

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Somalia	
Project Title: Bridging the "Youth Gap" – Strengthening Community-Based Reintegration Mechanisms – A IOM/UNICEF Partnership for Community Youth and Youth Formerly Associated with Al-Shabaab	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality:	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):
<input type="checkbox"/> IRF	<input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<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.):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Organization for Migration (IOM) - UN • United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) - UN 	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Internal Security – Government of Somalia 	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 18 months	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Kismayo (Jubaland), Baidoa (Southwest), Jowhar (Hirshabelle), and Dhusamareb (Galmadug)	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³	
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):	
IOM: \$1.7 million	
UNICEF: \$1.3 million	
TOTAL: USD \$3 million Total:	
<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	

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

² 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.

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

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

PBF 1st tranche (60%): IOM: \$1,020,000 UNICEF: \$780,000 Total: \$1,800,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (40%): IOM: \$680,000 UNICEF: \$520,000 Total: \$1,200,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (_ %): Total: N/A
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Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

This project will pilot a **youth- and community-led joint reintegration and youth development program** for youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized⁵ community youth in Baidoa (Southwest), Kismayo (Jubaland), Dhusamareb (Galmudug) and Jowhar (Hirshabelle). The objectives of this project are twofold, to increase community acceptance of youth formerly associated with AS and to increase access to opportunities for marginalized community youth to meaningfully contribute to their communities. The project pilots a community-based reintegration modality to tackle youth engagement in AS and is thus a strong entry point for catalytic results and future funding opportunities as donors shift towards non-residential approaches that increase the number of beneficiaries served. The project also fills a service delivery gap for marginalized community youth, addressing essential conditions to build and sustain peace and reduce the likelihood of recidivism and (re)recruitment by centering youth grievances and promoting youth agency in project design. Finally, the project bridges the critical developmental period from childhood through young adulthood by providing services for youth aged 14-25. The project will target a total of 1200 youth, 600 youth formerly associated with AS for reintegration support and 600 marginalized community youth⁶.

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):

Initial consultations for this project began in December 2020 through meetings with Cure Violence, an INGO that applies a public health approach to violence prevention. Initial consultations examined violence dynamics leading to recruitment of young people by armed and violent groups (e.g. clan militias, youth gangs, non-state armed groups) and included consultations with assorted stakeholders sustaining peace and preventing conflict in in Somalia. As the concept note took shape, further engagement with United Nations Assistance Mission to Somalia (UNSOM), United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), UNICEF, IOM, and stakeholders from the Government of Somalia led to a shift from a project focused on violence reduction alone to a project addressing the need for more efficient and cost-effective methods of addressing youth engagement with AS.

In September 2021, UNICEF and the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) held a Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) stakeholder workshop with a range of organizations working on programming for former AS associates and/or implementing stabilization and early recovery programming. The workshop explored new systems and services for former AS associates in newly recovered areas, where community-based reintegration is already taking place without formal oversight. In the same month, IOM held their annual strategic workshop with the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) and the Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) housed within the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) to examine lessons learned from DDR in the past year and to explore new strategies for defection, rehabilitation, and reintegration. UNICEF also conducted meetings with the Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS) (both Federal and Jubaland state) on reforming and innovating reintegration programmes for children formerly associated with AS to strengthen non-residential modalities and increase government buy-in. This pilot project builds off these insights to trial community-based reintegration mechanisms to help the National Programme shift modalities to more cost-effective methods.

⁵ It is important to define "marginalized" in the Somali context. Defined further in Section II, D.

⁶ IOM served a total of 574 men and women formerly associated with AS in 2020. UNICEF served a total of 1,576 children associated with armed forces and armed groups and community youth in 2020. IOM currently anticipates supporting a total of 920 beneficiaries in 2022 (600 male and female youth associated with AS with rehabilitation support and 320 male and female youth formerly associated with AS with reintegration support). The proposed project will provide support for an additional 1200 youth (600 youth formerly associated with AS with reintegration support and 600 marginalized community youth).

Consultations were also held with IOM Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) (Southern Aid, Sustainable Development and Refugee Solutions, and Bay Women Development Organization) providing community-based reintegration to youth formerly associated with AS and with local UNICEF Child Reintegration partners, Elman Peace and Human Rights Centre and INTERSOM, to gauge community perceptions of the proposed project. Further consultations were conducted on technical innovations with Grass Roots Soccer and Waves for Change, which have pioneered evidence based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) programmes for conflict-affected youth in South Africa and globally.

Currently, IOM has commissioned two research projects to further inform the development of this project: (1) a project examining what successful social and economic reintegration means to different stakeholders (i.e. government, donors, community members, and youth formerly associated with AS) and (2) a project exploring violence dynamics between youth formerly associated with AS and community members once they have exited the National Programme. These research findings will further support the implementation of this new project.

Project Gender Marker score⁷: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 33% (\$1,000,000) of the total budget (\$3,000,000) will be allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment, proportional to the targeted female beneficiary population at a ratio of 2 males to 1 female targeted.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁸:

The proposed project will develop appropriate interventions for both male and female youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth. The project will build on lessons learned from the 2019 UNPBF-funded project supporting women formerly associated with AS by providing gender-sensitive services, including gender-segregated services for female youth to feel safe, proportional representation among staffing, and childcare for youth parents. Furthermore, as the project is youth-driven, female youth will have a voice in the selection of recreational activities offered. The model provides an important safe space for female youth, who often lack opportunities for social engagement outside the home in Somalia.

Project Risk Marker score⁹: 2 (Please see Section III-C for project risk matrix)

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (select ONLY one)¹⁰: 1.3

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:

- Outcome 2.1: Al-Shabaab is reduced and degraded, and respect, protection, and promotion of human rights, gender equality, tolerance, climate security, and environmental governance is sustained through strengthened security and rule of law institutions and improved accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks

⁷ 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)

⁸ Please consult the PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding

⁹ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

¹⁰ PBF Focus Areas are:

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

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

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

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

<p>Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 5: Gender Equality • SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions 	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or 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.</i></p>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Resident Representative </p> <p>Adam Abdelmoula Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p></p> <p>H.E. Abdullahi Mohamed Nur Minister of Internal Security</p>  <p><i>Date & Seal 29/01/2022</i></p>
<p>International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p></p> <p>Richard Danziger Chief of Mission</p>  <p><i>Date & Seal 26/01/2022</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p></p> <p>Awa Dabo Deputy Head and O.i.C.</p> <p><i>Date & Seal 4/2/2022</i></p>
<p>UNICEF</p> <p></p> <p>Angela Kearney UNICEF Somalia Representative</p>  <p><i>Date & Seal 26.01.2022</i></p>	

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

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

This project aims to address one of the most pernicious components of the conflict in Somalia, reducing the recruitment of young people into armed and violent groups and preventing violent incidents. The National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants and Youth at Risk (National Programme) was established in 2013 to provide residential center-based care to male disengaged combatants from AS and children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG). In 2019, through catalytic funding from UNPBF, the National Programme expanded service provision to include rehabilitation support for women formerly associated with AS. In 2020, the National Programme further expanded by adding a community-based reintegration component following residential rehabilitation (which involves religious, civic, life skills, financial literacy education, livelihoods training in business development and technical and vocational education, and mental health and social protection through case management and monthly allowances). The National Programme uses a five-step approach of strategic communications to encourage disengagement, reception by communities, screening for risk level¹¹, rehabilitation and reintegration. After eight years focused primarily on rehabilitation support through residential rehabilitation centers, there is growing recognition that preventing recruitment and supporting defection from AS may require new, more diversified, comprehensive, and cost-effective approaches. Based on existing findings of the value of community-based approaches for both rehabilitation and reintegration, IOM and UNICEF propose a **youth- and community-led joint reintegration and youth development program** for youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth aged 14-25 in Baidoa (Southwest), Kismayo (Jubaland), Jowhar (Hirshabelle), and Dhusamareb (Galmadug).

The data informing this project's design was collected from 189 ex-associates (179 males and 10 females¹²) and 4,704 households in twelve districts in southern Somalia¹³. The survey data was complemented with over 100 interviews with local stakeholders in the surveyed districts and over 40 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with community leaders, women, youth, former AS associates, and their family members.

Individual-Level Factors for Recruitment into AS

Globally, the drivers for young people engaging in violence are rooted in experiences of injustice, discrimination, corruption, disenfranchisement, exclusive governance structures, and abuse by government security forces¹⁴. Significance theory posits that individuals join armed and violent groups for three reasons: the universal need to have a life of significance (which becomes elevated when one feels cheated, disenfranchised, or taken advantage of), a narrative which grants permission for the use of violence to obtain this significance (usually against an identified enemy group), and a network of people who validate the narrative and accompanying violence¹⁵. These findings are mirrored in Somalia, where ex-associates reported increased perceptions of disenfranchisement amongst their clans, distrust of government, and frustration with police impunity as compared to comparison groups¹⁶.

In alignment with the need for significance, many ex-associates come from minority clans that perceive themselves to be oppressed by more powerful clans and/or by the government. Note that clan and sub-clan affiliation, politics, and conflict runs back to the pre-colonial era (1875-1960), with the colonial period creating

¹¹ The screening SOPs specifically filter for participation in grave violation of human rights, atrocity crimes or a terrorist acts, which disqualify potential participants from participating in such a programme pursuant to international law and UN policy. As such, the screening separates "low risk" associates from "high risk" associates, the latter of which are subject to criminal prosecution in Somalia.

¹² This research project was conducted in 2018, before the female rehabilitation and reintegration component of the project was formally initiated.

¹³ IOM. Somali Stabilization Initiative. From Engagement to Sustainable Reintegration: An In-Depth Analysis of Disengaged Combatants in Somalia. 2019. Internal Document. Over half (53%) of the sample self-identified as 'fighters', 16% took on support roles (driving, cooking etc.), and 16% had administrative (tax collection, recruitment, etc.) and religious roles (scholarship).

¹⁴ Mercy Corps. Youth and Consequences. 2015.

¹⁵ Arie Kruglanski. Significance Quest Theory as the Driver of Radicalization Towards Terrorism. 2015.

¹⁶ IOM. Somali Stabilization Initiative. From Engagement to Sustainable Reintegration: An In-Depth Analysis of Disengaged Combatants in Somalia. 2019. Internal Document.

the governance infrastructure that both exploited clan rivalries and enabled more systematic violence. The subsequent military dictatorship of Mohamed Siad Barre (1969-1991) further polarized clan membership¹⁷. These dynamics continue today, with AS also recruiting members from marginalized clans, recognizing that less powerful clans do not have strong clan militias to provide protection. The interviewed ex-associates were, accordingly, more likely to say that their clans suffered more hardships than others (89% versus 33% of the comparison group), more humiliation (40% versus 27%), and that their clans had not been treated as fairly as other clans (91% versus 64%). These feelings of disenfranchisement went beyond simple perceptions of injustice, while the threat of terrorist attack was the overarching concern of the comparison group (75% vs. 34% for ex-associates), the biggest security concern for ex-associates were armed clashes (44%) and personal attacks (41%), indicating that ex-associates felt an acute risk to their safety due to their marginalization. Women and girls formerly associated with AS faced an additional stigma, layering perceived affiliation with AS over their already existing lower social status as females in Somalia. Nearly half of the 150 participants in IOM's pilot program for women formerly associated with AS reported that they joined AS through marriage (26 percent) or through abduction and forced marriage (23 percent), highlighting their lack of agency and marginalization. The socioeconomic data supports these perceptions, as ex-associates had lower levels of education, more basic living conditions, longer distance to basic services, and longer periods of unemployment than the comparison group. While addressing the structural inequalities contributing to these feelings of marginalization are beyond the scope of this project, the project will work with youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth at the individual level to increase resilience and sense of purpose, thereby reducing individual-level drivers of recruitment and possibility of recidivism.

