

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: Somalia	
Project Title: The Somalia Women and Youth Peacebuilding Project For Your Rights, Inclusive Governance, Harmony, Trust, and Social Cohesion In Southwest State and Banadir (SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS)	
Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway (if existing project): N/A	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Rescue Committee, Inc. – INGO 	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daryeel Bulsho Guud (DBG) – Local Civil Society Organization (CSO) Somali Youth Vision (SYV) – Local CSO The Elman Peace and Human Rights Center (EPHRC) – Local CSO 	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 18 Months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Somalia Project Geographic Zones: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banadir Region: Mogadishu: Karaan and Hawlwadaag Districts Lower Shabelle Region (Southwest State): Barawe and Baidoa 	
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): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRC: \$1.5 Million USD Total: \$1.5 Million USD <p><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></p>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A	

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 (35%): IRC: \$525,000.00 USD Total: \$525,000.00 USD	PBF 2nd tranche (35%): IRC: \$ 525,000.00 USD Total: \$525,000.00 USD *As a condition for the 2nd tranche, a report on the mapping and potential content of CEPAPs will be submitted (to ensure these are on track with peacebuilding outcomes).	PBF 3rd tranche (30%): IRC: \$ 450,000.00 USD Total: \$450,000.00 USD
<p>Provide a brief project description: The goals of the Somalia Women and Youth Peacebuilding Project For Your Rights, Inclusive Governance, Harmony, Trust and Social Cohesion in Southwest State and Banadir (SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS) is to 1) Strengthen the ability of existing local peace and governance structures to become more inclusive and supportive towards young people's participation in conflict management within communities, and 2) Focus on wider community youth-led civic engagement and community-designed peace initiatives with an emphasis on the contested management of scarce land, where possible, and limited access to livelihood opportunities that affect young people. As result, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will generate opportunities for young people to engage in civic spaces, claim their place in peacebuilding processes, and strengthen existing local peace structures to better strengthen a culture of peace and social cohesion within IDP and host communities in Banadir (Karaan and Hawlwadaag Districts) and Lower Shabelle in Southwest State (Barawe and Baidoa Bay). In close partnership with three youth and women-led Somali CSOs, Somali Youth Vision (SYV); Daryeel Bulsho Guud (DBG), and The Elman Peace and Human Rights Center (EPHRC), SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will target at least a total of 3,150 direct beneficiaries and 15,750 indirect beneficiaries.</p>		
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society and stakeholder communities: SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS proposed Technical Approach and Project Interventions are in alignment with UNPBF priorities and objectives. IRC applied a bottom-up and inclusive approach to the project design and held several co-design workshops and consultations with local CSOs, including the three local partners (DBG, SYV, EPHRC). The partners shared information related to specific peacebuilding needs in the target locations and understanding unique challenges to sustainable peace. Following these initial discussions, IRC hosted individual calls with the partners to further understand respective strengths and areas of programmatic overlap. These calls were followed by specific technical design workshops dedicated to the Theory of Change, Results Framework, and other elements of the proposal. In addition, all partners were given the opportunity to provide further technical insight, review, and inputs throughout the life of the project proposal development process. IRC with SYV, DBG, and EPHRC also co-created the project with key stakeholders in the target communities such as youth groups, women's organizations, elders, community leaders and young people from marginalized clans to ensure that the proposed interventions are most tailored to the needs, preferences, and aspirations of young people in these communities, and to better understand how the project addresses drivers of conflict and brings about more sustainable peace outcomes.</p> <p>As such, consultation meetings, discussions and information gatherings were held by IRC and its three local partners with peace activists in Mogadishu, youth leaders from communities in Barawe, Baidoa, Hawlwadaag and Karaan, representatives of women's groups such as Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), local district commissioners from Hawlwadaag and Karaan, local officials</p>		

from the Ministries of Justice and Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, imams and religious leaders from mosques in Hawlwadaag and Karaan, as well as elders in Barawe, Baidoa, Hawlwadaag and Karaan, and young people from the main marginalized clans, including the Somali Bantu (Jareer), Eyle and Tumaal. The project's proposed interventions are informed by four out of five of UN Somalia's PBF Eligibility Renewal Priority Areas including: National reconciliation; Rule of Law and Transitional Justice; Democratic Governance; and Security Sector Reform. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will specifically support priorities under Rule of Law and Transitional Justice and Democratic Governance by strengthening the capacities of duty bearers from formal and informal institutions, promoting cohesive and inclusive societies, and increasing individual resilience. Furthermore, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will build on UN Somalia's PBF Portfolio by addressing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and Youth Engagement and Empowerment.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment⁶: 57.55% or \$ \$863,202.24 USD

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment: SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS interventions will include trainings, advocacy and awareness campaigns for young women to participate in local decision-making processes, address harmful gender norms and the establishment of local consultative fora led by women, as well as increased engagement between women and peacebuilding actors through mentorship programs via IRC's signature EMAP model, and linkages with duty bearers and local government officials. These interventions aim to target patriarchal customs and overcome the barriers to peace imposed by them through empowering women to meaningfully participate in civic spaces.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1

PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project ⁸: 2.3: Conflict Prevention/Management

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

- UNSDCF Outcome 1.3: All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.
- UNSDCF Outcome 3.2: Natural resources are sustainably managed and binding constraints addressed in key productive sector value chains, leading to enduring productivity gains, increased value addition, and enhanced opportunities for decent work.
- UNSDCF Outcome 4.2: By 2025, the number of people impacted by climate change, natural

⁵ **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)

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **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)

disasters, and environmental degradation is reduced.

- UNSDCF Outcome 4.4: By 2025, the capacities of local, national, and customary institutions and communities are strengthened to achieve durable solutions and increase the resilience, self-reliance, and social cohesion of urban communities affected by displacement.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels






Type of submission:

☒ **New project**

☐ **Project amendment**

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: N/A – New Project

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization International Rescue Committee (IRC)  Richard Crothers Country Director	Representative of National Authorities Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development   Asad Yusuf Director General
Head of UN Country Team <i>Adam Abdelmoula</i> <i>Deputy Special Representative of the</i> <i>Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian</i> <i>Coordinator</i> <i>Signature</i>  <i>Date & Seal</i>	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) Elizabeth Spehar Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support <i>Signature</i>  <i>Date & Seal</i> 23/11/2022

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF Support

A. Conflict Analysis Findings: Since the outbreak of the civil war in 1991, Somalia continues to suffer from prolonged conflict, political instability and weak governance structures, and extreme climatic shocks. Frequent attacks, extrajudicial killings, and violence within urban and semi-urban areas by Al-Shabaab (AS) and other militant groups continues to worsen Somalia's security outcomes. The insecurity and climate shocks trigger displacement and conflict over land. Young people are often manipulated to participate in violence and conflicts that are frequently instigated along clan lines. While the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), has made significant improvements since being established in 2012, it continues to struggle in centrally exerting national influence due to political infighting, electoral delays, and poorly funded institutions, further inhibiting its effectiveness in responding to and resolving conflicts at localized levels.⁹

Local peacebuilding efforts for young people have been minimal in Somalia despite 70% of the population being under the age of 35.¹⁰ Although young people (aged 16-29) play a vital role in conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, they are often marginalized and have limited opportunities to meaningfully participate in local civic spaces and political decision-making processes. Hindered by patriarchal structures, negative stereotypes, and traditional cultural norms which perpetuate gender inequality, young people are often excluded from local governance and peace structures, rendering them with little influence over the management of violent conflicts despite their potential to make important contributions to peace. Their exclusion from civic spaces, governance and peace structures and formal decision-making processes exacerbates a lack of trust in institutions and perpetuates conflicts that could be managed with inclusion and participation of young people.

As such, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will address two key drivers of conflict that significantly inhibit young women and men from conflict management: 1) exclusive and gender/aged-restricted local governance and peace structures, and 2) contested management of scarce land and limited access to livelihood opportunities.

Governance and peace structures that exclude young women and men in Southwest State and Banadir: Despite Banadir and Southwest State being Somalia's main centers of power, federal governance structures remain weak and ineffective and are dominated by informal governance structures consisting of elder clan members and elites which often unequally distribute key resources (water, land, employment, housing, and education) along clan lines. Currently, the focus has been on ensuring fair and equal representation of each clan or tribe in any kind of decision-making at the local level within these regions. As a result, at the district levels there is a type of quota system in place where seats are allocated at the decision-making table based off of tribal or clan affiliation often to traditional elders and leaders. While this system has worked well to increase participation of some minority clans, sometimes it has not advanced the inclusion and participation of women and young people. Each tribe and clan appoint people they think are fit for these decision-making roles, often without holding an open, participatory, and voluntary process of joining these decision-making bodies. Immediately the question of tribe and clan numbers comes in, further conditioning communities to fragment themselves when formal institutions are not able to govern in pursuit of inclusion, without considering other equally important factors such as merit, gender, and age amongst others. This fragmented system counters the current climate of working towards federal elections and a more democratic system where power sharing systems are being abolished and one-person-one-vote methods are being proposed.

⁹ Somalia: Elections must be finalized amid worsening drought, Security Council hears

¹⁰ World Population Review – Somalia 2021

Due to the federal government's inability to effectively enforce and enact policies to respond and manage multiple existential threats that arise from Al-Shabaab, COVID-19, climate change and political instability, public trust and confidence in governmental institutions remains low, with frequent reporting and accusations of corruption, bias and inefficiency leveled to public officials and leaders. Non-transparent governmental decision-making processes cater only to powerful and wealthy interest groups in Southwest State and Banadir, further eroding trust, decreasing social cohesion, and undermining social contracts between the people and the government. Despite the Provisional Constitution of Somalia enshrining the rights of women to participate in decision-making processes, men over the age of 45 are the primary holders of power within federal decision-making processes and governance structures (including ministries, regional offices, and district officials appointed by the federal government). Young people struggle to engage with formal government institutions due to limited linkages and opportunities for them to meaningfully participate in federal level decision-making.

In the absence of federal enforcement, local communities have ended up becoming responsible for managing intra and inter-community conflicts by engaging in informal justice and conflict management systems. Older men (aged 45-75) from majority clans in Southwest State (Digil and Mirifle) and Banadir (Hawiye, Darod and Dir) are seen as traditional decision makers at the community level, but often adopt harmful gender roles that further limit the roles of young women and men within local institutions and peace initiatives. In Banadir and Southwest State, civic engagement, and leadership opportunities for young people within local governance and peace committees/structures have remained limited.¹¹ Competition between clans and the growing influence of majority clans at the expense of minority clans such as the Somali Bantu, Tumul and Eyle ultimately undermine the functionality of peace committees and erode community trust. In cases where peace and governance committees have been effective, limited funding and capacities in conflict management have hindered their progress as they fail to ensure inclusion and participation of young women and men in creating sustainable and long-term community peace outcomes.

This is further exacerbated by the fact that young people suffer from stigmatization which prevents inclusion in governance and peace structures. Negative deep-rooted cultural stigmas depict young people as non-essential, disturbers of the peace who are unfit to participate in community peacebuilding processes.¹² Because of this, the motivation to include young people in issues of peace and security is born primarily out of a perception that they pose a potential security threat, rather than out of a desire to work with them as equal partners and peacebuilders.¹³ Young men (aged 15-35) in particular are perceived as potential security threats,¹⁴ with youth in Banadir and Southwest State regularly being targeted, harassed, and jailed by the police without justification beyond their age or being seen as potential sympathizers of Al-Shabaab.¹⁵ In turn, these actions feed into local stereotypes of young people as "troublemakers" and unfit to hold leadership roles, even though a vast majority does not engage in violent behavior. Negative attitudes towards young people are further evident through the problematic adoption of Asi-Walid, common in Banadir, which is a custom and key human rights concern through which parents put their children in jail without any legal procedures and for extended periods of time in order to discipline them.¹⁶

Contested management of scarce land and access to livelihood opportunities in host and IDP communities: Somalia's Banadir and Lower Shabelle Regions (Southwest State) are the most

¹¹ USAID/Somalia Youth Assessment, January 2020

¹² Somalia- Youth as agents of Peace, April 2018

¹³ Somalia- Youth as agents of Peace, April 2018

¹⁴ Somalia- Youth as agents of Peace, April 2018

¹⁵ Youth as Agents of Peace Somalia, The World Bank, UN Somalia, and UN Habitat, April 2018.

¹⁶ Youth as Agents of Peace Somalia, The World Bank, UN Somalia, and UN Habitat, April 2018.

populated and fertile agricultural areas in Somalia. These regions are experiencing increases in Housing Land and Property (HLP) rights-based conflicts and internal displacement because of increasingly scarce land and livelihoods opportunities, which is exacerbated by climate change and displacement. Primary HLP disputes include access to land, illegal land grabbing, discriminatory inheritance, women's land ownership, forced evictions, and displacement. In all SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS target areas, conflicts due to land ownership and forced evictions are frequent. In Baidoa, contestations over increasingly scarce land have led to violent clashes and inter-clan conflicts involving young cattle herders from the Digil and Mirifle tribes and their sub-tribes.¹⁷ Such land disputes have left young people landless with only informal or secondary rights to land, driving large volumes of young women and men (particularly rural youth) to Hawlwadaag, Karaan, and densely populated urban areas within Baidoa to seek alternative income sources. Limited educational and employment opportunities in these places have further driven high rates of unemployment in Mogadishu (66%, with 74% comprising of women)¹⁸ and in Baidoa and Barawe (47%).¹⁹ As demand and competition for already scarce housing, land, employment, education, and basic support services grows in IDPs and host communities,²⁰ violent clashes continue to weaken the overall social cohesion and exclusive cultures of peace become entrenched on kinship and clan allegiances. Further exacerbating IDP and host community tensions include limited self-development and leadership opportunities, weak linkages with formal and informal duty bearers on grievance redress mechanisms, and sparse youth-led peace initiatives. As a result, youth are increasingly at risk of being recruited to engage in organized crimes, violence, and extremist groups in order to generate income, further perpetuating negative stereotypes of young people as troublemakers and unfit leaders within their communities.

SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Key Stakeholders: To address structural drivers of conflict related to the lack of representative and ineffective local peace and governance structures, and limited livelihoods opportunities that fuel long-term tensions in host and IDP communities, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will seek opportunities to work with district authorities, peace and governance committees, and leaders from IDP and host communities. In particular, young people from both IDP and host communities, can be essential connectors between communities and support more peaceful management of conflicts. The project will connect and further engage existing local peace and governance committees, youth-leaders from IDP and host communities, traditional elders, religious leaders, local authorities, and gatekeepers that are influential in access to land. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's local partners, SYV, DBG, and EPHRC, bring strong technical expertise and existing relationships in working with the following key stakeholders as drivers of peace.

