Somali women are married before the age of 18<sup>8</sup>, which means they always have a male figure as the main household decision-maker, first the father and then the husband. This leaves many women feeling powerless within their own homes, discouraging them to participate in community or regional decision-making processes. Furthermore, Somali women on average have six children over their lifetime, which significantly increases their domestic care duties. The unequal division of domestic labor restricts women's time and ability to participate in governance processes. Finally, young women also face physical barriers to participating in decision-making. Safety concerns, particularly in urban public spaces and public transport, restrict their mobility and prevent their attendance in public consultations and community meetings.

Lastly, the ongoing conflict has had a particularly severe impact on young Somali women. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) is rampant and arbitrary, and young displaced women are at the greatest risk. Similarly, the lack of rule of law and strong governance creates a system of impunity where SGBV is more likely within urban areas and at the community level. Finally, the lack of economic opportunities means that young women have less independence and often stay in abusive domestic settings due to a lack of options.

#### **b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:**

Several efforts are ongoing and/or have been completed which aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Somali government to build its institutions, expand democratic space, reconcile communities and contribute towards increasing stability and peace in the state-building processes.

The *Youth Political Empowerment Programme* will build upon lessons learnt from other PBF funded projects in Somalia as follows:

The *Interpeace* programme is intended to offer a space for dialogue and development research in order to contribute to the consolidation and underpinning of peace and culture of dialogue among the communities; and established legal authorities. In this approach, the challenges that youth face are addressed as part of the larger community ensuring that their views are captured in the needs of the communities. The programme interventions support establishing regional youth leadership associations with the support of the local administrations.

The Joint Programme on "*Strengthening women's role and participation in peacebuilding - Towards just, fair and inclusive Somalia*" sought to change the political culture, particularly in the newly-created Federal institutions and processes, making them more inclusive and responsive, enabling women to influence political processes and decision-making while strengthening their voices and expanding their spaces in public and political arenas.

<sup>7</sup> UNICEF Somalia, <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/7713.html>

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF Somalia, <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/7713.html>



The *Midnimo programme* focuses on reestablishing a link between local governments and their constituents through community consultations and service delivery, as well as promoting peaceful coexistence between IDPs and host communities.

The *Daldhis programme* combines successful elements of past and on-going UN joint programmes aimed at rule of law, local governance, social reconciliation, community stabilization and youth employment. To achieve these outcomes, this project proposes to support the implementation of activities from three existing joint programmes, namely the Joint Programme for Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, the Joint Programme for Rule of Law, and the Youth Employment for Somalia through, an area based approach, in Jubbaland and South West States of Somalia. The youth employment component of this project aims to provide jobs to 200 youth at risk (IDPs, refugees, and youth at risk of engaging in illicit activities), a number that is very small to create meaningful impact.

The *TIS+ and the IOM Somali Stabilisation Initiative* both complement and build on their efforts by providing support to reconciliation and formation of local governance structures that enhance the capacity of the Federal Member States and district institutions to assess and respond to the needs of their constituencies, utilizing participatory processes to promoting good governance and community cohesion. While youth are engaged as part of the constituency, these programmes lack the direct political participation of youth which would contribute to deepening good governance, strengthening the sense of identity and building social cohesion.

The *African Development Bank Socioeconomic Reintegration of Ex-Combatants and Youth at Risk programme* seeks to promote sustainable reintegration of youth at risk (including ex-combatants) into mainstream Somali society. The project targets youth with extreme vulnerabilities who are at risk of falling deeper into poverty and disillusionment. The main project interventions support provision of psycho-social counselling, technical and vocational skills training, financial literacy training, apprenticeship and mentorship, job placement and provision of basic tools as start-up kits to trained youth focusing primarily on the economic empowerment of youth.

While the programs listed above may include youth as part of their broader stakeholder engagement, those interventions were not designed to directly tackle the political participation and empowerment of young women and men. Youth engagement in decision-making and political participation in those interventions continues to remain limited and/or non-existent.

The *Youth Political Empowerment Programme* will therefore build on the outcomes of the regional reconciliation conferences agreements reached with the support of PBF funded Support to Somalia Local Reconciliation Conferences project. By promoting social reconciliation, healing, delivering peace dividends, and improving access to local and national governance structures the programme will reinforce the implementation of the Wadajir Framework beyond the districts of Mogadishu. This project also contributes to the overall vision of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan by contributing to rebuild a strong state-citizen link by shrinking the vertical space between the grassroots community, the civil society and decision-makers of the Somali government.

The mapping of funding and projects, summarised below provides an overview of the peace building initiatives.

**Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps**

<b>Project outcome</b>	<b>Source of funding (Government/development partner)</b>	<b>Key Projects/ Activities</b>	<b>Duration of projects/ activities</b>	<b>Budget in \$</b>	<b>Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial</b>
<i>1) This intervention aims to build social cohesion in the communities and strengthen the ability of grassroots communities to connect and provide input into evolving governance structures</i>	<i>1) Interpeace</i>	<i>1) In Baidoa, a local peacebuilding team has worked with the regional administration, youth groups and students to support the establishment of a regional youth leadership. Also a Peacebuilding Team has been established in Kismayo</i>	<i>1) 2009 - 2016</i>	<i>1) \$4,575, 590</i>	<i>1) This project proposes to build on the work of Interpeace by creating the political space for youth to participate in the peace and statebuilding processes ensuring the inclusion of youth in local governance mechanisms. This intervention will also provide a platform for youth to share their ideas and connect with other youth leaders across the country.</i>
<i>2) This intervention aims to enhance local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement affected returnees and other migrant groups and host communities in Jubbaland and South West States</i>	<i>2) PBF – Midnimo</i>	<i>2) To provide a bridging support package between humanitarian interventions and longer term development. To build local leadership capacities by empowering local authorities, IDPS returnee and existing communities to engage in a participatory and inclusive consultation process to mutually define the solution to their needs</i>	<i>2) 01.06.2016 – 30.11.2018</i>	<i>2) \$4,000,000</i>	<i>2) This intervention propose to build on the Midnimo project by focusing on enhancing the capacity of youth in particular to engage in participatory processes including reconciliation efforts that will contribute to grounding the peacebuilding efforts and strengthened through enhancing youth as leaders in the community.</i>

3) This intervention complements the Midnimo programme by contributing to extend rule of law, vocational training and employment opportunities, as well forming District Councils using an area based approach in the same target locations.	3) PBF - Daldhis	3) Extending the authority and accountability of the Federal Member State and district authorities.	3) 1.01.2017-31.12.2018	3) \$8,000,000	3) The Dalhis project supports the expansion of the Joint Programme on Local Governance to Dollow, Kismayo and Baidoa. It will support the formation of District Councils in those towns. This project will work with the newly formed District Councils and youth groups to ensure youth are included in local governance processes.
4) The TIS+ aims to increase Somalia's stability through participatory processes that promote good governance and community cohesion.	4) USAID/ IOM and AECOM	4) Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (TIS+)	4) 2015 – 2020	4) \$10,272,465	4) This project initiative focuses on enhancing the stabilisation efforts through activities that enhance the government's capacity for service delivery and demonstrating good governance processes. Youth are addressed in this intervention through vocational education and youth engagement activities in sports and arts leaving potential to build on these activities with the more robust inclusion of youth in governance mechanisms.
5) The IOM Stabilization Initiative builds the capacity of legitimate FMS and district institutions to assess and respond to the needs of their constituents	5) Office of Transition Initiatives	5) IOM: Somalia Stabilization Initiative	5) 1 February 2016 - 31 January 2019	5) \$22,223,450	5) This project grounds the SSI initiative by empowering youth to be able to effectively participate and their inclusion in the district institutions once they are formed thereby enhancing the capacity of the local government to respond to the needs.

