

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Somalia	
Project Title: <i>Nabad</i> : Promoting women-led grassroots peacebuilding towards social reconciliation Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): ACTED (INGO) – Convening Agency List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): <u>Main local implementing partners</u> Social-life and Agricultural Development Organization – SADO (CSO) Taakulo (CSO) <u>Implementing partners</u> Kismayo Women Association (CSO) Dhobley Women Association (CSO) Dollow Women Group (CSO) Garbaharey Women Group (CSO) Baidoa Women and Development Organization (CSO) Bay Women Association Network (CSO) Barawe Women Empowerment and Development (CSO) Southwest Youth Vision (CSO)	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: South West State (Baidoa, Berdale, Xudur and Barawe districts) and Jubaland (Kismayo, Dollow, Dhobley and Garbaharey districts)	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 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

<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): ACTED: 1,100,000 USD Total: 1,100,000 USD		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): No other funding		
PBF 1st tranche (35%): Total: USD 385,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%): Total: USD 385,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): Total: USD 330,000
Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): <p>The aim of the project is to enable women-led CSOs to lead self-designed local peacebuilding and conflict prevention initiatives in southcentral Somalia. To do so, <i>Nabad</i> – which means “peace” in Somali - will provide institutional management, financial and peacebuilding capacity to eight targeted women-led CSOs in South West State and Jubaland on institutional management and peacebuilding. The intervention will then support the women-led CSOs to conduct a peacebuilding campaign within their respective communities, while conducting a regional awareness campaign on the role of women in social cohesion. In addition, <i>Nabad</i> will work on strengthening the links among women-led CSOs and provide them with knowledge, skills and resources to financially sustain themselves in the long run. The intervention adopts a bottom-up approach and is investing highly on social acceptance, by working closely with communities in eight conflict-prone locations: Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, Dhobley, Baidoa, Xudur, Berdaale and Barawe.</p>		
Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups): <p>To ensure the intervention brings a sustainable impact, is relevant to the local context, and is complementary to other UN initiatives, extensive rounds of consultations have been conducted. Several meetings were organized with the UN PBF Focal Point in Somalia, including members from the Gender and the Youth teams, who stressed the importance of targeted conflict analyses in the planned intervention areas, prompting ACTED to do rounds of consultation in the eight targeted locations to conduct a rapid conflict analysis to be complemented during project implementation. The UN PBF team also suggested to ACTED to focus on the capacity-building aspect of the proposed project. In addition, ACTED held numerous discussions with the consortium partners SADO and Taakulo on the organization of the consortium, the project design and the specific activities. ACTED, SADO and Taakulo also organized three consultation rounds with the women leaders of the eight targeted CSOs. The first one followed the pre-identification of CSOs and was meant to introduce the project and check the CSO against a determined set of selection criteria. It was conducted physically in the project locations with ACTED, SADO and Taakulo field staff. The second round was made through an online survey, in which the eight selected CSOs could provide their inputs on each outcome proposed in the project design, as well as provide some basic information about the CSO and its capacity. The third round was conducted online with women leaders of the eight targeted CSOs. This discussion was used to pre-identify the conflict on which the CSO would like to work on during the peacebuilding campaign, and conduct targeted rapid conflict analysis with primary information. With the support of SADO and Taakulo, ACTED also engaged the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development at the regional level in South</p>		

West State and with the regional Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights in Jubaland, which provided inputs on the women-led CSOs selection process. ACTED, SADO and Taakulo also went to Mogadishu to meet twice with the federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development at the national level, with the last meeting taking place on 29 September.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 3

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 100% (USD 1,100,000)

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁶: As the main purpose of this project is *to enable women-led CSOs to successfully lead self-designed local peacebuilding and conflict prevention initiatives in southcentral Somalia*, all activities are geared towards this aim, hence contributing to Gender Equality and Women Empowerment. The first set of activities seeks to build capacity of women-led CSOs on institutional management and peacebuilding. The second set of activities is the women-led grassroots peacebuilding campaign supported by ACTED, SADO and Taakulo. The third set of activities is an awareness campaign aimed at improving social acceptance of the critical role that women can and already play in peacebuilding efforts in Somalia. The fourth set of activities seeks to enable women-led CSOs to raise income and work towards financial sustainability, and the fifth set of activities aims to strengthen regional links, collaboration and mutual learning between women-led CSOs active on peacebuilding. All activities therefore seek to promote gender equality and women empowerment.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1 (medium risk that Outputs are not achieved)___

PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project: 2.1 National Reconciliation.

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025): The project is relevant to the UN's Strategic Framework for Somalia and its priorities: 1) Inclusive politics and reconciliation, and 2) Security and rule of law.

This project will closely coordinate with the **Women, Peace and Protection Joint Programme (WPPJP) of UN Women and UNDP** to ensure that the results and learnings produced by ACTED and its partners at the grassroots level can enhance the impact of the WPPJP at the national and regional levels. Supported women-led CSOs will also make sure to be linked and contribute to networks established by the WPPJP, such as the recently established Jubaland Women's Network, as well as participate to the ongoing consultations to draft regional versions of the National Action Plan on United Security Council Resolution 1325.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s): The project is underpinned by Goal 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and Goal 16, which addresses conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice towards sustainable development through establishing inclusive

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

societies with strong institutions that provide justice for all.

The project adheres to the Somali Government's National Development Plan (NDP-9) 2020-2024, looking for strategies and interventions that strengthen the effectiveness of political processes in Somalia, thereby increasing inclusiveness and reducing violent conflict.⁸ The project will also participate in Pillars II - IV of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) that focuses on restoring community relationships.

Type of submission:

☒ **New project**

☐ **Project amendment**

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

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

Change of project outcome/ scope: ☐

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

Additional PBF budget: ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization

⁸ The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024, [Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024.pdf \(unesqwa.org\)](https://unesqwa.org/Somalia%20National%20Development%20Plan%202020%20to%202024.pdf)

PROJECT SIGNATURE

<p>Recipient Organization(s)</p> <p>Name: ROBERT S. J. J. J.</p> <p>Title: Country Director</p> <p>ACTED Horn of Africa</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name: Abduhakim Jimale Gedi</p> <p>Title: Deputy Minister for Women's Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development</p> <p>Federal Government of Somalia</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name: Adam Abdelmoula</p> <p>Title: Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Date & Seal: [Redacted]</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name: [Redacted]</p> <p>Title: Elizabeth Spehar, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Date & Seal: 20/12/2022</p>

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

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

Somalia has been enduring high levels of political unrest and violence since the early 1990s, with the main conflict drivers being linked to the interrelated factors of drought, displacement, resource scarcity, political instability, inter-clan tensions and external interventions. Politico-religious radicalism has also erupted in certain segments of the population – in particular the disenfranchised youth –, exploiting the low presence of the central state as well as the substantial amount of discontent arising from the factors above-mentioned. At the moment of writing, vast amount of territories are still under the control of the rebel group Al-Shabaab (AS), especially in rural areas. Main cities, such as Baidoa and Kismayo, have been taken by force by a coalition of governmental and international forces in the last 10-12 years, creating different narratives of remembrance. Today, governmental authorities are in control of limited zones surrounding urban centers. The political challenges of Somalia are coupled with a climatic crisis due to the protracted drought caused by four consecutive failed rainy seasons. The country is currently experiencing major food and water shortages, and many districts of Jubaland and South West State – including some of the targeted districts (e.g. Baidoa, Xudur, Kismayo, Dollow) are in IPC phase 4 (Emergency).⁹ This situation has pushed more than 1 million people to leave their homes since January 2021.¹⁰ This pressures the ability of communities to manage the division of natural resources and establish stable power sharing schemes, thus creating innumerable intergroup conflicts involving IDPs and host communities, and often being framed along clan lines. The scarcity of natural resources affects women in particular, as they are often considered responsible for bringing food and water to the household, although the actual control over resources is usually detained by men and women are most often excluded from decision-making processes. Indeed, because of the male-dominated clan system and the absence of a systematic approach to promote inclusivity, Somali women largely remain excluded from key political processes at the community, regional and national levels, including on peacebuilding initiatives.¹¹ From an institutional point of view, the recent national elections only saw 19% of the seats being filled by women, despite the 2016 law passed to set a 30% quota for both houses of the national parliament. In Jubaland and South West State, regional parliaments still comprise a vast majority of male MPs, and very few young women.¹² More generally, Somalia scores among the worse countries on the Gender Inequality Index, which measures the gender gap according to the state of reproductive health, political empowerment and economic opportunities.¹³ The Somali political system also faces challenges in involving the youth and particularly young women. Among the reasons identified figure the costs of candidacy and the indirect electoral model giving much importance to the older generations.¹⁴