Stakeholder	Significance and SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Involvement
Local Peace and Governance Committees (Community and District Levels)	Significance: Local Peace and Governance Committees (structures) are governance structures at the community and district level, of which each district is comprised of various committees that are informal / not formally appointed by the government. At the community level, committees are currently governing local issues related to land and livelihoods opportunities, natural resources, disaster risk reduction, conflict prevention and management and other conflict sources, but as described these are often not inclusive of young people and their issues. The peace and governance committees are the main structures targeted under SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS and consist of a mix of community members that currently include older men, religious leaders, as well as business owners and other influential individuals. In addition, there are the district level commissioners, (and secretaries, administrators and other officials employed at the community level), which are the official formally appointed duty bearers, but they often don't have the capacity or support to govern beyond providing basic security guarantees which is why informal governance committees within community are formed. While the exact composition of the local peace and governance committees (both the formal and informal structures) vary across the different target communities, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will primarily work with the existing community structures or support their revitalization in districts where they have not been at the forefront of conflict management.

¹⁷ Inter-Clan Conflicts in Somalia: When Peace Happen (Case Study Baidoa District, Bay Region). Somali International University. International Journal of Human Resource Studies. September 2020.

¹⁸ Top 10 facts about poverty in Mogadishu, The Borgen Project, January 2019.

¹⁹ Somalia: Country Report 25 January 2018: The situation in South and Central Somalia (incl. Mogadishu), Asylum Research Centre.

²⁰ Climate change is a Youth Issue, IFAD, September 2019.

	<p>SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Role: Strengthen the inclusion and participation of young people, specifically young women and girls (aged 16-29) in these respective committees to promote community ownership, cultural embeddedness, and long-term sustainability. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will avoid the creation of any parallel or new structures and instead focus on expanding, revitalizing, or sub-dividing existing governance committees to focus more on peace issues in case where they do not exist yet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Peace and governance committees: SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will also focus more specifically on the targeting of informal community governance and peace committees, which primarily consist of elders and older males as well as supporting linkages with the formal district authorities (commissioners, secretaries, district area employees), SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will foster inclusion and increase representation of young people (particularly women and vulnerable groups) as part of these linkages between district authorities and informal peace and governance structures through the series of trainings, workshops, intergenerational dialogue forums, community designed action plans, awareness campaigns, and collaborations between media, authorities and young people. The peace and governance committees are essential entry points to peacebuilding within the target communities and supporting the inclusion of young women and men will increase the effectiveness of these committees to manage conflicts with an emphasis on those related to land.
Youth Leaders (IDPs and Host Communities)	<p>Significance: Represent marginalized groups by advocating and raising issues faced by young people in their communities. They often lack the capacity and support to advocate for their inclusion in decision-making.</p> <p>SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Role: Both identify and support new and existing community youth leaders as key peace connectors so that they can identify, advocate, and strengthen entry points for peace- and decision-making processes with traditional elders, religious leaders, women's groups and CBOs, and peace and governance committees.</p>
Traditional Elders/Clans & Traditional Courts	<p>Significance: Authority derived from representing their clans and highly entrusted by communities with significant roles. Historically have been the primary custodians of peace and reconciliation efforts over land disputes within clans or sub-clans in Southwest State and Banadir via application of customary Somali Laws in traditional and/or Shari'a courts.²⁰ Elders are overwhelmingly male (over 45 years) and do not prioritize voices or participation of young people in peacebuilding and land conflict management processes.</p> <p>SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Role: Work with elders and clan leaders to ensure that young people, particularly from marginalized clans, can voice their concerns and participate in community decision-making and dispute resolution mechanisms. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS recognizes that this will be a challenge given the deep-rooted patriarchal norms and clan allegiances as mentioned in the conflict analysis, but the focus on SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS interventions is to show how joint community action plans combined with capacity building support can yield more effective peace outcomes that better solve conflicts within communities than those being addressed by elders and clan leaders alone. In addition, the SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS partners will bring their extensive work with local communities and in particular the empowerment of young women as activists to support these efforts. EPHRC and SYV have extensive experience training young women to become more empowered within communities through their girls' voices, youth drum, and skills training programs which will also be adapted to the challenges faced with engaging elders under SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS. Furthermore, the IRC's Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) toolkit is specifically designed to increase tolerance towards the participation of women in decision-making and to highlight the positive impacts that women have on conflict management.</p>
Religious leaders / Shari'a courts	<p>Significance: Imams and Quranic scholars use Shari'a courts to adjudicate conflicts relying on forms of mediation and arbitration to create peace. Religious leaders often shape young people's leadership and empowerment experiences by determining their level of participation in political and communal decision-making processes. Some religious scholars have associated negative cultural norms to certain elements of Islamic jurisprudence to prohibit women from serving in leadership roles, even though most religious leaders have advocated in favor of youth inclusion.</p> <p>SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Role: Work with religious leaders as key "drivers of peace" through trainings, dialogue sessions and their active involvement in community mapping and joint-peace initiatives. The IRC and partners have worked extensively with religious leaders in all target communities, and are keenly aware of the religious entry points for addressing GEWE gaps regarding their perceptions and inclusion of young people in political and communal decision-making processes. The IRC and partners have also found that religious leaders can actually play a key connecting role between young people, in particular young women, and clan leaders and elders in using religious argumentation and scripture to advocate for the inclusion and participation of women.</p>
Local authorities and Formal actors	<p>Significance: Ensures social cohesion and peaceful interactions between government officials and local communities. Although there are ongoing challenges in Somalia's broader policy environment that are being addressed through collaborations between the UN and the FGS at higher levels, there are openings to promote peace and collaboration with local district authorities in Baidoa, Barawe, Hawlwadaag and Karaan who are closer to the communities they serve and are more aware of local peace challenges.</p> <p>SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Role: SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will closely work with District Level Authorities in facilitating linkages, supporting community-designed and youth-led local peace building initiatives and identification of areas for training and capacity building of local government officials including those of the regional and district level courts (judges, clerks, police, prosecutors) and formal community leaders in human rights principles, relevant land laws and procedures, and mediation and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.</p>

<p>Gatekeepers that are influential in relation to access to land</p>	<p>Significance: Gatekeepers are key entry point for peace in managing land conflicts within and between IDPs and host communities. Most Gatekeepers are either owners of land or representatives of owners of land who have significant power and influence in coordinating settlement arrangements between displaced people and landowners. Gatekeepers are the fulcrum around which IDP settlement business activity revolves in Hawlwadaag, Karaan, and Baidoa, beginning from the point of arrival to attracting services and assistance for specific communities. Gatekeepers serve as brokers, supporting newly arrived displaced people, including young people, and the settlements they form to become visible as well as liaising for humanitarian aid and payments from IDPs in exchange for access to land.</p> <p>SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Role: Will work with Gatekeepers and link them with district authorities as well as with displaced people to provide training and material and capacity building support to better manage the access to land processes. As powerful informal actors, Gatekeepers are engaged under SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS through trainings and capacity building to support with the conflict management of land disputes and ensure better coordination with formal district authorities.</p>
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B. Existing Governmental and UN Strategic Frameworks:

- SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will build on the plans of the Ministry of Planning, Investment, and Economic Development's (MoPIED) *Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024 (NDP-9)*, which details gender-responsive and youth inclusive political processes to strengthen peacebuilding outcomes. The Director General of MoPIED, Abdulkadir Adan, has signed the proposal as a Representative of National Authorities and supports SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS.
- SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS also aligns with the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs' *Wadajir National Framework for Local Governance* which supports the establishment and enhancement of reconciliation, civic dialogues, local governance structures, and processes.
- SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS interventions draw from *The National Youth Policy of the Federal Government of Somalia* regarding accessibility and opening of youth-centered civic spaces and development activities that facilitate young people's access and participation in decision-making processes. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will also work together with the Ministry of Youth and Sports to ensure that the activities and interventions proposed are in line with ministry objectives and national plans.
- SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will also build on the findings of the *Somalia Stability Fund commissioned report on key issues and challenges for transformation of land conflict in Somalia* to ensure that the project is contributing to up-to-date research and knowledge of land conflicts in Somalia.
- The project also ensures close coordination with all ongoing PBF projects, and the IRC will work closely with UNSOM and UNPBF to build on synergies and complementarities between existing PBF project, in particular the Women Peace and Protection; Bridging the Youth Gap; Promoting Inclusive Action in Peacebuilding project.
- Since 2016, the Federal Government of Somalia has committed to designing gender-mainstreaming frameworks, including the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development's *Somali Women's Charter* in 2019 to mainstream gender equality concerns within national development processes and frameworks. In the absence of a National-level Gender Policy, which is still being finalized by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS has utilized the *UN Somalia's Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2020)* in designing the project's gender equality and women's empowerment interventions, while also building on the commitments from *UN Somalia's Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Somalia (2017-2020)* as well as the *UN's Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025)*. In addition, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will also work towards supporting the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 (UNSC 2250) by supporting the empowerment of young people in peacebuilding.

National Ownership: SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will adhere to *The New Partnership for Somalia (NPS)*, which details how the Federal Government of Somalia and International Community can administer National Development Frameworks (NDP9) to address risks and vulnerabilities faced by Somalia's crisis-affected populations. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's three local partners will be central in ensuring national ownership during and post-project by enhancing their capacities and utilizing their long-established networks and commitments with national Somali stakeholders in Banadir and Lower Shabelle in Southwest State. Furthermore, Mrs. Ilwad Elman (EPHRC) currently serves as the UN's Special Advisor on Climate Change and Security, and will, through this role, further ensure that there are appropriate linkages between SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's national ownership and UN priorities.

C. Strategic Gaps and Existing Interventions: SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will support 10 communities in Hawlwadag (2 communities) and Karaan (4 communities) in Banadir Region and Baidoa (2 communities) and Barawe (2 communities) in Southwest State since they have the highest onset of drivers of conflict: 1) exclusive and gender/aged-restricted governance and peace structures, and 2) contested management of land and limited access to livelihood opportunities. Baidoa and Barawe are relatively newly recovered Al-Shabaab territories which have been subject to federal attempts to strengthen governance, peace, and reconciliation processes at the local level. Hawlwadag and Karaan are densely populated and major economic districts that have district offices which are effective in creating and facilitating joint peace actions between communities and local authorities. Although challenges remain at the federal level that are being supported by UN efforts through the UN Assistance Mission in Somalia, there are opportunities to work with progressive and stable administrations at the local district levels in these locations, who have expressed a willingness to engage with the IRC and partners to support young people's inclusion and participation throughout various consultations and discussions.

SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will pilot and build on existing IRC, SYV, DBG, and EPHRC projects addressing rule of law, gender equity, civic engagement, governance, and peacebuilding for young people in Banadir and Southwest State. The consortia of 4 partners (including the IRC) will draw from their strong relationships with peace and governance committees, young peacebuilder networks, district officials, and line ministries where possible to facilitate engagement and strengthen linkages and peacebuilding processes among these existing structures. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will adapt a strategic whole-of-community approach which recognizes and centralizes young people as a key positive force in preventing and resolving conflict and building sustainable peace. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will work with the PBF Secretariat in Somalia to explore how best it can collaborate with the PBF-Funded *Women, Peace, and Protection* and *Bridging the Youth Gap* projects (both partially implemented in Baidoa) to enhance synergies and maximize impact. Furthermore, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will specifically address two strategic peacebuilding gaps within the target communities: 1) Filling a strategic gap through an overarching peacebuilding framework that focuses on more community-designed and youth-led conflict mapping and action planning for conflicts (with a particular emphasis on land where appropriate), and 2) utilizing the joint unique experiences and technical expertise of all SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS consortium members strengthening the capacity of local peace and governance systems to handle conflicts, while addressing gaps between young people and informal and formal duty bearers to promote meaningful participation and increased engagement within civic spaces.

Project name (duration)	Donor Budget	Project focus	Difference / complementarity to current proposal
Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding Program in	SIDA; \$1.8 Million	Increase local access to services via community group dialogues; Strengthen local	SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will complement CPPB's Access to Justice and local capacity building via CBPF and

Somalia (CPPB); IRC; 36 Months (2018-2021) Promotion of Resilience and Inclusive Social Cohesion in Somalia (PRESOCO); DBG; 36 Months (2021 – 2024)		government capacities to serve local needs and manage conflict.	conflict prevention and management approaches for youth.
	CARE, BMZ; €3.4 Million	Strengthen resilience of local systems and vulnerable populations to climatic shocks and prolonged conflict.	SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will further enhance local conflict management capacities and reduce harmful gender norms.
Somali Girls Education Promotion Project Transition (SOMGEPT); DBG; 12 Months (2021 – 2022)	CARE; \$134K	Support marginalized girls in remote areas in accessing quality post-primary education opportunities and learning outcomes.	SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will build on addressing gender norms; capacity building of local actors to promote sustainable outcomes for girls.
Youth Civic Engagement on Reconciliation and Federalism in Somalia (CERF Somalia); SYV; 3 Months (2021) Youth Engagement in Constitution Review Process (CRP); SYV; 6 Months (2021) CAAFAG ²¹ Project; EPHRC; 60 Months (2016-2021)	UNDP; \$58K	Increase Youth-led reconciliation processes at federal level; Enhance youth engagement and public awareness of Federalism and state building processes.	SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will build on youth-led reconciliation processes; Utilize networks, lessons learned for reconciliation and federalism.
	UNDP; \$68K	Empower local and diverse voices and boost civic participation within the Somali MoCA's Constitutional Review Process.	SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will further enhance young people's participation in civic spaces.
	UNICE; \$1K	Establish alternative recruitment pathways to rehabilitate and reintegrate CAAFAG, OVC, ²² and vulnerable youth into society.	SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will build on CAAFAG's rehabilitation and reintegration pathways and life skills development for youth.
Strength through Tolerance Project; EPHRC; 48 Months (2020-2024)	EU; \$4.74 Million	Community-level PCVE interventions to reduce recruitment and operations of extremist groups in Somalia.	SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will build on STT's PCVE research its support for target communities vulnerable to violent extremism and their linkages with governmental stakeholders.

II. Project content, Strategic Justification, and Implementation strategy

A. Project Description:

The main goals of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will be to:

1. Strengthen the ability of existing local peace and governance structures to become more inclusive and supportive towards young people's participation in conflict management within communities, and
2. Focus on wider community youth-led civic engagement and community-designed peace initiatives with an emphasis on the contested management of scarce land, where possible, and limited access to livelihood opportunities that affect young people.

SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will generate opportunities for young people to engage in civic spaces, claim their place in peacebuilding processes, and strengthen existing local peace structures to better strengthen a culture of peace and social cohesion within IDP and host communities in Baidoa, Barawe, Hawlwadaag, and Karaan. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will target at least a total of 3,150 direct beneficiaries and 15,750 indirect beneficiaries in the regions of Banadir (Karaan and Hawlwadaag) and Southwest State (Barawe and Baidoa). In order to achieve these goals, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will work across two Outcomes in which Goal 1 links with **Outcome 1: Young women and men, including minorities, participate and have a voice in locally driven peacebuilding structures and conflict management** and Goal 2 is linked with **Outcome 2: Increased wider civic engagement and community participation in conflict awareness and management strengthens a culture of peace, trust and the ability of communities to co-exist.**

Implementation Strategy:

Somalia's Banadir and Lower Shabelle Regions (Southwest State), which comprises the majority of Somalia's fertile agricultural land, population, and federal power structures, are disproportionately affected by ongoing insecurity and climatic shocks.. However, there are opportunities to work with district authorities, peace committees, and leaders from IDP and host communities as key entry points and connectors for peace to facilitate a culture of peace within communities. Despite their current lack of opportunities, young people from IDP and host communities can be essential peace connectors because they are often most impacted by conflicts but are also most motivated to change their communities and act as a bridge between the different groups involved in a conflict. SWYPP FOR

²¹ Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)

²² Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)

YOUR RIGHTS will build on existing openings of peace by reviving old peace committees or strengthening ones that already exist. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will target Southwest State and the Banadir region since these drivers of conflict are the most widespread within these local communities.

In line with [UNSC Resolution 2250](#) and its' Action Pillars (Participation, Protection, Prevention, Partnership, and Disengagement and Reintegration), SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's approach recognizes the critical role young Somali women and men in Baidoa, Barawe, Hawlwadaag and Karaan have in designing, administering, and influencing effective, innovative, and context-appropriate peace, justice, and reconciliation interventions for conflicts within their respective communities. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will address the unique challenges young Somali women and men face within peacebuilding processes, with an emphasis placed ensuring that young women are supported to meaningfully participate and have a voice in conflict management processes. The underlying peacebuilding implementation strategy of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS is that inclusive peace joint-actions within and between communities will achieve more social cohesion and sustainable peace dividends than exclusive, singularly targeted and narrowly-led peace actions.

SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will concretely support the ability of young women and men to shape conflict management processes in a two-fold way. First the emphasis will be on fostering meaningful participation within the peace and governance structures themselves by strengthening the skills and knowledge of young women and men on leadership, conflict management, peacebuilding, gender norms and other valuable skills for self-empowerment that arise from the mentorship and training provided by IRC and partners. This will support the young women and men as they enter peace and governance structures to voice their concerns and improve their confidence. In addition, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS has also already identified existing youth leaders and women activists in the target locations who will also support with the mentorship and support for new and upcoming youth leaders. While the emphasis is on ensuring that young people are seen as key agents for peacebuilding without having to showcase their "value add" to existing male leaders and clan elites, the additional capacity, trainings and mentorship linkages will strengthen their abilities to participate within the governance and peace committees more organically and tailored specifically to the unique needs of the communities, which will also strengthen the broader work of the respective committees after the project closeout.

Beyond focusing on the participation of young people, in particular young women, to be more engaged once included in peace and governance structures, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS also heavily prioritizes improving the inclusivity of these structures themselves. This will first be done by addressing negative gender norms prohibiting inclusion through the Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) curriculum which focuses on providing program staff with the framework and tools they will need in order to be accountable to women and girls, and train existing peace and governance committees on inclusivity. The EMAP trainings are based on an understanding that violence against women and girls is the result of harmful beliefs about gender (women are to be submissive to men and serve their needs, men are to be tough and dominant, etc.) and unequal power between women and men. EMAP aims to transform these messages and norms within the existing or revitalized peace and governance structures. EMAP engages men to transform how they think and behave toward women, and to ensure that EMAP programming is guided by the voices of women and girls. EMAP consists of three components: an initial training of trainers for all partners which will be conducted over a four-week period, in which there are eight-lessons for the women's curriculum and sixteen-lessons for the men's curriculum that will be provided to various groups within the peace and governance committees. The trainings will be supervised by the Peacebuilding Manager while the senior peacebuilding officer will facilitate the trainings together with the L2E and GEWE officer. During these trainings emphasis

is also placed on promoting women as positive role models through support from the women-led local CSOs partners, while emphasizing their equal status in accordance with local Somalia contexts within the communities, as well as within legal and religious frameworks that offer protections to women.

Beyond addressing negative norms which exclude young women from meaningful inclusion and participation, the accountable leadership, conflict management on land issues and advocacy trainings all following a similar approach outline above to EMAP (although with their respective different curricula) that look at the various areas where inclusion is inhibiting participation and how those capacities can be strengthened within the peace and governance structures.

This process of fostering inclusivity within peace and governance committees is also part of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's broader emphasis on fostering inclusivity of young people within wider community engagements and the conflict action mapping, planning and joint-action processes that are aimed at promoting a more holistic culture of peace and social cohesion. This process will be supported through the Community Peace and Development Framework (CPDF) which is a series of processes that culminate in Community Engagement and Peacebuilding Action Plans (CEPAPs). These CEPAPs will enable communities, through a series of workshops and scorecards, to identify issues connected to conflict within their communities (with a particular emphasis on land following conflict management trainings where appropriate) to design action plans that are inclusive of young people's voices. Beyond ensuring inclusivity of young people within these planning and mapping sessions as well as the implementation of these community action plans during beneficiary selection, the broader community engagements via awareness campaigns, dialogue forums and youth-led and participative peace events are geared towards strengthening inclusivity beyond the scope of the project. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS has identified through its consultations that the key entry points for promoting the inclusivity and participation of young women and men within the communities are district officials, religious leaders, community members as well as existing networks of youth peacebuilders, women's activists, local CSOs, and business owners who want to employ more skilled young people. While the issue of power sharing and the fear of losing power amongst elders and clan elites will remain a challenge throughout the project, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS has identified the key openings as described above that will support young people's participation and inclusion within both existing peace and governance structures as well as within the wider communities.

To further support the implementation strategy and address the **youth-specific drivers of conflict** in Barawe, Baidoa, Hawlwadaag, and Karaan, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will also adapt UNYPS' Three-Lens Approach to Youth Participation to address political and social cohesion issues at the individual and socio-political level. At the individual level, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will focus on capacity building and training support for individuals (as outlined in the key stakeholder section) from host and IDP communities that have been identified as either key entry points or key barriers to young people's inclusion as peacebuilders. At the socio-political level, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will build on existing policy environment and frameworks outlined under *Section: Existing Governmental and UN Strategic Frameworks* to align existing national plans, federal frameworks, national legislation and policies that influence the community-level relations with SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTSs interventions. The IRC will continue to advocate for necessary policy reform with the FGS together with its local partners, but it will also coordinate with other actors, particularly UNSOM and other specialized UN agencies operating in the country, to ensure that SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS compliments the work that is already being done at the regional and federal levels. This coordination and representation will also be the core responsibility of the project consortium consultant (as described in the management and coordination section), who will ensure that the work of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS is feeding into larger policy reform efforts. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTSs key focus is on supporting communities and targeted district-level institutions including the

Office of the District Commission (district officials, secretaries, employees) by building their capacities to contribute to effective conflict management processes.

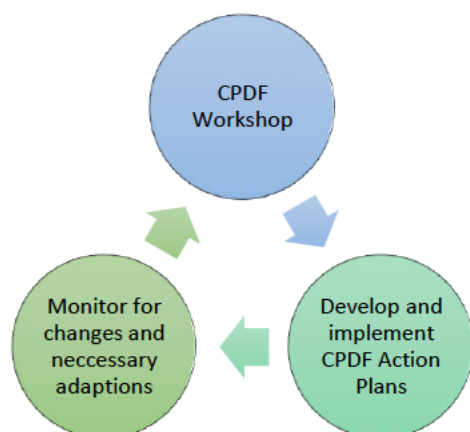


Figure 1- CPDF Process Cycle

Building from the UNYPS' Three Lens Approach to Youth Participation, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will pilot IRC's **Community Peace and Development Framework (CPDF)** (an innovative IRC tool currently used in South Sudan and Iraq) which brings multiple community stakeholders together to identify and rank the quality of peace and development within their communities and address conflict triggers and structural causes of conflict, governance, and development. Drawing from inclusive participatory tools and IRC's work building universal theories of change via the *Outcomes and Evidence Framework (OEF)*, CPDF brings multiple community stakeholders together to

debate and come to a consensus using a community scorecard methodology to quantitatively rate the quality of peace and development in their community through six key domains. Through follow-up action planning, CPDF allows communities to work together, determine shared values, and promote social cohesion by proactively identifying and determining their community's "peacefulness" score while addressing conflict triggers and structural causes of conflict, governance, and development. CPDF's process is structured around four key-building blocks: 1) Contextualization of sub-domains and questions; 2) Community Scoring Workshops; 3) Development and Implementation of CPDF Action Plans; and 4) Repeat of Community Scoring Workshops. CPDF includes six domains: Services and Resources; Equality and Inclusion; Accountability; Economic Opportunities; Rule of Law; and Social Cohesion. In addition to these six domains, additional sub-domains and questions can be adapted to address local needs.

In the Community Scoring Workshop, communities score the different domains on a score of 1 to 10 to gauge their level of satisfaction with the different domains and sub-domains. Based on the scores, a community will then develop Community Engagement and Peacebuilding Action Plans (CEPAP) to address low performing sub-domains and priorities related to peace and development. CEPAP are community-led activities that strengthen social cohesion and culture of peace, address peace and development priorities, or conflict triggers. Key local stakeholders involved in the scoring workshop and development of CEPAPs include Community members, CSO representatives, elders, young women and men, community leaders, and local authorities. The CPDF processes will be utilized and repeated over the life of the SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS project to monitor changes in community perception and/or tailor activities to address evolving community priorities.

Building on existing gender and youth dynamic program models by SYV, DBG, EPHRC, the CEPAP will provide a framework for strengthening peacebuilding and social cohesion through multiple local youth-designed participatory processes which empower youth to holistically define and measure core governance and peacebuilding outcomes. Based on the findings of the CPDF processes, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will support young men and women to develop and implement Community Engagement and Peacebuilding Action Plans that address the result areas and two key conflict drivers and emerged in more details from the CPDF scoring exercises. However, it is important to acknowledge that ultimately communities are best placed to identify conflicts that are addressed via the comprehensive CPDF framework and SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS does not want to be prescriptive of the conflicts that have to be addressed while remaining mindful of the limitations of

comprehensively solving all land conflicts within an 18-month period. Therefore, based off of extensive conflict analysis and consultation processes, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS expects that some communities will focus on addressing land conflicts, which is why conflict management trainings and workshops under the project are geared towards those conflicts. While the emphasis in workshops, trainings and capacity building support will be on land conflicts, the action plans and peace event will be tailored throughout to ensure they are most in line with community needs and priorities. The project will prioritize support for young people to engage in local conflict mapping, action planning and multisectoral governance, peacebuilding, and social accountability tools, and to work with local authorities, religious leaders, and other duty bearers to proactively address triggers and structural causes of conflicts at individual and sociopolitical levels. In particular, the CPDF should be seen as a useful framework for addressing conflicts related to land and limited resources, and to also examine other opportunities for conflict management and further collaboration between communities, particularly for IDPs and host communities. This innovative approach is especially relevant for Somalia since local conflict mapping is rarely done and addresses the limited peacebuilding capacities of national, regional and local accountable institutions.

The IRC will also, as a condition for the receipt of the 2nd tranche payment, include a report on the mapping and potential content of generated CEPAPS to ensure that these are on track with peacebuilding outcomes.

B. Theory of Change:

If existing or revived local peace and governance systems are strengthened to become more inclusive and participatory, ***and if*** young people are capacitated with improved knowledge, skills, and opportunities to manage conflicts and mitigate conflict triggers ***and if*** male elites will support young people to be included in existing processes ***and if*** wider civic engagement processes strengthen communities ability to design and implement joint-action peace initiatives, with an emphasis on land and limited livelihoods opportunities, which articulates common messages, visions of peace, and support wider civic engagement processes, ***then*** young people will be seen as integral initiators of peace, local conflict management and peacebuilding processes will become more inclusive, and social cohesion will be strengthened within communities.

