

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Somalia		
Project Title: Promoting Inclusive Action in Peacebuilding (PIAP Initiative)		
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): N/A		
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF		If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund
Name of Recipient Fund:		
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (UN FAO), UN and International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN.		
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): At least two local CSOs (one sub-contracted by FAO and another sub-contracted by IOM) will be selected at the beginning of the project.		
Project duration in months¹: 18		
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Marka District, Lower Shabelle Region, South West State, in Somalia.		
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ² <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ³ <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): FAO: \$ 525,000 IOM: \$ 975,000 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. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): None.		
PBF 1st tranche (70%): FAO: \$ 367,500 IOM: \$ 682,500 Total: \$ 1,050,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (30%): FAO: \$ 157,500 IOM: \$ 292,500 Total: \$ 450,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (_ %): N/A Total: N/A

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

<p>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): The overarching goal of the project is to reduce inter-communal conflict over natural resources in Marka District by supporting young people and women from the Biyomal and Habargidir sub-clans to lead the development of inclusive and participatory resource management mechanism and governance systems.</p>
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups): The genesis of this project could be traced in the infrastructure works in Lower Shabelle which began in 2018. This process has since involved communities, both women and men, young people, elders, local authorities, government structures at both state and federal levels. The consultation process has taken different approaches, including community discussions, discussions with youth- led and women- led CSOs, assessments that included both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection, discussions in government- led fora, and discussions between FAO and IOM. The PBF country team has been involved in the design of this intervention from concept note development stage and throughout the development of the full proposal; this broad consultative engagement/approach is expected to continue throughout the project lifespan and beyond.</p>
<p>Project Gender Marker score⁴: 2 Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: 32.34%</p> <p>Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment⁵: All activities proposed will contribute to the gender equality and women empowerment in the following ways: 1) At least 30 percent of participants in all activities will be women; 2) The project will support young- people and women- led CSOs (a minimum of 40% of the total members are young women) to lead in conflict resolution and mitigation by amplifying their voices in leadership platforms. They will take leadership and ownership in the management of communally-owned water projects and assets, and participate actively in platforms that identify, design and implement economic and peacebuilding projects that will positively transform the social, political and economic environment of all women, girls, men, and boys in Marka District.</p>
<p>Project Risk Marker score⁶: 0</p> <p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>)⁷: 2.3 Conflict Prevention/ Management</p> <p>If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: This project is aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 for Somalia, which is designed to directly respond to the ambitious peacebuilding and sustainable development agenda of the Federal Government of Somalia as outlined in the NDP 9, and other strategic policies and framework documents. More directly, this project aligns to Strategic Pillar 1 of the NDP, specifically outcome 1.3 “All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society”.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: SDGs 5, 6, 12, 13, 15</p>

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

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

and 16.

Type of submission:

- New project**
 Project amendment

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

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

Change of project outcome/ scope:

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

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

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in

TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p> <p><i>Etienne Paterschmitt</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>FAO Representative in Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal: </p> 	<p>Ministry of Youth and Sports- Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p><i>Hamza Said Hamza</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Minister of Youth and Sports, Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal: </p> 
<p>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p><i>Richard Danziger</i></p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Chief of Mission in Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal: </p>	<p>Ministry of Youth and Sports- South West State, Somalia</p> <p><i>Ibrahim Adan Ali Najah</i></p> <p>Signature </p>  <p>Minister of Youth and Sports- South West State, Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal: 20/10/2021</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Jocelyn Mason</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Resident Coordinator, ai. UN in Somalia</p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Awa Dabo</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Deputy Head and Officer-in-Charge, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal: 13 Dec 2021</p>

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

a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings

This analysis will focus on the drivers of conflict in Marka District and how elite bargaining practices have politically and economically marginalized specific groups of young women and men. It will then explain how those same young people have an opportunity to leverage civic space around water resource management and to develop bottom-up peacebuilding mechanisms that complement elite-bargaining practices.

Background: Territorial Contestation

Marka District comprises the geographical and population epicenter of Operation Badbaado, an initiative led by the Somali National Army (SNA) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) between 2019 to date to recover territory held by al-Shabaab (AS) from throughout the Lower Shabelle region of Southwest State. The region's proximity to Mogadishu and the fertile agricultural lands of the Shabelle River floodplains endow the district of Marka with significant strategic and socio-economic potential, including for sustainable livelihoods. However, this potential has not been realized due to continuous territorial competition between a range of stakeholders since the collapse of the Somali government in 1991.

Throughout the 1990s, pastoralists from central Somalia migrated to the Shabelle River and urban areas in the region. Powerful occupying clans (farac) exploited the region's instability and seized land from weaker indigenous clans (asal) and cultivator communities.⁸ In Marka District, this dynamic was most acutely manifested by an intractable dispute between the Habargidir and the Biyomal sub-clans of the Hawiye and Dir clan families, respectively.⁹ Until 2019, these groups engaged in calculated hedging strategies, forging opportunistic alliances with both AS and the government, which resulted in deep-seated mistrust, regular eruptions of severe violence, mass displacement, and the complete degradation of the agricultural sector.¹⁰

Fragile Status Quo: Elite Bargains & Militarized Reconciliation

In 2019 the Somali government and international partners brokered an informal power-sharing agreement between the Habargidir and Biyomal clans in Marka District. The fragile agreement is premised on an elite bargain that ensures equal representation in the upper echelons of the security organs operating in the area and is consequently confined to a narrow group of political/military entities. Stakeholders consulted by FAO and IOM fear the reconciliation process was disingenuous because it "incorporated political aspects and political actors but failed to focus on the social dimensions and actors."¹¹ The process was driven exclusively by male elders and elites, neglecting women, youth, and other marginalized social groups. Nevertheless, respondents surveyed by IOM's Community Stabilization Index (COSI) in the region overwhelmingly equated 'stability' with affiliated clan representation in the local security architecture, besides the existing elite power-sharing agreement.¹² In this regard, the power-sharing agreement should be understood as a necessary first step towards re-establishing credible government authority in the district. However, the elite bargain intended to underwrite both the recovery operation and post-recovery politics has not generated a 'recovery dividend' for large swathes of the predominantly rural population. This is mostly because it addresses the proximate causes of conflict without incorporating structural drivers, enabling the government to assume control over islands of territory that are effectively garrison towns safeguarded by the SNA and AMISOM, surrounded by AS. Despite the network's durability, AS should be understood as a proximate cause of conflict, which persists by manipulating deeper grievances embedded in competition between clans over land and the control of natural resources. The impact of AS influence over the countryside in Marka District - reflects the inability of the government's power-sharing agreement to transcend the security sector and translate into meaningful social, economic, and political interdependence.¹³

Resource Rivalry to Resource Reconciliation: Young People & Water in the Canal Zone

Sustained inter-clan conflict in Marka District has resulted in the geographical segregation of towns and villages into clan enclaves. Property restitution and the settlement of competing land claims under such circumstances represent an impossible task for the nascent district authorities. Geographical segregation also complicates efforts to generate

⁸ Roland Marchal and Zakaria Yusuf, "Lower Shabelle in the Civil War: Historical Dynamics of Land Conflicts in a Somali Region," FAO & NIS Foundation, June 2016: Available online.

⁹ The Habargidir expanded into territory formerly settled by the Biyomal and other minority clans, including Somali Bantu groups. Marchal and Yusuf, 2016.

¹⁰ As a result of destruction during conflict and neglect since government collapse. GIST Context Analysis (Janaale and Marka) for IOM Community Stabilization Index (COSI), 2020.

¹¹ Interpeace, "A report on the conflict analysis conducted by Interpeace in the Lower Jubba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions of Somalia" Study commissioned by FAO in 2019.

¹² IOM Community Stabilization Index (COSI), 2020.

¹³ This argument is premised on a core assumption informed by triangulating perception surveys and ongoing discussions with inhabitants of Marka District: given the choice between two forms of order, most inhabitants would choose a functional representative government over AS. Interviews with landowners in the area reveal that AS and the government are often perceived in terms of two rival municipal authorities, both with a poor track record of service delivery. While AS fails to provide education and healthcare, the government fails to provide justice. While AS levies taxes exorbitantly yet predictably, the government levies taxes at random. The crucial variable for any aspiring purveyor of order is the regulation of equitable access to and distribution of natural resources.

interdependent revenue streams that might provide economic incentives for reconciliation beyond the security sector.¹⁴ The geographical fixity of public infrastructure means that the benefits from investment in one area generally accrue to one group, and are perceived in zero-sum terms by those who do not directly benefit.