In alignment with the need for a narrative and network, AS unifies itself around opposition to the FGS and promotion of fundamentalist Islamist rule¹⁸. Reflecting alignment with this narrative, a number of interviewed ex-associates shared that one of the main reasons for joining AS was to enforce Sharia law over the clan system. Prior to their recruitment, interviewed ex-associates were more likely to have an adverse relationship with the FGS and other authorities than the control group. They were frustrated with the perceived lack of government accountability, the impunity of security forces, and the lack of civil liberties. Only 31 per cent of ex-associates said that they trusted the FGS before joining AS, relative to 74 per cent of the comparison group. Furthermore, prior to their engagement, 80 per cent of ex-associates were frustrated with police impunity, versus 41 per cent of the comparison group. Data on women who join AS indicates that while many were forced into the group, some of them were ideologically motivated¹⁹ or driven by a desire for revenge on the government.²⁰ The community- and youth-driven approach of this project and inclusion of marginalised community youth is an attempt to address some of these trust and marginalisation issues. Community reintegration is critical to prevent (re)recruitment among youth formerly associated with AS and to reduce threats of recruitment among marginalized community, while simultaneously building community resilience²¹. The proposed project addresses narrative by providing mechanisms for both community youth and youth formerly associated with AS to create new narratives for themselves and their communities and promotes network by providing a safe space that brings different community members (and youth) together.

Ongoing research on drivers of child recruitment by UNICEF provides concrete evidence that AS is shifting recruitment patterns to younger children through Madrasa and Duqsi systems. This is born out by data collected through the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on Grave Child Rights violations managed by UNICEF and UNSOM through the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting chaired by the SRSG, where Somalia has had the highest rate of child abduction and second highest rate of child recruitment in the world over the past 5 year period. AS alone has recruited more than 6,000 children in the past 5 years.²² Forced recruitment of children in AS-held territories has created substantial challenges in efforts to reduce and prevent recruitment. Somalia reported more than 23,000 violations across all 6 grave child rights violations monitored through the MRM over the last five years, making it one of the most dangerous conflicts in the world for children. The conflict has been equally perilous for girls and boys, with Somalia having the greatest number of incidents

¹⁷ McFee, Erin. Desk Review – Internal IOM. 2021.

¹⁸ CFR. Al Shabab. Nd.

¹⁹ Life and Peace Institute. Women, Conflict and Peace: learning from Kismayo. April 2018.

²⁰ Institute for Security Studies. Violence Extremism in Kenya: Why women are a priority. November 2017.

²¹ Holmer. Returning foreign fighters and the reintegration imperative. United States Institute of Peace: Special Report. 2017.

²² <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/press-releases/grave-child-rights-violations-somalia>

of conflict-related sexual violence against children, with 1,606 incidents of rape or sexual violence during this period, the vast majority of victims being girls²³. Girls also feature in recruitment and abduction patterns, being deployed in various roles as spies, wives, cooks, cleaners and occasionally in combatant roles.

Individual Level Factors for Defection from AS

Disengagement from AS takes many forms, ranging from participation in the National Programme to informal return to community life. IOM's research in 2019 sheds light on formal defection through the National Programme²⁴, with 92% of ex-associates reporting that anti-AS messaging from family members and 88% reporting disappointment with their initial expectations of AS as factors for disengaging. Disillusionment was the most commonly identified motivation for disengaging from AS, with 43% reporting disillusionment with AS' interpretation of Islam and 37% reporting disillusionment with the war as motivations for defection. For low-level defectors, defection is typically mediated by family members through clan or community elders, who subsequently bring the defector to MoIS. Female motivations for defection from AS were similar to those of men, including harsh living conditions and feeling as though they were imprisoned. Given the motivations for defection, recidivism seems unlikely, as defectors in the rehabilitation and reintegration program are provided with religious education and activities that promote family and community life. However, ongoing stigmatization and rejection from the community could potentially be a motivator to return for youth formerly associated with AS and makes this project that much more important.

Community-Based Reintegration

Individuals who disengage from AS often struggle to adjust when returning to their former communities, with factors such as broken family and community relationships, unemployment, and lack of services cited as particular challenges²⁵. Prior research on reintegration of former AS associates indicates that community perceptions on reintegration vary widely based on the community, clan, and family's experiences with AS²⁶. IOM's internal research reveals that the factors that drive recruitment are similar to the factors that impede reintegration: distrust of government institutions and distrust within communities. These factors have been traditionally conceptualized along vertical and horizontal axes, where *vertical trust* exists between communities and the formal government institutions delegated with decision-making powers, and *horizontal trust* exists within and between communities. However, these distinctions are often blurred, with interviewed ex-associates frequently associating government institutions with dominant clans. The key to operationalizing a framework for action lies in a nuanced understanding of the critical variables, how they interact, and how they differ by location.

The proposed project will not focus on vertical trust between communities and government, given IOM and UNICEF's imperative for neutrality. However, the project will work alongside government institutions to support implementation of the National Programme, and as such, can be seen to encourage vertical trust. The project will work to directly address horizontal trust within and between communities. The data confirms that trust between former AS associates and host communities is a two-way street, with one of the most significant obstacles to reintegration being the erosion of trust between former AS associates and host communities, potential employers, and local authorities. Although community members believe that former AS associates should be allowed to return home on principle, they are very cautious if the reintegration is to take place in their own community. Around 78% of community respondents felt that AS associates who defect from AS should be allowed to come home. However, 60% stated that they would have a problem accepting former AS associates into their own community. Moreover, data from the household survey confirmed that 40% of entrepreneurs would not be willing to hire a former AS associate, showing that stigma and social rejection can hinder access to the labor market. Preliminary IOM research on what social and economic reintegration means to different DDR stakeholders within Somalia indicates that it is important to community members that former AS associates complete the formal government-backed rehabilitation and reintegration process. To them, it signals that these individuals have received the appropriate psychological, vocational, and religious training necessary to step away from their prior activities. Respondents also noted that beneficiaries would more likely meet with

²³ UNICEF. Grave Child Rights Violations in Somalia. 2021.

²⁴ Data on informal defections is difficult to obtain given that these defectors choose anonymity. However, IOM is currently conducting research on informal defection pathways.

²⁵ Juma et al. Communities' perceptions of reintegration of AS returnees in Mombasa and Kwale Counties, Kenya. 2021.

²⁶ RUSI. Deradicalisation and Disengagement in Somalia: Evidence from a Rehabilitation Programme for Former Members of AS. 2019.

a positive reception if they participated actively in community activities (especially those that benefit the community directly), managed their appearances according to community norms, attended to mental health issues, demonstrated good character and confidence, and behaved in a reliable and trustworthy manner. Respondents noted that both former AS associates and community members require positive social interaction skills, a shared understanding of important cultural signals with regards to ideology and personal behaviour, and a disposition towards building confidence and trust among one another. The proposed project will address horizontal trust by bringing together youth formerly associated with AS together with marginalized community youth in joint activities geared to build trust and self-confidence, and will go further by creating forums in which young people can actively contribute to solve local community challenges.

Marginalized Community Youth

Any intervention targeting youth formerly associated with AS would be remiss not to provide parallel services to community members to mitigate perceptions of inequity or inequality. By providing benefits to community members, these programs can reduce concerns that DDR services reward perpetrators of violence²⁷. While age distinction, categorizing those under 18 as children and those over 18 as adults, is fundamental to determining the rights of children, age markers are imprecise in differentiating between the biological and physiological development of youth, and in practice there is often little distinction between 17- and 21-year-olds in terms of brain development, adjustment, and cultural milestones. This distinction translates directly into access to resources: programming for youth has not been prioritized and receives less funding, resources, and protection from the international community than primary school children²⁸. This is deeply troubling, as conflict-affected youth are exposed to multiple traumatic experiences that disrupt personality development, impair basic trust, and lead to disturbances in sense of self²⁹. After 30 years of civil war, most youth in Somalia have grown-up in a world mired by war and have limited access to quality education or have not achieved basic literacy or mathematical milestones which would allow progress to higher forms of education. Somali youth are at increased risk of poverty and under-employment, have poorer health outcomes and have often experienced political exclusion and systemic violence. The proposed project aims to better encompass the needs of youth in Somalia by providing joint services to marginalized community youth aged 14-25 alongside youth formerly associated with AS. The program will offer comprehensive, holistic programming to help transition youth from childhood to adulthood by building protective factors at the individual, family, and community levels to build resilience³⁰.

Gender

Data collected from household and community surveys across Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu in 2019 estimated that there were at least 2,600 women who had escaped, were rescued, or defected from AS and needed rehabilitation and reintegration in these locations alone.³¹ In 2019, through catalytic funding from UNPBF, IOM piloted the first rehabilitation program for women associated with AS in Baidoa, Mogadishu and Kismayo. Services for women and girls formerly associated with AS are critical for a number of reasons: girls and women associated with AS face a double stigma of association with AS, coupled with their lower social status as women in Somalia. Furthermore, while gender-based violence (GBV) – including sexual abuse, rape, and domestic violence – is widespread across Somalia, women and girls who live in areas under AS control are particularly at risk due to a lack of access to protection mechanisms. Historically, the response to defection in Somalia has been male-focused, with little attention paid to the important role that girls and women play in supporting AS with financing, humanitarian and welfare activities, and logistical support (e.g. arming fighters, concealing weapons and ammunition).³² Girls and women also play an important part in the Amniyat, the AS intelligence unit, serving as spies within the AS intelligence network and providing real time information on military movements and checkpoints.³³ They also play an active role in the recruitment and indoctrination of children and men, spreading propaganda to encourage recruitment. While at times playing significant roles in AS, women and girls are also subject to conflict related sexual violence from AS due to a lack of access to protection

²⁷ DPO and DPPA. SOP On Community Violence Reduction. 2021.

²⁸ Zeus, B. (2010). Framing Paper 3: Whole People, Holistic Approaches: Cross-Sectoral Action and Learning. New York, NY: INEE.

²⁹ Carlson, B. E., Cacciatore, J., & Klimek, B. (2012). A risk and resilience perspective on unaccompanied refugee minors. Social work, sws003.

³⁰ Carlson, B. E., Cacciatore, J., & Klimek, B. (2012). A risk and resilience perspective on unaccompanied refugee minors. Social work, sws003. Save the Children. Youth Resilience Programme.

³¹ IOM Household and Community Surveys. United Nations Peace Building Fund (2019).

³² Life and Peace Institute. Women, Conflict and Peace: learning from Kismayo. April 2018.

³³ Ibid.

mechanisms in AS-controlled areas. The proposed project will provide equal and gender-sensitive services to female youth formerly associated with AS alongside services for female youth from the community

Geographic Context

Project target locations were selected in consultation with the MoIS. Both IOM and UNICEF provide rehabilitation/reintegration programming in Baidoa (Southwest) and Kismayo (Jubaland), and UNICEF also provides reintegration services in Jowhar (Hirshabelle) and Dhusamareb (Galmadug).

Baidoa and Kismayo

Data commissioned by IOM in 2019 on households of former AS associates indicated a high level of vulnerability comparatively to a group of returnee households in Baidoa and Kismayo. In terms of housing, 50% of returnee households described access to housing as poor or very poor compared to 42% of ex-associate households in Baidoa and 68% of ex-associate households in Kismayo. In terms of access to healthcare, 36% of returnee households described access to healthcare as poor or very poor, compared to 24% of ex-associate households in Baidoa and 46% of ex-associate households in Kismayo. Taken altogether, the findings indicated that ex-associate households in Kismayo had higher levels of vulnerability than ex-associate households in Baidoa, reflecting differences in defection approaches. In Kismayo, interviewed ex-associates tended to arrive with their wives and children and to set up small and vulnerable independent households. In Baidoa, ex-associates were more likely to leave their wives and immediate dependents behind and to join an existing household in Baidoa. This integration into an existing household in Baidoa provided an increased level of social protection for these ex-associates compared to ex-associates in Kismayo. Economic and social reintegration was particularly low across ex-associate households due to high levels of unemployment which limited access to social services. More recent research commissioned by IOM in 2021 indicates higher levels of distrust between community members and ex-associates in Baidoa than in Kismayo, with community members in Baidoa believing that ex-associates disengaged for personal rather than ideological reasons or that ex-associates are spies for the group. Despite these challenges, separate research on perceptions of successful reintegration for ex-associates in Baidoa and Kismayo shows that ex-associates are more likely to be well received if they actively participate in community activities, adhere to community norms, attend to mental health issues, demonstrated good character, and behave in a trustworthy manner³⁴, all actions that the proposed project aims to address.

