

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE**



PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Somalia
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL Annual
DATE OF REPORT: 15 November 2019

Project Title: Leveraging the Strength of Women in Peace Building and Promoting Gender Sensitivity in the National Programme on Disengaged Combatants	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 113082	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): International Organization for Migration (IOM) List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) Defector Rehabilitation Programme, Ministry of Internal Security (Federal, Jubbaland and South West State) Somali National Women's Organisation, Mogadishu (NGO) Somali Women's Solidarity Organisation, Kismayo (NGO) Bay Women Development Organization, South West (local CSO)	
Project commencement date¹: 7 November 2018 Project duration in months:² 14 months	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): IOM: \$ USD 1.5 million : \$: \$: \$ Total: 1,500,000 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>	
How many tranches have been received so far: 1	

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

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

Report preparation:

Project report prepared by: Lucky Omaar

Project report approved by: IOM Somalia Regional Office

Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes

Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Yes, incorporated.

Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: No

NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1 Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

All preliminary activities were completed by the end of June 2019: 1) Contracting local women's organizations to implement in Mogadishu, Kismayo & Baidoa; 2) Creating beneficiary selection criteria, assessment/verification tools, and reporting templates; 3) Sensitization and mobilization of government partners, district and village stakeholders on upcoming activities; 4) Identification of existing women-to-women support networks to be strengthened; 5) Beneficiary selection, verification, and needs assessments; 6) Development of individual case plans outlining each beneficiary's goals and priorities; 7) Market assessments to determine vocational training themes and trainers.

All services and activities are ongoing:

- 1) Each beneficiary received a one-time Non-Food Item (NFI) kit in June. The kits included household supplies requested by the beneficiaries during the needs assessment. The most commonly requested items are mattresses, cooking pots, basins, and soap.
- 2) Monthly stipend distribution also started in June. Except for the first month, the \$60 monthly stipend was tied to a minimum of 70% class attendance.
- 3) Classes started and are ongoing. The teachers introduced a new course every month, including: Mandatory classes- literacy and numeracy (June), civic and religious education (July), life skills (October); and Electives - business development (August), vocational training (September).
- 4) Medical referral and outreach events promoting reintegration are on-going.

Considering the project's implementation cycle, please **rate this project's overall progress towards results to date:**
on track

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

This project is unique because it is working with a previously unserved population, women formally associated with AS. By maintaining daily communication with the beneficiaries, the pilot project takes a solution-oriented approach that responds to complex needs. Although it is impossible to plan for all the contingencies, the project resolved many challenges during implementation, using a contingency fund set aside for each implementing partner.

a) Monitoring activities found that the beneficiaries either spent half of the monthly stipend on transportation or walked for hours to get to class. Upon receiving complaints, the project rapidly adapted its support by adding a \$24 monthly transportation allowance to each beneficiary; and revised the class schedule from 3 hours per day/5 days to 4 hours per day/3 days a week, helping beneficiaries find rides so their allowance can be saved to meet their

basic needs. As a result, August attendance increased by 50%. Class participation also improved as the beneficiaries come to class together, and help each other after class.

b) Many beneficiaries come to class with small children on days they can't find family/friends to babysit. Daily, training centres host up to about 20 children. The project thus recruited additional babysitters to care for the children and provided snacks, milk, and diapers, so that mothers were not distracted and could focus on class. The revised class schedule (3 days per week) eased the burden of mothers.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): The project contributed to social cohesion in communities hosting women formerly associated with AS by building trust between them and community members. In all locations, female staff reported that they felt unwelcomed by the beneficiaries in June as they didn't cover their faces. "They thought I was 'naked'," said the Gender Adviser, a Somali woman. Fortunately, beneficiaries soon became used to interacting with women with different dress codes. Some started to wear colourful hijabs; many now greet the female staff with hugs, showing love and respect.

The project has enhanced the working relationship between the government counterparts and women's organizations, and has impacted how the National Programme is implemented, as the DRP has now recruited female focal points in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa.

Beneficiaries are showing a remarkable transformation as a direct result of the project. For example, at the onset of the project, 72% of the beneficiaries could not read nor write Somali in June (many never used pens). By September, over 70% of beneficiaries had mastered the alphabet and knowledge of basic reading and writing quadrupled from 27 beneficiaries (18%) to 105 beneficiaries (70%). Those who were timid to answer teachers' questions are now eager to participate and take tests that measure their progress. The increased literacy will increase beneficiaries absorption of classroom instruction and vocational training, and be a valuable asset for livelihood ventures.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): Beneficiaries feel empowered by knowledge.