6) This intervention builds on DDR programmes by supporting pillars 3 and 4 (social dialogue and establishment of district councils) of the Wadajir framework which are essential to sustainable and peaceful coexistence between former combatants and their communities.	6) African Development Bank	6) IOM: Socioeconomic Reintegration of Ex Combatants and Youth at Risk	6) 1 May 2016- 31 December 2017	6) \$4,500,000	6) This programme seeks to promote sustainable reintegration of youth at risk (including ex-combatants) into mainstream Somali society. Focusing on the economic empowerment of youth, this project can be further strengthened through the political participation and empowerment.
7. Political inclusion in the newly emerging states and recovered areas of Somalia that increasingly recognizes, accommodates and integrates women and women's interests in all policy and decision-making processes.	7. UNDP, UN-WOMEN, UNSOM	7. Strengthening women's role and participation in peace building - Towards just, fair and inclusive Somalia.	7. July 2015- Dec 2016	7. \$1,000,000	7. While the programme brings to the fore the inclusion of women in political participation, it does not address the specific needs of youth, particularly young women.

**c) Rationale for this IRF:**

In light of the context and gap analysis above, the proposed intervention seeks the support of the UN Peacebuilding Fund to increase the inclusion of young men and women in state and peacebuilding processes in Somalia. More specifically, since Somalia is in the process of reestablishing legitimate State institutions and systems of governance at the Federal Member State and District level, this intervention seeks to capitalize on this in order to ensure these structures are including young men and women and take their priorities into account. With the passing of the Local Government Laws in South West and Jubbaland States in July 2017, both states have launched their respective District Council formation processes. It is vital that these governance bodies have youth representation and address the needs of young Somali men and women for these new institutions to be representative and perceived as legitimate by their constituents. While other donor funds are supporting stabilization and peacebuilding efforts at the community level, as well as the development of local government institutions and systems, there is currently no intervention specifically promoting the inclusion of young men in women

in state and peacebuilding processes in South West State and Jubbaland. An investment of the Peacebuilding Fund to support such an initiative is anticipated to have a dual catalytic effect by changing the attitudes of decision makers and their constituencies in Kismayo, Baidoa and Dollow in favor of youth inclusion and by improving the representativity of district and state level governance structures. This expected outcome will have a substantial impact of intergenerational relations, enabling young men and women to become key agents of change in the peace and statebuilding processes of Jubbaland and South West States. This IRF proposal directly supports the outcomes of the current Peacebuilding Priority Plan for Somalia (2016-19) which aims to strengthen the demand for and offer of good governance – rebuilding the social contract between Somali citizens and the Somali State. The proposed intervention therefore also directly contributes to the implementation of the Federal Government of Somalia's Wadajir Framework for Local Governance and to its Stabilization Strategy.

The *Youth Political Empowerment Programme* aims to provide young people and youth-led organisations, particularly young women's organisations, in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo with the tools and opportunities to meaningfully engage in decision-making, including the constitutional review process as well as state-building and reconciliation efforts at the district level. The programme supports the implementation of UNSC Resolution 2250 (2015), which recognises the important and positive contribution of youth to the promotion and maintenance of peace and security. The proposed intervention will enable marginalized youth in Somalia to engage in state and peacebuilding efforts at the local and federal levels. This directly supports the implementation of the UN Youth Strategy Principles which has identified the political participation, empowerment, leadership, protection of youth human rights, inter-generational collaboration as priorities. The programme also supports the ongoing efforts to develop a National Youth Policy for Somalia. The proposed intervention is also aligned with the Federal Government of Somalia's National Development Plan which mainstreams youth as a cross-cutting issue throughout the nations priorities in order to contribute towards stability, economic prosperity and national cohesion.

The difficult security and political context in Somalia, calls for innovative ways to reach-out, engage, and mobilize youth. Therefore, the programme will facilitate the use of innovative communication platforms including social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc), radio podcasts, and web TV, to reach out to youth creating a channel for young women and men to express their visions for the future of Somalia. By amplifying young people's voices, the programme will promote the exchange of ideas among peers and communities at large, challenging negative perceptions and fostering an intergenerational dialogue and trust. In view of the specific needs of young women identified above, the programme will adopt a gender responsive approach, mainstreaming gender issues in all activities and ensuring equal access to benefits for both women and men of the different age groups. The programme will particularly ensure the participation of young women, as they traditionally suffer double discrimination (age and gender). Based on a realistic assessment of the Somali context and the challenges faced by Somali women, all capacity building workshops and councils will aim to have at least 40% young women beneficiaries. After assessing the needs of young women's organizations, the programme decided to employ a gender mixed approach to the different initiatives, bringing young women and men together, enabling a collaborative approach, while sensitizing young men in the process.

The programme will also provide training and strengthen the institutional capacity of the local administrations in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo to respond to the needs of young women and

men. By employing an area based approach to improve coordination amongst all levels of government.

The programme provides a catalytic opportunity to build on recent peace and state-building gains and builds on recommendations from the Security Council Resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security and the National Youth Conference held in 2015, which identified the need for dialogue platforms at the local and regional levels.

The programme proposal was developed in close consultation with Y-Peer Network, and other local youth organisations in the target areas. Prior to implementation, further mobilization of young women and youth organizations will take place. In August 2017, the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports employed their national radio programme “Ask Your Friend” to hold consultations with young women and men. Over 450 young people engaged through radio calls and emails. The findings from the radio survey highlighted that 55% of respondents emphasized there is a dire need for youth to meaningfully engage in peacebuilding. They also raised the need for more efforts to minimize or respond to clan disputes, tackle illegal migration and prevent violent extremism. Moreover, 30% of the respondents, underscored that youth-led community action should be prioritized while 15% of the respondents underscored the need for increased youth participation in political and governance decision-making processes.

## **II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation**

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

The overall goal of the programme is to contribute to peace and stability in Somalia by establishing a robust participation mechanism for young women and men in District and Federal Member State governance structures in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo.

#### **Outcome Statement**

The development of robust and effective participation mechanisms will strengthen local and regional authorities and facilitate the integration of young women and men in decision-making processes, including peace and state-building efforts while utilizing enhanced communication channels as a means to amplify young people’s voices, particularly young women’s, and foster intergenerational dialogue, strengthening social cohesion.