Jowhar and Dhusamareb

Over previous years there has been a concentration on rehabilitation and reintegration services in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa given high numbers of children/youth recruited from these regions, presence of international organisations, political will and relative stability. With the emergence of a stronger federalist system and improved government capacity at the Federal Member State (FMS) level, there is a need to broaden rehabilitation and reintegration services to all FMS. Intense fighting has been seen in Hirshabelle as well as Galmudug over the past 12 months and children currently supported through reintegration programmes have originated from both Hirshabelle and Galmudug. The durability of home-based reintegration services depend, to a large extent, upon the engagement of a supportive community, which in Somalia is frequently determined along clan lines. Strengthening reintegration services in all FMS (UNICEF and IOM maintain programmes in Benadir and Puntland funded through other sources) will result in a comprehensive nationwide service that will mean all conflict hotspots have a defined reintegration pathway and that any youth identified for reintegration support will be able to access services in a location where they have community-based support networks. Providing services in all FMSs will also avoid the emergence of any tensions based on a perceived project/funding bias. Additionally, the Dhusamareb and Jowhar centres have historically received less funding, technical support and capacity enhancements for existing reintegration programmes relative to the resourcing provided in Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu. This programme will also address this inequity which has arisen not due to greater needs, but due to operational capacities of international agencies. Indeed, international discussions in the last 6 months have emphasized the need for more programming for vulnerable youth and disengaged youth in newly liberated and marginalized areas. From this perspective, the centres in Jowhar and Dhusamareb will also mitigate conflict and build awareness of alternative pathways for youth.

³⁴ Erin McFee. Impact Evaluation of National Programme in Somalia. 2021. Internal Document.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**³⁵, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

The proposed project will be implemented in line with the Somalia National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants, in close coordination with the Defector Rehabilitation Programme under the Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS), ensuring age appropriate and gender responsive approaches to reintegration of youth. The proposed project will also address a number of key strategic frameworks, including:

- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Somalia (2021-2025), more specifically, strategic priority number 2: security and rule of law.
- The Secretary Generals Peacebuilding fund strategy (2020-2024)
- UN Security Council Resolution 2250 – identifying five key pillars for action (participation, protection, prevention, partnerships and disengagement, and reintegration)
- UN Security Council Resolution 2419 – recognizing the positive role young people play in implementing peace and conflict prevention
- UN Security Council Resolution 2535 – underscoring the critical role of youth in the prevention and resolution of conflicts

The project further builds off the UNPBF-funded project, “Leveraging the Strength of Women in Peace Building and Promoting Gender Sensitivity in the National Programme on Disengaged Combatants,” implemented by IOM in 2019. This project expanded the National Programme to include 6 months of non-residential rehabilitation support for 150 women formerly associated with AS and provided critical lessons learned. Notably, the project highlighted the important role that women play in recruitment, advocacy, logistics, and intelligence for AS, and ultimately, their critical role in encouraging defection. The UNPBF funding was catalytic in encouraging further support for women formerly associated with AS, with Germany and the Netherlands providing support in 2020 and 2021 to provide both 6 months of rehabilitation and 6 months of reintegration support. IOM and UNICEF will build on lessons learned from this project to provide gender-responsive resources for female youth formerly associated with AS. Notably, during the 2019 UNPBF project, female beneficiaries immediately underscored the need for childcare services to allow women to participate in project activities, flexible hours with reduced time commitment to account for women’s role as primary caregivers, and access to healthcare through the medical services provided at the non-residential rehabilitation center. The proposed project differs from the original UNPBF project in its provision of services for both male and female youth formerly associated with AS within one non-residential communal space. IOM and UNICEF will ensure that the safe spaces are gender-sensitive such that male youth have gender-segregated access twice a week, female youth have gender-segregated access twice a week, and both genders can attend joint activities once per week at each center.

In accordance with international protocols, UNICEF, in partnership with the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) and UNSOM Child Protection unit, have overseen the development of action plans, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and protocols to ensure children are protected from armed conflict. Accordingly, children have accessed different pathways to reintegration than adult defectors or captured combatants. On 3 July and 6 August 2012, the FGS signed two Action Plans committing to ending the recruitment and use of children by Somali National Armed Forces; and to end killing and maiming of children. Later, in 2014, the Minister of Defence and the SRSG CAAC signed SOPs outlining the handling of children identified, captured or released from armed forces or groups. These SOPs, signed in 2014, obligate the handing over of all children to UN led reintegration centres. Full compliance with the 2012 Action Plans and 2014 SOPs have been difficult to achieve due to operational challenges, training gaps and weak command/control structures within Somali National Army (SNA) and associated regional forces. As a consequence, in 2017, the Ministry of Defense (MOD) signed a command order prohibiting recruitment and use of any individual below 18 years old, and in 2019, following a high level visit from the SRSG CAAC, a roadmap to implementation of the Action Plans and SOP were signed by the SRSG CAAC and the Minister

³⁵ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

of Defence. UNICEF has previously signed workplans with the MOD to pursue Roadmap outcomes and works closely with the SNA to ensure rank and file compliance. UNICEF has also signed a workplan with the Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS), where they have the primary role in implementation of the SOPs on release and reintegration. To date, UNICEF has run a blended programme for girls and boys involving residential care for a non-defined period prior to reintegration into guardianship care arrangements in the community, combined with daily attendance at vocational/recreational centres, follow up from social workers and peer, mentor and community-based support through non-residential centres, as a standard of care. Constant oversight and coordination between the MoD, MoIS, Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and Ministry of Justice of the child reintegration programme has been facilitated through a high level (Director General) steering committee which meets quarterly to review roadmap achievements and receive updates on MRM data.

The proposal is also in line with the United Nations Department of Peace Operations (DPO), Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA), and Department of Operational Support (DOS) Standard Operating Procedures on Community Violence Reduction (CVR) in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Processes.^{36 37} While DDR and CVR share strategic objectives – and are implemented together as part of a comprehensive approach to armed violence – CVR differs from DDR in that it works directly with communities and explicitly targets youth at risk of recruitment by armed and violent groups as well as broader members of the community, rather than focusing more narrowly on combatants.

- 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** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to proposed project
Enhancing Peace and Security Measures in Somalia through Support for the National Programme on Disengaged Combatants (12 months in 2021)	German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) EUR 5.8 million	350 male disengaged combatants and 300 women formerly associated with AS in Baidoa and Kismayo	In 2021, GFFO directly supported the National Programme by providing residential rehabilitation and non-residential reintegration services for male ex-combatants and women formerly associated with AS. In 2022, anticipated funding from GFFO will shift to residential rehabilitation support alone for males and non-residential rehabilitation support for females. The UNPBF project aims to complement anticipated GFFO funding by piloting a new community-based reintegration model bringing together marginalized community youth and youth formerly associated with AS (ages 14-25) after completion of the rehabilitation component of the project. By extending services to marginalized community youth, the project will increase opportunities for trust-building interactions with the community.
Leveraging the Strength of Women in Peace Building and Promoting	Kingdom of the Netherlands USD \$500,000	300 women formerly associated with AS	In 2021, Netherlands extended UNPBF’s catalytic 2019 funding for rehabilitation support for women formerly associated with AS. Netherlands co-funded non-residential rehabilitation and community-based reintegration for women formerly associated

³⁶ DPO, DPPA and DOS Standard Operating Procedure on Community Violence Reduction in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Processes (see: PPDB.un.org)

³⁷ DPO, DPPA and DOS Standard Operating Procedure on Community Violence Reduction in Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Processes (see: PPDB.un.org)

Safe and Sustainable Integration of Women Formerly Associated with AS (12 months in 2021)			with AS in 2021. The UNPBF project aims to continue building off lessons learned from three years of support for women formerly associated with AS by contextualizing service provision to the unique needs of female beneficiaries (both formerly associated with AS and community youth) by providing gender-segregated services, employing female staff, providing childcare and medical care, and providing an avenue for young women to participate in activity selection.
Stabilization Support to Fragile Areas of Somalia I & II (2018 – 2023)	EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (EUR 20 Million) + USAID project contribution (\$2.5 Million)	Populations inhabiting areas recovered from al-Shabaab by Somali government	This project concentrates on building trust vertically between local authorities and communities, and horizontally between communities. Both elements are needed in more localized form to enhance the pathways for reintegration of ex-combatants. The project also aims to reduce the pull factors of al-Shabaab and counter AS recruitment strategies. If informal defection pathways become a legitimate option for external support, this project can be harnessed to pilot and implement.
UNICEF's Child Protection Programme to prevent FGM, GBV and support and Children Affected by Armed Conflict (2018-23)	Danish Embassy (6.1 Million USD over 5 years) [*CAAFAG component]	Reintegration of 4,800 children (former CAAFAG and vulnerable adolescents) and implementation of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism	The project provides operational funding for running costs of child protection (CP) reintegration partners and maintenance of both residential and reintegration centres. While this project has piloted at a very small scale some of the methodologies presented below, there is no funding to scale up innovative programming or research to determine impact of new methodologies. It is also focused on programming in Mogadishu where the greatest number of former CAAFAG are residing. The project is specifically for under 18.
Outcome 3 of SIDA thematic support to UNICEF Health and Protection programmes in Somalia	Sweden International Development Agency (1.1 million USD over 2 years) [*CAAFAG component]	Reintegration of 400 former CAAFAG	Similar to Danish funding above, the project provides operational funding for running costs of our CP reintegration partners in Mogadishu and maintenance of both residential and reintegration centres and is specifically focused on children under the age of 18.

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

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

Overarching Goal

This project will **pilot a youth- and community-led joint reintegration and youth development program** for youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth in Baidoa (Southwest), Kismayo (Jubaland), Jowhar (Hirshabelle), and Dhusamareb (Galmadug). The objectives of this project are twofold, to increase community acceptance of youth formerly associated with AS and to increase access to opportunities for marginalized community youth to meaningfully contribute to their communities.

Implementation Strategy

As a pilot, this project will collect valuable information on the feasibility of direct-to-community reintegration programming for youth formerly associated with AS. During this pilot implementation, IOM and UNICEF will continue operating the National Programme's standard services for children under 13 and adults over 26 (i.e. residential rehabilitation for young men over 18, non-residential rehabilitation for young women over 18, and non-residential rehabilitation and reintegration for children under 13) and will pilot the new intervention combining marginalized community youth together with youth formerly associated with AS aged 14-25. Note that project participants will be further grouped into two age categories (14-17) and (18-25) within the safe space to encourage relationship building with similar-age peers. The project will build on and contribute to programmatic research applying scientifically rigorous methods to heal and empower conflict-affected youth and addressing some of the key drivers to AS recruitment. The intervention will introduce an innovative five pillar methodology³⁸ (see: Activities for Individual Level Change for Youth below), which enhances well-being and self-efficacy through the establishment of emotional and physical safe spaces providing diverse sports and recreational activities and building therapeutic relationships between peers and with trusted adults. Through the building of soft skills through recreational activity, establishment of pro-social bonds and social connections, and development of new personal narratives, the program addresses three key drivers of recruitment into armed and violent groups: (a) the need for personal significance, (b) the narrative granting permission for the use of violence and connecting the need for personal significance to action, and (c) a network of people³⁹. A research program will be established concurrently with results submitted for peer review at project closure.