In all consultations undertaken during project design, communities stated that women are generally less involved than men in violent confrontations, and underlined the opportunity represented by women-led peacebuilding because of the fact that women are mostly perceived as pacifying actors. Most importantly, consulted stakeholders stressed the needs to work on the numerous intergroup conflict caused by the volatile political situation and aggravated by the drought. *Nabad* thus seeks to work with eight women-led partners as named above (hereafter referred to as “women-led CSOs”) in eight different locations, experiencing related yet different conflict dynamics. ACTED conducted rapid conflict analyses, along with its consortium partners SADO, Taakulo and the women-led CSOs, respecting the complexity and sensitivity of the issue and

⁹ Fewsnets.com, *Somalia*, <https://fewsnets.com/east-africa/somalia>

¹⁰ OCHA, *Drought Displacement Monitoring Dashboard*, July 2022, <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/drought-displacement-monitoring-dashboard-july-2022>

¹¹ UN Women, *Somalia*, <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/eastern-and-southern-africa/somalia>

¹² Somali Public Agenda, *Youth inclusion and participation in Somali politics: challenges and opportunities*, <https://somalipublicagenda.org/youth-inclusion-and-participation-in-somali-politics-challenges-and-opportunities/>

¹³ UNDP, *Somalia Human Development Report*, 2012

¹⁴ Somali Public Agenda, *Youth inclusion and participation in Somali politics: challenges and opportunities*, <https://somalipublicagenda.org/youth-inclusion-and-participation-in-somali-politics-challenges-and-opportunities/>

guaranteeing confidentiality of testimonies. The results of the consultation round¹⁵ show that the main conflict drivers that women-led CSOs wish to address are the exclusion of certain groups from access to resources, both natural (land, water, livestock) and human-made (infrastructure, political position, humanitarian assistance or employment). The majority of women-led CSOs expressed the urgent need to work on the negative impact of the drought on social cohesion, with a particular focus on the relation between IDP and host communities. The consultations were also useful for the elements that were not particularly emphasized as priority drivers of conflict. Thus, the international dimension of conflicts linked for an instance to external interventions, or the fight led by the organization Al-Shabaab against the Federal Government of Somalia, were not the most prominent drivers of conflict mentioned by women-led CSOs. In conducting their peacebuilding campaign, all women-led CSOs emphasized the relevance of a bottom-up approach, organizing community dialogues to promote mutual understanding, which is more detailed in question IIa). Certain partners also underlined the importance of bolstering the productive energy of the youth and their ardent desire for peace to promote social cohesion, as youth disenfranchisement at the community level is identified by the women-led CSOs as a major driver of violence. The targeted analyses have been conducted with each women-led CSOs through online calls with one to three of their members, and crosschecked with secondary data. Analyses will be deepened and developed by the eight women-led CSOs themselves during project implementation as part of the project activities.

Kismayo (approx. 172,000 inhabitants)¹⁶¹⁷¹⁸ - Jubaland

Sources of resilience (Factors <i>for</i> Peace)	Conflict factors (Factors <i>against</i> Peace)		
There is common interest among CSOs in Kismayo for peace and unity. Possibility to create avenues for collaboration among CSOs. Women-led CSOs are already well established and influential, and could gain a lot by being more united.	There are ongoing tensions between the Jubaland government and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), most notably related to a disputed regional election in 2019, which resulted in frictions between the FGS and the Jubaland government over the control of the Gedo region. These tensions created different positions within civil society towards the current regional administration, including among women-led CSOs in Kismayo. Some level of discontent can be sensed from CSOs not feeling included, which bears the risk of leading to violence in case of heightened political instability. There are also different ways to perceive the troubled recent past of the city, with the first and second battle of Kismayo having taken place respectively in 2008 and 2012 and having featured AS and pro-government forces (backed by AMISOM in 2012), resulting in a high amount of casualties and displaced populations and creating several competing narratives of remembrance.		
Actors	Youth and Gender	Knowledge gaps	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women-led civil society organizations (e.g. Awaale, Tal Awadaag, Umbrella for Peace, Jubaland Women's Network) - Supporters and opponents to the current Jubaland Government - Jubaland Government - Women returnees from Dadaab refugee camp 	Youth particularly affected by political and clan divisions. Women are also taking active part in the social divisions, often forming groups lacking inclusive representation.	The conflict analysis will have to focus on mapping existing women-led CSOs and understand their claims, as well as ensure proper buy-in of all stakeholders, including public authorities due to sensitivity of issues at stake.	

¹⁵ Internal consultations held in August 2022 with SADO, Taakulo and eight women-led CSOs.

¹⁶ INSO, *Kismaayo Area Assessment*, November 2021

¹⁷ INSO population statistics rely mostly on an estimation survey undertaken by UNFPA in 2014. The figures are likely to have considerably increased since then.

¹⁸ The population figures only comprise urban populations.

Garbaharey (approx. 44,000 inhabitants)¹⁹ - Jubaland

Sources of resilience (Factors <i>for</i> Peace)	Conflict factors (Factors <i>against</i> Peace)	
Women are often perceived as neutral agents in resource sharing. They can also be perceived as safe interlocutors to report violent events, including GBV.	Drought and displacement (approximately 10,000 individuals since the beginning of the year ²⁰) are heavily pressuring households access to resources, resulting in increasing violence at family and community level. The increase of population density in Garbaharey is creating tensions around resource sharing and land ownership. The political situation is not helping, with the control over the region disputed between the Gedo administration, the Jubaland Government and the FGS.	
Actors	Youth and Gender	Knowledge gaps
- IDPs - Host populations – Different clans, including minorities	Women often bear the brunt of the consequences of the drought on the household and especially on young children, as they are considered as the supplier of food for the household.	The conflict analysis will have to focus on a mapping of contested resources, as well as consider the challenges of having different concurrent conflict resolution schemes (traditional customs, public judiciary system) and try to bridge the gap between them.

Dollow (approx. 10,000 inhabitants) - Jubaland

Sources of resilience (Factors <i>for</i> Peace)	Conflict factors (Factors <i>against</i> Peace)	
Awareness on importance of social cohesion and reasons for displacement to sensitize both communities to the experience of the other.	In this district bordering the Ethiopian border, drought and conflict have driven approximately 24,000 individuals ²¹ to displacement since the beginning of the year gathered in IDP camps, heavily pressuring communities' access to natural resources (land, water, wood, livestock). Several conflicts have been reported, especially between IDPs and agro-pastoralist host communities. There is constant population movement, including cross-border due to the existence of a big camp in Boko Mayo on the Ethiopian side.	
Actors	Youth and Gender	Knowledge gaps
- IDPs - Host communities - Local authorities, which participate in the relief efforts	Women suffer particularly from conflict and gender-based violence, although usually not taking an active role in conflicts.	The conflict analysis will have to devolve particular attention to resource mapping as well as population movement, including across the border.