A beneficiary said: 'I grew up in AS controlled areas. My entire family believed in AS ideology. I disagreed with them, but I wasn't sure whether their interpretation of Islam was right or not. I had to run away while my family is still with AS. But now, I know. I was right, and they were wrong. It feels so good to know that I can defend my opinion.' The religious counsellor (a Sheikh and a man) described her as 'impressive,' 'She asked a lot of questions in class and were not afraid to challenge others. Her determination to learn and defend Islam as a peaceful religion motivated me.'

Another beneficiary said: 'The literacy class means everything to me. Those who read Arabic can read Quran. I want to read it myself, so I don't rely on others to find the truth.' She didn't know how to hold pens in the beginning, but she begged the teachers to let her stay a bit longer after class to practice. In three months, she learned the Arabic alphabet and can write many Quranic verses too.

The project conducted randomized surveys after religious counselling sessions. The majority of the beneficiaries interviewed mentioned they felt 'empowered.' A beneficiary said, 'I was told in the past that I live to serve men. But the story of Arwa inspired me (a female monarch in the Muslim world). She's the queen for men and women! I also learned that the prophet said women are important. I am important. I shouldn't fear walking in the street.'

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

AS remain the biggest threat. Two beneficiaries whose ex-husbands are still associated with AS received calls from the men, who threatened to take the women and their children back. One beneficiary received calls from AS, ordering her to marry another fighter since her husband was killed in a battle. The staff are following the cases closely; they helped one beneficiary move to a more secure area in town; others have received new SIM cards.

AS also threatened women organization's staff regarding their support to women formerly associated with AS. Although the training facilities are open to community women during literacy and numeracy classes (Kismayo and Mogadishu) and religious counselling sessions (all) to avoid stigmatizing the beneficiaries, the staff had to mitigate the risk of AS attack/harassment by branding the project differently. The team put up signs like "mothers' center," or "henna training" at the entrance. In Baidoa, where the threats were stronger, two additional security guards (6 guards in total including 2 female) were hired to conduct body searches and regular patrol around the property.

Learning is challenging for all due to the low literacy rate. Although the beneficiaries can write simple words now, they are not able to take notes in class, thus cannot remember all the things taught by the teachers. Hence, the teachers ask those who write well to sit next to those who are struggle and repeat the contents to refresh their memory more often.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

IOM and the DRP selected Research Care Africa (RCA) to carry out baseline, midline and endline assessments on the project. However, security conditions and two terrorist attacks in Kismayo and Mogadishu altered RCA's work plan.

On 12 July, AS militants carried out a complex attack in a Kismayo hotel targeting locals. At least 26 people lost their lives, including an IOM staff who managed the DDR Male Rehabilitation Center. Jubaland faced insecurity for three months leading up to the elections. This resulted in a closure of the regional airport and Kismayo was inaccessible for a period.

On 24 July, a female suicide bomber targeted the Mayor of Mogadishu at his office, killing many officials instantly and critically injuring the Mayor, who died of the injuries on August 1. The bombing at the Mayor's Office resulted in a renewed focus on the role of women in AS.

These incidents resulted in RCA reconsidering its involvement in the project, and the associated danger of working with women formally associated with AS. RCA suggested substantial alterations to the methodology, but the new plan was not initially accepted by the DRP, as it included eliminating field visits and face to face interviews. After a long

consultation, involving the PBF M&E Focal point, DDR and RCA agreed on a way forward. RCA will no longer conduct a midline survey, but will conduct baseline and endline surveys.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience. Annex A: Tools (initial beneficiary identification tool, household assessment tool, beneficiary identification report template, household assessment report template, activity report template, case plans, class schedule, case plan consolidation, medical referral form, monitoring tool for activities)

Annex B: Human-centric Stories

Annex C: Success Stories and Lessons Learned

1.2 Result progress by project outcome

The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.

Outcome 1: Sustainable pathways for female defectors from Al Shabaab and women-led outreach and social reconciliation initiatives lead to increased defection from Al-Shabaab and lowered recruitment, and thereby positive security gains for target communities, by the end of 2019

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

Progress summary: Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?