The National Programme is a government-led initiative to support defection, rehabilitation, and reintegration of children, men and women formerly associated with AS and youth at risk of recruitment. In 2022, IOM and UNICEF are pursuing additional funding to support the National Programme with an integrated approach that includes: 1) German Federal Foreign Office funding to support residential rehabilitation for young men over the age of 18 and non-residential rehabilitation for young women over the age of 18 in Baidoa and Kismayo, 2) UNOCT funding to support arts and culture based social cohesion events bringing together youth formerly associated with AS together with community members in Baidoa and Kismayo, and 3) Danish and Swedish funding to continue supporting children associated with armed forces and armed groups in various states.

The proposed project will complement the National Programme through catalytic programming that will 1) bridge the developmental period from early adolescence through early adulthood by providing services to youth aged 14-25, (2) pilot a new community-based reintegration model as an alternative to the current residential programme utilized by the National Programme, and (3) provide services to both youth formerly associated with AS alongside marginalized community youth.

Importantly, this project will combine programming for youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth in the same safe space, helping youth formerly associated with AS better reintegrate into the community. This model of combining community youth with youth formerly associated with AS has been practiced by UNICEF for children under 18 since 2014, with only one case of recidivism⁴⁰ and zero cases of AS recruitment of non-associated children, and helps to build community trust of youth formerly associated with AS. Whilst it is impossible to eliminate all risks of rerecruitment/recidivism nor recruitment of any youth, the comprehensive support provided to youth in the programme, including deeply personalized case management support that continues will beyond the life of the programme, as well as the strong peer-to-peer

³⁸ This methodology was first pioneered in gang settings in South Africa by Waves For Change.

³⁹ Arie Kruglanski. Significance Quest Theory as the Driver of Radicalization Towards Terrorism. 2015.

⁴⁰ This case occurred in 2021 and occurred through a sustained campaign of blackmail, threats and harassment by AS upon the individual. The case is being followed up by UNICEF, the Ministry of Internal Security and our CSO partner to understand how case management processes can be enhanced to provide better protection to the child. Subsequent interviews with the child have shown that the child did not willingly return to AS but felt he had no choice given the threats to his life and his loved ones.

relations formed through the programme mitigate against rerecruitment. For a 'reintegration' programme to be successful, it is absolutely fundamental to 'integrate' former AS youth with non-AS youth. To do anything else is to isolate the youth, which will promote resentment, stigmatization and reduce exposure of the AS youth to broader peer networks where vocational, recreational, social and political hopes and aspirations can grow. It is important to note that youth over 18 will have gone through a screening process by NISA and only low-risk individuals will participate in this programme. Under 18 youth will be supported through a comprehensive programme extending beyond this project, including provision of residential care and intensive personalized support provided 24 hours a day 7 days a week in Interim Care Centres. These former AS youth will not join the day centre reintegration programme until they are considered sufficiently stable to be hosted within community based care arrangements. Youth exhibiting maladaptive attitudes or behaviours will be identified early and provided necessary support to reintegrate successfully. The critical principle here is the 'reintegration' of youth, as repeated by the Minister of Internal Security on many occasions - a reintegration programme where former AS youth are isolated and kept apart from other youth treated as a specific group is, in fact, not a reintegration programme. The goal of this programme is also to provide alternative pathways for extremely vulnerable youth - those in conflict with the law, those living on the street, those living in poverty, unaccompanied youth who have run from recruitment in AS areas. The needs of these young people is not substantively different from former AS youth; these young people are stigmatized, have been exposed to extreme violence, abuse, neglect or deprivation and are in desperate need for positive role models, mentors and opportunities to enjoy their childhood and grow into responsible adults.

The project will be jointly implemented by IOM and UNICEF through four civil society organizations (CSOs) across the four project sites. IOM and UNICEF will jointly manage these four safe spaces, providing technical oversight over different components of the program. IOM will oversee case management, mentorship from former AS affiliates, arts-based interventions, religious counselling, and unstructured activities and UNICEF will oversee sports coaching, guardian/community advocates, physical recreational activities, and vocational training. The project will be implemented in conjunction with the MoIS with inputs from the Defector Rehabilitation Programme.

Activities for Individual Level Change for Youth

1. **Safe space:** both a physical and emotional safe environment providing non-judgmental and informal recreation where youth can spend time and receive services. A safe space also refers to the emotional space cultivated between peers and other adults engaged in the program. The safe space provides an important physical and emotional location for youth formerly associated with AS, who feel stigmatized and rejected by the community, to feel comfortable and provides the same support system to marginalized youth from the community.
2. **Social connections:** recognizing that one of the key drivers of (re)recruitment by AS is finding a network of people who validate the use of violence to fulfill a narrative, the strengthening of social connections is critical for the social reintegration of youth formerly associated with AS. For marginalized community youth, the provision of pro-social bonds and social connections serves to deter youth from joining more harmful social groups. To this effect, the project will provide:
 - **Access to different adult support structures** to help with the development of meaningful social connections, which is imperative for the psychosocial development of youth. These adult support structures include: (a) mentorship from former AS associates, (b) sports coaches, and (c) guardians/community advocates (i.e. respected figures in the community who will play a core role in advocating for the welfare of the youth by providing guidance, mentoring and protection from stigma and discrimination). Importantly, these adults will be tasked with providing consistent and creative follow-up with beneficiaries to increase retention⁴¹.
 - **Peer-to-peer support structures** by offering joint services to youth formerly associated with AS together with marginalized community youth. This is an important element of social reintegration for youth formerly associated with AS, as they create meaningful relationships in a non-threatening

⁴¹ Wallace Foundation. Engaging Older Youth. 2010.

environment with community members. This is an equally important opportunity for community youth, who in the context of Somalia have been exposed to decades of violence, to receive psychosocial support and growth opportunities.

3. **Social/emotional skill building through fun and engaging activities:** one of the key tenets of the program is to provide ‘stimulating’ activities appealing to both males and females. The activities are designed to allow youth to progress and build confidence through mastery of new soft skills, which include individual skills such as self-awareness, self-esteem, empathy, and positive attitude as well as interpersonal problem-solving skills such as communication, emotion management, leadership, and problem solving through the process of action (via sports), creativity (via arts), critical thinking (via religious counselling) or technical skill building (via technical and vocational training opportunities).

The project will offer:

- **Physical sports activities** that channel the energy and adrenaline of young people and promote growth, learning and personal development, providing a sustainable alternative, particularly (but not exclusively) for male youth, who have experienced sustained and immense surges of adrenaline through combat-related activities as well as continuous exposure to conflict. Re-stimulation of adrenaline and fear in a safe and communicative space is fundamental to healing and successful community reintegration for male and female participants. Sports activities will be youth-selected, but may include introduction to new sports such as boxing, surfing (in Kismayo), football, basketball, volleyball, and yoga and will focus on the key skills of confidence/self-esteem, communication, empathy, coping with emotions, leadership, trust, negotiation, and team building. The project will also establish connections with external agencies, including youth driven organizations, who use surfing, boxing, skating, football, hip-hop, dance, art and music as therapeutic entry points for overcoming trauma.
- **Arts-based activities** including theater/drama, poetry, music, and painting/drawing centered around eight key themes (identity and belonging, trust and understanding, empathy and acceptance, and forgiveness and reconciliation) to build social cohesion. IOM and UNICEF will leverage rich Somali cultural traditions such as poetry, storytelling, theater, music and art to create a conducive environment in which different social groups can build trust. Historically, Somalis have used poetry, storytelling and music for both entertainment and to make sense of their reality, expressing their worries, trying to find solutions to social issues, sharing happiness, passing local wisdoms to their children, and communicating with one another⁴². IOM will build off existing work that co-designs social reintegration activities between youth and community members, who ultimately select the type of activities they would like to participate in to build key skills in confidence/self-esteem, communication, empathy, coping with emotions, leadership, trust, self-awareness, and creative thinking.
- Religious counselling promoting Islam as a religion of peace dialogue and tolerance to help youth critically analyse Islamic teachings and apply them in real time and building key critical thinking and non-violent conflict resolution skills.
- Limited vocational training opportunities will be available for youth who have not participated in the National Programme’s residential rehabilitation component⁴³. For the purposes of this project, vocational training will be provided to build youth confidence and self-efficacy through the learning of a valuable skill set rather than as a livelihood objective in and of itself.
- Unstructured recreational activities that create an environment where youth can play and spend time including games, TV, internet access, and music.

⁴² IOM DDDR internal research document: ‘Community-based cultural and art-based approaches for social cohesion and collective psychosocial support in Somalia within DDDR context’ 2020.

⁴³ Given the oversaturation of vocational training programmes in Somalia and UNBPF’s emphasis on catalytic results, IOM and UNICEF are not emphasizing vocational training as a key tenet of the program but rather as one activity among many with the objective of building confidence and self efficacy among youth.

All activities will be implemented by facilitators trained in leveraging stimulating activities to create opportunities for dialogue and will be supplemented with discussions around the emotions that arise and the key skills targeted. These skillsets will help young people find purpose and significance and thereby combat feelings of isolation and marginalization, which can drive young people to join armed and violent groups⁴⁴. By bringing together youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth, the project creates a low stakes environment for trust building across clans and communities and thereby reduces feelings of marginalization and isolation.

4. **Case management and establishment of external referral network for support services:** youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth are a high needs population. While youth may be able to access piecemeal services (e.g. educational enrollment, job training opportunities, health care) on their own, the process can be overwhelming and can deter youth from seeking critical services, particularly in low resourced environments such as those in Somalia. Furthermore, mental health care is particularly difficult to obtain due to limited services and stigma around seeking support. Comprehensive case management services are essential both to prevent gaps in essential services for youth and to provide an important mental health support structure to help marginalized community youth, who have been exposed to decades of conflict, as well as youth formerly associated with AS, who have frequently experienced and/or participated in violent events. Through this project, youth will be linked to a wider community of stakeholders for basic service provision and receive essential mental health and therapeutic services.
5. **Youth-driven:** in line with the Youth, Peace, and Security Agenda, the project will involve youth in the selection of core activities and give them an active role in ongoing monitoring and feedback mechanisms. A defining feature of high-income countries is the diversity of opportunities and interests that youth can engage in. Youth can find belonging through exploring diverse communities and activities that inspire them. This program will expand the diversity of recreational activities to young people in Somalia and introduce new activities and opportunities that can both excite and engage young people. Youth will be able to explore and build their interests in multiple ways and will have a core role in identifying such opportunities. Additionally, all safe spaces will establish a Youth Steering Committee made up of youth leaders in the program who will meet regularly to influence programming, raise concerns, and support M&E. Though participatory leadership, youth will amplify their voices, opinions, and visions to donors, development partners, and other external stakeholders. Youth leadership is imperative for high retention in the program, as studies have shown that leadership opportunities including volunteer opportunities, community service activities, youth councils, and opportunities to lead younger peers increases retention for older youth engaging in out-of-school services⁴⁵.

Activities for Community-Level Change

6. **Inclusion in arts and sports:** Building off lessons learned from current reintegration programming for youth formerly associated with AS, the proposed project will provide opportunities for community inclusion in arts and sports activities organized at the safe space. Community arts and sports events will revolve around specific themes (identity and belonging, trust and understanding, empathy and acceptance, and forgiveness and reconciliation), providing a mechanism for community members to engage with youth formerly associated with AS and community youth in dialogues around these aspects of social cohesion.
7. **Community development and civic engagement:** the program will also provide an opportunity for youth to work to make a difference in the civic life of their community by providing small grants (\$1500) for the implementation of community-development projects. Participants will facilitate small community consultations (concentrated in neighborhoods within cities of operation) for the selection of the small-scale projects. Programme participants will then work with the community to implement these projects. This component of the project will aim to transform the community through collective decision making

⁴⁴ Arie Kruglanski. Significance Quest Theory as the Driver of Radicalization Towards Terrorism. 2015.