A major exception to the static nature of most natural resources is water, and the fixed infrastructure that enables irrigation and regulates the flow of water to the benefit of upstream and downstream communities. An extensive canal irrigation network connects the strategically important towns of Marka District with the rural periphery and feeds the farmland lying between the river and the coast. The canal system is a vital resource, which has too often been wielded as a weapon that disproportionately harms young people; clan groups cut off water to neighbors perceived to be hostile while AS manipulates water levels and sabotages canals to flood farmland and villages of communities that have failed to pledge loyalty or to pay exorbitant tribute in taxes, young male recruits, or young women for marriage. Inadequate irrigation due to mismanaged, damaged canals causes violent competition between cultivator groups for the control of critical infrastructure points that regulate water flow. Furthermore, scarce grazing land and the degradation of traditional water catchment areas lead pastoralists (generally young male herders) to venture deeper into the canal zone, frequently resulting in violent encounters with ‘farm guards’ (armed youth from cultivator communities). For women, the issue of water is personal. They have to walk long distances to collect water, or pay exorbitant prices to access it, worse still they stand for long hours in queues at water points, which heightens their protection risks. Most often women face impossible choices—certain death without water, or possible extra burden from taking care of ill people (or themselves) who consume dirty water. These conditions are further aggravated by the destruction of transport and communications infrastructure and heavy seasonal flooding. Women and children bear the worst brunt of crises due to their lack of sufficient resources to cope, poor access to information, restrictions in movement, and a lack of strong social network as they are culturally forced to rely on men for protection. Women and youth have limited access to and control of productive resources such as land and water. Women remain the most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition (reflected in high child and maternal malnutrition rates)¹⁵, they are restricted physically, economically, and socially (due to frequent displacement), and still relegated to childcare and unpaid work in highly insecure environments. Young people are faced with the double dilemma of economic hardships due to unemployment, and exclusion from decision-making and peacebuilding processes.

Opportunities that the project will capitalize on

Yet, the canal network presents the greatest opportunity (as a peace driver) for democratizing the elite bargain and bringing power sharing to the people by establishing accountable systems of local governance premised on inclusive natural resource management mechanisms, which extend to marginalized demographics. The two demographics who have suffered the most from years of conflict are well-positioned to be the primary agents for harnessing the peacebuilding power of the canal network. Women of Marka District, who have been excluded from decision-making fora for years and have suffered the most from resource competition, have formed associations in recovered areas between Marka and Janaale towns (two nodes of the Biyomal-Habargidir rivalry) and a network to advocate for equal rights and a political voice for women and girls. Similarly, inclusive, cross-clan and IDP youth groups from villages on opposite sides of the canal system have pledged to collaborate on the rehabilitation of water and road infrastructure connecting their communities, together with local, legitimate Irrigation Committees (yersin), which have persisted throughout the decades of turmoil, and now commit to coordinated water management with counterparts across clan divides. Finally, young men and women have strong representation in the recently established Marka District Peace and Safety Committee (DPSC), a civilian security oversight body that primarily addresses resource disputes.

The conflict in Somalia has evolved since the government collapse in the early 1990s. While men dominate politics and conflict, women could play a critical role in sustaining peace within communities despite the gendered nature of clan-based politics. Young men and women remain excluded from peace talks mostly due to lack of active involvement in decision-making fora especially during crises, which strains their ability to have meaningful roles in peace processes.¹⁶ Often affiliated with multiple clans, there is opportunity for Somali women to act as peacebuilders and agents for dialogue between warring parties. The advent of government intervention in Marka District has encouraged the formation of women groups and youth-led organizations that are actively seeking opportunities to question the status quo and promote peace. This project seeks to work with these organizations to support them to participate actively in realizing inclusive decision-making and accountability at multiple levels through advocacy, knowledge, skills and capacity building activities. This project seeks to support women and young people to actively access and participate in these processes.

¹⁴ Currently, checkpoints controlled by the military provide the most lucrative means for leveraging revenue in recovered areas. Revenue is channelled according to the clan composition of the military detachment manning the checkpoint. In Marka and Janaale, the two largest towns in the district, the checkpoints are mutually exclusive, operated by Biyomal or Habargidir but not both, reifying clan divides and perpetuating the fragility of the power-sharing arrangement.

¹⁵ Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2021

¹⁶ ACCORD Issue 21

FAO and IOM have been supporting the local committees and organized groups who are now more empowered to lead in local decision-making, including resource management, community investment prioritization, and promoting collective action across clans. This project will build on these achievements and seek to further support existing women and youth groups to promote a bottom-up, community-led peacebuilding process.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹⁷, how it ensures **national ownership**.

This project is aligned to the ninth Somalia National Development Plan (2020-2024) as well as the Somalia UNCF which both place emphasis on inclusive politics (Pillar 1) and active engagement of young people and women in local level peacebuilding process, and in NRM and governance. This grounds it in the national overarching framework of programming which is acknowledged by, supported by and guides the works of all stakeholders, especially government offices, which provides assurance of national ownership and provides entry points for engagement with government offices throughout the project cycle. The project aligns with the Youth, Peace and Security agenda (YPS) and associated Security Council resolutions 2250 (2015), 2419 (2018) and 2535 (2020), which call for the prioritization of youth focused, youth-inclusive, youth-sensitive and youth-led peacebuilding efforts, and acknowledges their agency and role in building sustainable peace. The project will incorporate four of the five key pillars of YPS, focusing on enabling meaningful *participation* of young people in decision-making, supporting their agency for the *prevention* of conflict, and fostering *partnerships* with young people and their organizations, while ensuring the *protection* of their rights and civic spaces. The Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS), established through Security Council resolution 1325, will provide further guidance to the project's particular focus on the transformative agency of women for peace and security. As the project targets both women and young people, and young women in particular, organized in local CSOs, it will seek to leverage synergies between the two agendas, for example by addressing the intersectionality of age and gender. The project further seeks to contribute to two strategic areas identified in the Somalia's PRF Eligibility Process: National reconciliation with a focus on political and social reconciliation at the local level where the role of women and young people will be emphasized; and democratic governance where marginalized groups will be supported to develop and adopt good governance practices at the local level.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions**

Somalia's National Stabilization Strategy offers a holistic definition of *stabilization* that encompasses community recovery, social cohesion, local governance, and rule of law. These objectives are mirrored in Federal Member State Stabilization Plans and in the Somali Transition Plan (STP). The UN endorses and actively supports this approach via the office for Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority and Accountability (CRESTA/A). Most of the traditional donors are similarly aligned. A strategic gap in the stabilization space is that most stabilization actors remain concentrated on the goal of eroding AS without fully appreciating the reasons for the persistence of AS beyond the use of violence.

One of the methods AS has employed to make advances in Lower Shabelle is by re-distributing land and natural resources expropriated from warlords during the civil war.¹⁸ Government-led efforts to dislodge AS have often been perceived by the local population as vehicles for land-grabs by dominant clans in Mogadishu. The recent Operation Badbaado (described above), however, succeeded in countering this narrative, which provides the government with an opportunity to deepen its credibility.¹⁹ The project proposes to take advantage of this window of opportunity and fill a strategic gap in the existing approach to stabilization in Somalia by enhancing democratic and participatory natural resource management mechanisms. This is a critical feature of local governance that endows authorities with credibility in the eyes of Somali communities.

Unlike most stabilization actors, FAO has invested heavily in rehabilitating infrastructure in areas of Lower Shabelle under AS control, restoring primary canals and improving local livelihoods regardless of the prevailing political dispensation. This early engagement positioned FAO to build relationships with local farmer cooperatives and irrigation committees that persist throughout areas recovered by the government. Simultaneously, IOM has been building relationships with young people throughout the area who interact across clan lines in ways that clan elders are unable and/or unwilling to do. By connecting these two key groups – dynamic young people who engage across clans and the established but segregated elder decision-makers – the proposed project can unlock local potential for equitable and interdependent resource management while linking these mechanisms to formal government structures. This approach will complement ongoing work funded by PBF such as the ongoing *Youth Building Peace in Somalia* project implemented by Life and Peace

¹⁷ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

¹⁸ Roland Marchal and Zakaria Yusuf, "Lower Shabelle in the Civil War: Historical Dynamics of Land Conflicts in a Somali Region," FAO & NIS Foundation, June 2016: Available online

¹⁹ Stabilization Assessment of Operation Badbaado commissioned and conducted by the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation, Federal Government of Somalia