#### **Theory of Change**

**IF** young men and women are provided with the skills to understand local governance mechanisms and formulate their ideas clearly,

**AND IF** local and state authorities’ capacities to understand and consult young men and women is improved,

**AND IF** adults and elders in their constituencies gain empathy for, value young men and women’s opinions, and understand that the political inclusion of youth does not threaten theirs,

**THEN** young men and women will be able to effectively engage in decision making processes that affect them and play a constructive role in state and peacebuilding,

**BECAUSE** young men and women will have the skills to do so and duty bearers will favor their inclusion.

The following sections present a list of outcomes, outputs and activities.

### **Outcomes, Outputs and Activities**

**Outcome 1: Young men and women can effectively participate in decision-making processes in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo districts and South West and Jubbaland State levels by the end of the project.**

**Output 1.1:** Young men and women in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo have improved their capacity to engage effectively in decision making processes at district and State level by the end of the project.

**Output 1.2:** The Jubbaland Youth Association and the South West State Youth Union have improved their capacity to provide quality trainings and conduct effective advocacy by the end of the project.

**Output 1.3:** Youth Forums have been established in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo are meeting regularly and producing clear policy recommendations for district and State authorities.

### **Activities:**

Although there are many youth organizations in Jubbaland and South West States, the vast majority lack capacity and the ability to coordinate their efforts, which hinders their ability to engage and influence decision-making at local, regional and federal levels. As a result, youth continue to remain outside the fringes of these processes.

The project activities are designed to empower young women and men to become agents of change and peace through the provision of training, creation of participation platforms and intergenerational dialogue. These activities lay the foundation for engaging youth in activities outlined under component 2 as it builds the capacity and tools of young women and men to participate in governance mechanisms. Specific activities include:

- 1.1.1 Establishment of a Youth Fellowship scheme (development of selection criteria, announcements in the media, recruitment campaign, interviews and ceremony to allocate fellowship) to select Young Community Leaders, including 40% young women, and offer placements in locals administrations in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo.
- 1.2.1 Identification of youth-led and youth organizations, including young women's organizations, in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo and provision of tailored capacity building training and Training of Trainers on organizational management, finance, communication, mediation, advocacy, communication (social media, radio, Web TV), local governance, and peacebuilding that will enable them to effectively engage in decision-making, peace and state-building. Capacitated youth led-organizations will be at the helm of the youth-led campaigns.
- 1.3.1 Trainings for Young Community Leaders and Young Fellows in institution building, mediation, policy writing, project and financial management, facilitation, advocacy,

communication, leadership, roles and responsibilities of district councils, FMS parliaments, and the State and Federal constitutions for the young women and men at the core of the youth fellowship scheme. Each local administration will be provided with four youth fellows for the duration of the programme, two places will be reserved for young women, and one to a vulnerable young person (minority clan, IDP, returnee, etc).

- 1.3.2 Establish and conduct youth forums in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo bringing together young women and men from all three target locations to exchange ideas among their peers and share best practices for youth inclusion in governance mechanisms. These forums will enable young women and men to identify their priorities for peace and state-building and develop youth position papers to inform policies and planning at all levels. The position papers will encompass recommendations for increasing youth inclusion in peace and state-building initiatives, including the ongoing constitutional review process and the universal elections in 2021. Young women will be particularly encouraged to produce their own position papers to ensure their voices are meaningfully taken into account. The position papers will be published on youth platforms ensuring that the positions raised by the youth in these papers are amplified across the nation.

**Outcome 2: Decisions taken by District authorities in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow district and South West and Jubbaland State are reflecting young men and women's priorities by the end of the project**

**Output 2.1:** District Peace and Security Committees and/or District Councils (when formed) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo the Ministries of Interior and the State Parliaments in Jubbaland and South West State have improved their capacity to include young women and men in decision making processes by the end of the project.

**Output 2.2:** Intergenerational Dialogue Forums are formed (and/or other existing forums are strengthened) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo and provide a space for men and women of all ages to discuss peace, security and socials issues that affect them.

**Activities:**

An important element in empowering young people consists of guaranteeing their right to participate in decision-making processes. Lasting peace in Somalia will not be possible unless young people feel represented in political life, have a say in the national political dialogue and have a true stake in the country's future. The creation of appropriate permanent mechanisms of participation would enable meaningful and sustained participation of Somali young women and men in decision-making processes at different levels.

The project will support the local authorities in establishing sustainable youth participation mechanisms, and engage youth in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth policies and programmes in Somalia. Specific activities include:

- 2.1.1 Embed 5 Youth Experts at each the Federal and Regional Ministries of Youth and Sports to strengthen the government's technical capacity to respond to the needs and aspirations of young women and men. The Youth Experts will also become an institutionalized focal point within national and regional authorities to engage and



support youth organizations and networks particularly the Youth Fellows placed in local administrations in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo.

- 2.1.2 Establish district Youth Councils to advise local authorities on the development and implementation of youth policies and advocate for increased youth participation in local governance processes. In lieu of the district administration yet to be formed, the youth councils will engage with existing governance structures including the District Peace and Security Committees (DPSCs). The Youth Councils in each district will be composed by an equal number of young women and men. Members of the Youth Fellowship scheme will also be invited to advise the Youth Councils.
- 2.1.3 Conduct trainings for FMS and District officials and advisers on the importance of including youth in decision making processes (re: economic development, local governance, migration, P/CVE etc). These trainings will be delivered in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo.
- 2.1.4 Support to the development of State and municipal regulatory frameworks that institutionalise mechanisms of youth participations in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow.
- 2.2.1 Development of communication campaigns (radio, social media, and web TVs) with targeted messages for elders, adults, and youth on the importance of including young women and men in decision making processes and highlighting constructive ways in which youth can contribute to social, political and economic development. This would create an avenue for young women and men to express their views and aspirations and to have their voices heard.
- 2.2.2 Establishment of Intergenerational Forums on Peace, Security & Social Reconciliation quarterly (and/or existing forums are strengthened) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo, fostering a positive dialogue on peacebuilding and citizenry duties among young women and men, adults and elders. Those Forums will be an opportunity to advocate for the inclusion of young women and men in peace and state-building efforts as well as other processes such as the constitutional review by utilizing the existing reconciliation committees in the target locations. The project will work with local NGOs in the region such as Peace Line which will work directly with establishing and training reconciliation committees.

#### **Sequencing & Linkages:**

The project adheres to the area based approach promoted under CRESTA/A and in line with the FGS Wadajir Framework and Stabilization Strategy, and seeks ways to build rapport among local authorities and young women and men in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo. By providing young women and men with training on leadership, governance and policy making, the project aims to foster meaningful youth engagement in decision-making processes. On the other hand, by providing local authorities with youth mainstreaming training and technical capacity, and by supporting the creation of mechanisms for direct participation, the project will enable the government to be more responsive to needs and aspirations of young people. The

multi-pronged approach will facilitate the establishment of a true partnership among local and regional authorities and its youth constituencies.

In order to tackle the lack of spaces and opportunities for dialogue among communities, the project will host a series of intergenerational forums that aim to create safe spaces for dialogue and reconciliation among different sectors of society. By equipping young women and men with the skills to express themselves through innovative communication tools, the project will empower them to actively engage in the debate and to voice their ideas, concerns and needs to society at large enabling the use of communication as a means to achieving the robust participation of young women and men in peacebuilding.