⁴⁵ Wallace Foundation. Engaging Older Youth. 2010.

and meaningful participation of youth in the process of identification, decision making and implementation, thus improving social cohesion, and through the process address elements of personal safety and security for both community members (including youth) and youth formerly associated with AS. Furthermore, this element of the program provides youth with an opportunity to have significance and contribute meaningfully to their communities, thereby addressing a key driver to recruitment (the universal need for significance)⁴⁶.

The community-level change aspects of the proposed project will be supplemented with additional funding from UNOCT in a project that will conduct one monthly community engagement activity per adult residential rehabilitation center in the National Programme to enhance social cohesion and foster social reintegration of men and women formerly associated with AS. These activities will target adult community members, bringing together the community with former AS associates to build social cohesion.

Activities for Capacity and Knowledge Building

8. **Knowledge building:** To strengthen learning associated with this innovative programme, IOM and UNICEF will invest in impact research in the attitudinal and behavioural shifts of youth engaged in the programme. Academic researchers will be engaged to establish baselines of a random sample of youth participating in the programme and will assess changes experienced over the life of the programme. Other research elements including qualitative experiences of mentors, trainers, facilitators, community members and government interlocutors will also be attained to give a broad understanding of the efficacy of the programme and its suitability for further scaling in Somalia and adaptation to other country contexts. Researchers will aim to submit programme findings to a peer reviewed publication and global consultations will be pursued to ensure learning from the programme supports technical advancements in the field.
9. **Capacity building:** An integral component for project sustainability is capacity building (both technical and financial) of the Ministry of Internal Security (MoiS), the government entity partnering with IOM and UNICEF for project implementation. To this effect, IOM and UNICEF will invest resources to support government and community in the identification and referral of former AS associates to the reintegration programme. Currently, the outreach pillar of the National Programme involves awareness raising among Somali Security Forces of the National Programme. However, monitoring has revealed lack of sufficient awareness among Somali Security Forces (including the Somali National Army and Federal Ministry of Justice) about the existence of the National Programme, policies, and related services. To better address these lessons learned, the proposed project will explicitly include a number of awareness raising sessions with Somali Security Forces at the FGS and FMS levels on the National Programme policy, referral mechanisms, and programmes (especially the 2014 SOPs on Handover and Transfer of ex-associates). As the programme is jointly implemented with the MoiS, information sharing and ongoing joint monitoring and support of the reintegration programme at both the Federal and State levels is critical.

The project will target male and female youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth (at a ratio of 2:1 male:female), adapting programming based on lessons learned from IOM's previous work with women formerly associated with AS and incorporating the voices of female youth in project development. To ensure gender-sensitivity and create a safe space for both male and female youth, the safe spaces will provide gender-sensitive services: males will have gender-segregated access twice a week, females will have gender-segregated access twice a week, and both youth will have joint access once per week.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project's outcomes.

IF we can build community acceptance for youth formerly associated with AS ; AND
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⁴⁶ Arie Kruglanski. Significance Quest Theory as the Driver of Radicalization Towards Terrorism. 2015.

IF we can improve community perceptions of youth in the community; AND
 IF we can build the mental health and resilience of youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized
 community youth
 BY strengthening youth's sense of purpose, building strong social networks, and contributing to local
 community initiatives;

THEN youth formerly associated with AS will effectively reintegrate, societal motivations to join AS will
 deteriorate for youth in the community, and communities will be more responsive to the needs of youth

BECAUSE there will be goodwill on part of the community, and both marginalized community youth and
 youth formerly associated with AS will have the skill sets to positively contribute to the community.

The broader scientific basis for the project is based on a growing body of evidence from leading youth researchers globally. The impact of meaningful youth-adult relationships and connectedness upon youth wellness and mental health is borne out through the work of Ungar⁴⁷ and Sieving.⁴⁸ Skill mastery through participation in stimulating activities has been proven and validated by a WHO-sponsored meta-analysis of adolescent mental health interventions.⁴⁹ Impacts of the project will, likewise, be measured through an adaptation of the WHO well-being index.⁵⁰ Elevated participation and youth participant accountability mechanisms that will be brought to the project are founded upon well known and researched youth programmes founded upon the evolving capacities of children⁵¹ and young people and the transformative power of which have been highlighted most pointedly in youth advocacy on climate change. Within the context of Somalia, the application of intentional youth-adult relationships for improved mental wellbeing would be well received, given the important role of and deference to community elders in decision making processes. Supporting these linkages early-on provides a mechanism for youth engagement, albeit peripherally, within existing political and conflict resolution mechanisms.

The reasons young people join armed and violent groups in Africa are complex, ranging from macro- and meso-level structural inequalities (e.g. poverty, unemployment and under employment, limited access to education and civic engagement) to micro-level experiences (e.g. lack of exposure to different points of view, low perceptions of childhood happiness, lack of parental involvement) and perceptions (e.g. sense of grievance towards government, political marginalization)⁵². The proposed project will focus primarily on individual-level drivers to joining armed and violent groups coupled with community-level interactions, applying Ari Kruglanski's Significance Quest Theory as a foundation. This theory posits that there are three individual- and community-level for why people join armed or violent groups: (1) a universal need for significance, which is elevated when individuals feel disenfranchised, marginalized, or humiliated, (2) the narrative granting permission for the use of violence which ties the need for significance to a course of action, and (3) a network of people who validate both the narrative and the use of violence⁵³. To this effect, the primary activities of the project are aimed at (1) building resilience among young people by strengthening socio-emotional skills through recreation, (2) civic engagement through youth-led community development and leadership opportunities to change youth narratives around their roles in society, and (3) strengthening social bonds to create new pro-social networks and reduce feelings of isolation, marginalization, and disenfranchisement.

The assumptions underlying each activity are detailed below.

⁴⁷ Ungar, Michael. (2013). The impact of youth-adult relationships on resilience. *International Journal of Child, Youth and Family Studies*. 4. 328-336. 10.18357/ijcyfs43201312431.

⁴⁸ Sieving RE, McRee AL, McMorris BJ, et al. Youth-Adult Connectedness: A Key Protective Factor for Adolescent Health. *Am J Prev Med*. 2017;52(3 Suppl 3):S275-S278. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2016.07.037

⁴⁹ Skeen S et al. Adolescent Mental Health Program Components and Behavior Risk Reduction: A Meta-analysis. *Pediatrics*. 2019 Aug;144(2):e20183488. doi: 10.1542/peds.2018-3488. Epub 2019 Jul 1. PMID: 31262779.

⁵⁰ <https://www.corc.uk.net/outcome-experience-measures/the-world-health-organisation-five-well-being-index-who-5/>

⁵¹ <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/384-the-evolving-capacities-of-the-child.html#:~:text=This%20principle%20has%20been%20described,for%20decisions%20affecting%20their%20lives.>

⁵² UNDP. *Journey to Extremism*. 2021.

⁵³ Arie Kruglanski. *Significance Quest Theory as the Driver of Radicalization Towards Terrorism*. 2015.

Programme Outcomes	Assumptions about why the activities contribute to the desired outcome	Evidence
Youth formerly associated with AS are socially accepted into the community.	Youth formerly associated with AS struggle to social reintegrate because community members do not trust them.	Community trust is an integral requirement for successful reintegration of youth formerly associated with AS, as rejection hinders the ability to create important social ties, access essential services, and enter the labour market. IOM's 2019 research found that there continues to be distrust between former AS and community members ⁵⁴ . However, IOM's current research indicates that community members are willing to accept former AS associates into the community under certain conditions (if they participated actively in community activities, managed their appearances according to community norms, attended to mental health issues, demonstrated good character and confidence, and behaved in a reliable and trustworthy manner), which the proposed project aims to address.
Youth formerly associated with AS have improved mental health and resilience to support reintegration at the individual level.	Poor mental health due to exposure to traumatic events and involvement with AS can cause challenges to reintegration.	Exposure to armed conflict is a cause of poor mental health outcomes globally. Poor mental health contributes to personal challenges with reintegration (i.e. inability to trust others, find or maintain a job) and corresponding negative reactions from community members, who may not have the ability to understand the complexities of mental health symptoms. The proposed project aims to support youth formerly associated with AS with individual counselling through case management together with learning of critical soft skills to build resilience via stimulating activities.
Community members are more accepting of youth formerly associated with AS reintegrating into their communities.	Community members distrust youth formerly associated with AS.	IOM's 2019 research found that there is distrust between former AS and community members ⁵⁵ . However, IOM's current research indicates that community members are willing to accept former AS into the community under certain conditions (if they participated actively in community activities, managed their appearances according to community norms, attended to mental health issues, demonstrated good character and confidence, and behaved in a reliable and trustworthy manner), which the proposed project aims to address by providing parallel services to marginalized community youth, incorporating community members into sports and arts activities, and supporting youth-led community development projects.
Marginalized community youth have	Youth in Somalia have limited access to opportunities to	Youth in Somalia face high levels of illiteracy, limited educational opportunities, high early

⁵⁴ IOM. SSI. Drivers to Engagement in AS. 2019.

⁵⁵ IOM. SSI. Drivers to Engagement in AS. 2019.

<p>increased access to opportunities to meaningfully contribute to their communities.</p>	<p>contribute to their communities. Marginalized community youth feel these limitations more acutely.</p>	<p>marriage rate, unemployment, lack of political participation, lack of health services, and insecurity. Youth forums with Somali youth highlighted their desire for improved educational opportunities, capacity building for the labor market, legal and institutional frameworks to fight age and gender discrimination⁵⁶. Research also indicates that negative family circumstances in childhood, lack of educational opportunities (and corresponding understanding of religion), lack of livelihood opportunities, and lack of trust in state institutions and government are driving factors for recruitment into armed and violent groups in Africa. The proposed project aims to address some of these inequalities by providing youth with opportunities for learning, entertainment, and community contribution.</p>
<p>Marginalized community youth have improved mental health and resilience outcomes</p>	<p>Marginalized community youth have poor mental health due to circumstances of deprivation and marginalization.</p>	<p>Mental health is shaped by the social, environmental and economic conditions in which people are born, grow, work and age. Poverty and deprivation are key determinants of youth social and behavioural development and adult mental health. The primary causes of these inequalities are structural differences in socioeconomic groups' access to economic, social and political resources, which in turn affect health through a range of more immediate environmental, psychological and behavioural processes⁵⁷. The proposed project aims to address some of these inequalities through the provision of individual counselling through case management together with learning of critical soft skills to build resilience via stimulating activities.</p>
<p>Community members have a more positive perspective on the contributions of youth in the community</p>	<p>Community members have negative perceptions surrounding youth in Somalia.</p>	<p>While historically youth in Somalia played a pivotal role in politics (the Somali Youth League founded in 1943 is widely considered to be the first modern political party in Somalia), following the overthrow of the Siyad Barre regime, clan structures became the central organizing force for social, political, and economic life, with youth largely excluded from decision making processes⁵⁸. This exclusion indicates a level of distrust from community members in youth, which the proposed project addresses by supporting youth-led community development projects to build community trust in young people.</p>

⁵⁶ UNDP. Somali Adolescent and Youth: Boom or Gloom? ND.

⁵⁷ Knifton. Poverty and Mental Health: Policy, Practice, and research Implications. 2020.

⁵⁸ UNDP. Somali Adolescent and Youth: Boom or Gloom? ND.

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

- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities. **Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.**

This project has two core objectives: to increase community acceptance of youth formerly associated with AS and to increase opportunities for marginalized community youth to meaningfully contribute to their communities by piloting a youth- and community-led joint reintegration and youth development program for youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth aged 14-25. To achieve Outcome 1, the project will work to improve the mental health and resilience of youth formerly associated with through the provision of five core activities: access to a safe spaces, strengthening adult and peer support structures, teaching key life skills through recreational activities, providing counselling through case management services, and ensuring that all activities are youth-led. The project will also aim to improve social acceptance of youth formerly associated with AS within the community through the provision of parallel services to marginalized community youth, participation of community members in arts and sports activities centered around key social cohesion themes, and supporting youth-led community development projects in communities of reintegration. To achieve Outcome 2, the project will work to improve the mental health and resilience of marginalized community youth through the provision of the same five core activities. The project will also aim to improve community perceptions of marginalized community youth through the participation of community members in arts and sports activities centered around key social cohesion themes and supporting youth-led community development projects in communities. The project will have a female:male ratio of 1:2, ensuring that activities are gender sensitive and inclusive.