Dhobley (approx. 90,000 inhabitants)²² - Jubaland

Sources of resilience (Factors <i>for</i> Peace)	Conflict factors (Factors <i>against</i> Peace)	
Communities have will for reconciliation and have been welcoming	With approximately 30,000 IDPs ²³ officially registered, communities face pressure in accessing natural resources, including humanitarian assistance, as shown by the recent polemical construction of a shallow well. There is ongoing	

¹⁹ INSO, *Garbahaarey Access Brief*, March 2017

²⁰ UNHCR Operational Data Portal, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/1?sv=1&geo=192>, August 2022. Numbers can vary considerably depending on the source, the methodology employed and the definition of "IDP". For the sake of consistency, this document will prioritize the information coming from the UNHCR portal on internal displacement whenever available.

²¹ Ibid.

²² INSO, *Dhobley Access Brief*, March 2020.

²³ CCCM Cluster, Detailed Site Assessment, May 2022.

peacebuilding initiatives in the past.	intergroup conflicts, which are often taking place along clan lines. The city administration is facing difficulties in implementing efficient long-term resource sharing agreements.	
Actors	Youth and Gender	Knowledge gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different clans (Mohamed Subayr, Bahkari) - District authorities already facilitating mediation sessions 	Women are often involved in the conflict as they are often the ones deemed responsible for fetching water and bringing food to the household. Youth demonstrate numerous traumas related to conflict.	The conflict analysis will need to map the resources, as well as the numerous communities competing for access, and identify resource-sharing schemes practiced by local authorities and humanitarian partners.

Baidoa (approx. 64,000 inhabitants)²⁴ – South West State

Sources of resilience (Factors <i>for</i> Peace)	Conflict factors (Factors <i>against</i> Peace)	
Communities are perceived as being open to women/youth-led mediation. Communities seem open and ready for change, after numerous years of political instability.	Being a major city in the region, Baidoa has already seen 48,000 IDPs arrive since the beginning of the year. Many land owners have seen their asset requested by authorities for IDP settlements, which has created some amount of discontent. Humanitarian assistance (e.g. cash for work) has created rivalries among groups to be selected as beneficiaries. Former interim capital of the Transitional Federal Government of the 2000s before being taken by AS, Baidoa has often been the epicenter of massive food crises, such as 1992 and 2011, and is expected to enter a situation of official famine in the upcoming weeks. ²⁵	
Actors	Youth and Gender	Knowledge gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDPs - Host communities - Land owners - Government authorities 	High unemployment among the youth, creating fertile soil for violence. Women positively perceived as legitimate mediators	Focusing on targeted communities, the conflict analysis will need to provide information on land ownership of IDP sites, as well as humanitarian assistance. It will also have to work on different narratives of remembrance regarding past food crises and political instability.

Xudur (approx. 20,000 inhabitants)²⁶ – South West State

Sources of resilience (Factors <i>for</i> Peace)	Conflict factors (Factors <i>against</i> Peace)	
Previous peacebuilding initiatives have showcased the interest of communities, including leaders, to take part in mediation activities. The democratization process brought by the takeover of the city by the government from previous AS control can be an opportunity for citizen empowerment, but is currently more prone to intergroup fights for power.	Experiencing a full AS blockade on goods, Xudur can only be supplied by air, hence creating scarcity of basic commodities. To this regard, the current drought and related displacements are creating disputes among communities around access to resources like water and food. The local authorities suffer from lack of capacity to address these multiple challenges, and have trouble to contain the tensions related to IDP camp management.	
Actors	Youth and Gender	Knowledge gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drought-displaced people - Clans/subclans 	Conflict among IDP communities particularly affect women, as they have	The conflict analysis will have to map precisely the institutions in charge of camp management

²⁴ INSO, *Baidoa Area Assessment*, April 2020.

²⁵ Few's.net, *Somalia*, <https://few's.net/east-africa/somalia>

²⁶ INSO, *Xudur Area Assessment*, February 2020.

- Opposition violent groups neighboring the town	the responsibility for sustaining their families and looking after the children.	around Xudur, including all government institutions and humanitarian partners.
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Barawe (13,000 inhabitants)²⁷ – South West State

Sources of resilience (Factors <i>for</i> Peace)	Conflict factors (Factors <i>against</i> Peace)	
Economic opportunities or intergroup vocational training, as well as considerable investments from the diaspora could have the potential to reduce violence. General awareness of social fractures caused by nepotism.	Clan-based professional and political appointments as well as resource sharing are creating inter-group tensions. The city is special for being at the limit of the government-controlled zone. This position renders its supply in goods, and most notably food, very delicate, as incoming convoys are being heavily taxed by AS, thus pressuring even more access of households to resources.	
Actors	Youth and Gender	Knowledge gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clans/subclans (Habar Gibir, Tunni, etc.) - Diaspora - Local district council members 	Despite occupying political positions, women opinions are often ignored because of gender-biased decision making based on traditional customs	The conflict analysis will have to map the different clans involved in power sharing in Barawe, as well as collect community feedback to get a sense of public discontent on patronage.

Berdaale – South West State

Sources of resilience (Factors <i>for</i> Peace)	Conflict factors (Factors <i>against</i> Peace)	
The population is longing for social reconciliation and peaceful political campaigning after painful remembrance of 2018.	In South West State, the strong tensions having opposed political leaders (Abdiaziz Laftagareen, Mukhtar Robo, Sherif Hassan) and their respective groups in the past years have been echoed in Berdaale internal politics, where political campaigning has been extremely tensed for years, notably because of a lack of spaces for free and peaceful political discussions. Recently, the Berdaale district council was disbanded by regional authorities for having seen their mandate expired. The upcoming regional elections in South West State may once more see strong oppositions turn into violence with involvement of regional, national and international forces, as was the case the last time in 2018. The dynamic at play during regional elections will therefore have a crucial impact on the situation in Berdaale.	
Actors	Youth and Gender	Knowledge gaps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clans/sub-clans - District Council and Commissioner - International peacekeeping forces - Political candidates 	Women and youth still quite inactive in political campaign as compared to men.	The conflict analysis will provide an overview of recent developments in the power-sharing scheme of Berdaale district authorities, devolving special attention to youth and women inclusion, including analyzing the current relations between Berdaale district authorities and SWS regional government.

²⁷ INSO, *Barawe Access Brief*, August 2021.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**²⁸, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

The proposed intervention inscribes itself in line with the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, “reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution”.²⁹ *Nabad* also follows the recommendations of the UN Security Council Resolution 2122, to “support the work and enhance capacities of organizations³⁰ that support women’s leadership development and full participating in all levels of decision-making, regarding the implementation of resolution 1323 (2000), *inter alia* through increasing contributions to local civil society”. In the same vein, the proposed project attempts to provide support to Somali women to “realize equal participation in all political and peacebuilding processes”, as stated in the Somali Women’s Charter³¹ and in the document stemming from the 2019 Somali Women Convention, which sought to identify synergies between the SWC and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.³² *Nabad* will also encourage the women-led CSOs to participate in the National Action Plan on UNSC Resolution 1325, and to propose their contributions to the consultations leading to the prospected regional action plans on the same. *Nabad* will directly contribute to the implementation matrix of the NAP on Pillar 1 “Participation”, and more specifically on indicator 3.2.b “# women leaders, traditional authorities, religious leaders, clan elders and youth/women led networks and organizations capacitated” and indicator 3.2.c “# women leaders, traditional authorities, religious leaders, clan elders and youth/women led networks and organizations participating in national reconciliation and conflict prevention processes”.³³ The project also inscribes itself in Somalia’s National Development Plan 2020-2024 in several ways. From a general point of view, it is framed into the triple nexus of humanitarian, development and peace, seeking to capacitate civil society for a sustainable peace. It is fully integrated in the first pillar of the NDP-9, “Inclusive politics”, looking for strategies and interventions that strengthen the effectiveness of political processes in Somalia, thereby increasing inclusiveness and reducing violent conflict.³⁴ Moreover, the main objective of the project – strengthening the institutional capacity of women-led organizations, groups and networks for sustainable contribution to peacebuilding – will advance the cross-cutting priority of the programmatic portfolio detailed in Somalia’s renewal request for eligibility to the PBF in 2020, namely the *indispensable women’s role in the peacebuilding process*.³⁵ By providing technical support to women-led organizations and enabling them to become real agents of change in addressing the conflict issue at the grassroots level, and by reinforcing the engagement of civil society organizations in the implementation of peacebuilding activities, the project will further advance two main objectives of Somalia as PRF country, namely strengthening *reconciliation* and promoting *governance and security*³⁶, both not being fulfilled without the enforcement of a comprehensive two-fold approach, which entails both national and local authorities and the civil society at large – as clearly envisaged in the 2019 National Reconciliation Framework.