### **Geographical scope**

The programme identified the locations of Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo based on the opportunities for building on and linking with existing fora and initiatives in those emerging states, such as the Daldhis and Midnimo programmes that are also targeting these locations. The formation of youth councils and a youth fellowship scheme at the local district level offers young women and men the opportunity for direct political engagement in decision-making bodies.

### **Target Groups**

The project will reach 3,000 direct and 75,000 indirect beneficiaries, and interventions will aim to secure at least 40% women participation in all project activities. The programme will target vulnerable/at risk young women and men, youth-led organizations and government authorities.

- ***Vulnerable young women and men:*** The programme will target young women and men that are vulnerable and/or politically disenfranchised in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo. It will prioritize young women and men with high-vulnerability to radicalization and recruitment by extremist groups including young women and men from minority clans, returnees and IDPs, youth with disabilities, former combatants, as well as unemployed and/or out of school youth in each district. Beneficiaries will be jointly identified with local communities, community action groups and youth networks. An equal number of vulnerable young women and men will be integrated through the intergenerational forums and the social media campaigns, the programme will also ensure that at least one vulnerable young person will benefit from the youth fellowship scheme in each district, with preference given to young women.
- ***Youth-led organizations, including young women's organizations:*** The programme will target regional umbrella youth associations such as the Jubbaland Youth Association and South West Youth Association that have legitimacy within the region yet, have limited capacity to influence political and peace processes. These youth umbrella networks represent a cross-section of youth organizations from across Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo. Recognizing the challenges faced by Somali young women, the programme will particularly target young women-led organizations, or those with a strong young female membership from the target locations. Those youth-led organizations will receive training and capacity injection to increase their effectiveness in shaping policies and programmes at local and regional levels.

- **Government Authorities:** The programme will benefit government authorities at different levels. At the district level, with the provision of youth fellows and the establishment of the youth councils and at regional and federal levels by embedding youth experts at the Federal and Regional Ministries of Youth and Sports.

In addition, the community at large in the target areas will also benefit indirectly from enriched peacebuilding and more inclusive governance processes.

### **Scale and Focus of Support**

The programme will be implemented through a partnership with Y-Peer Network, a Somali youth-led CSO and will further provide support to the regional umbrella youth networks: Jubbaland Youth Association and the South West Youth Union, as well as their youth member organizations, including young women's groups. 32.4% of the budget has been allocated to the national CSOs.

The programme will further support the local administrations in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo as well as the Regional Ministries of Youth and Sports in Jubbaland and South West States, and the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports. 10% of the budget has been allocated to government counterparts.

### **Envisaged modalities of support / implementation approach**

The proposed approach brings together two United Nations agencies UN-HABITAT and UNFPA, who will work in a coordinated manner, using common planning processes, unified geographical targeting (Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo), national execution modalities and coherent and unified joint monitoring.

The PBF Secretariat, represented by the PBF coordinator, based in the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Somalia, will support the coordination of the programme implementation with the Peacebuilding Priority Plan.

The Somali youth-led CSO Y-Peer Network will act as the implementing partner providing technical support to the implementation of the programme in the ground in the three target locations.

A Technical Steering Committee will be established with representatives of the two implementing United Nations agencies (UN-Habitat and UNFPA), the PBF coordinator, Y-Peer, the Federal and Regional Ministries of Youth and Sports and the local administrations in each of the target locations. The Technical Steering Committee will convene quarterly and coordinate joint monitoring visits.

### **The principles of engagement include:**

- **Inclusivity:** The programme will ensure equal opportunities for young women and man, including the elimination of barriers hindering the participation of most vulnerable groups such as minority clans, returnees and IDPs, young people with disabilities, etc.
- **Participatory:** The programme was designed and developed in consultation with youth-led organisations such as Y-Peer and will be implemented, monitored and

evaluated with the meaningful participation of young men and women. The project will also ensure engagement of all concerned stakeholders at the local district to the national level.

- **Gender-responsive:** The programme will promote gender-responsive development, planning, budgeting and service delivery. Specific actions will be taken to ensure gender mainstreaming throughout the project, to promote gender equality, ensure young women are equal partners to young men, and to address gender-based disparities in all settings of the project.
- **Do no harm:** The programme will counter the prevailing grievances between local young women and men, diaspora and returnees by designing a clear and transparent selection process, that ensures equal representation of marginalized groups, including minorities, returnees and IDPs, young people with disabilities, young women, etc.

b) **Budget:**

**Table 2: Project Activity Budget.**

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RO	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)	
Outcome 1: Young men and women can effectively participate in decision-making processes at in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow district and South West and Jubbaland State levels by the end of the project.						
Output 1.1	Young men and women in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow have improved their capacity to engage effectively in decision making processes at district and State level by the end of the project.	Organization	(Amount \$)	(Amount \$)	Personnel	\$101,400.00
		UN Habitat	\$164,330.00	\$65,732.00	Supplies	\$0
		UNFPA	\$0.00	\$0.00	Contractual	\$0
		Y-Peer	\$41,400.00	\$16,560.00	Travel:	\$0
		FGS/FMS	\$0.00	\$0.00	Direct Costs:	\$104,330
Output 1.2	The Jubbaland Youth Association and the South West State Youth Union have improved their capacity to provide quality trainings and conduct effective advocacy by the end of the project.	Organization	(Amount \$)	(Amount \$)	Personnel:	\$170,400
		UN Habitat	\$143,000.00	\$57,200.00	Supplies	\$0
		UNFPA	\$103,134.00	\$41,253.60	Contractual	\$0
		Y-Peer	\$241,000.00	\$96,400.00	Travel:	\$12,500.00
		FGS/FMS	\$62,100.00	\$24,840.00	Direct Costs:	\$366,334.00
Output 1.3	Youth Forums have been established in Kismayo, Baidoa, and Dollow, are meeting regularly and producing clear policy recommendations for district and State authorities.	Organization	(Amount \$)	(Amount \$)	Personnel:	\$101,400
		UN Habitat	175370.5	70,148	Supplies	
		UNFPA	0	-	Contractual	
		Y-Peer	41400	16560	Travel:	
		FGS/FMS	-	-	Direct Costs:	\$115,371
Outcome 2: Decisions taken by District authorities in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow district and South West and Jubbaland State are reflecting young men and women's priorities by the end of the project participation mechanisms in democratic governance systems at local and regional levels.						
Output 2.1	District Peace and Security Committees and/or District Councils (when formed) in Kismayo, Baidoa and Dollow, the Ministries of	Organization	(Amount \$)	(Amount \$)	Personnel:	\$122,100
		UN Habitat	\$116,965.00	\$46,786.00	Supplies:	\$36,000
		UNFPA	\$5,000.00	\$2,000.00	Contractual :	\$24,465
		Y-Peer	\$171,500.00	\$68,600.00	Travel:	\$12,500