While 59% of the beneficiaries are the head of their household, and 54% report raising more than 6 children, the needs assessment in June found that 87% reported earning less than \$40 per month; 52% couldn't afford medical bills and/or rent. To meet their basic needs, the project provide each beneficiary with: 1) a one-time NFI kit worth \$100, designed in consultation with the beneficiary during needs assessments. 2) a \$60 monthly stipend tied to at least 70% class attendance. 3) a \$2 per day transportation allowance based on the number of days she comes for class; each beneficiary receives a maximum of \$24 transportation allowance each month. This support is life-changing. When asked how she spent the monthly stipend, a beneficiary said 'The \$60 helped me pay rent, enroll two of my children in school and buy them new uniforms.'

In response to beneficiaries' requests, the project extended the medical referral support to their children. The mothers said they would give up their quota for medical help so doctors can provide treatments to her sick child. Referral pathways with local hospitals and community clinics have been established.

Religious counselling engages both beneficiaries and community women; prominent Sheikhs from the region provide lectures during the sessions. The religious counsellors reported most of the questions from participants were related to the status of women in Islam. The teachings profoundly increased their self-esteem and created a sense of belonging. 'The story of Arwa (Queen of Yemen) inspired me. I am ready to serve my country, just like her. I think women can do much more in our community, not only to support men.' A beneficiary said, 'In the past, I feared walking in the city as a woman. But the prophet said my dedication to family gives me a special position in this world. As a woman, I am needed.' It brings hope to all when someone who once believed she should not leave her house without her husband thinks she deserves to be welcomed by others.

Voluntary individual counselling is made available to all beneficiaries. 37 beneficiaries have signed up for it.

Community-based activities, including concerts and dramas, are promoting interaction among beneficiaries and community members. The messages were developed by local artists, beneficiaries, and women leaders, highlighting women's perspectives on peace and empowerment. Staff observed that beneficiaries who used to wear Niqāb (full body cloak covering the face) wear colorful Abayas to events, and dance along with the community participants; a few performed songs they wrote in front of others.

Assessments identified market gaps in project locations. Beneficiaries selected and are receiving training in the below vocations: shampoo making, incense making, henna art, manicure/pedicure, jewelry making, massage, and tie&dye. Trainers are local business owners specialized in their respective areas, with the potential to guide beneficiaries' careers after graduation.

Outcome 2:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Outcome 3:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

Outcome 4:

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

Progress summary: *(see guiding questions under Outcome 1)*

1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><u>National ownership:</u> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>In September 2019, the Federal Government appointed two female focal persons, one in South West State (Baioda based) and one in Jubaland (Kismayo based) to coordinate the pilot project as well as all up-coming programmes supporting women formerly associated with AS. As agreed, IOM shares monthly activity reports with the government representatives, and the implementing partners provide weekly oral updates to the female focal persons.</p> <p>On 10 October , IOM organized a workshop with government representatives to discuss the DDR female programme. IOM facilitated a role-play exercise that allowed all participants to analyze some of the challenges encountered during the long and deliberate selection process that aims to build trust with the community and the beneficiaries to ensure project success. Following the role-play, participants discussed the way forward for a gender-responsive DDR programme in 2020, after the PBF project ends and services transfer to the newly constructed Women Centres. Key agreements achieved during the meeting include screening methods and location, centre-based services, and community-based services, to name a few. (See Annex C for details).</p>
<p><u>Monitoring:</u> Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>A comprehensive package of tools, templates and guidelines were created to support the beneficiary selection, verification, needs assessment, case management, class schedules and attendance taking, referrals and service design process.</p> <p>Additional monitoring tools and methods have been developed alongside specific activities, such as religious counselling and community-based outreach activities. Emphasis is placed on consistent, streamlined information that can facilitate future evaluation efforts and lessons learned. (See Annex A for all tools)</p> <p>Partners were trained in administering household surveys using best M&E practices, prioritizing the rights, protection and dignity of the respondent. Special emphasis was placed on generating sufficient data to design quality, individualized interventions that can be tracked and monitored throughout the project cycle, in order to A) flag issues and ensure positive outcomes, B) account to the beneficiary and PBF, and C) contribute to lessons learned in this pilot that may inform future programming. The Gender Advisor and other staff conducted numerous week-long missions to support partners in the development and application of systems, procedures and tools, and to gather first-hand beneficiary feedback.</p>