²⁸ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

²⁹ UN Security Council Resolution 1325, 31 October 2000, <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N00/720/18/PDF/N0072018.pdf?OpenElement>

³⁰ UN Security Council Resolution 2122, <https://www.peacewomen.org/SCR-2122>

³¹ Ministry of Women and Human Rights, *Somali Women Charter*, <https://www.mwhrd.gov.so/en/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Somali-Womens-Charter-MoWHRD-April-8-2019-1.pdf>

³² Ministry of Women and Human Rights, *The Somali Women’s Charter and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda*

³³ *Somalia National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Somali Women’s Charter and UNSCRT 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, 2021-2025*

³⁴ The Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, *Somalia National Development Plan 2020 to 2024*, [unescwa.org](https://unescwa.org/Somalia%20National%20Development%20Plan%2020%20to%2024.pdf)

³⁵ The Secretary-General’s Peacebuilding Fund, Somalia, November 2020, https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/sites/www.un.org.peacebuilding/files/documents/somalia_20201124_1.pdf

³⁶ *Ibid*

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

The project will complement the strategic pillars of the PBF and Somalia Joint Fund/MPTF-funded Women, Peace and Protection Joint Programme, which aims to engage, empower and capacitate women as leaders and change makers and promote the role of women-led organizations in peacebuilding, particularly at grassroots level.³⁷ To ensure complementarity, *Nabad* will not act at the policy level, but focus exclusively on the societal level, trying to raise awareness and promote change within civil society itself. Specifically, *Nabad* will emphasize and widen the capacity of women-led CSOs to ensure a participatory bottom-up approach is rolled out, legitimizing the role of women in local peacebuilding based on their understanding of local conflict dynamics – towards a combined approach that brings together women's empowerment and locally-led conflict resolution and reconciliation. In so doing, the project aims to counter the narrative of women and women-led civil society organizations as passive recipients of assistance, but instead promoting their leadership and agency by supporting them in their efforts to be change agents and decision-makers in the peacebuilding process. This will be done by providing them with the technical and financial support needed to carry out activities at community level which will be tailored according to the assessed needs, conflict dynamics and deep understanding of the local context. Unlike many interventions in the sector, which entail high level policy engagements and capacity development at national and regional levels, ACTED will build on its extensive and well-proven network of local partners and community-based organizations to ensure that the design of this intervention and its implementation are built based on a bottom-up, participatory, inclusive and comprehensive framework. Moreover, rather than targeting exclusively urban or semi-urban locations, the project's geographical scope will focus also on remote areas of South-West State and Jubaland, according to the operational areas of the targeted local CSOs, hence contributing to bridge the gap between IDP-focused and institutional interventions towards gender equality, women's empowerment and peacebuilding. The below table summarizes the existing interventions that the proposed project will complement.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Women, Peace and Protection Joint Programme (WPPJP)	Peacebuilding Fund (5,000,000 USD) and Multi Partner Trust Fund (1,200,000 USD)	Promote women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding processes in Somalia, particularly in decision-making and leadership roles, and to sustain peace at national and community levels	Nabad intends on bringing the objectives of the WPPJP at the grassroots level, and focus on capacitating a specific and pre-identified set of local actors.
Somali Women Media Project (SWoMP)	United Nations Development Programme (USD 241,800)	1. Support employment of women journalists, media employment and media quality in Somalia 2. Change the narrative on women in the media and covering stories that have long been ignored through the	While Nabad will not focus on women's engagement in media, it will contribute to change the narrative of women in the society as active change makers at community and (indirectly) national level.

³⁷ UN Somalia and Government Representatives Launch a New Joint Programme on Empowering Women, <https://somalia.un.org/en/161105-un-somalia-and-government-representatives-launch-new-joint-programme-empowering-women>

		establishment of Somalia's first all-women media unit	
Women's Leadership, Empowerment, Access and Protection (LEAP) in Somalia	Government of Japan (unknown budget)	Empower women and girl refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their communities to mitigate the impact of multiple crises on their livelihoods, exposure to gender-based violence and decision-making capacities	Both <i>Nabad</i> and LEAP projects will capitalize on the triple nexus as common ground in women's leadership and empowerment. LEAP geographical scope diverges from <i>Nabad</i> .
Promoting inclusive Action in Peacebuilding (PIAP Initiative)	Peacebuilding Fund (USD 1,500,000.00)	Reduce inter-communal conflict over natural resources by supporting young people and women to lead the development of inclusive and participatory resource management mechanisms and governance systems in Lower Shabelle Region, South West State	<i>Nabad</i> will complement the achievement of an inclusive and participatory approach to reduce inter-communal conflicts and contribute to peacebuilding by addressing specific needs in targeted locations.
Saameynta, Scaling-Up Solutions to Displacement in Somalia (2022-26)	MPTF (Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, etc.) USD 19,000,000	Works on durable solutions by providing reintegration opportunities to IDPs	<i>Nabad</i> will be complementary by adopting a grassroots women-led approach, working on bottom-up peacebuilding, and focusing on both IDPs and host communities.

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

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

The overarching aim of *Nabad* is to support women-led CSOs, groups and networks in strengthening their institutional capacity for sustainable contribution to peacebuilding. To do so, ACTED will partner with SADO in Jubaland and Taakulo in South West State, as well as eight women-led civil society organizations each targeting one specific location. Each women-led CSO (names detailed on page 1) will be trained on institutional management and peacebuilding, and apply knowledge and skills acquired to address a self-identified conflict/issue in their location of operations. The peacebuilding campaign will seek to strengthen social cohesion, rebuild trust and foster peace among communities and clans. The focus adopted in each location will depend on the needs of the communities, the specific conflict dynamics and the capacity of the partner women-led CSO. However, some general dynamics will be applicable to the eight peacebuilding campaigns. All women-led CSOs consulted stated their interest in focusing on grassroots peacebuilding, seeking to create spaces of peaceful discussion to promote mutual understanding among communities. While doing so, women-led CSOs also mentioned their will to act on leaders, by creating the conditions for them to meet in a peaceful manner and establish arrangements for the management of natural and human-made resources. Except from Kismayo and Berdaale interventions, which will focus on peace among political and institutional actors, all other interventions will be geared towards social cohesion at the community level. While *Nabad* will seek to transform popular representations on the role of women in peacebuilding, it does not have the pretention to be able to shift power and dynamics, for instance on the control over resources. Thus, rather than attempting to impose top-down solutions, the proposed intervention will try to leverage on the opportunities offered by the women-led approach, such as popular perceptions of women as legitimate and peaceful actors of mediation and providers of space for reconciliation. To foster tangible impact, women-led CSOs will be constantly encouraged

to focus on a specific and localized conflict. As detailed in the following question, the peacebuilding campaigns will also adopt a special focus on the youth by (i) ensuring youth representation in project staff; (ii) making use of methods geared to speak to the youth in peace promotion (e.g. social media, social cohesion events with youth activities); (iii) creating spaces of intercommunal discussions specifically dedicated to the youth. The intended approach for each location, as outlined by the eight women-led CSOs during consultations, is tentatively described here below. The analysis will be deepened, developed and most likely amended as part of the project implementation by the women-led CSOs with support from the Project Technical Unit (PTU). The scope of activities is voluntarily wide, to enable supported women-led CSOs to address the specific needs identified in their communities and take advantage of their preexisting special capacities. All activities will have to prove a direct link to women-led peacebuilding, and will need to be approved by PTU before implementation. Each of the eight conflict resolution roadmaps will be presented to relevant stakeholders from the targeted communities and local authorities to gather feedback before implementation.