	Interior and the State Parliaments in Jubbaland and South West State have improved their capacity to include young women and men in decision making processes by the end of the project.	FGS/FMS	\$62,100.00	\$24,840.00	Direct Costs:	\$160,500	
Output 2.2	Intergenerational Dialogue Forums are formed (and/or other existing forums are strengthened) in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow and provide a space for men and women of all ages to discuss peace, security and social issues that affect them.	<u>Organization</u>	<u>(Amount \$)</u>	<u>(amount \$)</u>	Personnel:	\$170,400	
		UN Habitat	\$147,500.00	\$59,000.00	Supplies:	\$136,500	
		UNFPA	\$318,000.00	\$127,200.00	Contractual :	\$30,000	
		Y-Peer	\$150,100.00	\$60,040.00	Travel:	\$ 12,500.00	
		FGS/FMS	\$57,000.00	\$22,800.00	Direct Costs:	\$ 323,200.00	
		<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$1,999,899</b>	<b>\$717,667.80</b>		<b>\$1,999,899</b>	

**Table 3: Project budget by UN categories**

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UN-HABITAT		Amount Recipient Agency UNFPA		TOTAL
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$210,000	\$90,000	\$96,600	\$41,400	\$438,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$0	\$0	\$136,500	\$0	\$136,500
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4. Contractual services	\$24,465	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$54,465
5. Travel	\$17,500	\$7,500	\$8,750	\$3,750	\$37,500
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$340,480	\$145,920	\$238,140	\$102,060	\$826,600
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$158,900.00	68,100.00	\$23,800	\$10,200	\$261,000.00
8. Monitoring and Evaluation	\$56,000	\$24,000	\$14,000	\$6,000	\$100,000
9. Audit	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$15,000
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>\$807,345</b>	<b>\$345,520</b>	<b>\$547,790</b>	<b>\$168,410</b>	<b>\$1,869,065</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs*	\$56,514.15	\$24,186.40	\$38,345.30	\$11,788.70	\$130,835
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$863,859</b>	<b>\$369,706</b>	<b>\$586,135</b>	<b>\$180,198</b>	<b>\$1,999,899</b>

\* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

**NB:** In total 42% of the total programmable costs will be financed and contracted using national execution (NEX) with implementing partner Y-Peer Network, a Somali youth-led CSO. 10% of the total programme will be channeled through NEX to the government counterparts.

In line with the two-tranche disbursement of the Peace Building Fund, the total budget will be disbursed in two tranches:

- 1) Fully allocated first tranche: \$1,449,995 (70%)
- 2) Second tranche: \$549,905 (30%).

Out of those the CSO receives total of \$645,400 (32%) and the Government 181,200 (10%) from PBSO funding, getting in tranche one \$451,780, tranche two \$193,620 and Tranche one- \$126,840 and two \$54,360 respectively.

The project has allocated \$100,000USD for Monitoring and Evaluation with the following breakdown for monitoring activities

- Baseline Project Evaluation \$25,000USD
- End Line Project Evaluation \$25,000USD
- KII Surveys conducted in target locations \$30,000USD
- Support to monitoring activities \$20,000USD

The project will submit an interim financial report once it has reached an expenditure rate of 80% of the first tranche budget, supporting narrative report will also be submitted.

**c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:**

UN-Habitat Somalia, a global and local knowledge leader on sustainable urban development, brings to the action its worldwide experience in urban governance and policy development, participatory planning, youth empowerment and gender mainstreaming, as well as extensive experience working with vulnerable and marginalised groups throughout Somalia, in particular targeting women and youth. This extensive experience is leveraged by our specialized experience implementing One Stop Youth Centres in Mogadishu and Kismayo which are centred on the principles of youth-led development and strong engagement and ownership of local partners ensuring the sustainability of the programme. UN-HABITAT currently has programmes in Hargeisa, Bossaso, Berbera, Garowe, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Dollow, Garbarharry, Afmadow and Afgoye.

UNFPA is a global leader in providing youth development interventions and advocacy to ensure every young person's potential is fulfilled. Working on a wide range of issues faced by young people, UNFPA has a strong youth engagement initiative that was pioneered, in 2007, a national network of youth peer educators (Y-PEER) in Somalia who have been used as agents of change. This network can provide a sustainable basis for peacebuilding initiatives in the country. UNFPA is currently operating in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa, Bardhere, Dusamareb, Abudwak Garowe, Galkayo, Bossaso, Burco, Borama, Erigavo and Hargeisa.

UN-HABITAT has an annual budget of \$8,070,062 USD while UNFPA Somalia annual budget of \$15,051,818 USD with 62 and 100 staff respectively with a dedicated M&E staff for the programmes.

UN-HABITAT and UNFPA both have joint programmes with other UN organizations, under the peacebuilding portfolio. Daldhis and Midnimo are some of them. UN-HABITAT has established presence in Jubbaland with the Daldhis and Midnimo programmes that directly contribute to Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority/Accountability (CRESTAA) approach on the one hand and on the other hand durable solution initiative for the displaced in Somalia on the other hand.

Implementing partner Youth Peer Education Network (Y-PEER) has a presence across the country with more than 500 young men and women volunteers working in peer education, has been instrumental in organizing national peace event (Somali Youth 4 Peace) and have adopted the Somali youth declaration dubbed "Somali Youth 4 Peace Pact" that includes actions and recommendations to



the Somali Government and international community on how to work with young people in peacebuilding and countering extremism.

The Ministry of Youth and Sport is the government ministry that is in charge of youth engagement and mobilization and will therefore be engaged in day-to-day implementation of the project. The Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs Coordinates the federal member states and will be effective in coordinating the project at the local governance level.

<b>Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country</b>				
	<b>RUNO 1: UN HABITAT</b>	<b>Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)</b>	<b>Annual Regular Budget in \$</b>	<b>Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)</b>
Previous calendar year (Jan-Dec 2016)	USD 17, 944,077	Donors and government	USD 17, 944,077	USD N/A
Current calendar year (Jan-Dec 2017)	USD 8,070,062.	Donors and government	USD 8,070,062.	USD N/A
	<b>RUNO 2: UNFPA</b>	<b>Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)</b>	<b>Annual Regular Budget in \$</b>	<b>Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)</b>
Previous calendar year (Jan-Dec 2016)	USD 13,434,520	(a) Core resources  (b) Non-core resources (Donors and UN)	(a) 5,162,963 (b) 8,271,557	(a) 146,400 (b) 732,064
Current calendar year (Jan-Dec 2017)	USD 15,051,818	(a) Core resources  (b) Non-core resources (Donors and UN)	(a) 3,335,000 (b) 11,716,818	(a) 183,388 (b) 553,522

### **III. Management and coordination**

#### **a) Project management:**

A Programme Technical Steering Committee will be established to oversee the implementation of the project. The Steering Committee will be composed of:

- Government Counterparts; Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports, Regional Ministries of Youth and Sports from Jubbaland and South West States, Local Administrations from Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo
- UN representatives (RCO-represented by the PBF coordinator, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA)
- Representative of the Y-PEER Network

The project steering committee will be primarily responsible for:

- Discussing project implementation and addressing any bottlenecks.
- Providing informal advice and briefing to UNCT, PBF secretariat and Relevant FGS partners.
- Providing support and monitoring the progress against the programme document.
- Assisting in the drafting of the quarterly and annual progress reports.

The RUNOs (UNHABITAT and UNFPA) will provide secretariat support to the Technical Steering Committee. The secretariat will be responsible for producing quarterly reports on progress for submission to the Steering Committee and to PBSO.