	<p>Regular phone calls between implementing partners and IOM project staff are conducted to provide support, and to monitor and document day to day progress. Meeting minutes are documented and saved for future reference.</p>
<p><u>Evaluation:</u> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>IOM has contracted Research Care Africa (RCA), a third-party consulting firm that has previously provided similar research and M&E services for IOM Somalia and other relevant stakeholders in the sector.</p> <p>Although the research company was well aware that the project is tackling some of the most sensitive aspects regarding women’s association with AS, many of their enumerators and researchers pulled out from the project due to recent security incidents involving women.</p> <p>To mitigate the risk that RCA and their enumerators will face from being associated with projects countering AS, RCA revised a few technical aspects of the methodology after several conversations with IOM.</p> <p>As discussed with UN PBF and government representatives, the revised methodology is acceptable and can still yield relevant results and learning.</p> <p>Due to the sensitivity of the project, additional measures were taken in coordination with the government to ensure the confidentiality of all data collected. As the implementation schedule is tight, UN PBF and IOM agreed to drop the midline assessment so that RCA can complete the end-line assessment by the project end date.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>The project has not led to specific non-PBF funding commitments yet.</p> <p>However, following the SRSG on Conflict Related Sexual Violence's (CRSV) visit to one of the project sites in July, Ms. Patten asked IOM to submit a concept note to the UN Action Committee to scale up support to survivors of CRSV. The concept note is currently under review by potential donors, including the Japanese Government. IOM has received positive feedback that UN Action is likely to support this project, but that funding for the project would not be received until April 2020 at the earliest. If UN Action funding is approved, IOM will need short term funding from February-April to keep the project active.</p> <p>IOM also participated in a donor round table meeting facilitated by the UN PBF. IOM is planning follow up engagement with the Swedish and Finnish Embassies to pursue funding opportunities. IOM welcomes any further</p>

	<p>support or guidance that could be facilitated by the UN PBF to connect IOM to interested donors.</p> <p>In the meantime, the project will use complementary funding from the Japanese Supplementary Budget (2019) and German grants in support of the Female Rehabilitation Centre, to be constructed in 2019. The additional funding will be utilized in November to expand business outreach, livelihoods training, as well as religious and psychosocial counselling for 60 women beneficiaries in addition to the selected 150 caseload.</p>
<p><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>IOM has linked the work undertaken by this project to projects funded by other IOM partners. For example, media and outreach activities undertaken through the Japanese Supplementary Budget (2019) included female targeted activities that aim to sensitize women to the rehabilitation and reintegration pathways. The media and outreach products will be aligned to the messages created by the beneficiaries of this project.</p> <p>In addition, the Female Transition Centres that IOM is currently building will work with beneficiaries that have been identified through this project.</p> <p>Finally, IOM assisted the government with in developing a Terms of Reference for two gender focal persons embedded within the government line ministries at the regional level. The focal persons have started working as of September 2019 and have been liaising between the ministry, community partners and other relevant stakeholders. These two staff are co-funded by the Government of Germany.</p>
<p><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>As this is a pilot project, IOM is taking additional measures and time to ensure robust training of national partners in relation to processes, procedures, methodologies and best practices. This will ensure both individual project success, as well as long-term local capacity, knowledge and expertise that can be leveraged to continue similar programming and encourage additional peaceful outcomes for beneficiaries and their communities.</p> <p>By ensuring partners have capacity and are supported to deliver this project, and by ensuring their views, experiences and recommendations are included in ongoing strategies and future lessons learned, this project is creating relevant, context-specific precedent that will inform future female-focused DDR programming.</p> <p>At the end of the project, IOM will develop a nonfiction</p>

	<p>book compiling all field stories and feedback collected throughout the project cycle, including, but not limited to the beneficiary profiles, the effectiveness, and challenges of service provision, particular sensitivities, areas requiring special attention/resources, as well as clear and practical recommendations that make similar projects more appealing to future implementers.</p>
<p>Risk taking: Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The staff recently received complaints from 5 male defectors, who are beneficiaries of IOM's male defectors' programme, whose wives are supported by the PBF project.</p> <p>The beneficiaries revealed that the couples disagreed on how to spend the monthly stipend and who would manage the money. As the men believe themselves to be the head of household, they felt entitled to spend the stipend the women received. However, the women argued that the stipend came under their names. The beneficiaries also said that their husbands are in the Male Rehabilitation Centres most of their time; hence the women are the ones taking care of the families. The arguments suggest that the support provided by the PBF project has changed the beneficiaries' perception of their roles at home and impacted the way they interact with their husbands.</p> <p>IOM will continue to provide beneficiary-centred care in a way that helps the women feel safe. Separate counselling sessions for the male and female beneficiaries are planned (The male defectors will receive counselling at the Male Centre). The newly launched life skills training included a module on gender equality, tailored to Somali audiences and cultural sensitivities. The module will be rolled out across the programme in November. (see Annex C for lessons learned).</p>
<p>Gender equality: In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>From the outset, the project was designed to empower women's involvement in the National Programme by partnering with established women's organizations from each of the three project locations. Government stakeholders have been sensitized to the role of women in the rehabilitation and reintegration aspects of the National Programme by bringing together the government stakeholders and women's organizations, and fostering a collaborative working relationship. This relationship alone has made a significant impact of the government's understanding of the unique challenges faced by women formerly associated with al-Shabaab, and the need for a gender sensitive and targeted approach to meeting the needs of this vulnerable population. Engaging and building the capacity of female staff on the project is one way to mitigate the effect of the previously male focused approach</p>