1. Kismayo

Problem: Political divisions and contrasting perceptions of the Jubaland government and its recent history are echoed in the civil society. *Objective:* Fostering cohesion among women-led CSOs in the city and ensuring feeling of inclusion in decision-making. *Activities:* The campaign will be composed of trauma healing sessions to help individuals and CSOs to cope better with the remembrance of the political tensions that surrounded the takeover of the city in 2012, and raise awareness among communities on the experience of other communities. It will also organize social cohesion events (e.g. sports and arts competition), which will aim at promoting peace among communities at the grassroots level, making sure to include women, youth and traditional elders.

2. Garbaharey

Problem: Intercommunal land conflicts and impact of drought on GBV at household level. *Objective:* Easing tensions among communities, by creating spaces of discussion and finding resource-sharing schemes. *Activities:* The Garbaharey Women Group (GWG) will conduct mediation session by opening spaces of discussion among leaders and among communities to express grievances and find solutions. In doing so, the GWG will build on its successful experience of land conflict mediator, taking advantage of women being perceived as neutral and peaceful actors. GWG will also work on social cohesion at the family level, working on preventing gender-based violence by conducting sensitization among communities.

3. Dhobley

Problem: Intercommunal fights for resources, often along clan lines. *Objective:* Promoting mutual understanding among groups. *Activities:* The Dhobley Women Group will offer mediation sessions, community discussions and leadership dialogues to foster cohesion among communities and hence foster intergroup peaceful communication and mutual understanding. To fight the troubled experiences of the youth having faced tensions for many years, DWG will particularly focus on children, trying to promote a respectful mutual perception between groups (including clans and subclans), in particular in the education of children.

4. Dollow

Problem: Tensed relations between IDPs and host communities. *Objective:* The Dollow Women Group will seek to raise awareness among both communities on the experiences of the others. *Activities:* DWG will attempt to sensitize IDP communities on the damage created by detrimental practices for the host communities' livelihoods (e.g. tree cutting), and raise awareness among host communities on the difficulties faced by IDPs in their displacement processes. In order to do so, it will organize community discussions and social cohesion events. To address specific issues of natural resource management, the CSO will organize meetings among leaders. In doing so, the DWG will ensure the inclusion of men to guarantee that the decisions are duly implemented.

5. Baidoa

Problem: Conflicts between land owners, government authorities and IDPs on land management. *Objective:* To smoothen the tensions between the various stakeholders. *Activities:* Southwest Youth Vision will address the tensions between land owners, government authorities and IDPs by creating spaces for discussions at the grassroots level and at the political level, to reach both bottom-up social cohesion and top-down land ownership

settlement. SYV is particularly interested to push for changes in traditional representations, and plans on actively supporting the awareness campaign seeking to portray women - and in that case youth – as peacebuilding actors.

6. Berdaale

Problem: Societal divisions (often along clan lines) arise often in times of political campaigning. *Objective:* To promote social cohesion and democratization in political campaigns. *Activities:* The Baidoa Women and Development Organization will address the district political campaigning, working on smoothing out the clan divisions and including women in the process, by raising awareness on the importance of social cohesion, attempting to ban hate speeches and organizing discussions and debates among candidates and parties. The CSO will also organize space of discussions among communities for trauma healing, seeking at sharing individual experiences on the intergroup tensions that have occurred in the past.

7. Xudur

Problem: Fights over resources, including over humanitarian assistance. *Objective:* To find solutions, such as resource-sharing agreement and sensitize humanitarian partners to a conflict-sensitive approach. *Activities:* The Bay Women Association Network is willing to work on specific issues of power-sharing and provide opportunities for settlement in the access to natural resources or humanitarian assistance. BWAN therefore plans to work together with humanitarian partners to ensure assistance is given in a conflict-sensitive way. In parallel, BWAN is willing to work on raising awareness on the importance of power sharing in order to ensure democratization is seen as an opportunity for empowerment and not a threat of instability.