UN-HABITAT will be the administrative agent and lead United Nations organisation with UNFPA providing support where needed.

#### b) Risk management:

The overall risk rating for the project is high. Somalia is a high-risk environment and careful management of risks is required. Major country risks include weak governance and corruption, the volatile security situation, and incessant instability because of active insurgency led by extremist groups. This could have a number of direct and indirect impacts on the program. However, neglecting youth inclusion and participation in governance and peacebuilding mechanisms can substantially increase these risks.

**Insecurity is the greatest risk to the project.** The security situation in the area – or part of the areas of operation – may prevent or delay work, and may make monitoring difficult. However, the exclusion of youth in governance mechanisms and peacebuilding processes may exacerbate this risk in the short, medium and long-term future. Moreover, certain project outputs are designed to promote both access to information and intergenerational consultations that aim to influence decision-making and participation in public life, which are key components to inclusive governance. Nonetheless, it must be recognized that it is necessary for the UN teams to visit sites in certain locations to ensure that work is being undertaken satisfactorily, and that security conditions may delay the work process until this becomes possible.

**The macroeconomic risk is substantial.** Somalia is one of the poorest countries, with a gross national income of approximately US\$284. 80 percent of its exports are from one product—livestock—leaving it exceptionally prone to external economic shocks. The substantial dependency of the FGS upon donor funding underlines the fiscal fragility and weak revenue base. Although the macroeconomic risk is not directly linked to project activities, it is important to recognize that competing priorities (namely those which can create income) may affect project activities and beneficiary involvement.

**Stakeholder risks are high** based on the lack of clarity on the division of labor amongst various government Ministries, agencies and departments and as a result, weaker coordination.

Given the number of levels of government and agencies this project will be working with, lack of internal coordination could potentially slow down some of the project activities. The lead agency will ensure that division of labor and other agreements are adhered to during project supervision, taking lessons from previous engagements with local authorities.

Key risks are summarized below:

**Table 5 – Risk management matrix**

Description of risk	Impact of risk	Probability of risk	Mitigation of risk
Risk to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Likelihood of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (Person/Unit responsible)
<b>External factors</b>			
Increased intensity of conflict resulting in direct threat to the program implementation of peacebuilding project	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep updated with security information from UNDSS and strictly adhere to security advice.</li> <li>• Reduce exposure through low-profile approach to sensitive areas;</li> <li>• Adopt culturally sensitive strategies to engage young women and men throughout the interventions;</li> <li>• Increase delivery through partner CSOs and government counterparts.</li> <li>• Build capacity of local partners/government authorities to carry out program implementation;</li> <li>• Encourage youth to stay committed to peacebuilding efforts by providing new and innovative alternatives.</li> </ul>

High turnover in key stakeholders involved in project implementation	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtaining written commitments from partnering government institutions on the programme implementation;</li> <li>• Establish close collaboration with partners and maintain engagement through direct consultations, regular updates and steering committee meetings;</li> <li>• Re-engage with the newly appointed government personnel and focus on institutions rather than individuals.</li> <li>• Ensuring good working condition for project employees, motivate young people to stay engaged especially through youth networks.</li> </ul>
Government and public entities reject proposals to increase young women and men participation in state building processes.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy to gain highest political will and support to ensure youth participation in state building process.</li> <li>• Provide clear information on programme objectives, and implementation plan as well as accurate updates on the implementation progress</li> </ul>
Competition over project resources: Multiple stakeholders (government and CSOs) may lay claim to the project.	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation held at the inception with different stakeholders in order to manage expectations.</li> <li>• Clear coordination structures in place between RUNO and Government and Youth-led organizations which will engage in transparent communication to all stakeholders over the selection modalities, funding and implementation plan.</li> </ul>
That Youth Forums and Youth councils are dominated by young men, either physically or in practice	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project will have pre-defined minimum levels of women in each group</li> <li>• Participants will undergo sensitization training</li> <li>• Chairs will be trained in equal engagement methods</li> </ul>

Weak financial management capacity may lead to poor accountability	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiate HACT micro assessment modality; do quarterly spot checks and follow HACT guidelines for mitigating risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Internal factors</b>			
Inadequate staff with low level negotiation and peacebuilding skills at the field level.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage experts to work closely with government counterparts in specialized areas;</li> <li>Support trainings of National staff in peacebuilding courses and negotiation skills</li> <li>Monitor and assess staff performance quarterly</li> </ul>
Delay in disbursement of funds for the outlined activities	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have clear timeline for preparation of the necessary documentation for funds disbursement</li> <li>Proactively follow up of operational procedures.</li> </ul>
Corruption and nepotism	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNFPA and UN-HABITAT have established procedures for financial management and accountability of funds including procurement procedures.</li> </ul>
Project team lacks capacity to fully address gender issues	High	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project team has experience working on gender-sensitive projects.</li> <li>Project team has received support from HQ, and will continue to do so.</li> </ul>

### c) Monitoring & evaluation:

UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, the CSO and Government counterparts involved in this programme will jointly implement communication strategies and results-based monitoring and evaluation plans for the programme. UN-HABITAT and UNFPA will develop a monitoring and evaluation framework with clear targets to be achieved and indicators for measuring programme performances. Implementation will be monitored routinely to identify and document successes of the programme and approaches. Results will be monitored rigorously and reported on quarterly basis to all stakeholders by dedicated staff of both agencies and respective partners.

Through the Youth Council, young beneficiaries will be engaged quarterly on the participatory monitoring of the programme implementation to provide an ongoing pictures whether the activities are progressing as planned or activities are not leading to the objective of the project so that early adjustments are made. This continuous feedback ensures quality of the activities to

provide good result in regards to inclusion of young women and men in decision making process is achieved among others Focus group discussions and key informant interviews will be held by UN-HABITAT, UNFPA with Youth led organizations and Youth beneficiaries to strengthen understanding of the progress being made towards achieving the outcomes set out in the programme document.

Review meetings will be held every 6 months with implementing partners to take stock of what was achieved and the wayforward. Through the review meetings, modification of interventions will be done if need be.

UN-HABITAT and UNFPA will ensure implementation of an independent evaluation of the project at the end of the period. The recommendations and lessons learnt from the programme will be considered in the design of the next phase of the programme. UN-HABITAT and UNFPA will provide semi-annual narrative and financial reports to PBSO based on the mutually agreed reporting template. A certified financial statement will be shared after completion of the financial year.

For financial risk management and monitoring, UNFPA will apply the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) framework, which includes mechanisms and standards for risk rating, programmatic visits, spot checks and scheduled audits. UNFPA Somalia will comply with the requirements of the HACT framework. The determination of risk level will be based on micro-assessments that lead to the attribution of a low, medium, significant or high risk rating to these partners. As per global HACT guidance, all partners who have not been micro-assessed and are therefore of unknown financial risk, are assigned a high financial risk rating by default.

After completion of the project a final Narrative and financial report will be submitted to PBSO. A final programme evaluation will also shared with PBSO.