- d) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

Proposed geographic zones: Baidoa (Southwest), Kismayo (Jubaland), Jowhar (Hirshabelle), and Dhusamareb (Galmadug)

These geographic zones were selected for a number of reasons. UNICEF and IOM already provide residential rehabilitation and non-residential reintegration services in these regions, providing a smooth pipeline of youth formerly associated with AS. Jowhar (Hirshabelle) and Dhusamareb (Galmadug) are areas of high informal reintegration for youth formerly associated with AS and were flagged by the MoIS as key areas for future expansion, and therefore provide strong areas for piloting this approach and potentially expanding service provision to these regions with future funding. IOM research indicates that ex-associates who reintegrate in Kismayo tend to originate outside the city and therefore reintegrate with their immediate family members to displacement sites without strong social support systems. Correspondingly, these ex-associate households tend to have higher economic vulnerability. However, current research indicates that there is less distrust from community members for ex-associates in Kismayo than Baidoa. In contrast, ex-associates who reintegrate in Baidoa tend to originate from Baidoa Town and surrounding areas and have existing family members with whom they can live and therefore have lower economic vulnerability as their extended family members provide an economic buffer. Taken altogether, these findings underscore the value of social cohesion activities in both locations to better support youth formerly associated with AS with reintegration.

Project beneficiaries/targeting criteria (gender and age-sensitive): The project bridges the developmental period from childhood through young adulthood by targeting youth aged 14-25, building off IOM's UNPBF project for 2019, to include participation from both male and female youth. The project will target a total of **1200 youth, 600 youth formerly associated with AS** for reintegration support and **600 marginalized**

community youth (800 males and 400 females)⁵⁹ for increased access to services, participation, and opportunities for psychosocial wellbeing and development. By providing parallel programming to marginalized community youth, the project mitigates community resentment towards projects providing extensive services to youth formerly associated with AS whilst neglecting other vulnerable youth.

Youth formerly associated with AS will be identified through the National Programme, which already has identification and screening mechanisms in place. Ex-associates under the age of 18 are referred to UNICEF, who will direct those aged 14-17 to the proposed project. Ex-associates over the age of 18 who are deemed low-risk⁶⁰ and are based in Baidoa or Kismayo are referred to IOM, who implements residential rehabilitation for adult ex-associates for the National Programme. IOM will refer ex-associates aged 18-25 who complete residential rehabilitation⁶¹ to the proposed project for community-based reintegration.

It is important to define “marginalized” within the context of Somalia. While youth in Somalia face a number of challenges (high levels of illiteracy, limited educational opportunities, high early marriage rate, unemployment, lack of political participation, lack of health services, and insecurity⁶²), certain groups are particularly at risk. Marginalized community youth will be selected based on context-specific indicators including poverty level, housing and displacement status, and access to education. Due to the sensitivities related to clan in Somalia, the project will not specifically ask about clan status but will use poverty level, displacement status, and access to education as a proxy for marginalization. Consultations with IOM’s reintegration CSOs indicated that the community would be accepting of a program bringing together marginalized community youth together with youth formerly associated with AS if implemented thoughtfully. The CSOs reported that there is mistrust on both sides: community members distrust youth formerly associated with AS and youth formerly associated with AS fear discrimination from community members. The CSOs recommended that the project not label the youth formerly associated with AS within the program, but that instead affiliations become known naturally as project activities commence, at which point both community members and youth formerly associated with AS will feel more comfortable.

Estimated Number of Targeted Youth (approximate gender distribution 2:1 male:female youth)

	Baidoa and Kismayo	Barowe and Dollow
Youth formerly associated with AS (>18)	300 (200 male, 100 female)	30 ⁶³ (20 male, 10 female)
Youth formerly associated with AS (<18)	150 (100 male, 50 female)	120 (80 male, 40 female)
Marginalized community youth (14-25)	300 (200 male, 100 female)	300 (200 male, 100 female)
TOTAL	750 (500 male, 250 female)	450 (300 male, 150 female)

While the number of youth targeted through this project are a small percentage of the number of young people vulnerable to poverty and recruitment in Somalia and also a small percentage of the current caseload of youth that are present in IOM and UNICEF supported rehabilitation centres, it is anticipated that the innovations advanced through this programme will influence programming at other partner centres and other UNICEF/IOM supported centres. IOM and UNICEF will mitigate frustrations and risk of stigmatization related to community youth selection through early engagement of community members in the selection process, transparency in the selection criteria, and active community participation throughout the process through ongoing community consultations and feedback. Indeed, research and development of a guiding framework for rehabilitation and

⁵⁹ IOM served a total of 574 men and women formerly associated with AS in 2020. UNICEF served a total of 1,576 children associated with armed forces and armed groups and community youth in 2020. IOM currently anticipates supporting a total of 920 beneficiaries in 2022 (600 male and female youth associated with AS with rehabilitation support and 320 male and female youth formerly associated with AS with reintegration support). The proposed project will provide support for 1200 youth (600 youth formerly associated with AS with reintegration support and 600 marginalized community youth).

⁶⁰ The Screening SOPs developed by the National Programme specifically filter for participation in grave violation of human rights, atrocity crimes or a terrorist acts, which disqualify potential participants from participating in the National Programme pursuant to international law and UN policy. The screening separates “low risk” associates from “high risk” associates, the latter of which are subject to criminal prosecution in Somalia.

⁶¹ The National Programme currently requires adult ex-associates to undergo residential rehabilitation. This is based on perceptions of safety and security for both ex-associates and community members and has been the DDR model in Somalia since the National Programme began in 2013. The MoIS and DRP is considering adaptation of the residential model for more cost-effective and sustainable methods. The proposed project will pilot non-residential reintegration as a proof-of-concept to encourage community-based reintegration mechanisms in the future.

⁶² UNDP. 2017.

⁶³ The National Programme currently does not operate any rehabilitation centers for youth over 18 in Barowe or Dollow, thus the number of beneficiaries for this subgroup is conservative. However, the National Programme’s rehabilitation center in Mogadishu provides rehabilitation services to youth over 18 from across the country including Barowe and Dollow. As such, these young people could be referred from Mogadishu to these two project locations.

reintegration in Somalia is intended to transform existing rehabilitation and reintegration approaches, bringing greater prospects of reintegration to affected youth, and also bringing cost savings to the Somali government and its international partners.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

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
<p>Convening Organization: IOM</p> <p>Justification: IOM began DDR work in Somalia in 2013, providing rehabilitation support to male ex-combatants and technical capacity building of government staff. Throughout this time, IOM built a strong peacebuilding footprint in Somalia, extending service provision to include rehabilitation support for women formerly associated with AS in 2019 and community-based reintegration support in 2020.</p> <p>Implementing partners: Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Women Human Rights and Development (MOWHRD),</p>	<p>USD 58.7 million</p>	<p>United States of America (Approx. USD 250M); European Union (Approx. USD 150M); United Kingdom (Approx. USD 100M); Germany (Approx. USD 52 Mil)</p>	<p>Mogadishu, Somalia</p>	<p>2020 staff in Baidoa: 166 2020 staff in Kismayo: 105</p>	<p>DDRR Project Coordinator, Reintegration and Reconciliation Officer, Community Engagement Officer</p>

Ministry of Youth and Sports					
Recipient Organization: UNICEF	USD 170 million	Sweden International Development Agency, Danish Embassy, European Union, BHA, FCDO, ECHO, PBF, amongst others	Mogadishu, Somalia	Nationwide	Child Protection Chief Child Protection Manager Child Protection Officer
Implementing partners: United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), Ministry of Defense (MOD). Ministry of Women Human Rights and Development (MOWHRD) and Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS)					

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

IOM Project Staff

The project will be implemented by a dynamic team of technical experts in reintegration, reconciliation, community engagement and and community stabilization who will oversee the work of local partner agencies, provide technical guidance and ongoing capacity building. The diverse team of staff is needed due to the need for substantial technical oversight, as well as oversight and direct support by Finance/Resource Management, Procurement and Human Resources staff based in Somalia (a projectized contribution for supporting roles including Head of Sub Offices, Programme Support, finance, human resources, IT, security, and procurement). For this project, the relatively higher than usual risk of working with youth formerly associated with AS will necessitate strong oversight and support towards implementation on many levels. As the key project activities will be implemented by civil society organizations, some staff, who are also partially covered through other TRU projects, are budgeted for the estimated amount of time they will spend on oversight and capacity building. The team will include:

Staff Member	Percentage	Description
DDRR National Project Officer (Reintegration)	65%	National staff member fully dedicated to this project, overseeing direct field level implementation and oversight of civil society partners.
DDRR Project Officer (Reintegration and Reconciliation)	50%	Staff member fully dedicated to this project, overseeing technical implementation, project management, coordination, and follow up on all activities.
DDRR Associate Project Officer (Community Engagement)	35%	Staff member providing technical leadership on all social cohesion activities
National M&E Officer	33%	National M&E Officer will oversee field level M&E activities

DDRR Programme Coordinator	5%	Lead overall coordination of the project, closely liaising with Government partners and other stakeholders.
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UNICEF Project Staff

This project will be implemented through the Child Protection in Emergencies team under the broader Protective Environment programme of UNICEF Somalia. UNICEF's Protective Environment team is headed by a Chief who is supervised by the Deputy Representative Programmes and is supported by cross sectoral M&E, communications, behaviour change, administration, finance, supply and HR teams. Overall allocation for technical support will be pegged at 15% of the agreed upon UNICEF budget, therefore below figures are indicative. The team responsible for day to day programming and responsibilities in respect of this programme are as follows:

Staff Member	Percentage	Description
Chief of Child Protection	5%	Overall oversight, quality control, technical input, strategic direction and accountability for programme delivery
Child Protection in Emergencies Team Leader (P4)	15%	Provides day to day oversight, leadership, management, drafting reporting, M&E and partner mgmt. Technical leadership and support.
Child Protection SCZ Team Leader (NoC)	15%	Coordination with partner, trouble shooting, training, capacity support, relationship management and building with govt and partners.
Child Protection SCZ Project Officer (NoB)	50%	Day to day programme delivery and support to implementing partners, management of contracts, field monitoring and evaluation.
CAAFAG national consultant	30%	Support to advocacy, technical delivery of project, capacity building and compliance of govt to project deliverables, relationship strengthening.