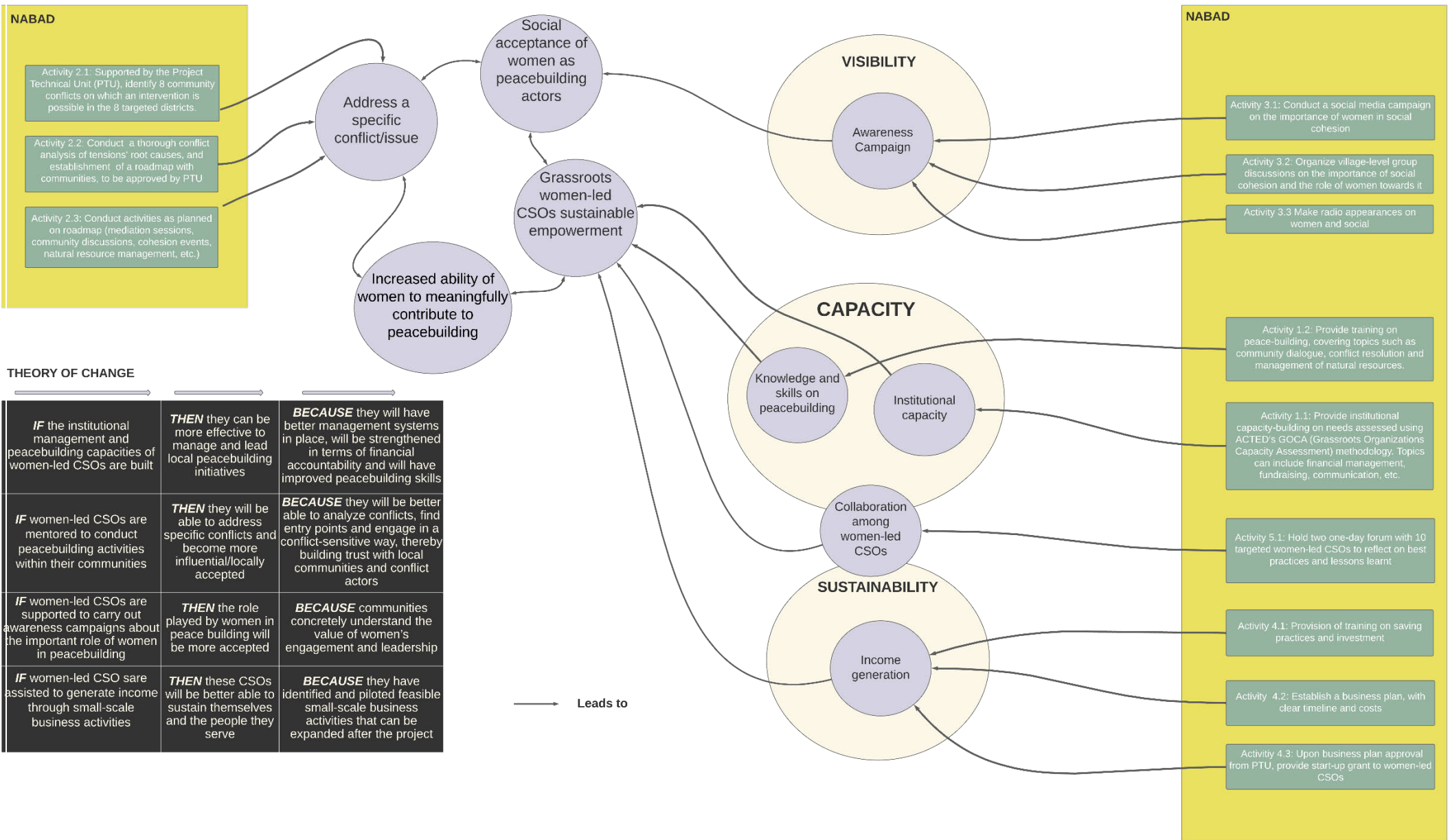
8. Barawe

Problem: High unemployment among youth – and particularly women – is identified as one of the main violence factor. *Objective:* To foster social cohesion while empowering youth with skills to improve employment prospects. *Activities:* The Barawe Women Empowerment and Development Association (BWEDA) emphasized the importance of linking women political and economic empowerment to drive women-led social cohesion. BWEDA wishes therefore to focus on the issue of gender-biased decision making, unemployment - particularly high among young women - and nepotism, all fueling intergroup tensions. Activities that will be considered are sessions of vocational training for young women from different communities, for instance on handcraft and tailoring, and social cohesion campaigns underlining the importance of women inclusion in decision making processes.

In parallel to the peacebuilding campaign itself, *Nabad* will seek at making the knowledge and skills replicable, scalable and sustainable. For that reason, the project will also conduct an awareness campaign on the role of women in peacebuilding to contribute in creating an enabling environment for women-led organizations to be socially accepted and impactful in their peacebuilding operations. The campaign will be targeting the entire communities living in the eight locations, making use of communication means enabling a particular focus on youth. In addition, the proposed intervention will work at improving the financial literacy of women-led CSOs and offering them the opportunity to have access to a small start-up grant upon presentation of a business plan. The aim is for the CSOs to generate sustainable income, allowing them to engage in peacebuilding while still being able to sustain their needs, without necessarily having to rely on donor support. At two occasions, *Nabad* will gather women-led CSOs together for them to learn from each other and strengthen their collaborative links.

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

See graph here below.



This theory of change rests on several key assumptions

1. **Capacity:** (1) Women-led CSOs have knowledge gaps in peacebuilding and institutional management. (2) Women are interested to gain knowledge and skills and eager to be more involved in the process. (3) The lack of institutional, financial and technical capacity is one of the factors explaining the low involvement of women in peacebuilding. Assumptions have been confirmed during stakeholder consultations. *Nabad* will thus be successful at providing knowledge and skills to women-led CSOs because it will capitalize on existing and increasing appetite among women-led organizations to be capacitated to take a stronger role in social cohesion and peacebuilding.
 2. **Social Acceptance:** (1) The role of women in peacebuilding is still not widely accepted in society. (2) Women are interested in being more involved in peacebuilding. (3) Local communities have the potential to be receptive to messages emphasizing the role of women in peacebuilding and social cohesion. Assumptions have been confirmed during stakeholder consultation. Although *Nabad* will not be capable of drastically shifting popular conceptions on gendered representations of decision-making, it will push further towards sustaining the normalization of women inclusion in peacebuilding, which other actors also contribute in disseminating.
 3. **Peacebuilding Campaign:** (1) Communities are interested to receiving mediation services from women-led CSOs. This assumption has been confirmed by women-led CSOs consulted and will be further checked during conflict analysis, as the women-led CSOs engage the targeted communities to ensure interest in participating. The communities show interest because they recognize the opportunities presented by women in conducting mediation services, as they are mostly perceived as neutral and harmless actors offering the necessary safe spaces for constructive peacebuilding.
 4. **Sustainability:** (1) Women-led CSOs are interested to work on peacebuilding in the long run. (2) Women-led CSOs are interested in starting small-scale business activities. Assumptions (1) and (2) have been confirmed by women-led CSOs during consultations. (3) Knowledge, skills and start-up grant will suffice to enable women-led CSOs to raise income, and keep peacebuilding activities in parallel. The risk of having either a non-profitable business, or a business overshadowing the peacebuilding activities of CSOs is factored in the project design. The Project Technical Unit – described here below - will support and review during the drafting of the business plan, and ensure the CSOs organize themselves to conduct income-generating activities without decreasing involvement in peacebuilding.
- c) *Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.*

Overall outcome: To enable women-led CSOs to successfully lead self-designed local peacebuilding and conflict prevention initiatives in southcentral Somalia

PHASE I – Inception Phase

To start with, the project will formalize the partnership with the eight targeted women-led civil society organizations and all partners will proceed to the necessary human resources recruitment required for the implementation. A Project Technical Unit, composed of ACTED Consortium Officer, ACTED Project Manager, SADO Project Manager and Taakulo Project Manager (including at least one female) will be formed and called to meet on a monthly basis. In parallel, ACTED (with SADO in Jubaland and Taakulo in South West State) will conduct inception meetings with relevant local authorities in each district targeted and at regional level, also attended by the corresponding women-led CSO.

PHASE II: Capacity-Building

Output 1: Strengthened operational skills of 8 pre-identified women led CSOs

Result 1.1: Targeted CSOs received capacity-building trainings according to their needs assessed following ACTED's GOCA - Grassroots Organization Capacity Assessment - methodology

This methodology seeks to include assessments and substantial monitoring before, during and after capacity-building sessions to ensure that the activities are the best aligned to the specific needs of each CSO (more details in Annex E). The tool will assess CSO capacities across six dimensions: 1) Governance and Administration; 2)

Organizational Management; 3) Financial Management; 4) Project Cycle Management; 5) External Relations and Resource Mobilization; and 6) Peacebuilding.³⁸ ACTED's AMEU team will hence conduct a thorough assessment of each CSO before the training. Then, two consultants will be hired to conduct the training (one consultant in Jubaland, one in South West State). The large presence of Al-Shabaab making some locations only accessible by air, the consultant will travel to each location and provide a personalized training for the 5 members of each CSO for 15 days, based on ACTED GOCA training manual. Out of the 5 members trained in each location, at least one will be under 25 years old. After the training, ACTED's AME Unit will assess the remaining needs of the CSOs and the consultant will conduct one week of class with each CSO, this time online, to fill the gaps. To avoid having the training to be a financial burden, each participant will have transport and food costs to be covered.

Result 1.2: Targeted CSOs received training on peacebuilding according to their needs

This training organized by SADO in Jubaland and Taakulo in SWS will comprise among others sessions on context and conflict analysis, trauma healing and alternative dispute resolution (ADR). The training will rely on participants' own experiences of violence, trauma, and healing to provide the curriculum content. The training will also include sessions on conflict sensitivity, in which all project staff will take part, so as to ensure that all stakeholders understand their roles and adopt the appropriate behaviors. It will also comprise sessions on the national and regional policy framework on women and peacebuilding. Due to the same access constraints, the peacebuilding training will be conducted in each location, for 5 members per CSO during 20 days (in each location, one of the trainees will be under 25 years old). To avoid having the training to be a financial burden, each participant will have transport and food costs to be covered.