Institute in Lower Shabelle region. Some of the complementary activities being implemented by FAO and IOM in the project location are listed in the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Building resilience and promoting durable solutions in Lower Shabelle (39 months) From Feb 2017- Sept 2022	European Union EUR 4,000,000	Rehabilitation of communally owned infrastructure including canals, coupled with climate adaptation and conflict sensitive trainings to resource management groups.	Complementarity: Includes natural resource governance, economic opportunities and livelihoods to young women and men. Differs in that it doesn't explicitly seek to building relationships between young people and other key stakeholders as peacebuilding initiative(s), includes economic opportunities for the youth and women.
Building Resilience in Middle Shabelle (49 months) From Dec 2018- Dec 2022	The Government of Sweden- SIDA USD 9,051,546	Working with inclusive producer groups to enhance agriculture production, create sustainable livelihoods, and sustainable use and management of irrigation canals	Complementarity: Includes natural resource governance. Differs in that it doesn't explicitly seek to building relationships between young people and other key stakeholders as peacebuilding initiative(s), includes economic opportunities for all farmers including young people and women.
Resilient, Inclusive and Competitive Agriculture Value Chain Development in South and Central Somalia (36 months) From Feb 2019- Jan 2022	European Union EUR 7,400,000	Investment in inclusive value chains that encourage active participation of women and youth in production, marketing and employment.	Complementarity: Focus on improving social and economic welfare of women and youth -Focus on containing lack of resources as a driver of conflict. Differs in that it also includes economic opportunities for the youth and women and other vulnerable groups in the community.
Stabilization Support to Fragile Areas of Somalia (IcSP I, 24 months) from July 2018 – July 2020	European Union EUR 10 million	Increase horizontal trust between communities and vertical trust between local authorities and their constituents.	Complementarity: a focus on extending formal governance institutions into areas recovered from al-Shabaab; Differs in that short time horizons for activities present few opportunities for engaging in resource management.
Daryeel: Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP II, 36 months) From July 2020 – July 2023	European Union EUR 15 million	Increase horizontal trust between communities and vertical trust between local authorities and their constituents.	Complementarity: (a) working closely with communities in Lower Shabelle; (b) Piloting new methods to incentivize community contributions; Differs in that the new methods have not been piloted in areas recovered from al-Shabaab.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max)

a) A brief description of the project focus and approach

The conflict drivers presented above have created a gendered and generational collective action problem: a situation in which all groups would be better off cooperating but fail to do so because historical grievances and unresolved animosities prevent male clan elders from initiating genuine reconciliation at the community level. This collective action problem is most pronounced around natural resources, where the erosion of trust between traditional decision-makers (male elders) inhibits collaboration over the management of access to water. Instead, access to water is framed in zero-sum terms, as a competition in which one group gains only at the expense of another. Although the power-sharing agreement between the historically combative clan elite in Lower Shabelle has not translated into the sharing of resources between communities, it has created a unique window of opportunity (i.e. peace driver) for young people to engage across clan lines. The Youth Association of Buufow, which is led by a young woman from the Biyomal clan, first proposed the concept of an integrated network of Youth and Women's Associations from the Marka District while working with IOM to advocate for government service delivery to IDPs in the area. Displaced young people are now members of both the Youth and Women's Associations in Buufow, which together have drawn attention to the idea that the canal network should strengthen rather than weaken social networks.²⁰ This observation prompted consultations with young women and men in other rural areas along the canal between Buufow and Shalambod, and the Youth Association of Shalambod, inhabited by Habargidir, was immediately enthusiastic about the prospect of promoting joint action.

The project aims to enable these young people to succeed where the older generation of male leaders has largely failed in overcoming collective action problems that inhibit the coordinated management of natural resources across clan lines. Young women and men in the canal zone have demonstrated the willingness and capacity to be agents for sustaining peace through cross-clan interaction, which can be bolstered by facilitating interdependent livelihoods and revenue streams from the joint ownership and management of key water resources and infrastructure. The overarching goal is to reduce inter-communal conflict over natural resources in Marka District by supporting young people who are primarily, though not exclusively, from the Biyomal and Habargidir sub-clans to lead the development of inclusive and participatory resource management mechanisms and governance systems. It is important to note that young people from displaced communities, minority clans, and young people with disabilities are already involved in the Youth and Women's Associations in the district and will be incorporated into all the activities described below.

The implementation strategy foregrounds innovation in both the process and the content of the proposed intervention. In terms of process, the project will: (a) facilitate the youth-led joint prioritization of water and canal infrastructure via gamification: using a basic mobile application and feedback mechanism (developed by FAO in coordination with IOM) to generate healthy competition between mixed clan groups of young people from four Youth and Women Associations that span the canal network, who enter a challenge to rank public works according to peacebuilding potential and inclusivity.²¹ The feedback will be channelled to an online platform operated by a Somali NGO for monitoring the challenge in real time.²² (b) The Associations will then merge and divide themselves into mixed and inclusive teams to develop proposals for the top priorities together with local irrigation committees and farmer cooperatives.²³ The teams will compete to develop proposals according to criteria that promote inter-communal collaboration, community contribution, and enhance interdependent water access and usage. Only projects that generate benefits across all target communities will be considered.²⁴ The online platform will ensure transparency throughout the competition and will also monitor community contributions in real time.

In terms of content, the proposals will be developed in coordination with FAO engineers who will advise on the appropriate incorporation of solar power and renewable energy systems. A further criterion for project selection will promote climate conscious approaches to infrastructure production and operation, encouraging teams to emphasize sustainability and efficiency in project design by adopting technological innovations that optimize energy and reduce environmental risks.

Both components of the implementation strategy will involve a Training-of-Trainers for youth and women to enhance knowledge and capacity around conflict-sensitive water management, environmental sustainability, and their linkages with good governance and sustaining peace. The young instructors will then train the recently established Marka District Peace and Safety Committee (DPSC), a civilian security oversight body that primarily addresses resource disputes, irrigation committees, and farmer cooperatives. Several of the women and youth from the participating Associations are members of

²⁰ Communities displaced by AS to the village of Usman Gule beside Buufow rely on the same secondary canal and water catchments as the inhabitants of Buufow.

²¹ FAO has compiled the details and GPS coordinates of a comprehensive list of infrastructure needs in the target areas of the canal network, ranging from water catchment areas to tertiary canals, bridges/culverts, and irrigation systems.

²² The Sokaab Online platform is operated by the Shaqadoon Organization, a local NGO founded in 2011 to create innovative solutions for youth employment challenges: <http://shaqadoon.org/>

²³ IOM-led consultations confirm that the Youth and Women-led Associations are enthusiastic about this competitive approach to project selection.

²⁴ A matching mechanism will also be incorporated, whereby multiple smaller projects can comprise one proposal if the combined interventions enhance water access or hygiene for all communities, for example.

these local institutions, which will bolster the linkages between informal and formal decision-making and natural resource governance.

b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’**

The project aims to reduce inter-communal tensions over natural resources. The objectives emerge from the theory of change and form the basis of the outcomes and outputs in the results framework. Each outcome and output is designed to produce part of the virtuous cycle described above: (1) The first objective is to create momentum by supporting young people to initiate interactions and joint planning processes around the sensitive and challenging subject of natural resources and to lead and manage collective action across clan lines, demonstrating that the zero-sum conception of natural resource competition can be overcome; (2) the second objective is to create a feedback loop by supporting young people to facilitate the formal uptake of inclusive management mechanisms and environmentally sustainable natural resource governance systems by local institutions and authorities. Under each outcome, the first output concentrates primarily on the target participants, while the second involves broadening the impact to the wider community.

Overall program objective: To reduce inter-communal tensions by developing inclusive and participatory resource management mechanisms.

Programming Approach	Assumptions	Supporting Evidence
<p>Horizontal Trust Support young people in Marka District to collaborate across clans on the development and governance of water resources and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Core Assumption: Communities are dissatisfied with the elite power-sharing agreement between clans because it is confined to the military realm and does not facilitate the sharing of essential resources, resulting in renewed tensions and conflict.</p> <p>It’s a generational and gendered coordination problem: Young women and men are able and willing to interact across clan lines where male clan elders may not due to unresolved animosities. The increased interaction can build the foundation for more trust across clan lines, even beyond the initial area of cooperation.</p> <p>It’s a demographic problem: Natural resource competition in a segregated clan context tends to be zero-sum due to the territorial fixity of most resources. Water differs in its mobility and connects communities across geographical space.</p>	<p>Evidence: Third-party and in-house research conducted by IOM and FAO reveals widespread dissatisfaction with the power sharing agreement. While it has brought a reduction in violence, it has not generated the necessary conditions for sustaining peace and communities remain deeply divided.²⁵</p> <p>Evidence: consultations and engagement with councils of elders, Women’s Associations, Youth Associations, in the canal zone confirm that the elders do not feel threatened by young people engaging in more dynamic ways across clans. The youth and women’s associations have demonstrated their willingness and ability to do so through exploratory joint consultations conducted by IOM.</p>
<p>Vertical Trust Strengthen inclusive regulatory frameworks and institutions to ensure the effective role of young people in water resource management.</p>	<p>Core Assumption: District authorities lack the credibility to institutionalize water resource governance systems due to their inability to generate consensus across clans and harness the participatory informal governance mechanisms that exist at the local level.</p> <p>It’s an accountability problem: District Authorities are not perceived to be accountable to a broad and inclusive base of constituents, but rather to one clan or another. Clan elders tend to perpetuate this situation, making it difficult to build institutions from the top-down. However, mutual accountability mechanisms can be introduced from the bottom-up by promoting and protecting the role of young people in existing local institutions (such as irrigation committees and farmer cooperatives), which are viewed as credible/essential by traditional elders.</p>	<p>Evidence: Overlapping membership in Youth and Women’s Associations, Irrigation Committees, and the District Peace and Safety Committee demonstrates that existing structures are not mutually exclusive, and there is room for young people to actively participate in traditional institutions.</p> <p>NB: the objective is not a provocative effort to overthrow existing authority structures or to wrest power away from elders, the objective of young people in Marka District is to leverage civic spaces around water management to develop bottom-up peacebuilding that complements elite-bargaining practices.</p>