- 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.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	
Deteriorating security conditions hinder access to project sites and implementation of the planned activities.	Likelihood: Medium Severity: High	All actions will be carried out within the parameters of the security guidelines set forth by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). UNDSS has established local field structures as well as tailored protocols for Somalia with oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team (SMT). Should security conditions deteriorate, immediate action will be taken to adapt the project to the security context, which may require change of location (e.g. moving the safe houses), alternative implementation modalities, enhanced security, and other potential measures.
While the overall objective of this project is community acceptance of youth formerly associated with AS, there is always the risk that the community at large or sub-sections	Likelihood: Medium Severity: High	IOM, UNICEF and their government and civil society partners will devote time to inform and consult with local leaders to build consensus regarding program design and will ensure involvement of diverse groups in consultations. Working with well-established youth organizations in the target locations and government partners will help gain support for the project and ensure it is sensitive to local dynamics.

of the community do not accept youth formerly associated with AS.		
Peers or family members still affiliated with AS attempt to reengage with the youth formerly associated with AS, potentially jeopardizing the security of beneficiaries and staff.	Likelihood: Medium Severity: High	The needs and security concerns of the beneficiaries will be assessed upon their entry into the program. Where needed, the program will work with local security apparatuses to increase security for program participants.
Physical threat to beneficiaries (i.e. persons formerly associated with AS) arising out of exposed identities and whereabouts.	Likelihood: Low Severity: High	Do No Harm will be the primary guiding principle of this project. In that regard, all measures will be taken to protect the security of beneficiaries, including linkages with community based social protection networks through kinship and clan, local security officials (i.e. police, NISA, etc.) and ongoing oversight over the beneficiaries' wellbeing by project staff and partner CSOs. Beneficiary identities will be protected through secure databases, extensive training of staff on security and protection issues, as well as low visibility of project activities. The project will maintain a low profile media exposure in outreach and communication activities. Efforts will be made to reduce risk of stigmatization of beneficiaries
The services provided to the beneficiaries by the Project do not meet their full needs.	Likelihood: Low Severity: Medium	Through experience of working with male and female defectors, IOM have assessed needs pertaining to holistic rehabilitation and reintegration support. Closely working with the civil society organizations, the additional needs of participants will be assessed to ensure service provision that responds to the experiences and needs of the beneficiaries.
AS target project activities, staff and beneficiaries with the aim of disrupting efforts on part of the National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants.	Likelihood: Medium Severity: High	IOM work closely with national and local security institutions, including the National Intelligence Service Agency (NISA) and the Ministry of Internal Security, which will support with security assessments and security provision in the course of project activities.
There is a fear among communities and the international community that youth formerly associated with AS may recruit community youth into AS.	Likelihood: Low Severity: High	This pilot project will support youth over age-18 who have been screened and determined to be low-risk by the Ministry of Internal Security and have already received 6-12 months of rehabilitation support. UNICEF's work bringing together children from the community with children formerly associated with armed groups has shown to increase community acceptance of disengaged children, as the combined programming reduces stigma towards the defected children. Given the history of the National Programme and drivers to disengagement described above, the likelihood of youth formerly associated with AS recruiting other youth to return to AS is low. This programme mitigates the risk of rerecruitment by formalizing a proven guardianship programme alongside a sophisticated and personalized case management programme. Each youth that passes through the reintegration programme has a case manager and when they are moved from residential facilities into community based

		living arrangements, respected community leaders are identified who will provide guardianship, mentorship, advocacy and destigmatisation support on a personal basis to the child. This individual will essentially use their social networks and status to open opportunities for the young person, provide psychosocial support and keep in touch with MoIS and the CSO partner to ensure the reintegrated youth maintains a positive trajectory.
Youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth do not attend the safe space because they feel unsafe or uncomfortable or do not feel motivated to attend	Likelihood: Medium Severity: High	The project will utilize numerous evidence-based approaches to increase retention of older youths in out-of-school programming, including offering leadership opportunities, ensuring staff members keep informed about youth through many avenues, operating services out of a community-based organization, fostering community, and intentionally addressing the needs of older youth ⁶⁴ .
Exclusion of the majority of community youth leads to community tensions.	Likelihood: Medium Severity: High	The project will take three measures to minimize community frustrations in the selection process. First, selection criteria will be openly communicated to ensure transparency. Second, IOM and UNICEF will engage community members and stakeholders early-on in the process to ensure community alignment. Third, IOM and UNICEF will maintain open communication with community members throughout the project cycle as standard monitoring to ensure that concerns about beneficiary selection are consistently addressed.
Somali security forces interfering in project activities	Likelihood: Medium Severity: High	Given existing tensions between government/security forces and communities in Somalia, there is a likelihood that Somali security forces unduly target the youth involved in the project (both youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth). This could exacerbate existing feelings of disenfranchisement and marginalization of youth. To mitigate this, IOM and UNICEF will work closely with security apparatuses in the regions to sensitize them on the project. Additionally, the National Programme already holds sensitization sessions with different security forces in areas of operation, and IOM and UNICEF will ensure that this project is included in these sessions.
Violation of international law (related reputational risk to the UN mission in Somalia) related to inclusion of ex-associates who have committed grave human rights violations, atrocity crimes, or terrorist acts.	Likelihood: Low Severity: High	The National Programme has five components, the second of which is “Screening.” The Screening SOPs developed by the National Programme specifically filter for participation in grave violation of human rights, atrocity crimes or a terrorist acts, which disqualify potential participants from participating in the National Programme pursuant to international law and UN policy. The screening separates “low risk” associates from “high risk” associates, the latter of which are subject to criminal prosecution in Somalia. To further mitigate against this risk, the project will include UNSOM human rights representatives as part of the project steering committee together with UNSOM DDR, UNSOM PCVE, and UNSOM Youth, Peace, and Security representatives.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at

⁶⁴ Wallace Foundation. Engaging Older Youth. 2010.

least 5-7 per cent of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

The National Programme has benefitted from a number of research projects examining the push and pull factors that lead men, women, and children to join and disengage from AS. Both IOM and UNICEF maintain robust internal monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, which both partners will build off to monitor and evaluate the project.

Data collection will come from three sources: (1) individual baseline and endline assessments for youth which are integrated into existing case management systems to reduce assessment fatigue, (2) individual baseline and endline social cohesion assessments for community members (both those who participate in activities and a control group), and (3) periodic qualitative key informant interviews and focus group discussions to triangulate the quantitative data collected in 1 and 2.

The individual baseline and endline data collected from beneficiary youth will focus on mental well-being measures (from the WHO Five Well-Being Index) alongside push and pull factors for recruitment into armed and violent groups (from IOM Transitional Recovery Unit's Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Index) including measurements on social support networks, religious and civic engagement, and economic reintegration (as a proxy for social reintegration given employers' willingness to hire). The social cohesion questionnaire measures community responses on eight key themes (identity and belonging, trust and understanding, empathy and acceptance, and forgiveness and reconciliation) as an indicator for re-acceptance of youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth.

To better measure outcome 1 (increased community acceptance and reintegration of youth formerly associated with AS), IOM and UNICEF will build off of a current study measuring the push and pull factors that lead to recidivism in Somalia alongside the qualities of successful socioeconomic reintegration according to program participants and community members. Based on these findings, the project will develop additional individual baseline and endline questions to incorporate into existing tools to measure indicators that contribute to recidivism (e.g. feelings of isolation, stigmatization; perceptions of injustice or corruption) and that measure successful reintegration according to beneficiaries and community members and will triangulate these findings with social cohesion questionnaires administered to community members in proximity to the safe space. To measure outcome 2 (increased access to opportunities to meaningfully contribute to their communities for marginalized community youth), IOM and UNICEF will tailor the individual baseline and endline to measure resilience.

The effectiveness of the project will be further monitored and evaluated through case worker progress notes and assessments of beneficiaries, tracking of their progress during the various stages of the programme and understanding the impact of the programme on their lives. Programme results will be evaluated by assessing results against the indicators outlined in the Result Matrix. These indicators will be measured via, inter alia, surveys, data collection, reports, and direct observations. This will be supplemented by qualitative data from key stakeholders, including beneficiaries, government officials, implementing partners and IOM staff. The project will also hire an external third party evaluator to measure the five-pillar methodology and produce a peer-reviewed research paper at project endline.

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

This project addresses two sustainability issues: long-term community social cohesion and community acceptance of youth formerly associated with AS and government capacity to continue to support disengagement from AS. From a local sustainability perspective, the project will be implemented through civil society organizations, building the capacity of local infrastructures in social cohesion methodologies to continue

providing these services within the community. Additionally, the youth-led community development activities will remain in place after project end. To address the funding sustainability issue brought up by donors, government, and other stakeholders (i.e. the need for more cost-effective methods to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of youth formerly associated with AS), the project will utilize robust M&E mechanisms to help inform the future direction of the National Programme. As such, the project will contribute to sustained efforts to maintain peace by reducing the ranks of AS.

Donor development: There is substantial interest among various donors to support reductions in AS through more cost-effective methodologies. Currently, implementing partners of the National Programme (including UNICEF and IOM) have brought donors together with the intention of setting cohesive strategies to address the threat of AS in Somalia. These discussions have led to increased investment in research to understand formal and informal engagement and disengagement pathways, community and government definitions of successful economic and social reintegration of former AS associates, and violence dynamics within communities of implementation. Through existing coordination mechanisms (e.g. CAS) and additional workshops, IOM and UNICEF will keep donors informed about progress on the project, laying the groundwork for future funding and sustainability of the project after the pilot.

Government capacity building: Under the mandate of the state-owned National Programme, this project is developed and will be implemented with the aim of building capacity of local and national institutions to sustain the intervention after the project's end, as well as expand the programme to new locations. Capacity building through trainings, knowledge building and documentation of guidelines and best practices will help ensure that Government counterparts have knowledge and skills to implement and expand public health violence prevention techniques.

Civil society organizations: Working through civil society organizations will establish linkages between national and local actors, and build local organizations' and communities' capacities to serve youth formerly associated with AS and marginalized community youth. Where possible, the project will use existing community resources vis-à-vis referrals for basic service provision, not only to ensure cost effectiveness, but to ensure the sustainability of activities by national and local actors.

Community: The provision of services to marginalized community youth is a community violence reduction mechanism to increase community support for rehabilitation and reintegration programs for youth formerly associated with AS. Close collaboration with local partners and community members to identify attitudes towards youth formerly associated with AS and in the selection and implementation of community development projects ensures that these activities can be carried forward by the community.

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	Response	Comment
Planning		
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline?	No	While both IOM and UNICEF currently implement through civil society organizations, this project will require selection of new project partners (particularly in Dhusamareb and Jowhar where IOM and UNICEF do not currently operate). Recruitment and onboarding of new CSO partners will likely take roughly 6-8 weeks, during which existing CSOs can cover the gap.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	Yes	Staff have already been recruited.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	Yes	
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	Yes	Consultations with government and partners have taken place. These have involved community stakeholders. However, broader localized community engagement will be undertaken with implementing partners based on access and security constraints.
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?	Yes	The project benefits from almost a decade of learning which culminated in critical reviews of the cost and impact of current residential models in preventing (re)recruitment and supporting reintegration of former associates.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	Yes	
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	Yes	Government has been consulted and agreements are in place at the Federal level, however, FMS level agreements are yet to be completed and will be necessary for further elaboration on government contributions.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	Yes	Implementing modalities are being finalized based on the specific technical and mandate abilities of each agency and looking to maximise partnerships and govt relationships existing in Somalia.
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)?	Yes	UNICEF's Gender and GBV adviser and IOM's DDRR Women's Protection and Empowerment officer will review and advise on the project prior to completion.

11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	Yes		Yes, both national and international youth organisations were consulted and have informed the design of this project.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	Yes		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	Yes		

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?	N/A		
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.	Yes		
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.	Yes		
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?	Yes		
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?	Yes		International staff assigned to the project are limited and will provide technical expertise in reintegration, child protection, social cohesion, and gender-based violence.
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.		No	

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.			TBD
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.	Yes		<p>While funding is not yet confirmed, the rehabilitation component of the project will be co-funded for over-18s by Germany and Netherlands. Reintegration for former AS affiliates outside the age target (i.e. aged 26+) will also be co-funded by Netherlands.</p> <p>Under-18s rehabilitation and reintegration will be supplemented by Denmark and Sweden (see Section C).</p> <p>A portion of funding for community-based activities implemented by IOM will be supplemented through funding from UNOCT.</p>

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.

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.

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), 1267 (1999), 2462 (2019), and 2482 (2019) 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 or individuals or entities who have committed terrorist acts 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.⁶⁵
- 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.