Programming Approach	First Assumptions	Supporting Assumptions
<p>Enhancing representation of local peace and governance structures to include youth, women and minorities and strengthening the capacities of local governance structures to better participate and have a voice in local peace initiatives and manage conflicts related to land disputes and other tensions.</p>	<p>Core Assumptions: Improved knowledge and skills among communities and strengthened ability to manage conflicts through the CPDF will lead to a change in their behavior (i.e involvement in local peace structures) and will then lead to non-violent management of disputes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local community members will be actively engaged in project activities Youth and women in expanded committees will be able to participate effectively and have a voice in conflict management processes and other decisions made by local committees Local community structures will have the ability to address disputes without creating conflicts, in particular those that are related to land. <p>Evidence Requirements: Evidence from case studies on Baidoa, Barawe and Mogadishu show that community mapping and action planning are effective if relevant and tailored to the community level. Evidence suggests that local peace structures are the best-placed to handle conflicts, and that community-designed and youth-led interventions and engagement through land gatekeepers can yield high peace dividends.</p> <p>Evidence (Domingo et.al. 2013) highlights the importance of going beyond mere inclusion and presence of women in peacebuilding, but to give serious consideration to the substance of their engagement. Where women have played leadership roles-led dispute resolution processes-they have been both responsive and efficient in addressing issues-in logical and non-confrontational ways (Valters & Jahan 2016). They are also successful in mediating disputes between women and resolving marital disputes (Oxfam 2016).</p>	<p>-Local peace structures are best placed to handle issues related to land and limited resources.</p> <p>-Increased cross-clan communication and cooperation will help to bring about more durable decisions on conflicts.</p> <p>-Training and sensitization will lead elder male decision-makers to allow for more participation of young men and women in conflict management.</p> <p>-Young people are willing and able to play a meaningful role in conflict management.</p> <p>-Communities will realize that joint peace actions are more successful than siloed peace actions.</p> <p>-Elders and existing elites realize the contributions that young women and men can make to peacebuilding processes. Yet there is an existing hesitancy to include them within decision-making processes, which is where the key gap is currently within the target locations, and SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS focuses on showing these elites and leaders that inclusive joint action is more effective for peace outcomes compared to community peace projects that are only led by young people, women's group, elders, clan elites or males. These elites and males are therefore more inclined to support inclusive peace actions as they realize that common joint community peace actions when inclusive of young people are more effective in reducing conflicts.</p> <p>-Local peace and governance committees are more effective when they are inclusive and participatory</p>
<p>Broad-based engagement including active participation of youth and women increases social cohesion within and between communities.</p>	<p>Core Assumptions: Young people having access to safe and inclusive civic spaces, and the necessary skills and mentorship to engage constructively with one another while being able to articulate common messages and visions of peace and reconciliation that reflects the gender specific perspectives and experiences of young women and men leads to young people being able to engage and participate effectively with other peacebuilding actors and duty bearers. This can then enable youth-led local peace initiatives on land issues and limited resources amongst other drivers of conflict, thereby reducing youth marginalization and strengthening the inclusiveness of local reconciliation and peacebuilding processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The engagement of traditional local structures such as traditional elders/leaders will bring more support for increased participation of women and youth within local civic spaces Trainings and sensitizations will allow women and youth to advocate better for and assert their roles in decision-making forums 	<p>-Women are still being relegated to traditional duties by duty bearers which is hindering their ability to run for political office, participate and have a voice in decision-making processes and influence the management of conflicts.</p> <p>-Communities are interested in increasing social cohesion, and power-holders can be trained and sensitized on youth empowerment and the exclusion of young people as being a hindrance to community-wide development.</p> <p>-Jointly organized, but youth-emphasized, peace events and initiatives are able to bring together duty bearers and rights holders.</p> <p>-Addressing harmful gender norms and patriarchal structures will allow young people to face less pre-determined barriers to civic participation based on their gender.</p> <p>-Strengthening the ability of individuals to meet their basic economic needs leads to their economic development, and helps strengthens their engagement in local</p>

	<p>Evidence Requirements: Evidence from IRC’s Social Norms and Participation Program (SNAP), Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP), and show that harmful gender norms can be addressed by awareness raising, advocacy campaigns, and capacity building as long as both young men, young women, and key community duty bearers are engaged. Evidence from local partners suggests that providing young people and young peace activists and leaders with the relevant tools, trainings, and linkages to address barriers to their exclusion from civic spaces will increase their influence and ability to meaningfully participate and have a voice in those spaces.</p> <p>Evidence also suggests that interventions focusing on building mediation and conflict-resolution skills through community engagement, dialogue, and training with community members, community leaders, and local government authorities can have a positive impact on increased civic participation, including of marginalized groups such as women and IDPs, improved inter-group perceptions, and increased trust in local authorities. Interventions have shown to also be effective in enhancing local authorities’ responsiveness to community needs.</p>	collective decision-making and participatory processes.
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C. Key Project Components (Outcomes and Outputs):

Objective	Project Phase	Duration
Project Inception: Establish continuous learning and cross-organizational knowledge and capacity sharing	Phase 1: Project Start-up, administering analysis, and strengthening capacity of consortia	Months 1-3 (Total: 3 Months)
Outcome 1: Young women and men including minorities participate and have a voice in locally driven peacebuilding structures and conflict management.	Phase 2: Strengthening of existing peace and governance systems while capacitating individual “drivers of peace”	Months 1-9 (Total: 9 Months)
Outcome 2: Increased wider civic engagement and community participation in conflict awareness and management strengthens a culture of peace, trust and the ability of communities to co-exist.	Phase 3: CPDF community action mapping and planning to increase awareness and civic engagement on conflicts, emphasizing those that are land and resource related where possible, while implementing community-designed and youth-led peace initiatives	Months 6-18 (Total: 12 Months)

Phase 1/Project Inception: Determine and Establishing Continuous Learning and Cross-Organizational Knowledge and Capacity Sharing The first three months of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will focus on establishing coordination mechanisms and knowledge sharing with all consortia partners (SYV, DBG, EPHRC). Together, the consortia partners will identify any gaps in capacity of the SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS partners and conduct a SWOT analysis and needs assessment to ensure that the identified conflict drivers and openings for peacebuilding have not changed. Using IRC’s Comprehensive Context Analysis Toolkit, the consortium will also conduct an additional gender and conflict analysis and needs assessment within the target communities, update project sustainability plans, and ensure that communities are sensitized before project implementation to ensure community buy-in. These activities will focus on participatory analysis and a validation of project outputs and outcomes to ensure that conditions have not changed (although most of this has already been done), and it is expected that this will require a short validation process. IRC will also provide training and capacity building support to all partners on relevant IRC methods such as the CPDF framework, and other tools and learning curricula including: Accountable Leaders, Learn to Lead, Learn to Earn, and EMAP. These tools will be further rolled out under Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the project. IRC will also spend the initial start of the project working with key stakeholders as identified in the proposal to ensure equitable beneficiary selection as well as appropriate planning of activities. In particular, Phase 1 will ensure the preparation of validated M&E frameworks to ensure data collection and measure

project progress and impact continuously as the project is being implemented. IRC's key staff (Officers and Peacebuilding Manager) will support with providing the capacity building trainings on the various tools and learning curricula, whilst the project officers for each local partner will be responsible for the sharing of local partner peacebuilding experiences, tools and methods. This initial planning stage will see several workshops, meetings, and discussions with all partners both virtually and on-site at the implementation locations to guarantee that there is a shared understanding of the tools and methods as well as sufficient preparations for the project activities, particularly those involving trainings on land conflicts and the expansion and revitalization of peace and governance structures. IRC's Project Consortium Consultant will be responsible for the coordination during Phase 1 and will also monitor the progress towards the established mechanisms for learning sharing between the partners throughout the project. Phase 1 will be crucial for streamlining the various interventions across the different target locations and ensuring that there are still clear workplans that prevent the isolation of each organization during the implementation of activities.

Phase 2: Strengthening linkages of existing peace and governance systems while capacitating individual "drivers of peace"

<u>Outcome 1: Young women and men including minorities participate and have a voice in locally driven peacebuilding structures and conflict management</u>	
<u>Key Outputs</u>	<u>Key Beneficiaries</u>
<u>Output 1.1:</u> Local peace and governance committees are expanded to include young women and men, and minority groups and value their participation.	Community and District level Peace and Governance Committees;
<u>Output 1.2:</u> Expanded peace committees, young people, minorities, and district authorities are provided with capacity building on relevant peacebuilding topics such as: gender, advocacy, and conflict management (particularly land conflicts)	<u>Geographic Locations / Partner Coverage:</u> Barawe (EPHRC); Karaan (IRC); Baidoa (SYV); Hawlwadaag (DBG)

Outcome 1: *Young women and men including minorities participate and have a voice in locally driven peacebuilding structures and conflict management* will strengthen local peace and governance structures, by fostering better representation of youth, women, and minority clans to better address conflict drivers associated with land as well as those emanating from violent actions as a result of limited resources. To achieve this, Outcome 1 will strengthen the technical and operational capacities of formal and informal community and governance structures to promote locally led peacebuilding initiatives and decrease intra-community conflicts.

As such IRC and its partners will be working at two levels. The first level will primarily address local peace and governance structures community structures, peace committees, and additional community structures such as women groups or youth groups. Recognizing the critical role that peace and governance committees play as essential entry points for peacebuilding within target communities, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will closely work with existing peace and governance committees in the first nine months by administering systems strengthening approaches. These systems strengthening approaches, integrated into the program activities as part of the CPDF processes by IRC and partners, examine the interconnectedness of these committees to their larger communities and systems impacting their living conditions, as well as refine the underlying theories of positive peace through built-in reflection sessions within trainings and community-based monitoring of action plans that monitor progress towards participation and inclusion of young women and men and marginalized groups. In the absence of establishing new peace committees, the project will instead support the expansion and revival of emerging and/or inactive peace committees in target areas. The second level will work with local state institutions and government departments, specifically local district authorities, to strengthen their engagement and empowerment as key gatekeepers to support community-led peace efforts. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will strengthen peace committees, local governance committees, and key peacebuilding actors' leadership, public speaking, gender, and

conflict management skills so that they can better advocate their goals and meaningfully participate in respective peacebuilding and conflict management initiatives.

Expanded peace committees under Outcome 1 will play an important role in the wider community awareness and conflict management forums and engagements as they will support the development of youth-supported community conflict mapping and action planning while also supporting the management of community-designed peace grants under Outcome 2. As such, outputs under Outcome 1 will be implemented first which will then form the foundation for wider community civic engagement activities under Outcome 2. IRC will oversee implementation in all locations and support partner coordination in their respective target areas.

Output 1.1: Local peace and governance committees are expanded to include young women and men, and minority groups and value their participation.

Output 1.1 will determine the composition of existing local peace and governance within SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS target areas, sensitize the importance of an inclusive committee structure, and advocate for the inclusion of marginalized groups including women, youth and minority clans. The expansion will allow representatives from youth, women, and minority clans to have a space to voice their concerns, advocate for their needs, and have a say in committee decisions. Under the guidance of the IRC's *Learn to Lead* curriculum, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will also strive to advocate for women and youth in leadership positions within committees in a way that is respectful of local cultural norms to ensure women and youth are engaged in top-level committee decision-making. During the committee expansion process, appropriate consultations will be made with relevant district authorities to ensure the expansion is in alignment with existing district frameworks, promote acceptance and ownership of the process by local authorities, and solicit local authority support for future existence and sustainability of expanded councils/committees. Under the leadership of IRC, EPHRC, DBG, and SYV will be responsible for conducting community consultations and facilitating peace and governance committee expansion to focus on including marginalized groups within their respective target locations. This will start after the Phase 1 of the project while the IRC strengthens the capacities of local partners in utilizing IRC tools and methods (*Learn to Lead*, EMAP, etc). The trainings will commence after the SWOT analysis, which will be conducted jointly by all partners, and after opportunities for committee expansion/revitalization have been identified.

- **Activity 1.1.1:** Review composition of existing local peace and governance structures to map out opportunities for their expansion or revitalization.
- **Activity 1.1.2:** Facilitate committee expansion or revitalization through consultation meetings and workshops to become more inclusive and participative of young people.

Output 1.2: Expanded peace committees, young people, minorities, and district authorities are provided with capacity building on relevant peacebuilding topics such as: gender, advocacy, and conflict management (particularly land conflicts).

Under Output 1.2, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will train the different key stakeholders of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS, which include young women and men, local peace committees, district authorities, and key peacebuilding actors,²³ on participatory community development, leadership, public speaking, advocacy, gender, and conflict management. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will also employ IRC's CPDF Framework to strengthen the capacity of community members involved in designing Community Engagement and Peacebuilding Action Plans (CEPAPs), managing and resolving conflicts, and promoting accountability within their communities. Based on IRC's *Learn to Lead* curriculum, capacity building trainings will also build on the work of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS partners such as: SYV's Youth Drum Program, DBG's Entrepreneurship and Leadership

²³ Key peacebuilding actors include elders, clan members, district officials, members of informal peace and governance committees, young women and men, women activists, youth peace activists, youth leaders.

Trainings, and EPHRC's Equal Voices, Front Line Activists, and Skills Training Programs. Guided by the IRC's Learn to Lead curriculum, Leadership and Public speaking trainings will strengthen the skillsets of young women and men to effectively advocate and lead their respective peacebuilding and community groups. Trainings will provide a space for young men and women from peace committees and organizations to practice their public speaking skills by providing with sessions on socio-emotional skills development through topics addressing self-esteem and stress management. Gender trainings will be based on IRC's EMAP models to familiarize participants with the gender equity and addressing cultural barriers that inhibit women's participation in local development actions and conflict management. Furthermore, conflict management trainings will focus on building knowledge to better address and manage conflicts in positive ways.

Key training topics, which will be revised to incorporate findings from Output 1.1: Community Consultations, will include understanding conflict in your community (types of conflicts, causes, frequency, conflict lengths) and tools for conflict analysis, conflict stages, conflict tree, conflict management (negotiation, mediation). SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will conduct qualitative outcome level mapping data collection on a quarterly basis to determine committee familiarity and application of conflict and gender best management practices such as: conflict analysis and mappings, conflict stages, conflict problem trees and conflict management methods such as arbitration, negotiation, and mediation. Furthermore, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will provide district authorities with material support that can support the documentation of future land claims through Geographic Information Systems (GIS) as well as material support for necessary equipment such as printers, furniture and other support as identified through additional consultations during Phase 1 and the CPDF process in Phase 2 that will support the management of other community specific and current sources of conflict.

Under the oversight of IRC and building on Phase 1 capacity building sessions, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS partners will be responsible for administering all trainings and capacity building activities in their respective target areas. IRC will be responsible for providing all trainings and capacity building for local partners on how to implement the IRC methods and tools such as EMAP, Learn to Lead, and Accountable Leaders as well as the coordination for the support to district authorities with conflict management capacity building, particularly focused on land conflicts. The trainings provided to the district authorities as well as the peace and governance committees will focus on the topics of women's roles in decision-making via the EMAP curriculum, as well as on increasing consultations between state institutions, peace and governance committees and young women and men. This will support the planning process of youth-sensitive priorities in local development plans, including those development plans created beyond the 18-month project duration. The trainings for the district authorities and peace and governance committees will also include attention for the UNSC2250 and the importance of the empowerment of young people in peacebuilding.

- **Activity 1.2.1:** Trainings provided to young women and men on Learn to Lead, Accountable Leadership, Advocacy, and Conflict Management with an emphasis on land issues.
- **Activity 1.2.2:** Trainings provided to committee members from peace and governance structures on Learn to Lead, Accountable leadership, Advocacy, and Conflict Management with an emphasis on land issues.
- **Activity 1.2.3:** Provide capacity building support for district authorities on conflict management tools with an emphasis on land issues.
- **Activity 1.2.4:** Provide material support for district authorities on conflict management tools with an emphasis on land issues.

Phase 3: CPDF community action mapping and planning to increase awareness and civic engagement on conflicts, emphasizing those that are land and resource related where possible, while implementing community-designed and youth-led peace initiatives

Outcome 2: Increased wider civic engagement and community participation in conflict awareness and management strengthen a culture of peace, trust and the ability of communities to co-exist.	
Key Outputs	Key Beneficiaries
Output 2.1: Community-led action plans and conflict maps are developed through the CPDF for each community and appropriate responses initiated for key peacebuilding initiatives and conflict mitigation measures	Young people, minorities, members of peace and governance committees, religious leaders, gatekeepers, district authorities, wider community members.
Output 2.2: Young men and women and minorities are enabled to participate in civic engagement and awareness forums and campaigns on conflict management processes and peacebuilding based on the Community Engagement and Peacebuilding Action Plans (CEPAPs).	Geographic Locations / Partner Coverage: Barawe (EPHRC); Karaan (IRC); Baidoa (SYV); Hawlwadaag (DBG)
Output 2.3: Young women and men have access to livelihoods opportunities to support their ability to exercise positive agency within their communities.	