²⁵ IOM Community Stabilization Index (COSI); Interpeace, “A report on the conflict analysis conducted by Interpeace in the Lower Jubba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle regions of Somalia” Study commissioned by FAO in 2019

Theory of Change: IF young people in the canal zone are supported to collaborate across clans on the development and governance of water infrastructure, THEN inclusive water management mechanisms can be introduced that reduce zero sum competition and conflict over natural resources, BECAUSE the structural inhibitors of collective action are gendered and generational, and young people in Marka District have demonstrated that they are not beholden to the historical grievances that prevent male clan elders from cooperating over natural resources.

The project's Theory of Change is anchored in the recognition that the Government's recovery of strategic territory in Lower Shabelle from al-Shabaab has not generated a 'recovery dividend'²⁶ for large swathes of the predominantly rural population. The stability of post-recovery politics in the region now hinges on the power-sharing agreement transcending the security sector and translating into meaningful social, economic, and political interdependence. The core mechanism for this change to occur is embedded in a paradigm shift away from assumptions about natural resource scarcity producing violence.²⁷ Natural resource competition in a segregated clan context tends to be zero-sum due to the territorial fixity of most resources. Water differs by virtue of its fluid property that can connect communities across geographical space; responsible riverine and canal management generates literal spillover effects that benefit upstream and downstream communities.

Evidence and local consultations suggest that zero-sum resource competition can be reduced through a **bottom-up approach that generates a virtuous cycle**: iterated interaction reduces mistrust horizontally, across communities, which enables the introduction of vertical accountability mechanisms that increase trust between communities and local authorities. By overcoming barriers to joint action across clans, young people demonstrate to the elders and to the formal governance institutions that natural resource management can be achieved collectively and inclusively. In this way, the iterated interaction of youth and women in the informal sphere can be absorbed and adopted by formal institutions, creating a feedback loop and reinforcing inclusive governance systems.

c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs)

Outcome 1: Inter-communal and inter-clan tensions surrounding water management are mitigated through collaborative efforts by young people in Marka district.

In order to support young people to generate momentum for inter-communal engagement, the project concentrates on two towns that lie on either end of an 8km stretch of canal in the Marka District irrigation network (see FAO-SWALIM Command Area Map in Annex E below). On the eastern end, the town of Buufow comprises a Biyomal-majority population with several smaller clans and a large IDP population on the outskirts. The IDP households were displaced from villages further north, on the periphery of Janaale, in the aftermath of the military operations that dislodged al-Shabaab. Displaced young people have been incorporated into the Women and Youth Associations of Buufow town, where they have been welcomed by the community. On the western end of the canal, Shalambod is inhabited and governed by Habargidir, it has a larger population and therefore larger membership of the Youth and Women Associations. IOM has worked with the associations in each of the towns, and there is enthusiasm among the members for more meaningful interaction.

The first stage in creating the reinforcing cycle involves two outputs that concentrate on mobilizing the community associations, breaking the ice, building rapport, and enabling joint organization and coordination. The first output facilitates a community exchange and teambuilding retreat, whereby the associations from Shalambod will travel to Buufow and vice-versa for a day of teambuilding games and exercises in each location. The second output involves the establishment of a joint project steering committee that includes representatives from all the groups involved. Adapting IOM's community-based planning and implementation toolkit to incorporate the innovative matching grant methodology,²⁸ this joint committee will be called a Community Project Implementation Unit (CPIU), and will be trained in project design and management.

To reinforce inter-communal cooperation and to sensitize the broader population to the initiative, the project will broadcast radio programs from the Common Social Accountability Platform (CSAP), a digital platform designed to strengthen the Somali accountability ecosystem by connecting citizens with decision makers and other authorities through media dialogue and public opinion gathering.

The second phase of the feedback loop requires joint action. The major obstacle to collective action in theory and in practice is a lack of knowledge about motives that creates mistrust between counterparts, whether individuals or groups. The first output outlined above will lay the groundwork for hands-on collaboration in the real world. The second output harnesses the momentum and the trust generated by the interactions between Youth and Women Associations and channels the energy

²⁶ This term was quoted in a confidential report on Operation Badbaado to explain how recovering territory from al-Shabaab did not result in an equitable distribution of socio-economic benefits to all stakeholders and populations in the recovery area.

²⁷ Dresse et al, "Environmental Peacebuilding: Towards a Theoretical Framework," *Cooperation and Conflict* 54.1, 2019 (99-119): available online.

²⁸ IOM recently piloted the Matching Grant Mechanism in Galmudug State to incentivise community contributions. Groups with a history of mutual distrust come together to jointly invest in shared public goods (schools, hospitals, etc). Communities have recently raised up to \$20,000 for a single joint project. The methodology and guidance will be shared with PBF prior to project implementation.

into project implementation. This phase also broadens the target population to incorporate representatives from Irrigation Committees and Farmers Cooperatives (there are approximately five in the area encompassing Buufow and Shalambod). The inclusion of these more traditional structures, with which FAO has been working, is intended to (a) provide a source of technical expertise and local institutional knowledge and (b) set the stage for Outcome 2 and the formal adoption of resource governance systems.

This output takes the grant matching methodology one step further by adding a gamification dimension that seeks to encourage inter-clan/ mixed groups of young people to contribute to rehabilitation of jointly managed infrastructure. Infusing the project development phase with healthy competition was an idea promoted by the target population. After many years under al-Shabaab, where friendly competition and sport were outlawed, young men and women in the canal zone of Marka District have voiced this desire. FAO is developing an application that will be accessible with any mobile phone on the network (available in the target locations), or that can be translated as paper-based, which challenges participants to rank projects according to a set of criteria that includes peacebuilding potential, inclusivity, whole-of-community benefits, and environmental sustainability. FAO has also compiled the details and estimated costs of all the infrastructure needs in this section of the canal command area. Information about the competition will be disseminated by the CPIU, via the Common Social Accountability Platform and in inter-clan group sessions that will be organized. Inputs provided by communities to support infrastructure rehabilitation works will also be available in real time via an online portal, which has been developed by the Shaqodoon Organization, a Somali NGO. Anticipated projects cover infrastructure works along canals such as water catchments and livestock crossings.

The highest scoring projects will then be announced and the CPIU will divide the participating associations into integrated project implementation teams – each team will have meaningful representation of young men and women from the two locations. The teams will undergo training in project proposal development, climate-conscious project design, and environmental peacebuilding. A second round of competition will be facilitated to select the best project proposals based on criteria that includes peacebuilding potential (inclusivity in implementation and anticipated benefits), community contribution (in-kind and financial inputs from the communities involved), environmental and operational sustainability, and resource management planning. The CPIU, together with FAO and IOM (with involvement and final endorsement of youth-led CSOs and the local authorities), will select winning proposals (the number of which will be determined by the budget ceiling). This will be an innovative way of promoting social cohesion further between warring clans and communities. The selection criteria of inter-clan and inter-community groups will be based on mandatory emphasis on groupings of people from different villages²⁹ to avoid profiling clans.

The implementation of the projects will be led by the project teams, overseen by the CPIU, FAO, and IOM, and carried out by a combination of local CSOs, NGOs, and the communities themselves (including irrigation committees, farmer cooperatives). FAO and IOM engineers will provide technical oversight throughout the process.

Outcome 2: Regulatory frameworks and institutions are strengthened by young people to ensure their effective role in sustaining fair and inclusive water resource management

Closing the feedback loop involves the bottom-up introduction of accountability mechanisms by promoting and protecting the role of young people in existing local institutions (such as irrigation committees and farmer cooperatives), which are viewed as credible and essential by traditional elders. In this case, the behavioral change demonstrated by the youth- and women-driven collaboration over natural resource development and management must be absorbed by the broader community to create an enabling environment for future inter-communal collaboration around natural resources. It is envisioned that this will catalyze cooperation in other spheres of social and political life.