PHASE III – Peacebuilding Campaign

Output 2: Targeted CSOs enabled to mediate in 8 inter-communal conflicts resulting in decreased tensions between the involved communities

Result 2.1: Inter-communal conflicts with a realistic outlook on mediation success are identified by targeted CSOs

During the inception phase, women-led CSOs will be required to identify already a specific conflict they would like to address in their location of intervention. Selection criteria will be: (i) Possibility to clearly circumscribe the conflict to identifiable communities and location; (ii) Ability and legitimacy of the specific women-led CSO to intervene; (iii) Reasonable chances of perceptible success for peacebuilding. To assess the suitability of the selected conflict, CSOs will conduct preliminary consultations with group leaders to ensure the interest of the targeted communities to receive mediation services, and especially their openness to have these services offered by women. During the engagement process, ACTED, SADO and Taakulo will also ensure being present to leverage space, seize opportunities and build trust of communities towards women-led peacebuilding. The eight women-led CSOs will then send a brief description of the conflict to the PTU for approval, which will be deepened further during formal conflict analysis. The early identification of the conflict will thus enable women-led CSOs to receive training on peacebuilding already having in mind the context of their upcoming intervention.

Result 2.2: Conflict dynamics in targeted locations are duly studied by women-led CSOs through thorough conflict analysis

³⁸ The GOCA process is made of five steps: (1) Engage stakeholders, and initiate a dialogue among those who will benefit from enhanced capacity, so to establish ownership and accountability. Then, the capacity assessment tool (which for ACTED is the GOCA) needs to be adapted to the type of CSO to be assessed and the specific context in the country where it is being used. (2) Evaluate the capacity of the CSO. This step is essential to develop capacity as it allows an understanding of the existing situation and develops a baseline for the CSOs existing capacity. (3) Formulate a capacity development program, its implementation and lastly, its evaluation. This will start by analyzing the findings of the baseline GOCA and from this drawing up a clear action plan for each CSO including a tailor-made training plan to be conducted by ACTED. (4) Implement the action plan through both targeted training and mentoring of CSOs targeting the gaps identified in the baseline GOCA. (5) Evaluate the progress made by the CSO since the baseline GOCA and identifying remaining gaps in each CSO's organizational and institutional capacity. After this the whole cycle starts again with an updated capacity development program and action plan being developed followed by targeted training and mentoring. More information on GOCA methodology in Annex E "Monitoring&Evaluation Framework".

Supported by one ACTED/SADO/Taakulo project staff per each location, women-led CSOs will conduct an analysis focusing on identifying the actors opposed in the conflict, as well as the factors *in favor* and *against* peace. Analyses will ensure integrating gender and youth perspectives. The analysis will comprise several Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews in all locations. Special attention will be devolved at securing equal representation of men and women, and of members of different communities, as well as including youth perspectives. To ensure safe spaces, discussions will in most cases be disaggregated by gender and by communities. The CSOs will include in the analysis the perception of the population with regard to an external mediation intervention, aimed at assessing the legitimacy of the CSO to take the position of mediator. The report will then be submitted to the PTU for revision and approval.

Result 2.3: Conflict resolution roadmap for each target location is established

Upon approval of the conflict analysis by the PTU, women-led CSOs will establish a conflict resolution roadmap, containing the timeline of the main activities to be conducted for 12 months. The specific activities will be precisely designed by the CSOs themselves with the technical support of the PTU and ACTED, SADO and Taakulo Project Staff. This provides the opportunity to each women-led CSO to lead the design and the implementation of the peacebuilding campaign. Designing the activities of the campaign will also allow the project to have the flexibility required by the dynamic nature of conflict and the differences of contexts targeted. The conflict resolution roadmap will have to be approved by the PTU for the activities to be able to start. Before approval, the CSOs will be requested to present their plan to local stakeholders, including authorities, for feedback.

Result 2.4: Conflict resolution-roadmap activities are implemented based on the four categories outlined

The 12-months campaign will be introduced by an official inauguration separately in each of the communities in conflict in the eight targeted locations to ensure visibility among the targeted communities. The peacebuilding campaign will be composed of activities of the four following categories: trauma healing; leadership dialogue; mobilization of citizen groups; conflict settlement.³⁹ To lead on the conflict analysis process, as well as the conflict resolution roadmap and most importantly the peacebuilding campaign itself, CSOs will have the possibility to have staff financially compensated by the project. All along the campaign, women-led CSOs will receive support from one dedicated project staff from ACTED, SADO or Taakulo in each location.

Output 3: Increased awareness of populations including targeted communities on the importance of women in peace and social cohesion

The 12-months awareness campaign will seek to act as a necessary complement to the concrete peacebuilding operations conducted by the eight women-led CSOs by improving the visibility and the social acceptance of women as actors of political and social cohesion. This campaign will also enable the proposed project to have a larger geographical outreach laying the ground for a more enabling environment allowing further women-led initiatives to work effectively towards peace-building. The campaign will rely heavily on social media in order to target the youth in particular, making use of the most widely use networks (Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, Instagram) and creating modern and engaging content giving large space to female actors. While the campaign does not seek to target specifically power holders but society as a whole, the content produced will involve local leaders as much as possible, in order to ease the perception change. The communication campaign will be conducted entirely in Somali, and some specific interventions will be translated into English, if they are meant to be shared with international actors or partners. The selection of these media channels (social media, radio and village-level discussions), and especially the special focus on social media, has been strongly recommended by project partners during project design.

Result 3.1: Social media posts are published related to the awareness campaign

With content produced by women-led CSOs, SADO and Taakulo will aim at each making an average of one publication per week on social media. The content will be related to the activities undertaken by women-led CSOs, but also be linked to general inspirational women political figures having worked towards peace. The campaign will make use of local public figures and influencers to ensure maximum visibility towards the youth, while keeping in mind the sensitivity of the issue, which might in some cases require lower profile. The content

³⁹ CDA, Reflecting on Peace Practice, 2016, <https://www.cdacollaborative.org/publication/reflecting-peace-practice-rpp-basics-resource-manual/>

will then be published on social media accounts of SADO, Taakulo, women-led CSO and ACTED, as well as any interested public or private stakeholder.

Result 3.2: Radio appearances are made by CSO members related to the awareness campaign

In order to ensure reach to locations with poor internet connectivity, *Nabad* will target local radio channels and diffuse messages valorizing the empowerment of women and their inclusion in peacebuilding. Each women-led CSOs will aim at making at least two radio appearances whereas SADO and Taakulo will do a minimum of four each.

Result 3.3: Women-led village discussions related to the awareness campaign are conducted

In total, 32 discussions will be organized by women-led CSOs (8 each). This traditional way of organizing public discussions will be conducted in village open spaces to advocate for the role of women in peacebuilding and social cohesion.

Output 4: Increased ability of targeted CSOs to generate income to sustainably conduct peacebuilding in the long run

To foster sustainability as further explained in question IIIe), *Nabad* includes a pillar aiming at increasing the ability of targeted CSOs to generate income. This was particularly emphasized by women-led CSOs during the consultation process, stressing the need to sustain their livelihoods to enable them to continue undertaking peacebuilding and social cohesion activities – by nature non-lucrative - in the long run, while emphasizing that political empowerment of women can only come hand-in-hand with economic empowerment.

Result 4.1: Targeted CSOs received trainings on specific vocations, saving practices and/or investment based on their needs

This income-generating pillar will be introduced by a training session for targeted CSOs on saving practices, investment and business management based on their needs assessed prior. This will be organized as a 15-days session for 5 members per women-led CSOs, separately in each location due to the access constraints. In each location, one of the 5 members trained will have to be 25 years old or below, in order to ensure youth representation.

Result 4.2: The business plans of the targeted CSO's are approved by ACTED's Project Technical Unit

After the training, CSOs will be supported by the PTU to draft simple and realistic business plans and submit the final version to PTU for approval.

Result 4.3: Start-up grant is provided to the targeted CSO based on their submitted business plans

Upon approval of the business plan, the PTU will disburse an average of 6,000 USD per CSO. The exact amount will be determined based on the quality of the business plan, the total requested and the likelihood of success. The funds will be disbursed in several installments, according to ACTED's standard operating procedures, and they will be released only after verification that the business is operational.