Building on the capacity building and expansion interventions of peace and governance committees activities in Phase 2, **Outcome 2: Increased wider civic engagement and community participation in conflict awareness and management strengthens a culture of peace, trust and the ability of communities to co-exist** will foster cultures of peace and trust-building efforts for youth, women, and key stakeholders (traditional elders, religious leaders, and local governments) to create dialogues, support advocacy and activism, and create spaces for social interaction and learning to strengthen relations among individuals and encourage a departure from a culture of peace that is based on clan allegiance and kinship.

An essential and lasting part of this Outcome 2 will also be the implementation of inclusive community-driven initiatives identified from the CEPAPs to support community members to jointly perform peace initiatives that are not limited to, but focus on land conflicts and limited livelihoods opportunities and could include community infrastructure rehabilitations of vital civic spaces, intergenerational dialogue forums, digital tracking systems for future land conflicts, mechanisms for early warning and conflict monitoring systems for land conflicts, youth arts, sports and media collaborations, community wide information sessions about human rights and HLP rights, community violence prevention and monitoring groups, reintegration activities for young people previously involved in conflicts, community trust building exercises, support for referral pathways for people experiencing trauma from conflicts as well as the creation of other dialogue and relationship-based processes. Although it is ultimately the community's decision in determining what issues they would like to prioritize, findings from SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's Conflict Analysis anticipate that community peace initiatives within SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's target areas will most likely address specific land related conflicts and limited livelihood opportunities and particularly focus on early warning and land conflict management initiatives through dialogues, awareness, and joint peace project collaborations. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will not force communities to address only land conflicts, especially if those conflicts are too complex to be addressed within the project's 18 months duration, but will maintain an emphasis on land issues throughout the proposed activities. Through the joint Community Action Planning process, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will prioritize community centered peacebuilding initiatives which promote the inclusion and representation of marginalized groups (specifically young women and men) within existing peace and governance committees while also simultaneously supporting the communities in addressing wider issues and increasing the levels of active participation of young people. Although SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS may not be able to achieve large-scale land conflict resolution due to the limited duration of the project, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will instead focus on strengthening the capacity of existing structures and committees so that they can effectively address and manage land related conflicts in the long term. Through SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's resilience strengthening, social cohesion, community joint-action

planning, and individual and community capacity strengthening activities, communities will be able to identify and effectively resolve different sources of conflicts within their communities.

Outcome 2 will also empower community self-help groups, particularly Women's Saving and Association Groups, by supporting their meetings, strengthening their composition, providing trainings through the Learn to Earn curriculum, support for financial grants as well as access to savings and credit with existing local banks/financial institutions such as Dahabshil and others. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will administer public awareness events and intergenerational dialogue forums on key conflict drivers (land and limited livelihood opportunities) to enhance young people's role and participation in conflict management decision-making forums. This outcome will also create and expand dialogue forums with elders, religious leaders, and local governments to discuss the role of young women and men in conflict management and peacebuilding. IRC will oversee implementation in all locations and support partner coordination in their respective target areas.

Output 2.1: Community-led action plans and conflict maps are developed through the Community Peace and Development Framework (CPDF) for each community and appropriate responses initiated for key peacebuilding initiatives and conflict mitigation measures

SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS recognizes the importance of having an initial platform or framework through existing peace committees and ensuring that they are provided with financial means and support to design and implement inclusive youth-led community projects. Output 2.1 will use a youth-led adaptation of the IRC's CPDF Framework and relevant tools to work with and strengthen the engagement of youth and existing, expanded, and revitalized local peace committees and structures to lead CPDF Processes. CPDF processes will consist of participatory wider community planning and review processes to identify community priorities, existing capacities, and opportunities. Drawing from these processes, youth groups and local peace committees and structures will develop CEPAPs, for which small community grants will be given to respond to outlined priorities. As part of the CPDF process, in each community, young people will also identify and define at least two custom youth focused indicators to include within the CEPAPs.

Following the development of CEPAPs, a minimum of 30 community members from different community groups (including young men and women, elders, district authorities, religious leaders, businessmen, sector-based representatives) will participate in the initial Community Scoring Workshop. The Community Scoring Workshop will be conducted in each community, and will be followed by a workshop with wider community members to review and approve the CEPAPs after they have been designed by the smaller groups. While recognizing that CEPAPs may identify humanitarian and development needs that are unable to be met with peacebuilding funding, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will support the coordination of other actors and creating linkages with the district authorities to prioritize and advocate for these needs with formal government departments and other actors.

IRC will be responsible for familiarizing all local partners on the CPDF framework during Phase 1 and will be responsible for CPDF implementation in all target locations. Following IRC's partner trainings on CPDF, respective SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Partners will facilitate the design of the CEPAPs in each of their respective locations. Each organization will be responsible for the hosting of larger community meetings and approval of community actions plans. Community-managed grants activities based on the CEPAPs that are designed as part of the CPDF overarching process will be implemented by each respective local partner, with community-based monitoring and oversight from the IRC.

Using project funds, a total of 10 key priorities from the action plans that significantly contribute to conflict mitigation and peacebuilding will be implemented through community designed and managed grants and activities. There will be 2 community-managed grants based on the action plans per community for Hawlwadaag, Baidoa and Barawe and 4 for Karaan. The reason why Karaan will receive support for 4 community-managed grants is because it is considered the largest district with the most diverse communities and spectrum of conflict drivers. These community-managed grants are selected by the peace and governance structures following their expansion or revitalization and will be validated during the larger validation workshops as well as during community consultations. The peace and governance structures will decide which of the action plans will be funded through a democratic/collaborative process supported by the CPDF that is youth and gender sensitive, whereas young people will take a leading role in their implementation. The IRC and partners will be responsible for providing additional support for the monitoring and implementation of the action plans, but a special committee that is formed within the peace and governance committees including young people and minorities, will be involved in monitoring the day-to-day implementation of the action plans. This process will be closely supported by IRC and partners. As young people are actively included and participating in the CPDF processes in addition to the implementation of the CEPAPs they are able to contribute more directly to the management of community conflict, thus fostering a broader and more inclusive culture of peace within the communities and ultimately reducing the further escalation of conflicts. In addition to the peace initiatives already mentioned, other events and activities could include the rehabilitation of communal infrastructures such as community meeting spaces, schools, market-access roads, drainage systems and waste management which cause conflict during floods, women's safe spaces, installation of solar streetlights to increase community safety, clean-up and beautification campaigns, and cultural, arts and sports events.

- **Activity 2.1.1:** Organize wider community mapping and action planning sessions using the CPDF framework
- **Activity 2.1.2:** Host larger workshops and community meetings to review and validate community action plans to ensure they are more youth and gender sensitive through special youth-led sessions before their implementation
- **Activity 2.1.3:** Support for community-based monitoring of the implementation of community-managed grants and activities based on CEPAPS.

Output 2.2: Young men and women and minorities are enabled to participate in civic engagement and awareness forums and campaigns on conflict management processes and peacebuilding based on the Community Engagement and Peacebuilding Action Plans (CEPAPs).

The project will support in creating citizen engagement and awareness on conflict drivers, conflict management and peaceful co-existence of community members. Citizen awareness campaigns will be held via community forums and gatherings and will be disseminated by radio, television, and drama performances. As media is an important source of information and a constructive platform for dialogue within the target communities, close collaborations between media companies, young people, district authorities and other community members will be supported through radio shows, television events (where possible) and media awareness raising. The project will also employ methods from SYV's Youth Drum Project, which will target young people from the Eyle, Tumul, and Somali Bantu clans on GEWE and land issues by organizing youth peace initiatives including trainings, talent shows, and activities where mixed-gender team winners receive grants for a joint-venture business. Moreover, the project will support in facilitating forums for dialogues and debates on conflict drivers and the role of women and youth in conflict management processes. Dialogue and Awareness Forums will provide spaces for youth and women to interact and showcase their value-added in conflict management and peacebuilding processes with elders, religious leaders and local authorities. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will ensure that these forums are inclusive of young men and women, elders, and local authorities so that they can provide an entry-point for young men and women to serve as active players

in their community's conflict management and peacebuilding efforts. Youth activists and those found to possess active public speaking skills during trainings under Output 1.2 will be used as event managers and debate leaders to exercise their skills and build on their leadership skills.

IRC will be responsible for providing support and connections, where necessary, as well as facilitate access to media companies and district officials to ensure alignment and community acceptance. Civic engagement and awareness forums will be started in Phase 1 and ramped up in Phase 2 after trainings have taken place and community action plans have been created. However, the awareness campaign planning will be included from an early stage (Phase 1) to ensure that it is also included in community action planning during Phase 2. IRC will be responsible for supporting awareness and engagement forums hosted by each local partner in their target locations. Awareness and Civic Engagement Forums will be collaborative processes and implemented within the communities based on specific community identified peace needs. These forums and lessons learned will be administered in close coordination with and among each partner. Awareness campaigns will also support in bringing together peacebuilding actors in local communities together with district officials and other key officials to create further linkages, this will be particularly supported by IRC and EPHRC across all SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS target areas.

- **Activity 2.2.1:** Hosting of community-wide intergenerational dialogue forums.
- **Activity 2.2.2:** Support for youth-led peace initiatives.
- **Activity 2.2.3:** Support for collaborations between authorities, media companies, and young people that strengthen a culture of peace within communities.

Output 2.3: Young women and men have access to livelihoods opportunities to support their ability to exercise positive agency within their communities.

Addressing the ability of individuals to meet their basic economic needs and lead their economic development helps strengthen their engagement in local collective decision-making and participatory processes. Further evidence shows that bringing communities together for conflict management training and livelihood generation improves cooperation, tolerance, and inclusive decision making around the sharing of financial aid.²⁴ Under Output 2.3, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will support vulnerable young men and women in forming Savings and Credit Association groups and trainings on access to informal savings and credits for poor and marginalized groups who are unable to access formal savings and loans due to restrictive collateral arrangements. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will establish at least 1 saving and credit association group in each of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's target areas as well as provide mentoring and coaching for a nine-month cycle period. These groups will be linked to formal Financial Service Providers to access financial services and financial products. After the 9 months cycle groups with savings and those interested in group businesses will further be supported with trainings on entrepreneurship and life skills training that will consolidate the best learning from all of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's partners. Based on the IRC's Learn to Earn curriculum, the trainings will build on the work from SYV's YAGLEEL capacity program that matches young people with market-based employment opportunities, EPHRC's Skills Training Program that focuses on the empowerment of young women and DBG's Business Development Program that links young people with service providers in Hawlwadaag. Following these trainings, the groups will then be linked with financial service providers and provided with group business grants. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will draw from their established networks with businesses in all target areas to facilitate linkages with savings and credit association groups and ensure that all skills trainings are market-based and relevant.

²⁴ McNairn, R (2004) *Building capacity to resolve conflict in communities Oxfam experience in Rwanda, Gender & Development*, 12 3, 83-93

IRC will be responsible for training all local partners on IRC's Learn to Earn curriculum during Phase 1 and will oversee the curriculum's implementation in all locations, and the cross-organizational sharing of the other tools, methods and experiences of all partners in the consortium. Following the trainings, each SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS partner will then support trainings (including literacy and numeracy skills for low literacy Urban Savings and Loan Association (USLA) groups as well as digital literacy training tools specific to Somalia such as Dariz), establishment of USLAs with peace committees, facilitate linkages to formal financial service providers, and the distribution of group business grants in their respective locations, with overall oversight from IRC.

- **Activity 2.3.1:** Support for the establishment of USLAs
- **Activity 2.3.2:** Support linkages to formal financial services providers
- **Activity 2.3.3:** Trainings on entrepreneurship, business, and life skills training conducted via the IRC's Learn to Earn curriculum to USLA groups
- **Activity 2.3.4:** Provision of group grants for viable business plans

D. Project Targeting: IRC has worked with national authorities (MoJ, MoWHRD, MoA, MoPIED), and community leaders to determine the specific target communities within Barawe, Baidoa, Hawlwadaag, and Karaan. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's target areas were selected since they have the highest peacebuilding needs related to land conflicts in these areas and the consortium members have extensive community ties and experience working towards sustainable peace outcomes that can be achieved within the project's 18-month scope. Selection criteria to identify vulnerable young women and men participating in SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will include: women and men from low-income families, out of school young people, women and men from marginalized and minority clans (Tumal, Eyle and Somali Bantu), young people with disabilities, and other umbrella groups. The IRC will also conduct an additional beneficiary assessment together with all partners to inform the project before inception. To ensure gender-and-conflict sensitive beneficiary selection criteria and processes, IRC will apply its gender best practice tools, which include Specific Gender Risk Assessments; Gender-Sensitive M&E Systems; Feedback and Complaints Mechanisms. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will target at least a total of 3,150 direct beneficiaries and 15,750 indirect beneficiaries in the regions of Banadir (Karaan and Hawlwadaag Districts) and Southwest State (Barawe and Baidoa Bay). Further disaggregation of direct and indirect target beneficiaries (by age, sex and disability) is noted below:

Table: Project Beneficiaries by Sex, Age and, Disability

Direct beneficiaries (disaggregated)	Age	Male #	%	Female #	%	Total #	%
	16-24	741	49%	771	51%	1,512	48%
	24-33	494	49%	514	51%	1,008	32%
	33-55	201	49%	209	51%	410	13%
	55-75	108	49%	112	51%	220	7%
Total Direct Beneficiaries	16-75	1,544	49%	1,606	51%	3,150	100%
Young People with Disabilities	16-35	158	5%	189	6%	347	11%
Indirect beneficiaries	16-75	7,718	49%	8,032	51%	15,750	100%

III. Project Management and Coordination

A. Recipient Organization and Implementing Partners: Since the Late 1980s, **IRC (Direct Recipient/Convening Organization)** has been administering emergency programs in Somalia addressing Peacebuilding, Governance, Health, Women's Protection and Empowerment (WPE), Water, Sanitation, and Health (WASH), and Economic Recovery and Livelihoods Development which have supported over 600,000 beneficiaries. With headquarters in Mogadishu, IRC oversees an annual budget of \$13.1 Million USD, 300 staff (over 85% from local Somali communities), and three field offices in Dhusamareb, Galkacyo, and Garowe within the regions of Banadir, Galgaduud, Mudug, and