Output objectives are therefore designed to facilitate the adoption of inclusive resource management mechanisms by the relevant formal and informal institutions in the target areas. Project teams and the CPIU will work together with Irrigation Committees and Farmer Cooperatives to develop Resource Management Plans and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans for each of the projects. The objective is to promote inclusion from traditional powerbrokers (male elders) and government authorities (including the Marka District Peace and Safety Committee, the Marka District Administration, the Lower Shabelle governor, and the Southwest State Ministry of Agriculture).

In order to generate awareness and to promote collaboration, another round of radio programs will be broadcast through the Common Social Accountability Platform (CSAP). The programs will include a dramatization of the youth- and women-led initiative, which will be followed by dialogue between citizens and decision makers about the experience and future avenues for collective action in Marka District and beyond.

²⁹ In the target location, villages are often segregated along clans, or divided between farmers and pastoralists. Emphasis on formation of inter-groups on a villages basis meets the criteria of having individuals from warring clans coming together, without necessarily profiling them by clans.

d) Project targeting

The project is very intentional about the specific geographical selection, concentrating on two towns that lie on either end of an 8km stretch of a canal in the Marka District irrigation network (see Annex E). On the eastern end, the town of Buufow comprises a Biyomal-majority population with several smaller clans and a large IDP population on the outskirts. The IDP households were displaced from villages further north, on the periphery of Janaale, in the aftermath of the military operations that dislodged al-Shabaab. Displaced young people have been incorporated into the Women and Youth Associations of Buufow town, where they have been welcomed by the community. On the western end of the canal, Shalambod is inhabited and governed by a Habargidir majority, it has a larger population and therefore larger membership of the Youth and Women Associations.

- The Buufow Youth Association is led by a young woman and has 50 members (20 female; 30 male);
- The Buufow Women’s Association has 18 members;
- The Shalambod Youth Association has 150 members (60 female; 90 male);
- The Shalambod Women’s Association has 20 members.

In each of the associations, several members are also represented in the Irrigation Committees and Farmer Cooperatives, of which there are approximately five in the target area. This overlap facilitates coordination and information transfer, and will enhance the expertise and local credibility of initiatives led by the associations.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: FAO	USD 1.8 Billion in 2019. The 2020 audit report is not yet published.	In 2020: United States of America (Approx. USD 1.54B) European Union (USD 83M) UN OCHA (USD 80.8M) Germany (USD 70.7M)	Mogadishu Hargeisa Garowe Bossasso Dollow Baidoa Beletweyne And 10 satellite locations including in Afgoye, in Lower Shabelle	A minimum of 14 staff with long-term contracts across South West State, and 55 staff with long-term contracts in Mogadishu.	Conflict Sensitive Programming Specialist, The Resilience Coordinator, and The Project Manager.
Implementing Partner: IOM	USD 2.7 Billion in 2019.	In 2021: United States of America (Approx. USD 250M); European Union (Approx. USD 150M); United Kingdom (Approx. USD 100M); Germany (Approx. USD 52 Mil)	Main office in Mogadishu, and 9 field offices in Kismayo, Baidoa, Hargeisa, Bossaso, Dhobley, Dollow, Garowe, and Dhuusamarreeb as well as the Nairobi Support Office in Kenya. IOM also has strong programmatic presence across Somalia, particularly in underserved areas, such as Lower Shabelle.	Total staff of 509 people	SWS Stabilization program staff (2); Community Stabilization Project Officer; Grant Matching Specialist;

b) Project management and coordination

Project Implementation team- Staff positions:

FAO

i. Project Manager (international)– covered 50% of their time in the project and the rest in other FAO projects
The Project Manager will oversee implementation of all activities planned in the project in line with the Results Framework. They will lead and manage the technical team by ensuring: compliance of the MoU, coordination with other stakeholders in Marka district, representation in key government forums, lead review of the project to ensure adaptation where necessary, and overall in charge of preparing reports for the donor.

ii. Civil Engineer (national) – 50% of their time in the project and the rest in other FAO projects
This position will be partly funded in this project. They will be responsible for the engineering and technical disciplines of ongoing and planned construction works and will establish inspection criteria for the proper implementation of all the elements of a project. The Engineer will plan, design review, organize and oversee the implementation of all infrastructure works, including providing capacity building sessions on infrastructure works to the CSO involved.

iii. Supervising Engineer (national) - 50%
This position will be partially funded in this project. The Supervising engineer will assist the Civil Engineer in their daily tasks at works sites. Apart of accessing site, and interacting with local community and local authorities, they will also support in the planning, design review, organizing and overseeing implementation of all engineering projects. They will follow up on work progress on each site, ensuring supervision of contractors to deliver scope of work to specifications put in place. They will also report on site progress and confirm milestones against the project work plan.

IOM

- vi. Project Officer (international) – 25% of their time on the project (remainder on other IOM projects)
- vii. Project Monitor (national) – 100% of time in the target locations, coordinating action by CSOs and participants, coordinating with local authorities, monitoring implementation.
- viii. Project Assistant (national) – 25% of time devoted to the project, liaising between field monitor and Mogadishu support offices to ensure efficient delivery.

Gender and Youth expertise in staffing:

The Project Manager will be appointed on the basis of their experience in managing gender and youth projects in Somalia. The CSO selected to work in the rehabilitation of infrastructure will be required to have at least two young women and two young men as staff who have local experience of mobilizing young people and negotiating for access to civic spaces in leadership forums. The CSO will also be required to hire a Field Manager with demonstrated experience in community works project with emphasis on experience in using context –specific inclusion tools.

Besides the positions mentioned above, the project will be supported by other national and regional positions that will ensure expertise in implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities. These include: FAO’s Conflict- sensitive programming specialist based in the Regional office in Nairobi, the Social Protection and Youth Specialist for FAO Somalia, and the Resilience Coordinator for FAO Somalia.

On M&E, IOM will be responsible for the baseline and endline surveys at activity and community level, as well as monitoring and tracking other outcome and output indicators using other means of verification. This will fall under the responsibility of IOM M&E team including an International M&E officer based in Nairobi, a National M&E Officer based in Mogadishu, as well as an M&E assistant, and a senior enumerator based in Mogadishu, who will be deployed in the target areas in the field for data collection. All four M&E staff are gender balanced with two men and two women, all well versed in gender and age- sensitive monitoring and evaluation approaches.

Project coordination:

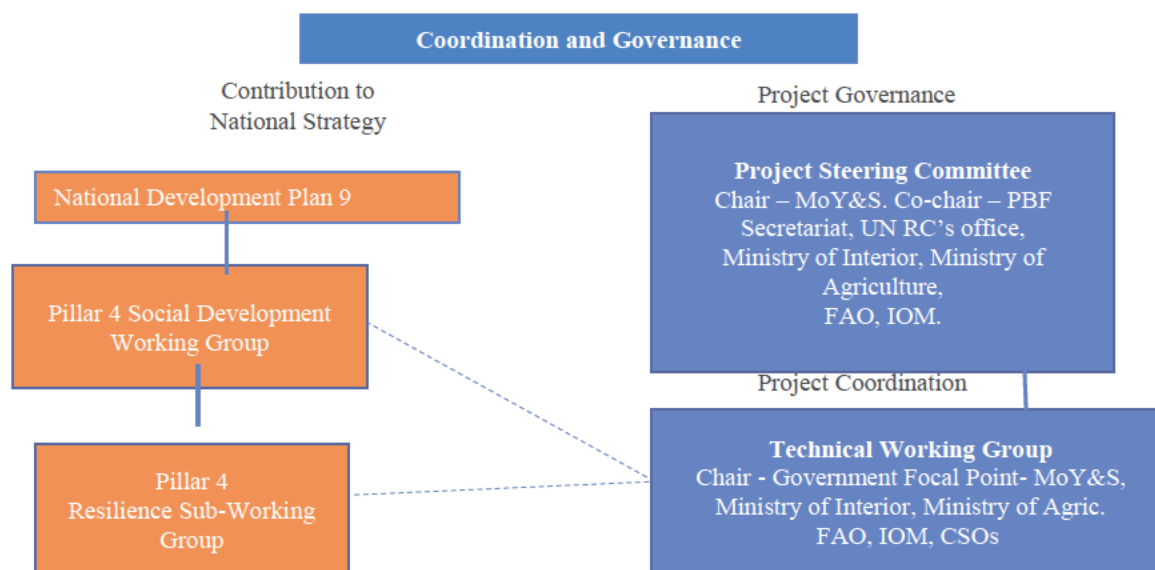
Project oversight will be done at several levels to ensure coordination with all key stakeholders. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be formed during the inception phase to provide overall governance of the project. It will be made up of technical staff from the Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, IOM and the CSO, and chaired by one of the Ministries will also be formed to provide joint technical supervision, monitoring and coordination of the project. A smaller project- level Technical Working Group that will include technical staff from FAO, IOM and the CSO selected will also be formed to facilitate joint implementation and monitoring of the project, including creating avenues for capacity building and lessons learning. This will be led by the Project Manager.