**d) Administrative arrangements** (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 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 provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- 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 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: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding  
Peacebuilding Fund

**PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF / Youth Political Empowerment: Enabling Somali Youth to Meaningfully Engage in Governance, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Efforts	
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	UN-HABITAT, UNFPA	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	<p>Federal Government of Somalia (FGS): Ministry of Youth and Sports.</p> <p>Federal Member States (FMS): Ministries of Youth and Sports for respective federal member states specifically Jubbaland and South West States.</p> <p>CSOs: Y-PEER Network.</p>	
<b>Location:</b>	Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>	\$1,999,899 USD	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2017	<b>Planned Completion:</b> 20 May 2019
<b>Project Description:</b>	<p>This project is intended to enhance the capacities of young men and women to meaningfully engage in peacebuilding and governance activities by establishing safe spaces for young men and women to raise their voices and create tangible mechanisms for their direct participation in the development of policies and programmes at the local level. Furthermore, the project will increase the capacities of local authorities to effectively address youth and women's issues.</p>	
<b>PBF Focus Area:</b>	<p>PBF Priority Area 2: Promoting coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2): Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict.</p> <p>2.1 –National Reconciliation</p> <p>2.2 – Democratic Governance</p>	

	2.3– Conflict Prevention/Management
<b>Project Outcome:</b>	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Young men and women can effectively participate in decision-making processes at in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo district and South West and Jubbaland State levels by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Decisions taken by District authorities in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo district and South West and Jubbaland State are reflecting young men and women’s priorities by the end of the project.</p>
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>	<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Young men and women can effectively participate in decision-making processes at in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo district and South West and Jubbaland State levels by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Young men and women in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow have improved their capacity to engage effectively in decision making processes at district and State level by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Output 1.2:</b> The Jubbaland Youth Association and the South West State Youth Union have improved their capacity to provide quality trainings and conduct effective advocacy by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Youth Forums have been established in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo are meeting regularly and producing clear policy recommendations for district and State authorities.</p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p>Although there are many youth organizations in Jubbaland and South West States, the vast majority lack capacity and the ability to coordinate their efforts, which hinders their ability to engage and influence decision-making at local, regional and federal levels. As a result, youth continue to remain outside the fringes of these processes.</p> <p>The project activities are designed to empower young women and men to become agents of change and peace through the provision of training, creation of participation platforms and intergenerational dialogue. These activities lay the foundation for engaging youth in activities outlined under component 2 as it builds the capacity and tools of young women and men to participate in governance mechanisms.</p> <p>The use of innovative technologies to raise the voices of youth as they are trained on local governance mechanism, engage in youth-led campaigns Specific activities include:</p> <p>1.1.1 Establishment of a Youth Fellowship scheme (development of selection criteria, announcements in the media, recruitment campaign, interviews and ceremony to allocate fellowship) to select Young Community Leaders, including 40% young women, and offer placements in local administrations in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo.</p>

	<p>1.2.1 Identification of youth-led and youth organizations, including young women's organizations, in Kismayo, Dollow and Baidoa and provision of tailored capacity building training and Training of Trainers on organizational management, finance, communication, mediation, advocacy, communication (social media, radio, Web TV), local governance, and peacebuilding that will enable them to effectively engage in decision-making, peace and state-building Capacitated youth led-organizations will be at the helm of the youth-led campaigns.</p> <p>1.3.1 Trainings for Young Community Leaders and Young Fellows in institution building, mediation, policy writing, project and financial management, facilitation, advocacy, communication, leadership, roles and responsibilities of district councils, FMS parliaments, and the State and Federal constitutions for the young women and men at the core of the youth fellowship scheme. Each local administration will be provided with four youth fellows for the duration of the programme, two places will be reserved for young women, and one to a vulnerable young person (minority clan, IDP, returnee, etc).</p> <p>1.3.2 Establish and conduct youth forums in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo bringing together young women and men from all three target locations to exchange ideas among their peers and share best practices for youth inclusion in governance mechanisms. These forums will enable young women and men to identify their priorities for peace and state-building and develop youth position papers to inform policies and planning at all levels. The position papers will encompass recommendations for increasing youth inclusion in peace and state-building initiatives, including the ongoing constitutional review process and the universal elections in 2021. Young women will be particularly encouraged to produce their own position papers to ensure their voices are meaningfully taken into account. The position papers will be published on youth platforms ensuring that the positions raised by the youth in these papers are amplified across the nation.</p> <p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Decisions taken by District authorities in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow district and South West and Jubbaland State are reflecting young men and women's priorities by the end of the project</p> <p><b>Output 2.1:</b> District Peace and Security Committees and/or District Councils (when formed) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo the Ministries of Interior and the State Parliaments in Jubbaland and South West State have improved their capacity to include young women and men in decision making processes by the end of the project.</p> <p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Intergenerational Dialogue Forums are formed (and/or other existing forums are strengthened) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo and</p>
--	---

provide a space for men and women of all ages to discuss peace, security and social issues that affect them.

**Activities:**

An important element in empowering young people consists of guaranteeing their right to participate in decision-making processes. Lasting peace in Somalia will not be possible unless young people feel represented in political life, have a say in the national political dialogue and have a true stake in the country's future. The creation of appropriate permanent mechanisms of participation would enable meaningful and sustained participation of Somali young women and men in decision-making processes at different levels.

The project will support the local authorities in establishing sustainable youth participation mechanisms, and engage youth in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of youth policies and programmes in Somalia. Specific activities include:

- 2.1.1 Embed 5 Youth Experts at each the Federal and Regional Ministries of Youth and Sports to strengthen the government's technical capacity to respond to the needs and aspirations of young women and men. The Youth Experts will also become an institutionalized focal point within national and regional authorities to engage and support youth organizations and networks particularly the youth fellows placed in local administrations in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo.
- 2.1.2 Establish district Youth Councils to advise local authorities on the development and implementation of youth policies and advocate for increased youth participation in local governance processes. In lieu of the district administration yet to be formed, the youth councils will engage with existing governance structures including the peace and security committees. The Youth Councils in each district will be composed by an equal number of young women and men. Members of the Youth Fellowship scheme will also be invited to advise the Youth Councils.
- 2.1.3 Conduct trainings for FMS and District officials and advisers on the importance of including youth in decision making processes (re: economic development, local governance, migration, P/CVE etc). These trainings will be delivered in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo.
- 2.1.4 Support to the development of State and municipal regulatory frameworks that institutionalise mechanisms of youth participations in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow.