Nugal. IRC is an active member in all UN and Non-UN Humanitarian Coordination Mechanisms and Agencies in Southern and Central Somalia, Somalia NGO Consortium, and regional and national-level Sectoral Clusters and Technical Working Groups (Protection; Governance, Peacebuilding, and Rule of Law; Food Security; WASH; Health and Nutrition). IRC is pleased to partner with SYV, DBG, and EPHRC (*Local Implementing Partners*) who collectively bring over 50 years of technical expertise in implementing innovative and sustainable peacebuilding, women's empowerment, and youth-engagement activities throughout Somalia. Collectively, the consortia will draw from its extensive in-country partnerships with GoS, regional and local administrations, CSOs, community leaders, and direct beneficiaries to ensure local buy-in and ownership of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS activities to ensure localized peacebuilding processes within the target locations. **SYV (Women-Led CSO):** Established in 2011 by youth volunteers who participated in the UNGA Meetings in Mogadishu, SYV enacts grassroots-level conflict management programs for youth, women groups, religious and traditional leaders, intellectuals, and elders to empower, advocate, and address barriers which bar Somali youth from engaging in political processes. With presence in Banadir and Lower Shabelle (Baidoa), SYV maintains strong partnerships with the MoJ, MoWHRD, youth organizations, women's groups, and local communities. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will build on SYV projects which enhance youth empowerment and leadership opportunities in peacebuilding, advocacy, and livelihoods development, especially for women. **DBG (Youth-Led CSO):** Since 1992, DBG has developed integrated Democracy and Governance and Protection programs for over three million vulnerable beneficiaries (including youth, women, and IDPs) across Southern and Central Somalia. In close partnership with the FGS, local civic, legislative, and executive leaders, and CSOs, DBG played a critical role in strengthening Somali public institutions, rule of law, human rights, and political participation interventions, including participatory governance trainings for local authorities, multi-stakeholder consensus-building processes, and organizing of local municipal and general elections. With Headquarters in Mogadishu, DBG is active in Banadir region, South-West State and Lower Shabelle. **EPHRC (Women-led CSO):** Founded in 1990 by leading female Somali activists Fartuun Adan and Ilwad Elman, EPHRC specializes in designing and leading high-quality and innovative Women's Empowerment, Human Rights, and Peacebuilding programs in Somalia. Based in Mogadishu, EPHRC has administered life-saving programming at no-cost to Somalia's most vulnerable populations (particularly women and girls). Major EPHRC achievements include the establishment of Somalia's first rape-crisis center, pioneering innovative conflict-resolution and peacebuilding initiatives which have disarmed, rehabilitated, and reintegrated thousands of former clan-based militia Somali youth, mentoring, capacity building, and inclusion of women and youth leaders to meaningfully participate in political processes, structural gender equality promotion, enhancing government transparency and accountability; and fostering individual, enterprise, and community-level job placements and business start-up grants for women and youth.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key Budget Sources	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: IRC	\$13.1 Million	USAID, GFFO, ECHO, IrishAid, FCDO, EuropeAid, SIDA, World Bank,	Mogadishu; Garowe; Galkacyo; Dhusamareb	100+ Staff (45% female) (20% youth)	Mohamed Abdi, L2E Expert; Nur Ahmed, CPDF Expert; Adam Muktar, MEL Expert; Abdiaziz Mursal, Peacebuilding Expert
Implementing Partner: SYV	\$180,000	UNDP, AU, EISA, MoCA, MoIFAR	Mogadishu; Baidoa	7 Staff (40% female) (85% youth)	Dr. Shukria Dini, Women and Youth Expert
Implementing Partner: DBG	\$1.53 Million	BMZ, ECHO, SSF, USAID, Care International, DKH	Mogadishu; Dhusamareb	60+ Staff (60% female) (70% youth)	Bashir Ali Mohamed, Youth Expert
Implementing Partner: EPHRC	\$5.9 Million	UNICEF, EU, UNDP, LOVE DOES, NOVO, Restore, KAF, CFLI, Tides Foundation	Mogadishu; Baidoa	109 Staff (65% female) (89% Youth)	Ilwad Elman, Somali Peacebuilding, Conflict Prevention, and CVE Expert; Fartuun Adan, SBGV, Peacebuilding, and Conflict Prevention Expert

In line with UNSCR 2250's Prevention and Participation Pillar, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 activities will be implemented by EPHRC in Barawe, IRC in Karaan, SYV in Baidoa, and DBG in Hawlwadaag. This partner distribution strategy maximizes the abilities of each respective organization to build on their past programming experience and strong networks with key community and governmental stakeholders. EPHRC has been working closely with district authorities while implementing a project focused on facilitating linkages between young people and district authorities to prevent radicalization. Similarly, SYV has extensive experience working with young people and respective community members in Baidoa in implementing innovative peace activities such as SYV's Youth Drum and interactive dialogue forums that bring together community elites and young people. SYV has also provided specific training and linkages for young people with the hospitality industry in Baidoa to support employment and livelihoods opportunities. DBG has strong connections with district authorities and peace and governance committees in Hawlwadaag which will further be strengthened under SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS while simultaneously building on their ongoing youth entrepreneurship and business skills programs. IRC has extensive experience working with communities in good governance and peacebuilding across all target locations, particularly in Karaan and Hawlwadaag, and has strong connections with local, regional, and national authorities in all the target locations. IRC will oversee and ensure close partner coordination as well as oversight for implementation in all locations.

B. Project Management and Coordination: SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS operations will be based out of IRC's Mogadishu Office with technical oversight, operational, and managerial support provided via IRC's Nairobi, Kenya Office. IRC's Senior Management Team (SMT) consists of Nairobi-based Deputy Director for Programs (DDP) and Finance Controller (FC), and a Mogadishu-based Country Director and Deputy Director for Operations (DDO). SMT ensures that all of IRC Somalia programs are managed responsibly and adhere to UNPBF guidelines and IRC's strategic plan. Reporting to the DDP, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will hire a **Project Consortium Consultant** (100% LOE, IRC) who will provide oversight and coordination for the project's technical and administrative interventions and serve as the focal point with UNPBF, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS partners, and key project stakeholders. This position will oversee the **Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) Officer** (100% LOE, IRC) who will administer the SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's M&E Strategy; the **Peacebuilding Manager** (100% LOE, IRC) who will administer SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's peacebuilding interventions via multiple local participatory approaches to measure core governance and peacebuilding outcomes; **Senior Learn to Earn (L2E) & GEWE Officer** (100% LOE, IRC) who will design, implement, and monitor the L2E curriculum, and EMAP models; and **Senior Peacebuilding Officer (PBO)** (100% LOE, IRC) who will support local stakeholders (young women and men, local CSOs, elders, religious and community structures) to promote the participation and empowerment of youth and young women in peace structures for conflict management. The Livelihoods Coordinator (20% LOE, IRC) will support with additional overall technical expertise to the project and support with the implementation of the livelihood activities under Output 2.3. The Livelihoods Manager (30% LOE, IRC) will be responsible for supporting the implementation of the L2E curriculum and provide additional support to the Senior L2E and GEWE officer in implementing the EMAP, L2E, and Accountable Leadership models. IRC key personnel will be based in Mogadishu, with the Project Consortium Consultant based in Nairobi for 50% of the time, and will frequently travel to all target locations for project oversight, trainings, and field operation management. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's three local partners will each have their own designated Program Managers and Officers that will be responsible for daily oversight and implementation of consortium activities. These local Partner Program Managers will report to the Project Consortium Consultant on progress towards key milestones and monthly cross-partner meetings will be held to ensure coordination, learning sharing as well as timely implementation. Deputy Director of Finance (3% LOE, IRC) will manage the financial operations of the project. Grants Coordinator (3% LOE,

IRC) will manage and ensure project compliance in adherence to UNPBF and IRC guidelines. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will be supported at the global level by IRC's Technical Advisors in Governance, Protection, Rule of Law, WPE, and ERD Technical Units, who are sector specialists and global-level experts in their respective fields. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will prioritize the engagement and empowerment of women in all project interventions while promoting women and youth-led Groups with SYV, DBG, and EPHRC. IRC's WPE and ERD technical units will closely work with the local partners in identifying and addressing gender and youth issues within all project interventions. IRC will incorporate gender mainstreaming throughout implementation including within project assessment, design, and M&E phases. IRC will identify potential gender-associated risks in all activities while working with project teams to address, respond, mitigate, and prevent any risks and issues that may emerge during project implementation. Project data will be collected and disaggregated by age, sex, and disability and regularly tracked to assess impact and progress from project interventions.

C. Risk Management: Do No Harm (DNH) approaches have been included in all SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS interventions including: district selection, beneficiaries, timing, resource transfers, distribution of youth development opportunities, and implicit ethical messaging. IRC will train local partners, government officials, and SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS project staff in DNH principles in the first month of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS before activity implementation. During project start-up in Phase 1, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will work with local community representatives inclusive of women, youth, and marginalized social groups to determine key entry points, safe locations of activities, and activity sequencing including creation of dialogue sessions, strengthening of existing local peace and governance committees and CPDF implementation. Coordination mechanisms between SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS, local governments, and respective communities will be jointly discussed and agreed upon beforehand. The Senior MEAL Officer and M&E Coordinator will monitor and adjust as needed interventions on a monthly basis to determine SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's impacts on conflict drivers. IRC's Conflict Sensitivity Analysis Toolkit will update project risks and project adjustments as needed. Recognizing the importance of local ownership in risk mitigation, IRC will employ CPDF to analyze, engage, and create solutions collectively with target communities. Local ownership of peacebuilding processes will be facilitated via youth-led group dialogues and developing joint CPDF, conflict mapping and action plans for communities in target locations. Furthermore, these plans will center around young people and ensure sensitivity to conflict, gender, disability, vulnerability, and marginalization issues. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will regularly administer and update the project's risk matrix, continuous threat, and risk assessment, organize partner security trainings, reporting of security incidents within target locations to ensure informed decision-making processes and mitigation of any major terrorist related risks. IRC has proactive internal processes in place to protect resources from fraud and corruption, as well as a zero-tolerance policy. IRC staff are required to sign organizational Codes of Conduct (CoC) prohibiting misuse of resources and have robust reporting and whistle-blower mechanisms in place. All IRC staff are required to participate in annual CoC trainings. Supply Chain and Finance staff receive training sessions on measures to counter fraud, bribery, corruption, and conflicts of interest. IRC Somalia has Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in place governing: procurement management, segregation of duties, anti-fraud awareness and training, and warehouse management. Beneficiaries and community members are encouraged to report any suspicion and/or allegations of aid diversion, fraud, waste, or abuse of resources by IRC staff, volunteers, or contractors through the project's feedback mechanisms. Any report of suspected wrongdoing reported through client feedback will be escalated through defined reporting procedures to the IRC Somalia SMT and IRC's Global Ethics and Compliance Unit.

COVID-19: COVID-19 has presented unique challenges to IRC's programming in Somalia. With specific regard to Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention and Management Programming, COVID-19

restrictions have made in-person gatherings difficult to hold despite the essential role they serve in achieving peace outcomes, fostering dialogue, and inclusion, and promoting social cohesion within and between communities. In response, IRC has established several protocols and COVID-19 Adaptation and Risk Mitigation Plans for all global and in-country operations. COVID-19 has impacted the IRC's operations across the country as well as in SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's target locations in Banadir and Southwest State, but IRC has trained all staff on COVID-19 prevention and established a bi-weekly program adaptation plan to mitigate risks of staff or beneficiaries contracting the virus. These protocols include non-essential staff working from home, maintaining social distance during in-person activities and awareness/advocacy campaigns, increased use of a remote management, hotline and remote data collection services, provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) e.g., face masks, hand sanitizers, and installation of hand washing facilities at all the service locations and during activities. COVID-19 mitigation measures and protocols have been incorporated within all project activities to ensure beneficiaries have all necessary information to protect themselves. All COVID-19 prevention protocols are strictly observed during activities, including social distancing, sanitization efforts and COVID-19 information dissemination, while IRC chosen venues for trainings are operating at lower capacities to ensure appropriate social distancing. All of these measures will also be implemented during SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS, and IRC will constantly monitor the evolving COVID-19 situation and report back to the UNPBF in case of any necessary additional COVID-19 measures or activity adaptations.

Project Specific Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Peace spoilers attempt to derail progress	Medium	Include spoilers in peace and governance committees; Target outreach activities to increase participation and ownership; Ensure Traditional Leadership buy-in and respected culturally appropriate practices.
Women and Youth will be unable to fully participate in project activities	Low	Gender analysis embedded in project's context analysis activities; Dedicated capacity building to support women and socially marginalized groups to participate fully in activities; Key allies will be identified amongst community leaders to support inclusion.
Increases in community tensions due to COVID-19	Medium	Include activities and information dissemination related to stigma and health messaging.
Deeply divided and held political affiliations	Low	Program targets communities and is inclusive of everyone; Be clear and explain the goals of the project; Careful targeting and engagement and language regarding states and political boundaries.
Limited employment opportunities / Access to services	Low	Clear employment procedures for the project; Clarity regarding location of target activities, selection criteria, and gaining acceptance from traditional leaders.
Cultural identity and social patterns presenting security risks and limit engagement	Medium	Ensure peace committees represent diverse cultural and social identities in the three districts of Mogadishu; Convene separate interactions for single identity groups first; Frame discussions with marginalized groups around "safe spaces"; Identify key personnel whose cultural identities will not present any threats to their safety and security.
Conflicting clans convening when they are not ready	Medium	Develop indicators based on IRC's and local partners peacebuilding experience and understanding of conflict dynamics (based on conflict and gender analyses) to determine engagement readiness.
Security Threats to Project Participants	Medium	Ensure that meetings/activities take place in safe spaces including in third location where necessary; Ongoing monitoring of security situation.
Fraud and Misappropriation of Funds	Low	IRC has established comprehensive internal control systems that minimizes corruption and embezzlement. Programs, Finance and supply chain team will ensure these systems are followed. Strengthening of financial and procurement systems of local partners and authorities in order to ensure the integrity of the project is not compromised by misuse of project resources.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation: More than 5% of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's budget will go to M&E components. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will utilize IRC's Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Accountability (MEAL) Handbook standards, practices, and tools including data quality checks, data Audits, and routine monitoring. The project's MEAL Officer (Based in Mogadishu) will oversee the SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's M&E Interventions, including participatory monitoring with local authorities and communities within target locations. Project field data will be centrally captured and analyzed in IRC's COMET Database system and the data will be presented through PowerBi in Mogadishu via online and offline data management. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will conduct Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, Community Group Interviews, and direct observation for data collection. The project will utilize simple random sampling, cluster

sampling and systematic sampling either individually or in combination to identify interviewees or participants. SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will utilize established benchmarks and targets to measure performance indicator progress within project locations. IRC will administer a Baseline Study during Project Start-Up, and End-line Project Survey to measure long-term project performance and lessons learned for future programs. IRC will also continue actively participating in relevant consortium, cluster, and Ministry meetings, where NGOs and governmental authorities provide regular context updates and insights on how to adapt programming to fit changes. Conflict sensitive indicators will be developed and monitored to complete Quarterly conflict analyses. As part of the Early Warning System, potential conflict triggers will be monitored regarding Somalia's ongoing political transition and data analyzed to provide insights to strategies to be developed to prevent the manifestation of violence. Monthly Project Implementation Meetings (PIM) will be held to assess implementation against the project work plans as well as progress against indicators and established project milestones. Throughout the life of the project, data collected will be summarized in dashboards and used for management decision making and course correction during future meetings. Regular data monitoring will be analyzed and stored in databases for future use by IRC and other partners. IRC will regularly administer data quality checks to ensure data reliability, validity, and accuracy. Proposed complementary data collection processes include: five monitoring visits; CPDF scores as a project baseline; and Most Significant Change (MSC) Methodology as part of the complexity-aware monitoring system. At the community and household levels, MSC will be employed to ensure that qualitative and unexpected project impacts are captured and documented. Data will be compiled and shared with project beneficiaries through regular reports and updates as requested by UNPBF. All data will be disaggregated by clan, sex, and age, and reviewed to identify gaps and risks.