	of the National Programme.
<p>Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>As above, religious counselling has generated positive results, leading to both attitude and behaviour change among beneficiaries. Although the beneficiaries are passionate about learning, the challenge of note-taking in class prevented them from capturing all the verses they learned. Lack of access to references after class may lead to further confusion about Islam.</p> <p>To build the capacity of the partner staff and improve the quality of teaching, IOM on-boarded a renowned scholar on Islam and peacebuilding who organized a series of trainings for the religious counsellors. Plans were made to adapt the civic and religious education curriculum to an audiobook so that beneficiaries can access the teachings at home.</p>

1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT: *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Outcome 1: Sustainable pathways for female defectors from Al Shabaab and women-led outreach and social reconciliation initiatives lead to increased defection from Al-Shabaab and lowered recruitment, and thereby	Indicator 1.1 Increase in the percentage of target community members indicating lowered recruitment among young people into Al-Shabaab within the last year.	TBD during baseline	20% increase from the baseline	N/A	The baseline study commenced on 22 October and thus results from the baseline will be available during the next reporting period.	IOM proposes to remove the specified target of 75 midway through the project. Initially, IOM envisioned two cohorts of beneficiaries, with half benefiting in the first phase. However, all targeted beneficiaries will receive services simultaneously so the target is simply 150.
	Indicator 1.2 Increase in the percentage of	TBD during baseline	20% increase from the baseline	N/A	The baseline study commenced on 22 October and thus results from the baseline will be available during the next	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
positive security gains for target communities, by the end of 2019	target community members indicating increased defection from Al-Shabaab within the last year.				reporting period.	
	Indicator 1.3 N/A					
Output 1.1 Sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration of female defectors from Al-Shabaab through leveraging women-led community-based support networks	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of women (with or without dependents/households) supported with individualized care packages (age-disaggregated)	19 (from 2015-2016)	150 (75 midway) - original target 150 - proposed new target	150 women were supported with individualized care packages Age disaggregation: (<18 y/o): 8 (18-25 y/o): 52 (26-30 y/o): 35 (31-35 y/o): 20 (36-40 y/o): 21 (41-50 y/o): 8 (50+ y/o): 6	850 family members of the 150 women are also benefiting from the project, including dependents.	IOM proposes to remove the specified target of 75 midway through the project. Initially, IOM envisioned two cohorts of beneficiaries, with half benefiting in the first phase. However, all targeted beneficiaries received services simultaneously so

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
						the target is simply 150.
	Indicator 1.1.2 % of beneficiaries reporting having access to services that met their needs after they defected and returned to their communities.	1) 33% had access to health services; 2) 13% had access to religious leaders who provide religious education and counselling; 3) 12% had access to psychosocial support services 4) 28% had access to	75%	Through the project, 72 (48%) beneficiaries have received medical referrals 150 (100%) beneficiaries are receiving 2) religious education and counselling 3) psychosocial counselling 4) general education including literacy numeracy, vocational trainings, life skill	Baseline data was collected during the household assessments in May 2019. Follow-up with the beneficiaries on their access to services will continue for 2 months after the end of all project activities in November.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
		education insitutions		and business development		
Output 1.2 Enhanced participation of women, including young women, in the Defector Rehabilitation Programme, and leadership role in outreach and community-based social reconciliation activities lead to inclusive peacebuildin	Indicator 1.2.1 % of target community members indicating positive perceptions regarding female Al-Shabaab defectors from different ages.	TBD during baseline	20% increase from the baseline	83% of the community women took part in outreach activities reported making positive interactions (exchanging phone numbers, taking photos, asking/answering questions) with other participants (including beneficiaries). 17% did not interact with other participants. 30 community women were	For each outreach activity engaging beneficiaries and community women,we conducted randomized survey with 5 beneficiaries and 5 community women. The events did not introduce beneficiaries as women formerly associated with AS. 30 community women and 30 beneficiaries were surveyed.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
g measures.				surveyed.		
	Indicator 1.2.2 % of beneficiaries reporting that they felt socially accepted upon returning back to their communities	78% feel accepted but requested for more support to improve their relation with the community	70%	The progress will be available following social worker's closure sessions with the beneficiaries, which is underway.	At the onset of the project, only 10% of the beneficiaries reported in May that they did not feel socially accepted. However, after the social workers built trust with the women, this percentage increased to 22% in June. Those felt accepted admitted there's room for improvement.	
Output 1.3 Output 3: Ministry of Internal Security Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) capacity built to implement gender responsive and inclusive interventions.	Indicator 1.3.1 Women CSOs and women leaders report constructive interaction with government stakeholders on P/CVE	100%	Constructive interaction on P/CVE between CSOs and women leaders and Government stakeholders maintained at 100%	100%		IOM proposes to adjust the target of 40% increase to 0% given the baseline findings. The original target assumed a low level of initial positive engagement which was found not to be the case. Rather, the project now aims for female partners to