The TOR of the PSC will include:

- Endorse project inception report and operational design and work plans for community works;
- Project monitoring and review to coordinate activities of UN agencies and other partners;
- Hold bi-annual review meetings to review the project progress;
- Ensure contribution of project results to national social development priorities (Pillar 4), with a focus on peace building and natural resource management activities;

- Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoY&S) will co-chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) with PBF Secretariat
- MoY&S will also co-chair the Technical Working Group (TWG)
- UN RC's office, FAO, IOM and CSOs will be members of the PSC.

The proposed structure of the PSC:



- c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

FAO and IOM shall develop a risk register for this project which will be co-owned by different teams including: Operations, programmes, M&E and compliance teams. These teams shall convene on a quarterly basis to collectively update the risk register and make decisions to adapt the project where necessary. Project managers will be the custodians of this project monitoring tool and will be required to update project-specific risks on a monthly basis. Additionally, a conflict sensitivity training to project staff using [FAO's Programme Clinic Approach](#) will be conducted and its recommendations are expected to enhance the project's contributions to peace while lessening potential negative impacts.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Divisions between targeted clans become worse	Low	The project is designed with a thorough understanding of the conflict dynamics. It designed following a compilation of a conflict assessment in Marka district, a thorough consultative process with young people, elders, local authorities and local CSOs which has ensured buy-in of the design and commitment to working together to reduce conflict. The project seeks to realize positive impacts on the conflict dynamics in the target area.
Increase in danger for young people involved in the project	Low	Young people that will be involved in the project are already organized as local CSOs, although they may not be officially registered. They are already involved in peacebuilding activities, but lack the support of formal structures of engagement with traditional elite. Therefore, this project will be increasing their agency in a gradual manner, with engagement of traditional elite and local government to ensure continued and sustainable support of their active participation resolving conflict.
Conflict over the targeting criteria for rehabilitation of water infrastructure	Low	One of the main assessments conducted prior to design of the project was the mapping of key canals that serve warring clans. The map attached below shows these canals. In drawing this canal, local authorities' and local CSOs were consulted. This zone shall be assessed again with participation of young people during the preliminary stages of the project. Joint selection of key infrastructure will be done with key stakeholders (including young people) and rehabilitated. The gamification app shall be utilized in selection of other extra, essential add on canals to encourage joint community contribution.

Natural disasters/ crises in the intervention area that lead to further destitution of target population	Medium	Drought and floods are a common occurrence in the target location. However, FAO and other stakeholders are investing in resilience and flood management infrastructure that is likely to contain these crises. Populations in the target location are often targeted in food security and livelihood interventions and this is likely to continue as the community builds its resilience to shocks and stresses. Within other ongoing projects, FAO and IOM will have contingency plans and use of seasonality approaches with different modalities of livelihood assistance. Early warning systems for both droughts and other man-made crises will be embraced coupled with early advocacy for emergency response.
Insecurity that restricts access to the intervention area	Medium	FAO and IOM have security management plans in place that inform staff movement and programming to reduce security risks while remaining vigilant in locations that are unstable. In-house security management portals such as TRIP ensure that staff movement is planned for, managed and risks reported in real-time. Where insecurity prevails for a significant amount of time derailing achievement of the project outcomes/ outputs, FAO shall discuss with the PBSO team on a way forward.
Change in political and/or leadership structures	Low	While the risk level here is low, the likelihood of occurrence is medium as Somalia has entered an election period. However, the project seeks to work with local governance structures that are least likely to be affected by changes in political positions.
Selected community groups are not able to implement/ mainstream components of GEWE	Low	FAO and IOM will build the capacity of selected community structures to identify barriers to inclusivity in governance and access to resources. They will be provided with training and mentorship on how to identify barriers/ inequality, and how to address them using opportunities within the community. Inclusivity in such training will be emphasized to ensure community buy-in and reduce risks of opposition from dominant groups. Youth and women-led organizations will be selected to participate in the project as the pace setters in challenging social and gender norms that impede their meaningful engagement in decision making processes, while the support of existing governance groups will be sought from the beginning to create acceptance of the project and its desired outcomes.
Cultural perception and norms as barriers to young men and women participation	Medium	Culture provides both positive and negative aspects of women and young people's engagement on community governance. This project will seek to focus on the positive entry points such as household/ family acceptance of women as peacemakers, with the aim of scaling up women's role and acceptance in community level governance structures. The project will promote the role of young people as drivers of positive change and peace champions in their communities. Even though emphasis will be placed on young men and women participation due to obvious inequality in peace forums and community governance structures, older persons, both male and female will be involved as the custodians of community norms/ culture to prevent potential aggravation of intergenerational disputes.
Potential for spread of COVID-19 virus during project implementation	Low	All project stakeholders will be encouraged to observe strict COVID-19 prevention protocol in line with WHO guidelines, the government of Somalia's guidelines and the UN Somalia general guidelines on response to COVID-19 within the UN. Some practical examples to be considered include holding meetings in open places, encouraging physical distancing, and actively sharing information on how the community can limit the spread of the virus.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation**

FAO-Somalia, IOM-Somalia and CSO M&E Units will work closely with project implementation teams to conduct most M&E activities in the project, while an independent evaluation will be undertaken to measure the progress of the project towards realizing set outcomes and the project objective. An M&E plan is included in the attached work plan, while an M&E framework will be developed during the inception phase of the project. M&E activities will include the following:

- I. A baseline study will be conducted during the inception phase of the project to determine baseline values for indicators in the Results Framework (RF).
- II. Daily monitoring of the project by the project teams at the field level. They will be expected to share weekly updates and monthly reports with the rest of the project coordination team.
- III. Quarterly project reviews with project implementation teams and the Project Steering Committees to review progress against outputs, and to collectively monitor the risk register and the socio-political environment. These sessions will be important in analyzing progress towards achievement of project outcomes, and will also be critical juncture at which adaptive programming will be done.
- IV. An endline evaluation that will seek to measure progress against indicators, as well as draw lessons and recommendations from the project.
- V. A final independent evaluation that will evaluate the impact of the project in confirming the Theory of Change vis-a-vis programmatic approaches employed. This will draw lessons from the project

that will be important to inform improved programming and in identification of good practices that can be employed in similar interventions. All the studies will employ a mixed approach where implementing agencies' field analysts and third-party monitoring will be used. The use of the third-party monitoring enables access to all project areas especially where security challenges may restrict access to agencies. Finally, sex and age- disaggregated data will be collected and analyzed across not only M&E activities, but throughout the project implementation phase.

Proposed methodology:

To measure the two outcomes of the project will be collected through:

Outcome 1a, 1b and 2a, 2b will be measured through a household perception survey to the direct and indirect participants at the baseline and at endline. Community Stabilization Accountability Platform data will be provided as supplementary information. Outcome 1C will be measured through Sokaab online fundraising platform (<http://sokaab.com>). The website will show the actual amount in USD and percentage raised by community members towards the community project selected. This shows willingness of community members to participate and invest in canal and water infrastructures that will be accessible to all. The higher the investments of communities from different contributors, the more the common community ownership and willingness to share resources and reduce likelihood of tension surrounding canals and water infrastructures.

Learning loops will be part of the learning process of this project. Continuous feedback will be provided by the local project monitor on a regular basis each month to FAO and IOM M&E teams including raising any red flags and/or providing context updates that can affect programming and that will necessitate immediate action. The Marka-based local project monitor who will monitor water and canal-based tensions and keep a record on a monthly basis throughout the life span of the project. Data will be collected informally through field observations, non-structured key informant interviews and group discussions amongst different community members respective age, gender and diversity (clans and other group affiliations). The Common Social Accountability Platform will serve as a channel for open conversation between the local authorities and citizens in the target area. CSAP uses a combination of radio programming and SMS messaging to create a platform that Somali citizens actively engage in, whilst simultaneously allowing for feedback received from citizen SMS messages to be robustly analyzed, understood and which will directly inform programming. In addition, three learning sessions will be organized jointly by FAO and IOM M&E team every six months presenting data collected from baselines, findings from the local project monitor, information stemming from the CSAP, contextual analysis and updates, and other relevant information to appropriately adjust and readjust activities as needed.