⁶⁵ 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 (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Youth formerly associated with AS are socially accepted into the community</p> <p>Contributes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions SDG 5: Gender Equality <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Percentage of youth formerly associated with AS reporting inclusion in community life (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 70%</p>	<p>Baseline and end line individual reintegration assessment (measurements will include both self-perception of acceptance as well as increased invitation and participation in community life)</p>	<p>300 youth formerly associated with AS are enrolled and actively participating in the project by midline (9 months)</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Percentage of community members reporting inclusion of youth formerly associated with AS in community life (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30%</p>	<p>Social cohesion baseline and endline questionnaires</p>	<p>Baseline social cohesion questionnaires applied to 75 community members by project midline (9 months)</p>
	<p>Output 1.1: Youth formerly associated with AS have improved mental health and resilience to support reintegration at the individual level</p> <p>Activities under this output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of safe space 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Percentage of youth formerly associated with AS that demonstrate improvements across social and psychosocial indicators (WHO five well-being index) (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 70%</p>	<p>Baseline and end line individual reintegration assessment</p>	<p>Baseline individual assessment collected for 300 youth formerly associated with AS by project midline (9 months)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of adult/peer social support structures • Provision of fun and stimulating recreational activities • Provision of case management • Youth leadership opportunities • Peer reviewed research on innovative methodology 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Percentage of youth formerly associated with AS demonstrating a reduction in drivers to joining armed and violent groups (IOM Transitional Recovery Unit (TRU) index) (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 70%</p>	Baseline and end line individual reintegration assessment	Baseline individual assessment collected for 300 youth formerly associated with AS by project midline (9 months)
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of youth formerly associated with AS receiving case management and social work services (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 600 (350 over 18s; 250 under 18s 400 male; 200 female)</p>	<p>Reintegration Intake Forms</p> <p>Reintegration case notes</p>	300 youth formerly associated with AS (200 males and 100 females) supported mid-way (nine-months) through project cycle
	<p>Output 1.2: Community members are more accepting of youth formerly associated with AS reintegrating in their communities</p> <p>Activities under this output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Percentage of community members reporting changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices around youth formerly associated with AS (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30%</p>	Social cohesion baseline and endline questionnaires	Baseline social cohesion questionnaires applied to 75 community members by project midline (9 months)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community stigma reduction activities (community member participation in arts and sports activities, youth-led community development projects) • Provision of parallel programming to increase opportunities for marginalized community youth • Financial and technical support to government for project sustainability (including awareness raising on the existence of the National Programme and related referral mechanisms) 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of youth-led community development projects implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 24 (6 projects per location (quarterly basis) x 4 locations over project period of 18 months)</p>	Activity reports	12 community development projects implemented mid-way (nine-months) through project cycle
Outcome 2: Marginalized community youth have increased access to opportunities to meaningfully contribute to their communities.		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a: Percentage of community members reporting positive contributions of youth to the community well-being and social cohesion (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30%</p>	Social cohesion baseline and endline questionnaires	Baseline social cohesion questionnaires applied to 75 community members by project midline (9 months)

		Outcome Indicator 2b: % of marginalized community youth reporting improved access to opportunities compared to control group not included in the program Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Baseline and endline individual assessment; baseline and endline control group assessment	300 marginalized community youth (200 males and 100 females) have completed baseline assessment (nine-months) through project cycle
	Output 2.1: Marginalized community youth have improved mental health and resilience outcomes at the individual level Activities under this output:	Output Indicator 2.1.1: Percentage of marginalized community youth that demonstrate improvements across social and psychosocial indicators (WHO well-being index or other score TBD) (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Baseline and end line individual assessment	Baseline individual assessment collected for 300 marginalized community youth by project midline (9 months)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of safe space • Provision of adult/peer social support structures • Provision of fun and stimulating recreational activities • Provision of case management • Youth leadership opportunities • Peer reviewed research on innovative methodology 	Output Indicator 2.1.2: Percentage of marginalized community youth demonstrating a reduction in drivers to join armed and violent groups (IOM TRU index) (disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Baseline and end line individual assessment	Baseline individual assessment collected for 300 marginalized community youth formerly by project midline (9 months)
		Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of marginalized community youth receiving case management and social	Reintegration Intake Forms Reintegration case notes	300 marginalized community youth (200 males and 100 females) supported

		work services(disaggregated by sex and age) Baseline: 0 Endline: 600		mid-way (nine-months) through project cycle
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	<p>Output 2.2: community members have a more positive perspective on the contributions of youth in the community</p> <p>Activities under this output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community stigma reduction activities (community member participation in arts and sports activities, youth-led community development projects) • Provision of parallel programming to increase opportunities for marginalized community youth • Financial and technical support to government for project sustainability 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Percentage of community members reporting changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices around marginalized community youth</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 30% Output Indicator 2.3.1</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>Baseline: Target: Output Indicator 2.3.3</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Social cohesion baseline and endline questionnaires</p>	<p>Baseline social cohesion questionnaires applied to 75 community members by project midline (9 months)</p>
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Annex D - PBF Project Budget

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

Outcome/ Output number	Description (Text)	IOM	UNICEF	Recipient Organization 3	Total	% of budget per activity allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) (if any)	Current level of expenditure/ commitment (To be completed at time of project progress reporting)	GEWE justification (e.g. training includes session on gender equality, specific efforts made to ensure equal representation of women and men etc.)	Any other remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, esp. for TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: Youth formerly associated with AS are socially accepted into the community									
Output 1.1: Youth formerly associated with AS have improved mental health and resilience to support reintegration at the individual level									
Activity 1.1.1	Establishing and maintaining safe spaces at 4 locations for 600 former AS youth	\$ 156,600.00	\$ 220,000.00		\$ 376,600.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 1.1.2	Developing social connections with adult guardians (community advocates, sports coaches, mentors)	\$ 52,200.00	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 102,200.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 1.1.3	Ongoing case management support	\$ 32,400.00	\$ 15,000.00		\$ 47,400.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 1.1.4	Financial and technical support for social and emotional skill building (including sports, arts, religious counselling, unstructured activities)	\$ 280,980.00	\$ 166,100.00		\$ 447,080.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 1.1.5	Peer reviewed research and impact measurement of 5 pillar methodology as an effective reintegration modality	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00		\$ 40,000.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 1.1.6					\$ -				
Activity 1.1.7					\$ -				
Activity 1.1.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ 522,180.00	\$ 491,100.00	\$ -	\$ 1,013,280.00	\$ 334,382.40	\$ -		
Output 1.2: Community members are more accepting of youth formerly associated with AS reintegrating into their communities									
Activity 1.2.1	Community stigma reduction activities (community development projects)	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 15,000.00		\$ 27,000.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 1.2.2	Financial and technical support to government for project sustainability	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 133,200.00		\$ 158,200.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 1.2.3					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.4					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.5					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.6					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.7					\$ -				
Activity 1.2.8					\$ -				
	Output Total	\$ 37,000.00	\$ 148,200.00	\$ -	\$ 185,200.00	\$ 61,116.00	\$ -		
Output 1.3:									
Activity 1.3.1					\$ -				
Activity 1.3.2					\$ -				
Activity 1.3.3					\$ -				
Activity 1.3.4					\$ -				

Activity 1.3.5					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.6					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.7					\$ -					
Activity 1.3.8					\$ -					
Output Total		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Output 1.4:										
Activity 1.4.1					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.2					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.3					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.4					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.5					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.6					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.7					\$ -					
Activity 1.4.8					\$ -					
Output Total		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
OUTCOME 2:	Marginalized community youth have increased access to opportunities to meaningfully contribute to their communities.									
Outcome 2.1	Marginalized community youth have improved mental health and resilience outcomes									
Activity 2.1.1	Establishing and maintaining safe spaces at 4 locations for 600 former AS youth	\$ 156,600.00	\$ 220,000.00		\$ 376,600.00	33%			The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 2.1.2	Developing social connections with adult guardians (community advocates, sports coaches, mentors)	\$ 52,200.00	\$ 50,000.00		\$ 102,200.00	33%			The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 2.1.3	Ongoing case management support	\$ 32,400.00	\$ 15,000.00		\$ 47,400.00	33%			The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 2.1.4	Financial and technical support for social and emotional skill building (including sports, arts, religious counselling, unstructured activities) [\$ 221,580.00	\$ 117,180.00		\$ 338,760.00	33%			The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 2.1.5					\$ -					
Activity 2.1.6					\$ -					
Activity 2.1.7					\$ -					
Activity 2.1.8					\$ -					
Output Total		\$ 462,780.00	\$ 402,180.00	\$ -	\$ 864,960.00	\$ 285,436.80	\$ -	\$ -		
Output 2.2	Community members have a more positive perspective on the contributions of youth in the community									
Activity 2.2.1	Community stigma reduction activities (community development projects)	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 15,000.00		\$ 27,000.00	33%			The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries currently targeted by IOM (50%) and UNICEF (20%).	
Activity 2.2.2					\$ -					
Activity 2.2.3					\$ -					
Activity 2.2.4					\$ -					
Activity 2.2.5					\$ -					
Activity 2.2.6					\$ -					
Activity 2.2.7					\$ -					
Activity 2.2.8					\$ -					
Output Total		\$ 12,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ -	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 8,910.00	\$ -	\$ -		
Output 2.3										
Activity 2.3.1					\$ -					
Activity 2.3.2					\$ -					
Activity 2.3.3					\$ -					

Activity 2.3.4					\$ -				
Activity 2.3.5					\$ -				
Activity 2.3.6					\$ -				
Activity 2.3.7					\$ -				
Activity 2.3.8					\$ -				
Output Total		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Output 2.4									
Activity 2.4.1					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.2					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.3					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.4					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.5					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.6					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.7					\$ -				
Activity 2.4.8					\$ -				
Output Total		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

Additional personnel costs		\$ 172,440.00	\$ -		\$ 172,440.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries	
Additional operational costs		\$ 220,732.05	\$ 105,649.27		\$ 326,381.32	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries	
Monitoring budget		\$ 121,653.00	\$ 52,824.00		\$ 174,477.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries	
Budget for independent final evaluation		\$ 40,000.00	\$ -		\$ 40,000.00	33%		The entire project will target 1 female for every 2 male beneficiaries. This ratio was determined based on the proportion of female beneficiaries	
Total Additional Costs		\$ 554,825.05	\$ 158,473.27	\$ -	\$ 713,298.32	\$ 235,388.44	\$ -		

Totals				
	IOM	UNICEF	Recipient Organization 3	Total
Sub-Total Project Budget	\$ 1,588,785.05	\$ 1,214,953.27	\$ -	\$ 2,803,738.32
Indirect support costs (7%)	\$ 111,214.95	\$ 85,046.73	\$ -	\$ 196,261.68
Total	\$ 1,700,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	IOM	UNICEF	Recipient Organization 3	Total	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 1,020,000.00	\$ 780,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,800,000.00	60%
Second Tranche:	\$ 680,000.00	\$ 520,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,200,000.00	40%
Third Tranche	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	

Total:	\$ 1,700,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000.00	100%
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\$ Towards GEWE (includes indirect costs)	\$ 990,000.00
% Towards GEWE	33.00%
\$ Towards M&E (includes indirect costs)	\$ 229,490.39
% Towards M&E	7.65%
<p>Note: PBF does not accept projects with less than 5% towards M&E and less than 15% towards GEWE. These figures will show as red if this minimum threshold is not met.</p>	

Total Expenditure	\$ -
Delivery Rate:	

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	IOM	UNICEF	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 411,048.00	\$ 170,000.00	\$ -	\$ 581,048.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 10,800.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,800.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 134,805.00	\$ 91,100.00	\$ -	\$ 225,905.00
5. Travel	\$ 58,701.58	\$ 10,000.00	\$ -	\$ 68,701.58
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 786,200.00	\$ 785,380.00	\$ -	\$ 1,571,580.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 187,230.47	\$ 158,473.27	\$ -	\$ 345,703.74
Sub-Total	\$ 1,588,785.05	\$ 1,214,953.27	\$ -	\$ 2,803,738.32
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 111,214.95	\$ 85,046.73	\$ -	\$ 196,261.68
Total	\$ 1,700,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	IOM	UNICEF	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 1,020,000.00	\$ 780,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,800,000.00	60%
Second Tranche:	\$ 680,000.00	\$ 520,000.00	\$ -	\$ 1,200,000.00	40%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 1,700,000.00	\$ 1,300,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000.00	