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
						maintain their positive relations with government.
	Indicator 1.3.2 Increase in knowledge of trained government stakeholders on gender responsive policies and programmes	33% (2 out of the 6 government officials took part in October briefing and training sessions were aware of gender responsive policies and programming)	50% increase from baseline	66% (100% increase) Through training sessions, regular information sharing and site visits, 4 out of the 6 government officials have shared written feedback via emails and/or reports that demonstrated increased knowledge on gender responsive policies and programmes.		
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2	Indicator 2.1					
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1					
	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *on track*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: First tranche received and IOM will start the process of requesting the second tranche

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: 75,66% of first tranche

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit):

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: The main focus of this project is on women empowerment, the percent of budget allocated per output this is 100%. See Annex D for the achievements to date.

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.

Annex D - PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	Budget by recipient organization (not including staff, general operating costs and indirect fee) - IOM	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: Increased peace and security in target communities in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa through sustainable pathways for female defectors from Al Shabaab and women-led outreach and social reconciliation to prevent more youth recruitment into violent extremism.					
Output 1.1:	Sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration of female defectors from Al Shabaab through leveraging women-led community-based support networks				
Activity 1.1.1:	Meeting beneficiaries' basic needs, including monthly stipends, NFIs, medical referral, and availability of rented Safe House facilities, equipped with security, based on assessed security risks/needs.	516,000	100%	259,555	
Activity 1.1.2:	Provision of age-sensitive counselling to help beneficiaries overcome trauma, heal from past experiences and rebuild social networks.	42,000	100%	20,933	
Activity 1.1.3:	Provision of vocational and business training to beneficiaries and referral to employment opportunities.	84,000	100%	42,227	
Output 1.2:	Enhanced participation of women, including young women, in the Defector Rehabilitation Programme, and leadership role in outreach and community-based social reconciliation activities lead to inclusive peacebuilding measures.				
Activity 1.2.1:	Strategic communication campaigns held to promote voluntary defection from A-Shabaab, and prevent young women and men from joining violent extremist groups.	28,500	100%	14,470	
Activity 1.2.2:	Women groups and leaders are supported in developing and holding outreach events on P/CVE.	23,000	100%	16,837	
Activity 1.2.3:	Women's organizations, groups and leaders are supported in developing and leading grassroots social reconciliation activities (e.g. traditional mediation techniques, trauma healing and forgiveness ceremonies, and other community-based events and activities that bring diverse community members together).	23,000	100%	16,837	
Output 1.3:	Ministry of Internal Security Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) capacity built to implement gender responsive and inclusive interventions.				
Activity 1.3.1:	Linkages built between women's organizations, leaders, female police officers and the DRP through regular coordination meetings and workshops to chart effective partnership mechanisms.	27,000	100%	20,285	
Activity 1.3.2:	A series of trainings conducted for DRP personnel on gender responsive policies and programmes.	12,000	100%	6,101	
TOTAL OUTCOME 1		755,500		397,245	
Project M&E		114,180	100%	1,614	
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		869,680		398,859	
Project personnel costs if not included in activities above		401,989	100%	200,575	
Project operational costs if not included in activities above		130,200	100%	142,979	
Indirect support costs (7%):		98,131	100%	51,969	
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		1,500,000		794,382	