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

This project will be implemented in the same villages where other key donor-funded projects are ongoing, including the EU-funded ProACT project. Within the ProACT project, FAO, working closely with local CSOs, has set up and conducted capacity building of Water Management Committees for the management and maintenance of irrigation canals and infrastructure in the same area where PBF community works will occur. This layered approach to implementation provides an anchor for the implementation of social cohesion activities, placing emphasis on active participation of young people in conflict prevention and resolution, which has been noted as a significant gap and opportunity to achieving sustainable peace. Each community asset rehabilitated by this PBF-funded project will be done by inter-clan groups that will be organized to work together for a common goal. They will undergo trainings to improve their skills in resource governance, inclusivity, and be supported to share ideas and take advantage of opportunities that improve social cohesion in their communities. For efforts to bring about social cohesion and involvement of young people in conflict resolution forums, it is critical that capacity building on NRM and governance, incorporating gender and conflict management modules continue. Working with youth- led and women-led CSOs is an opportunity to strengthen the capacity of young people to lead in resource governance, showcasing their ability as agents of change in peacebuilding. Inter-clan groups formed provide a necessary layer of skills in the peacebuilding process. Equipping these groups with knowledge, skills, and accountability platforms that they create together with elders and local authorities presents a firm foundation and reference point thereby significantly mitigating the causes of resource- based conflict. However, there will be need to review these periodically to adapt them to the changing landscape and the evolving conflict dynamics. The project shall also create safe spaces for dialogue among previously warring clans and communities, within which mutual values will be identified and maintained to encourage continued cooperation and inter-dependence.

This project shall lay a good foundation in creating complementary avenues of engagement with all stakeholders. It will also ensure inclusion of young people in the stabilization forums held in Lower Shabelle to ensure continued representation of youth concerns and ideas not only in conflict resolution, but also in other spheres of influence such as in the design, implementation and monitoring of NRM, livelihoods, durable solutions and social protection projects. FAO and IOM shall continue fundraising and implementing complementary projects, with the aim of improving access to communally owned assets, while encouraging cooperation, mutual values, inter-dependence, and joint accountability in the use and management of these resources by women, girls, men and boys in the target area.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

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

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1 Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline		X	CSOs will be selected during the preliminary phase of the project. However, FAO and IOM have a list of partners that qualify to implement this project. The selection process will therefore be quick and effective.
2 Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		Yes. Please find TORs of key staff added below under Annex G.
3 Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		X	
4 Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when it was done or when it will be done		X	Engagement of government officials on the design of this process started back in 2018, and this proposal has been socialized with government offices at both state and federal levels. The design proposed has been agreed upon with these officials. However, sensitization of the community on the project will be done during the inception phase.
5 Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6 Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline		X	
7 Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approach and Government contribution?		X	These will be prepared and signed during the inception phase of the project.
8 Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9 What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			
10 Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		Yes. The UN gender expert reviewed the document and their comments were incorporated to strengthen the proposal.
11 Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12 Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13 Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1 Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?		X	The budget does not have any higher than usual staffing, operational, or travel costs
2 Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section	X		
3 Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments		X	
4 Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5 Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		FAO Somalia is utilizing the expertise of its management, coordination, technical and administrative team members, who comprise of both national and international personnel. The vast majority of FAO staff are Kenya or Somalia nationals.
6 Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end	X		FAO maintains a proper segregation at every stage of the procurement process, reducing the risk of flawed administrative processes and decisions as well as errors and fraud. Segregation of duties is an internal control mechanism used to safeguard the integrity of the procurement process.
7 Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used		X	
8 Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not		X	

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
Independent endline evaluation	Within three months from the operational project closure	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist.

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.³⁰
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

³⁰ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Horizontal Trust – Inter-communal and inter-clan tensions surrounding water management are mitigated through collaborative efforts by young people in Marka district		Outcome Indicator 1a: % of target community respondents who perceive that inter-clan tensions over water resources have reduced	Data collected at baseline and endline through perceptions survey	N/A
SDG 5: Promotion of Gender Equality in Decision Making and Resource Management		Baseline: TBD Baseline Target: TBD Data will be disaggregated by age and sex		
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation		Outcome Indicator 1b: % of beneficiaries reporting collaboration across clans on water resource management	Data collected at baseline and endline through perceptions survey	N/A
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production		Baseline: TBD Baseline Target: TBD Data will be disaggregated by age and sex		
SDG 13: Climate Action		Outcome Indicator 1c: % of cost invested by community contributions to water infrastructures that benefit all target communities	Sokaab online fundraising platform See http://sokaab.com	N/A
SDG 15: Restoring Fresh Water Ecosystems		Baseline: TBD Baseline		

SDG 16: Peaceful and Inclusive Societies		Target: TBD		
	Output 1 1: Inter-communal teambuilding exercises and joint community-based planning conducted in Shalambod and Buufow with participation of Association members	Output Indicator 1 1 1: % of target participants reporting on willingness and ability to collaborate with other team members from other communities Baseline: TBD Baseline Target: TBD Data will be disaggregated by sex, age and group/ community	Questionnaires administered to participants before and after team building exercises	N/A
	Output 1 2: Inter-clan collaboration on water infrastructure prioritization and realization is extended to the wider community in Shalambod and Buufow :	Output Indicator 1 2 1: % of community members in target areas participating in processes and/ or platforms used to rank projects based on peacebuilding criteria Baseline: 0 Target: TBD Data will be disaggregated by sex, age and group/ community	Gamification mobile application (FAO); Joint community meetings	N/A
		Output Indicator 1 2 2: # of youth-led water projects developed and realized jointly for collective use Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Activity reports	N/A
Outcome 2: Vertical Trust - Regulatory frameworks and institutions are strengthened by young people to ensure their effective role in sustaining fair and inclusive water resource management ³¹		Outcome Indicator 2a: % of community members reporting effective management of water resources Baseline: TBD Baseline Target: TBD	Data collected at baseline and endline through perceptions survey	N/A

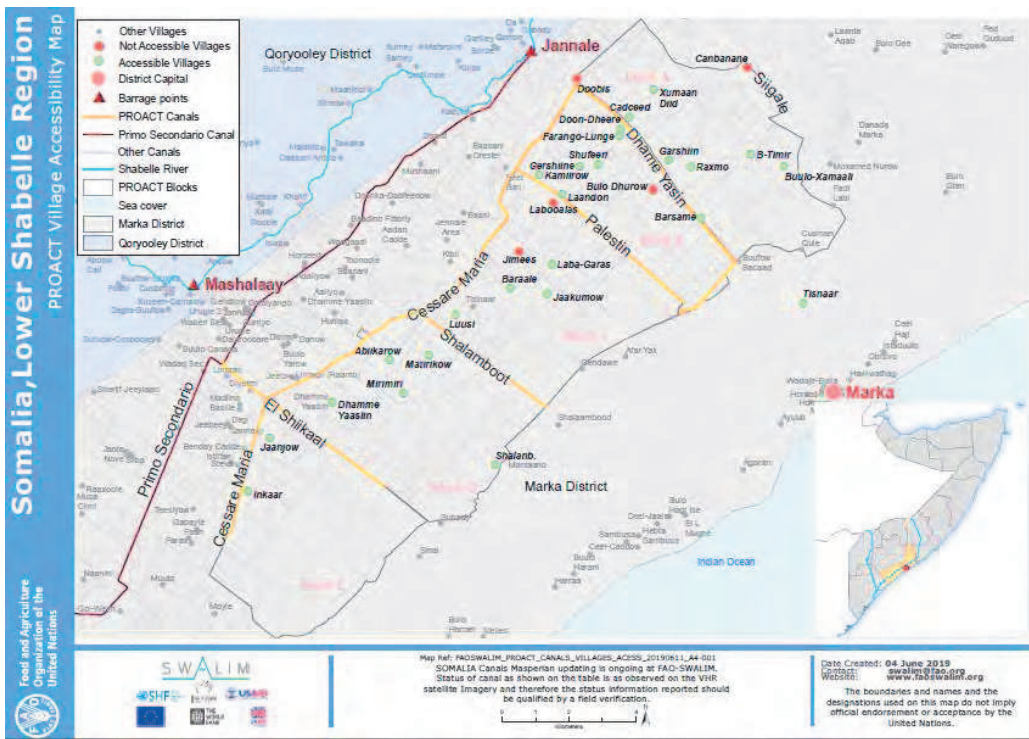
³¹ See FAO Compendium to Support the Formulation of Peacebuilding Fund Projects; Designing Projects Contributing to Sustaining Peace, April 2021

<p>SDG 5: Promotion of Gender Equality in Decision Making and Resource Management</p> <p>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p>		<p>Data will be disaggregated by age, sex and group/ community</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2b: % of community members reporting participation of young people in decision making regarding water resources</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Baseline</p> <p>Target: TBD</p> <p>Data will be disaggregated by age, sex and group/ community</p>	<p>Data collected at baseline and endline through perceptions survey</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</p> <p>SDG 13: Climate Action</p> <p>SDG 15: Restoring Fresh Water Ecosystems</p> <p>SDG 16: Peaceful and Inclusive Societies</p>	<p>Output 2 1: Youth-led Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans developed and implemented by Integrated Committee</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2 1 1: Youth responsive Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans Developed by Integrated Committee</p> <p>Baseline: No Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans Developed for the proposed projects</p> <p>Target: 6 Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans developed and endorsed by district authorities</p>	<p>Activity documents</p>	<p>Baseline: No Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans Developed and operationalized</p> <p>Milestone 1 Cross-clan community members and local authorities agree to participate, and form integrated teams</p> <p>Milestone 2: Integrated team participate in teambuilding exercises and training on joint resource management and development of sustainability plans</p> <p>Milestone 3: Integrated community jointly develop Youth responsive</p>

				Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans with assistance from IOM/FAO Target: 6 Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans Developed and endorsed by district authorities
		Output Indicator 2 1 2: Youth responsive Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans operationalized by integrated committee Baseline: No Youth responsive Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans operationalized by integrated committee Target: 6 Youth responsive Resource Management and Operational/Environmental Sustainability Plans are operationalized by integrated committee	Activity documents	N/A
		Output Indicator 2 1 3: # of local authorities with increased understanding of the importance of processes to ensure the inclusivity of natural resource management Baseline: TBD Target: TBD Data will be disaggregated by sex and age	Baseline and endline questionnaire	N/A

	Output 2 2: Regulatory platform on water resources established and operationalized by Marka District Peace and Safety Committee	Output Indicator 2 2 1: # of functional engagement/communication channels between young people and the local authorities regarding water resources Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Activity documents	N/A
	Output 2 3: Common Social Accountability Platform (CSAP) deployed across Marka that facilitates direct engagement between community members, young people and local authorities	Output Indicator 2 3 1: # of questions asked by community listeners of CSAP radio show concerning water resources and answered by local authority and young people invitees Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Common Social Accountability Platform Report	N/A

Annex E: FAO- SWALIM Area Command Map



Annex F: Proposed Project Workplan

		YEAR 1 (2022)												YEAR 2 (2023)									
		JILAAL (Dry)			GU		HAGAA (Dry)			DEYR				JILAAL (Dry)			GU		HAGAA (Dry)				
		J a n	F e b	Mar	Apr	May	J u n	J u l	Aug	Sep	O ct	N o v		D e c	J a n	F e b	Mar	Apr	May	J u n	J u l	Aug	Sept
Year+Month+Seasonal calendar				DEY R off-season harvest					GU off-season harvest							DEY R off-season harvest						GU off-season harvest	
		Harvest	Land preparation + planting		Sowing	Growing		Harvest	Land preparation + planting		Sowing	Growing		Status of activity	Harvest	Land preparation + planting		Sowing	Growing		Harvest	Land preparation + planting	
Inception		CSO/Partner selection		Government letters of understanding developed and signed (project launch included here)																			

Annex G: Key Project Staff TORs

I. The Project Manager

Core Functions / Responsibilities:

- Provide overall leadership in the implementation of project activities;
- Provide technical support to government lead Project Steering Committee;
- Provide leadership to the Technical Working Group review meetings and learning loop process;
- Liaises with the M&E officer and other team members in monitoring the project and adapting components to improve the impact;
- Liaise with operations and finance officers in monitoring budget expenditure;
- Coordinate with other team members in the design of internal and external communication materials;
- Coordinate with donor relations office in providing regular updates to the donor and other parties;
- Manage and provide technical review in the report preparation process;
- Ensure collaboration, coordination and partnership with stakeholders who contribute to achievement of the project objective;
- Will be the lead focal point in the project when liaising with external and internal stakeholders;
- They will be the key risk register holder and the work plan monitor and will therefore regularly liaise with other team members to keep these documents up-to-date while identifying areas of adaptation for the project to remain relevant;
- Manage project staff in the delivery of the project as relevant.

II. The lead Monitoring and Evaluation Officer:

Core Functions / Responsibilities:

- Lead in the development of a detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the project during the inception phase;
- Provide leadership in the design and implementation of technical M&E activities including in the design of methodology, data collection tools, data analysis and data presentation;
- Lead in knowledge management tasks and together with the Program Manager lead in adaptive approaches to programming based on lessons learned across the project;
- Provide support to all implementation teams, including CSOs engaged to improve monitoring and evaluation throughout the project cycle;
- Be a focal point for third-party monitoring and evaluation entities;
- Contribute to the development and/ or strengthening of information management tools to track programme objectives, outputs and indicators;
- Coordinate research and analysis in support of the project with the aim of identifying similarities, patterns, trends, 'problem clusters', and gaps and to feed into strengthening and adapting programming;
- Liaise with the Program Manager and other team members in development of communication material and documentation that may be shared with internal and external audience;
- Undertake regular duty travel to field office(s) to support monitoring, donor visits, capacity building to national counterparts, and visibility efforts as needed.

III. Civil Engineer:

Core Functions / Responsibilities:

- Responsible for the engineering and technical design and planning of construction works;
- Establish work norms for each infrastructure type for community works;

- Establish inspection criteria for the proper implementation of all the elements of community works;
- Organize and oversee the implementation of all infrastructure work;
- Capacity building sessions on infrastructure works on for CSO supervising engineers involved in day to day site management;
- Quality assurance inspections of works supervised by CSO site engineers;
- Member of technical working group to provide input on construction issue and recommend revision to design, planning and process;
- Final certification of works completed to technical standards.

IV. Supervising Engineers (under contract with CSO)

Core Functions / Responsibilities:

- Support the community works planning with Civil Engineer;
- Provide capacity building and support to community group in planning works for each site;
- Site assessment and design support to Civil engineer and community;
- Assist the Civil Engineer in their daily supervision tasks at community works sites;
- Liaise with community groups and local authorities to support the planning, design review, organizing and overseeing implementation site works;
- Follow up on work progress on each site, ensuring supervision of community groups to deliver scope of work to specifications;
- Ensure site safety in terms of social and environmental safeguards and OHS;
- Report on site progress and confirm milestones against the project work plan.

V. Program Monitor

Core Functions / Responsibilities:

- Oversee and monitor Daryeel activities in Marka, particularly in Buufow, in coordination with the National Stabilization Officer and Program Assistant for Lower Shabelle;
- Maintain relationships with target communities and local leadership to advance the Daryeel program in accordance with the program objectives. Essentially, be the link between Daryeel and the local community and administration during activity implementation;
- Play a key role in the identification and development of concepts in close coordination with the Program Assistant and National Stabilization Officer;
- Report on activity implementation progress to the Program Assistant on a weekly basis;
- Act as the main communication and coordination link between the local stakeholders and the Daryeel Lower Shabelle team;
- Identify and report on any support and advice required from the Daryeel on all activity related issues;
- Provide regular context updates on emerging issues in the district/town;
- Provide logistical and administrative support to the Daryeel program i.e. community events, M&E, etc.
- Assist the M&E team in conducting baselines and endlines when needed, or any other monitoring activities;
- Assist the Daryeel engineers in monitoring infrastructure activities and report any key emerging issues with the engineers;
- Ensure guidelines are followed and best practices maintained during the implementation of all project activities;

VI. Project Officer

Core Functions / Responsibilities:

- Ensure regular updates are obtained from Recovery and Durable Solutions(RDS) field teams on activity design and implementation on a weekly basis;
- Contribute to regular updates to the Program Manager and/or the RDS Coordinator on

- all aspects of grant development and implementation;
- Liaise regularly and actively with financial, administrative, and logistic and procurement units to ensure timely execution of grants and that programme standards are followed;
 - Liaise and coordinate regularly with external partners and government, including attending all relevant stabilization meetings;
 - Support the hiring and training of field-based staff, as well as provide operational guidance to the field staff in close coordination with the HR unit;
 - Contribute to drafting project reports and coordinate inputs to IOM Somalia's internal and external reporting;
 - Undertake any assignments requested by the Program Manager and/or the RDS Coordinator.

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	FAO	IOM	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 105,887.00	\$ 144,540.00	\$ -	\$ 250,427.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -	\$ 20,960.00	\$ -	\$ 20,960.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -	\$ 5,900.00	\$ -	\$ 5,900.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 142,752.00	\$ 63,180.00	\$ -	\$ 205,932.00
5. Travel	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 158,950.00	\$ 600,000.00	\$ -	\$ 758,950.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 65,065.20	\$ 74,635.00	\$ -	\$ 139,700.20
Sub-Total	\$ 490,654.21	\$ 911,215.00	\$ -	\$ 1,401,869.20
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 34,345.79	\$ 63,785.05	\$ -	\$ 98,130.84
Total	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 975,000.05	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000.05

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	FAO	IOM	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 367,500.00	\$ 682,500.04	\$ -	\$ 1,050,000.03	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 157,500.00	\$ 292,500.02	\$ -	\$ 450,000.01	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 975,000.05	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000.05	