E. Exit Strategy: To promote transparency and long-term success of project interventions, IRC will closely work with SYV, DBG, EPHRC, UNPBF, and key stakeholders in the targeted district to share Lessons Learnt and hold project closeout meetings. Drawing from IRC's relationships with communities in the target districts, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS's Exit Strategy and CPDF tools ensure continued community ownership, empowerment, and capacity building to ensure the resilience of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS interventions and meaningful youth participation in peacebuilding processes. The design and implementation of CPDF interventions, Community Engagement and Peace Action Plans (CEPAPs), and related tools are essential to support holistic peacebuilding processes and outcomes post-project. Additionally, IRC and partners will continue to provide linkages and additional mentoring for CEPAPs after the project closeout, where necessary, to further ensure the long-term sustainability of meaningful peace initiatives for local communities. IRC prides itself on building the capacity of our local staff while ensuring continuous information sharing to ensure high-level impact of project interventions. By strengthening local structures to fulfil their roles and responsibilities while enhancing partnerships and trust between local government and community actors, SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS will enhance Banadir and Southwest State's enabling environment for sustainable local conflict mitigation. From the onset, IRC has closely collaborated with SYV, DBG, and EPHRC throughout the design of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS and will further enhance their technical and managerial capacities to further ensure local ownership and post-project sustainability within the target project locations. The capacities of key stakeholders, including regional and district-level offices, traditional clan leaders, local authorities, communities, and young men and women beneficiaries will be strengthened through sharing of project tools, approaches, and lessons learned, as well as sustained connections and linkages for young people within communities. IRC will continue to engage with key civil society actors, including NGOs (CARE International, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, Mercy Corps), community leaders, and UN agencies (UNODC, UNDP, UNHCR, and UNICEF), and SYV, DBG, and EPHRC's established work history with peacebuilding structures, and local governmental stakeholders to further promote knowledge sharing and coordination and avoid duplication of project interventions.

In addition, at midpoint of project implementation this exit strategy will be reviewed, in particular with regards to the sustainability of new structures of economic empowerment (e.g. loan associations), political participation and public financial management. The results of this review will be discussed with the UNPBF and UNSOM teams in case any changes should be recommended to the exit strategy to support sustainability after project closeout.

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.).

****As a condition for the 2nd tranche, a report on the mapping and potential content of CEPAPs (to ensure these are on track with peacebuilding outcomes) will be submitted.***

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		All implementing partners have been identified and the proposed project has been co-created with them.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		TOR are ready to be advertised; see annexes KP TORs
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		Project sites have been identified (Barawe, Baidoa, Hawlwadaag & Karaan)
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?	X		Local communities and government offices have been consulted/sensitized on the existence of the project at various steps throughout the proposal development process starting from the project concept note inception discussions. As detailed in the technical narrative under the Section in-country consultation process, several consultation and discussion meetings were held throughout August, September and October 2021 to co-create the project with all the various key stakeholders. In addition, the General Director of the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development was sensitized on the project, as well as the Minister of Women Affairs. Following the re-submission request from the UNPBF, the IRC held additional consultations with partners and local stakeholders in all target locations to refine the scope of the project.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		The project has been designed based off of lessons learnt from existing activities, as well as best practices from a wide variety of peacebuilding interventions that have been implemented in Somalia by the IRC and all other partners. As such, no additional preliminary analysis needs to be done.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Most of the preliminary beneficiary selection criteria have been identified and are included in the technical narrative under Section D. Project Targeting. However, final beneficiary criteria will still be finalized after additional consultations during the project inception phase.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		The relevant ministries mentioned in the proposal (MoJ, MoWHRD, MoA) have all been included in discussions about the project and have approved the project implementation sites and approaches in those discussions. If the proposed project is approved, the IRC will be able to support with MoUs between the various Government Ministries and local partners as it has done in previous projects (the IRC currently has an MoU with the MoH for its health programming for example).
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		The project implementing approach has been co-created with all three local partners and Teaming Agreements are in place to ensure arrangements are formalized and clearly agreed upon.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		Actual project implementation can begin, and all preparatory activities have been finalized.
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?		X	The design of the project was strongly informed by the UNSOM team feedback throughout the proposal development process, but there was no specific UN women colleague that provided inputs to the proposal. However, the IRC did have its own global and in-country Women's Protection and Empowerment Technical Units inform the design of the project to ensure gender inclusion and GEWE.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		See Section under in-country consultations.

12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		Clan disaggregation has also been added where applicable.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		This has been included.

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		A budget narrative has been included.
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		The unit costs are comparable with those used in similar interventions and implemented projects by IRC and the local partners.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		The expected project outcomes have been tailored to ensure that the project can be successfully implemented within 18 months, while the budget has been designed to ensure that interventions are proportionate and achievable given the size and remoteness of geographic zones.
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		The project is using local staff to implement all the major activities and to ensure local buy-in for project activities, but more important to ensure that peacebuilding approaches are bottom-up and community designed and owned. There will be one international consultant supported under the project who will facilitate the necessary coordination between all partners, provide compliance and oversight for all the activities implemented across the consortium well as to disseminate project outcomes and represent the IRC and partners in external coordination and representation forums. This international consultant brings more than 3 years of experience working on peacebuilding and governance issues through a youth lens in Somalia.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	No materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of budget is being procured.
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	No purchase of vehicles is expected.
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	Currently the IRC or its partners does not have any additional match funding to support the proposed project, but the IRC and partners currently looking for additional match funding via external and internal IRC sources to complement the project, if awarded and would hopefully be able to supplement the project with additional sources of funding post-award.

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

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

- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.²⁵
- 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.

²⁵ 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><u>Outcome 1: Young men and women including minorities participate and have a voice in locally driven peacebuilding structures and conflict management.</u></p> <p><u>SDG Goal 1:</u> End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p><u>SDG Goal 5:</u> Promotion of Gender Equality in Decision Making and Resource Management</p> <p><u>SDG Goal 16:</u> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1.1: % of young women and men and minorities who state they feel included and have a voice in expanded or revitalized local peace and governance structures.</p> <p>Baseline: 10% Target: 60%</p>	<p>Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports.</p> <p>Frequency: Semi-annual</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority Clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: Few (10%), if any, peace initiatives exist already in communities.</p> <p>Milestone 1: After 9 months, 40% of persons feel they are included.</p> <p>Milestone 2: After 18 months, 60% of persons feel they are included.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1.2: % of young women and men participating in local peace and governance structures who can provide concrete examples of how their new skills in accountable leadership and conflict management were successfully applied</p> <p>Baseline: 5% Target: 70%</p>	<p>Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports that focus on case studies/ anecdotal evidence of how new skills were applied by youth in local peace and governance structures</p> <p>Frequency: bi-monthly and after each pre and post-test</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority Clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: Few (5%), if any, young people and minorities score at least 75% on knowledge and skills test.</p> <p>Milestone 1: After 9 months, 40% of young people score at least 75% on knowledge and skills test.</p> <p>Milestone 2: After 18 months, 70% of young people score at least 75% on knowledge and skills test.</p>
	<p><u>Output 1.1:</u> Local peace and governance committees are expanded to include young women and men, and minority groups and value their participation.</p> <p><u>Activities:</u> 1.1.1 Review composition of existing local peace and governance structures to map out opportunities for their expansion or revitalization. 1.1.2 Facilitate committee expansion or revitalization through consultation meetings</p>			
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: # of local peace and governance structures reviewed or identified.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports Committee Profile Forms</p> <p><u>Disaggregation</u> Baidoa: 2 committees Barawe: 2 committees Hawlwadaag: 2</p>	<p>Baseline: Currently no peace and governance structures reviewed and identified.</p> <p>Milestone 1: After 3 months, all local peace and governance structures reviewed and identified for expansion or revitalization.</p>

	and workshops to become more inclusive and participative of young people.	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: % of targeted young people and minorities that are included in the expansion or revitalization of local peace and governance structures.</p> <p>Baseline: 5% Target: 50%</p>	<p>committees Karaan: 4 committees</p> <p>Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports. Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports Committee Profile Forms</p> <p><u>Disaggregation</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority Clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: Currently few young people (5%) are actively participating in the expansion or revitalization of local peace and governance structures. Milestone 1: After 3 months, 25% of targeted young people actively participate in the expansion or revitalization of local peace and governance structures. Milestone 2: After 6 months, 50% of targeted young people actively participate in the expansion or revitalization of local peace and governance structures.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: % of expanded local peace and governance committee members stating that youth participation helps to increase the effectiveness of committee to solve conflicts (particularly those related to land issues)</p> <p>Baseline: 15% Target: 60%</p>	<p>Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports. Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports</p> <p><u>Disaggregation</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority Clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: Currently about 15% of local peace and governance committee members express an ability of committees to solve conflicts, particularly those related to land issues. Milestone 1: After 6 months, 30% of expanded local peace and governance committee members express an increased ability to solve conflicts. Milestone 2: After 12 months, 50% of expanded local peace and governance committee members express an increased ability to solve conflicts. Milestone 3: After 18 months, 60% of expanded local peace and governance committee</p>

				members express an increased ability to solve conflicts.
	<p>Output 1.2: Expanded peace committees, young people, minorities, district authorities are provided with capacity building on relevant peacebuilding topics such as: leadership, gender, advocacy, and conflict management (particularly land conflicts).</p> <p><u>Activities:</u></p> <p>1.2.1 Trainings provided to young women and men on Learn to Lead, Accountable leadership, advocacy and conflict management with an emphasis on land issues.</p> <p>1.2.2 Trainings provided to committee members from peace and governance structures on Learn to Lead, Accountable leadership, advocacy and conflict management with an emphasis on land issues.</p> <p>1.2.3 Provide material and capacity building support for district authorities on conflict management tools with an emphasis on land issues.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: # of young men and women showing improved skills and knowledge on the learn to lead, accountable leadership and conflict management with an emphasis on land issues.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 300</p>	<p>Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports. Attendance sheet Activity report Training pre-and-post tests</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority Clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: No improved skills and knowledge currently. Milestone 1: After 6 months, 150 young men and women show improved skills and knowledge through training pre-and-post tests. Milestone 2: After 9 months, 300 young men and women show improved skills and knowledge through training pre-and-post tests.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: % of trained young men and women, including minorities, who increase their knowledge and skills in peacebuilding, local governance, and conflict management related to land issues.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 80%</p>	<p>Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports Training pre-and-post tests</p> <p><u>Disaggregation:</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority Clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: Few, if any (5%) young men and women, including minorities, express they have the knowledge and skills to contribute to peacebuilding, local governance, and conflict management. Milestone 1: After 9 months, 50% of young men and women, including minorities, express they have the knowledge and skills to contribute to peacebuilding, local governance, and conflict management. Milestone 2: After 18 months, 80% of young men and women, including minorities, express they have the knowledge and skills to contribute to peacebuilding, local governance, and conflict management.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3: # of peace committee members who show increased skills and knowledge on the learn to lead, accountable leadership and conflict management with an emphasis on land issues.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 130</p>	<p>Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports. Attendance sheet Activity report Training pre-and-post tests</p>	<p>Baseline: No peace committee members show increased skills and knowledge. . Milestone 1: After 3 months, 65 peace committee members show increased skills and knowledge. .</p>

			<u>Disaggregation</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability:11% Minority Clans: 10%	Milestone 2: After 6 months, 130 peace committee members show increased skills and knowledge.
		Output Indicator 1.2.4: # of district authorities that express that material and capacity building support increased their ability to use conflict management tools with an emphasis on land issues. Baseline: 0 Target: 150	Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports. Attendance sheet Activity report <u>Disaggregation</u> M: 80% & F:20% Disability:11% Minority Clans: 5%	Baseline: No district authorities currently expressing that material and capacity building support increased their abilities to manage conflicts. Milestone 1: After 3 months, 75 district authorities express that material and capacity building support increased their abilities to manage conflicts. Milestone 2: After 9 months, 150 district authorities express that material and capacity building support increased their abilities to manage conflicts.
<p><u>Outcome 2: Increased wider civic engagement and community participation in conflict awareness and management strengthens a culture of peace, trust and the ability of communities to co-exist.</u></p> <p><u>SDG Goal 1:</u> End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p><u>SDG Goal 5:</u> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <p><u>SDG Goal 8:</u> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <p><u>SDG Goal 16:</u> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>		Outcome indicator 2.1: % of community members that feel joint action community-led peace initiatives have contributed to resolving community conflicts non-violently. Baseline: 5% Target: 70%	Baseline, Perception surveys and end-line evaluation reports. Frequency: Semi-annual <u>Disaggregation:</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability:11% Minority clans: 10%	Baseline: Currently few, if any (5%) joint action community-led peace initiatives contribute to a reduction in community conflict. Milestone 1: After 9 months, 35% of community members demonstrate an increased ability Milestone 2: After 18 months, 70% of community members demonstrate an increased ability
		Outcome Indicator 2.2: % of young people targeted who end up participating in peace initiatives. Baseline: 0% Target: 80%	Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports Frequency: Semi-annual <u>Disaggregation:</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability:11% Minority Clans: 10%	Baseline: Currently no young people targeted through SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS youth-led peace initiatives. Milestone 1: After 9 months, 40% of young people targeted indicate they have participated in peace initiatives. Milestone 2: After 18 months, 80% of young people targeted indicate they have participated in peace initiatives.