	<p>2.2.1 Development of communication campaigns (radio, social media, and web TVs) with targeted messages for elders, adults, and youth on the importance of including young women and men in decision making processes and highlighting constructive ways in which youth can contribute to social, political and economic development. This would create an avenue for young women and men to express their views and aspirations and to have their voices heard.</p> <p>2.2.2 Establishment of Intergenerational Forums on Peace, Security &amp; Social Reconciliation quarterly (and/or existing forums are strengthened) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo, fostering a positive dialogue on peacebuilding and citizenry duties among young women and men, adults and elders. Those Forums will be an opportunity to advocate for the inclusion of young women and men in peace and state-building efforts as well as other processes such as the constitutional review by utilizing the existing reconciliation committees in the target locations. The project will work with local NGOs in the region such as Peace Line which will work directly with establishing and training reconciliation committees.</p>
--	--

## Annex B: IRF Results Framework

<b>Country name: Somalia</b>						
<b>Project Effective Dates: December 2017 to May 2019</b>						
<b>PBF Focus Area: National Reconciliation , Democratic Governance and Conflict Prevention/Management</b>						
<b>IRF Theory of Change:</b>						
<p><b>IF</b> young men and women are provided with the skills to understand local governance mechanisms and formulate their ideas clearly, <b>AND IF</b> local and state authorities' capacities to understand and consult young men and women is improved <b>AND IF</b> adults and elders in their constituencies gain empathy for, value young men and women's opinions, and understand that the political inclusion of youth does not threaten theirs <b>THEN</b> young men and women will be able to effectively engage in decision making processes that affect them and play a constructive role in state and peacebuilding <b>BECAUSE</b> young men and women will have the skills to do so and duty bearers will favor their inclusion.</p>						
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators (disaggregated by gender where applicable)	Means of Verification	Year 1	Year 2	Milestones
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Young men and women can effectively participate in decision-making processes in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo district and South West and Jubbaland State levels by the end of the project.		Outcome Indicator 1.1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Official list of DPSC/District Council/FMS Parliament members disaggregated by age and gender</li> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Media publications</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of youth fellows</li> <li>- Training for youth associations and young leaders conducted</li> </ul>
		% increase in number of young men and women in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo District Peace and Security Committees/District Councils (when formed), Jubbaland and South West State Parliament by the end of the project compared to baseline.				
		Baseline 2018: 0% Target: 20%				
		Outcome Indicator 1.2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) conducted on quarterly basis disaggregated by age and gender.</li> </ul>			
		% increase in number of DPSC/DC/FMS parliamentarians that find youth policy inputs constructive by the				

		end of the project compared to baseline	-							
		Baseline 2018: 0% Target: 50%								
	<b>Output 1.1:</b> Young men and women in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo have improved their capacity to engage effectively in decision making processes at district and State level by the end of the project.	Output Indicator 1.1.1.  # number of young men and women trained that provide regular inputs into District State level decision making processes  Baseline: TBD at project onset Target: 26 (At least 6 in each district, and 4 in each State level)	KIIs with DC members/FMS MPs/Trained Youth/Youth Umbrella organizations/Journalists on a quarterly basis disaggregated by age and gender. - Project progress reports							\ToT's for youth finalized, youth councils formed and youth engaged in governance mechaniss.
		Output Indicator 1.1.2. (%) increase in number of beneficiaries in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo that are confident in their ability to express their views clearly to decision makers by the end of the project compared to baseline  Baseline: 0 Target: 75%	- Surveys pre/post trainings disaggregated by age and gender.  - Quarterly FGDs with beneficiaries							Increased number of young women and men with a capacity to influence with a capacity to influence decision making processes
	<b>Output 1.2:</b> The Jubbaland Youth Association and the South West State Youth Union have improved their capacity to provide quality trainings and conduct effective advocacy by the end of the project.	Output Indicator 1.2.1  Both youth associations have improved their aggregate score by at least 20% on the organizational capacity assessment tool  Baseline: TBD at project onset Target: 20%	organizational capacity assessment tool; assessments conducted at baseline, mid-term, and end evaluation; results to be clustered by sector (institutional capacity, training capacity, advocacy capacity). - Project progress reports							Youth organisations capacity enhanced

		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2:</p> <p># of training manuals on leadership, peacebuilding and governance for young women and men developed</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project progress reports,</li> <li>- Training Manual</li> </ul>					Consultant hired and training manual developed
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3:</p> <p>% of beneficiaries that found the trainings received useful to improve their ability to participate district and State decision making processes.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys pre/post trainings disaggregated by age and gender.</li> <li>- Training/Project progress reports</li> <li>- Quarterly FGD reports with beneficiaries disaggregated by age and gender.</li> </ul>					Trainings conducted for youth leaders and youth led organizations
	<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Youth Forums have been established in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo are meeting regularly and producing clear policy recommendations for district and State authorities.</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3.1:</b> # of position papers on peace and security based on the discussions developed by young women and men</p> <p>Baseline 0: Target: 6 (including two young women lead papers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth Forum minutes</li> <li>- Policy papers</li> </ul>					Youth forums held and position papers published
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Decisions taken by District authorities in Baidoa, Kismayo and Dollow district and South West and Jubbaland State are reflecting young men and women's priorities by the end of the project.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2.1:</p> <p>(%) increase in young men and women in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo that feel their priorities are being addressed by their District Council / FMS by the end of the project compared to baseline.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Key Informant Interviews (KII) conducted on quarterly basis disaggregated by age and gender.</li> <li>- Social media polls conducted on quarterly basis disaggregated by age and gender.</li> </ul>					- Each targeted region has Youth Council established



		Baseline:: 0% End of Project: 25%						
		Outcome Indicator 2.2:  # of documented decisions, policies / legislations that reflect youth priorities  Baseline 2018: 0 End of Project: 5 (At least 1 in each district and one in each State level)	- Official journal of DC/FMS Parliament - Policy/Law texts (translated in English) - Project progress reports					Decisions on policies that incorporate local and regional policies published/shared.
	<b>Output 2.1:</b> District Peace and Security Committees and/or District Councils (when formed) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo the Ministries of Interior and the State Parliaments in Jubbaland and South West State have improved their capacity to include young women and men in decision making processes by the end of the project.	Output 2.1.1:  % of DPSC/DC/FMS MPs that have consulted the Youth Council in the last quarter over a policy decision  Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	- KIIs with a representative sample DPSC/DC/MPs in each district/FMS conducted on a quarterly basis after the Youth Councils have been formed disaggregated by age and gender. - Project progress reports					Youth councils established and consultations held
		Output 2.1.2:  # of Youth Fellows embedded in local administrations.  Baseline: 0 Targets: 12 (6 young women and 6 young men)	- Youth Fellowship quarterly reports - Project progress reports					Youth fellows deployed in local and regional governance levels
		Output Indicator 2.1.3: # of policy/legislations making processes for which	- Project progress reports					Municipal regulatory frameworks

	<p>DPSC/DC/FMS MPs have solicited the project's support</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5 (At least 1 in each district, and 1 in each State level)</p>					supported and developed
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Intergenerational Dialogue Forums are formed (and/or other existing forums are strengthened) in Baidoa, Dollow and Kismayo and provide a space for men and women of all ages to discuss peace, security and social issues that affect them.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1:</p> <p># of Intergenerational Dialogue Forums conducted with 40% female participants. Baseline: 0 Target: 12</p>	<p>- Intergenerational Dialogue Forum minutes with picture of members disaggregated by age and gender.</p> <p>- Project progress reports</p>				Intergenerational dialogues held across regions and communication campaigns conducted.
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2:</p> <p>(%) increase in # of people that report having a better understanding of other generations' perspectives after hearing/reading a media post produced by young men and women by the end of the project as compared to baseline. Baseline: 0 Target: 50% )</p>	<p>- Post radio message SMS poll analysis reports disaggregated by age and gender.</p> <p>- social media polls / comments sections analysis reports disaggregated by age and gender.</p>				