		<p>Outcome indicator 2.3: % of community members that feel the inclusion and participation of young people and minorities in community action mapping, planning and implementation strengthened a culture of peace within communities.</p> <p>Baseline: 0% Target 75%</p>	<p>Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports</p> <p>Frequency: Semi-annual</p> <p>Disaggregation: M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority Clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: Currently no community members indicating that the inclusion and participation of young people and minorities has strengthened a culture of peace.</p> <p>Milestone 1: After 9 months, 40% of community members indicate that the inclusion and participation of young people and minorities has strengthened a culture of peace.</p> <p>Milestone 2: After 18 months, 75% of community members indicating that the inclusion and participation of young people and minorities has strengthened a culture of peace.</p>
		<p>Outcome indicator 2.4: # of community members included in wider community participation, civic engagement and conflict awareness and management.</p> <p>Baseline: 300 Target: 3000</p>	<p>Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports</p> <p>Frequency: Semi-annual</p> <p>Disaggregation: M: 1470 & F: 1530 Disability: 330 Minority Clans: 300 Elders: 350 Religious Leaders: 60</p>	<p>Baseline: Currently only a few community members are engaging in wider community participation, civic engagement and conflict awareness and management.</p> <p>Milestone 1: After 9 months, 1500 community members are participating in wider community participation, civic engagement and conflict awareness and management.</p> <p>Milestone 2: After 18 months, 3000 community members are participating in wider community participation, civic engagement and conflict awareness and management.</p>
	<p>Output 2.1: Community-led action plans and conflict maps are developed through the Community Peace and Development Framework (CPDF) for each community</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: # of community designed action plans developed</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports Submitted action plans</p>	<p>Baseline: No community designed action plans until after 6 months.</p>

	<p>and appropriate responses initiated for key peacebuilding initiatives and conflict mitigation measures.</p> <p><u>Activities:</u> 2.1.1 Organize wider community mapping and action planning sessions using the CPDF framework 2.1.2 Host larger workshops and community meetings to review and validate community action plans to ensure they are more youth and gender sensitive through special youth-led sessions before their implementation 2.1.3 Support for community-based monitoring of the implementation of community-managed grants and activities based on CEPAPS.</p>	<p>Target: 10</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of community participants attending validation sessions for action plans.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1000</p>	<p>Disaggregation M: 51% & 49% Disability: 11% Minority clans: 10%</p> <p>Frequency: Annual Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports</p> <p>Disaggregation M: 490 & F: 510 Disability: 100 Minority Clans: 100 Elders: 35 Religious Leaders: 20</p>	<p>Milestone1: After 6 months, 5 action plans developed Milestone 2: After 10 months, 10 action plans developed</p> <p>Baseline: No validation sessions held. Milestone 1: After 10 months, all validation sessions have been held.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 # of community managed grants</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Community managed peace grant bi-monthly reports</p> <p>Disaggregation M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: No community managed grants. Milestone 1: After 18 months, all community managed grants successfully implemented.</p>
	<p>Output 2.2: Young men and women and minorities are enabled to participate in civic engagement on peace and dialogue forums and awareness campaigns on conflict management processes and peacebuilding based on the Community Engagement and Peacebuilding Action Plans (CEPAPs)</p> <p><u>Activities</u> 2.2.1 Hosting of community-wide intergenerational dialogue forums. 2.2.2 Support for youth-led peace initiatives. 2.2.3 Support for collaborations between authorities, media companies, and young people that strengthen a culture of peace within communities</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: # of young people who participated in forums to strengthen young people's participation within civic spaces and peacebuilding.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1000</p>	<p>Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports</p> <p>Disaggregation M: 490 & F: 510 Disability: 110 (M: 55 & F: 66) Minority clans: Somali Bantu (100), Tumul (100), and Eyle (100) Clans</p>	<p>Baseline: no young people currently participating in forums to strengthen participation. Milestone 1: After 3 months, 200 young people participating in forums to strengthen participation. Milestone 2: After 6 months, 400 young people participating in forums to strengthen participation. Milestone 3: After 9 months, 600 young people participating in forums to strengthen participation. Milestone 4: After 12 months, 700 young people participating in forums to strengthen participation.</p>

		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 # of youth-led peace initiatives</p> <p>Baseline: 4 Target: 20</p>	<p>Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports</p> <p>Disaggregation M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority clans: 10%</p>	<p>Milestone 5: After 15 months, 850 young people participating in forums to strengthen participation. initiatives. measured by training pre-tests. Milestone 6: After 18 months, 1000 young people participating in forums to strengthen participation.</p> <p>Baseline: Few youth-led peace events are currently held in each of the target communities. Milestone 1: After 18 months, 20 events have been held with 2 events occurring within each target community.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 # of community wide campaigns/media shows held</p> <p>Baseline: 2 Target: 10</p>	<p>Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports</p> <p>Disaggregation M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: Few, if any, community wide campaigns/media shows held. Milestone 1: After 18 months, 10 events have been held with 1 event occurring within each target community.</p>
	<p>Output 2.3: Young women and men have access to livelihoods opportunities to support their ability to exercise positive agency within their communities.</p> <p>Activities 2.3.1 Support for the establishment of USLAs 2.3.2 Support linkages to formal financial services providers 2.3.3 Trainings on entrepreneurship, business and life skills training conducted via the Learn to Earn curriculum to USLA groups 2.3.4 Provision of group grants for viable business plans</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1: # of USLAs established</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Records of savings and loans Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports</p> <p>Disaggregation M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority clans: 10%</p>	<p>Baseline: No USLAs currently functional. Milestone 1: After 18 months, 10 USLAs established with at least 1 USLA in each target community.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2: # of groups linked to formal financial service providers.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Records of savings and loans Attendance sheet Activity report Quarterly reports</p> <p>Disaggregation M: 49% & F: 51%</p>	<p>Baseline: No linkages currently exist. Milestone 1: After 18 months, linkages established between USLAs and formal financial service providers.</p>

			Disability: 11% Minority clans: 10%	
		Output Indicator 2.3.3: # of USLAs members that increased their knowledge and skills based on the Learn to Earn curriculum Baseline: 0 Target: 200	Records of savings and loans Attendance sheet Activity/training report Quarterly reports Baseline, Perception surveys, and end-line evaluation reports. Pre-and-post trainin tests <u>Disaggregation</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority clans: 10%	Baseline: No members currently trained on Learn to Earn curriculum. Milestone 1: After 9 months, 100 members increase their knowledge and skills. Milestone 2: After 18 months, 200 increase their knowledge and skills. .
		Output Indicator 2.3.4: # of group grants Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Records of savings and loans Attendance sheet Activity/training report Quarterly reports <u>Disaggregation</u> M: 49% & F: 51% Disability: 11% Minority clans: 10%	Baseline: No members currently receiving group grants. Milestone 1: After 18 months, 10 group grants have been provided.

Annex D - PBF Project Budget

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

OUTCOME 1:	Outcome 1: Young women and men including minorities participate and have a voice in locally driven peacebuilding structures and conflict management.						
Output 1.1:	Local peace and governance committees are expanded to include young women and men, and minority groups and value their participation.						
Activity 1.1.1:	Review composition of existing local peace and governance structures to map out opportunities for their expansion or revitalization.	\$ 4,455.88	\$ 4,455.88	70%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues related to the peace and governance structures	
Activity 1.1.2:	Facilitate committee expansion or revitalization through consultation meetings and workshops to become more inclusive and participative of young people.	\$ 4,455.88	\$ 4,455.88	70%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues related to the peace and governance structures	
	Output Total	\$ 8,911.76	\$ 8,911.76	\$ 6,238.24	\$ -		
Output 1.2:	Expanded peace committees, young people, minorities, district authorities are provided with capacity building on relevant peacebuilding topics such as: leadership, gender, advocacy, and conflict management (particularly land conflicts).						
Activity 1.2.1	Trainings provided to young women and men on Learn to Lead, Accountable leadership, advocacy and conflict management with an emphasis on land issues.	\$ 165,891.37	\$ 165,891.37	70%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues related to the peace and governance structures	
Activity 1.2.2	Trainings provided to committee members from peace and governance structures on Learn to Lead, Accountable leadership, advocacy and conflict management with an emphasis on land issues.	\$ 91,886.26	\$ 91,886.26	70%		Equal Representation; Specific WPE Efforts; Specific training modules	
Activity 1.2.3	Provide capacity building support for district officials	\$ 82,945.69	\$ 82,945.69	50%		Equal Representation; Specific WPE Efforts; Specific training modules	
Activity 1.2.4	Provide material support for district officials	\$ 45,556.96	\$ 45,556.96	50%		Equal Representation; Specific WPE Efforts; Specific training modules	
	Output Total	\$ 386,280.29	\$ 386,280.29	\$ 244,695.67	\$ -		
OUTCOME 2:	Outcome 2: Increased wider civic engagement and community participation in conflict awareness and management strengthens a culture of peace, trust and the ability of communities to co-exist.						
Outcome 2.1	Community-led action plans and conflict maps are developed through the Community Peace and Development Framework (CPDF) for each community and appropriate responses initiated for key peacebuilding initiatives and conflict mitigation measures.						
Activity 2.1.1	Organize wider community mapping and action planning sessions using the CPDF framework	\$ 52,412.39	\$ 52,412.39	60%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues within the communities through the CPDF	

Activity 2.1.2	Host larger workshops and community meetings to review and validate community action plans to ensure they are more youth and gender sensitive through special youth-led sessions before their implementation	\$ 33,530.44	\$ 33,530.44	60%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues within the communities through the CPDF	
Activity 2.1.3	Support for community-based monitoring of the implementation of community-managed grants and activities based on CEPAPS.	\$ 202,306.55	\$ 202,306.55	60%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues within the communities through the CPDF	
Output Total		\$ 288,249.38	\$ 288,249.38	\$ 172,949.63	\$ -		
Output 2.2	Young men and women and minorities are enabled to participate in civic engagement on peace and dialogue forums and awareness campaigns on conflict management processes and peacebuilding based on the Community Engagement and Peacebuilding Action Plans (CEPAPs)						
Activity 2.2.1	Hosting of community-wide intergenerational dialogue forums.	\$ 67,435.52	\$ 67,435.52	60%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues within the communities through the CPDF	
Activity 2.2.2	Support for youth-led peace initiatives.	\$ 64,398.32	\$ 64,398.32	60%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues that could hinder youth-led initiatives. Specific community sensitization and trainings focusing on the capacity of young people and in particular training sessions on gender equality.	
Activity 2.2.3	Support for collaborations between authorities, media companies, and young people that strengthen a culture of peace within communities	\$ 75,188.00	\$ 75,188.00	45%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues within the representation of women in media.	
Output Total		\$ 207,021.84	\$ 207,021.84	\$ 112,934.91	\$ -		
Output 2.3	Young women and men have access to livelihoods opportunities to support their ability to exercise positive agency within their communities.						
Activity 2.3.1	Support for the establishment of USLAs	\$ 31,384.99	\$ 31,384.99	50%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues within the Learn to Earn trainings that focus on gender equality. Ensure equal representation within USLA groups.	
Activity 2.3.2	Support linkages to formal financial services providers	\$ 24,641.44	\$ 24,641.44	50%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues that hinder women from accessing financial services providers	
Activity 2.3.3	Trainings on entrepreneurship, business and life skills training conducted via the Learn to Earn curriculum to USLA groups	\$ 86,317.46	\$ 86,317.46	60%		Representation Figures and addressing gender-specific issues within the Learn to Earn trainings that focus on gender equality. Ensure equal representation within USLA groups.	

Activity 2.3.4	Provision of group grants for viable business plans	\$ 107,896.83	\$ 107,896.83	50%		Representation figures within the USLA groups that are provided with group grants for viable business plans.	
Output Total		\$ 250,240.73	\$ 250,240.73	\$ 133,752.11	\$ -		

Additional personnel costs	Total direct program staff costs for IRC partners	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	45%		The gender ratio's for this project are expected to be around 45/60%.	
Additional operational costs	Total operational costs of IRC partners	\$ 40,711.16	\$ 40,711.16	45%		The gender ratio for all operations costs across the partners is approximately 45%	
Monitoring budget	Final Audit, Baseline, data quality assessments, monitoring visits, needs assessment, conflict analysis, perception surveys	\$ 35,454.00	\$ 20,454.00	75%		The M&E activities are heavily focused on ensuring gender inclusion and GEWE responsiveness	
Budget for independent final evaluation	External Independent Consultant	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	70%		The aim will be to hire a female independent consultant if possible, and to ensure that the final budget is GEWE	
Total Additional Costs		\$ 261,165.16	\$ 261,165.16	\$ 136,160.52	\$ -		

Totals		
	Recipient Organization 1 (IRC)	Total
Sub-Total Project Budget	\$ 1,401,869.16	\$ 1,401,869.16
Indirect support costs (7%):	\$ 98,130.84	\$ 98,130.84
Total	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ 1,500,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown			
	Recipient Organization 1 (IRC)	Total	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 525,000.00	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 525,000.00	\$ 525,000.00	35%

Third Tranche	\$	450,000.00	\$	450,000.00	30%
Total:	\$	1,500,000.00	\$	1,500,000.00	100%

\$ Towards GEWE (includes indirect costs)	\$	863,202.24
% Towards GEWE		57.55%
\$ Towards M&E (includes indirect costs)	\$	75,385.78
% Towards M&E		5.03%
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.		

Total Expenditure	\$	-
Delivery Rate:		

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	Recipient Organization 1 (IRC)	Recipient Organization 2	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 187,967.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 187,967.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 287,509.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 287,509.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 7,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 142,646.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 142,646.00
5. Travel	\$ 20,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 750,002.16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 750,002.16
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 6,245.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,245.00
Sub-Total	\$ 1,401,869.16	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,401,869.16
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 98,130.84	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 98,130.84
Total	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Recipient Organization 1 (IRC)	Recipient Organization 2	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 525,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 525,000.00	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 525,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 525,000.00	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 450,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 450,000.00	30%
TOTAL	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000.00	