PHASE IV – Wrap-up activities

Output 5: Strengthened regional networks of women-led CSOs active on peacebuilding

Result 5.1: Knowledge of participants about women-led peacebuilding practices is improved and collaborative links are increased

A forum will be organized with projects participants, seeking to strengthen regional networks of women-led CSOs active on peacebuilding, by improving their knowledge on women-led peacebuilding best practices and increasing their capacity to collaborate in a joint manner. Because of the difficulties of transportation across states, two one-day forums (one in Jubaland, one in SWS) will be organized by ACTED. Participants active in each state (two members per CSO, two for SADO/Taakulo) will be invited and their transport, accommodation and per diem facilitated to attend the meeting physically.

All outcomes, outputs and indicators are further listed in Annex C

[illegible]

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

The targeted areas have been selected to ensure the intervention has a large outreach, going beyond easily accessible urban centers. Locations have also been chosen according to the capacity, knowledge and social integration of the 8 women-led civil society organizations. More generally, ACTED, SADO and Taakulo decided to implement the project in southcentral Somalia, as the region presents important needs in terms of social cohesion, peace and reconciliation. The direct beneficiaries of the intervention will be the 8 women-led CSOs and the 40 women that will take part in the institutional management and peacebuilding trainings (40 women, at least 8 below 25 years old) and financial literacy and business skills training (40 women, at least 8 below 25 years old). The total of direct beneficiaries without double counting is yet unknown, as some CSO members might attend a single training session or both. The indirect beneficiaries of *Nabad* will be the 98 staff of the 8 women-led CSOs⁴⁰ (82% women) indirectly benefitting from the knowledge and skills acquired from their counterparts. The approximately 500,000 inhabitants of the eight targeted locations can also be considered as indirect beneficiaries.⁴¹ 10 CSOs had been pre-identified at Concept Note stage and 8 selected at proposal stage. Project partners decided to reduce the number from 10 to 8 to increase the support provided to each CSO, hence deepening the impact to be expected from each of the eight peacebuilding interventions. The CSO mapping process has been led by SADO in Jubaland and Taakulo in South West State, supported by ACTED and in consultation with local authorities. The main selection criteria was for the CSO to be led and majorly composed by women. Other selection criteria included in order of importance: interest in participating, possibility to work in hard-to-reach areas, light experience in peacebuilding, reliability proven by past experiences of partnerships and internal capacity. Both at Concept Note and proposal stages, ACTED worked hand in hand with its partners SADO and Taakulo to identify the needs, design the project and propose relevant activities. Early August, ACTED, SADO and Taakulo held meetings with each of the pre-identified women-led CSOs to inform them on the proposal process, collect their inputs and finalize the list of selected CSOs, which was approved by ACTED on 14 August. An online survey was then circulated among all women-led CSOs to ask their in-depth feedback on each set of activities, and understand better their current institutional capacity. Online consultations sessions were then held with each CSO, making use of translating and technical services from partners on the ground to pre-identify specific conflict/issue that CSOs wish to target, and simultaneously conduct a rapid conflict analysis of the specific targeted locations, which will be developed during project implementation. With the support of SADO and Taakulo, ACTED also engaged the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development at the regional level in South West State and with the regional Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights in Jubaland, which provided inputs on the women-led CSOs selection process. ACTED, SADO and Taakulo also went to Mogadishu to meet twice with the federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development at the national level, with the last meeting taking place on 29 September, which notably insisted on the importance for *Nabad* to be coordinated to Somalia's National Action Plan on UNSC 1325. Finally, constant engagement was made with UN PBF focal point and teams in Somalia, who could provide extensive feedbacks and acted as a sounding board to the project design.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

⁴⁰ This number includes staff that will directly benefit from the project, and does not include the additional members that might join as volunteers or staff as a result of this project.

⁴¹ This number corresponds to the urban populations living in the targeted locations according to last comprehensive survey undertaken by UNFPA based on estimates. (UNFPA, [Population Estimation Survey](#) 2014) This number is however likely to have considerably increased, since the survey was done in 2014, and does not comprise the recent massive displacement movements experienced in southcentral Somalia.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: ACTED	USD 18,961,071	USAID; ECHO; SHF; UN OCHA; Embassy of France; UNHCR; EuropeAid	Mogadishu Baidoa Kismayo Hargeisa Buurhakaba Diinsoor	7,156 in total worldwide; 228 in the Horn of Africa Mission; 39 in Baidoa; 11 in Kismayo	ACTED Horn of Africa has four Program Coordinator and Managers with extensive experience on conflict resolution and community reconciliation
Main Implementing Partner Jubaland: SADO	USD 4,500,000	European Union; SHF; USAID through ACTED; Catholic Relief Services	Mogadishu Kismayo Bardhere El Wak Garbaharey Belet Hawo Dolow	51 in total 15 in Kismayo; 5 in Garbaharey; 2 in Dolow	SADO has 5 existing expert staff trained in peacebuilding, conflict resolution
Implementing Partner: Kismayo Women Association	USD 4,000	Jubaland state government, local NGOs	Kismayo	20	None
Implementing Partner: Dhobley Women Association	USD 1000	Dhobley District Commission	Dhobley Town	8	None
Implementing Partner: Dolow Women Group	USD 13,500	IOM DRC	Dolow district	11	Three staff previously worked on peacebuilding
Implementing Partner: Garbaharey Women Group	USD 18,500	Diaspora community	Garbaharey district	13	Three staff previously worked on peacebuilding
Main Implementing Partner South West State: Taakulo	USD 2,300,000	Plan international, WFP, ISF, ADFA, World Vision, Oxfam, DMAID	Hargeisa Mogadishu Kismayo Baidoa	Over 60 full-time staff based in different offices	Four staff previously worked on peacebuilding

Implementing Partner: Baidoa Women and Development Organization	USD 112,500	IOM	Baidoa	17	Two staff previously worked on peacebuilding
Implementing Partner: Bay Women Association Network	USD 64,800	FCA	Baidoa Xudur	17	Two staff previously worked on peacebuilding
Implementing Partner: Barawe Women Empowerment and Development Association	USD 87,500	Diaspora Community	Barawe	5	Two staff previously worked on peacebuilding
Implementing Partner: Southwest Youth Vision	USD 35,000	Life & Peace Organization & SWYV	Baidoa	7	Three staff previously worked on peacebuilding

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

The project will be implemented from ACTED's field bases of Baidoa and Kismayo overseen by two Area Coordinators, and coordinated from Mogadishu Country Office by ACTED's Deputy Country Director. It will be supervised by the regional Management Team (Finances Manager, Transparency & Compliance Manager, Project Development Manager and ultimately Country Director) who sit in Nairobi and Mogadishu. In South West State, ACTED will sub grant directly Taakulo, BWDO, BWEDA, BWAN and Southwest Youth Vision. In Jubaland, based on ACTED's longstanding and positive working relation with SADO, ACTED will sub grant SADO and devolve the responsibility to SADO to disburse funds and manage the Kismayo Women Association, Dollow Women Group, Dhobley Women Group and Garbaharrey Women Association. The Program staff that will be employed full-time for the project will be as follows:

- ACTED Project Manager (1): in Kismayo and Baidoa, overseeing the work of all project partners – member of PTU (22 months).
- ACTED Project Officers (2): one in Xudur, one in Baidoa, supporting the 12-months peacebuilding campaign and the conflict analysis/conflict resolution roadmap drafting (14 months).
- SADO Project Manager: in Jubaland, responsible for coordinating the four women-led CSOs in the region and supporting the peacebuilding campaign in Garbaharrey – member of PTU (22 months).
- SADO Project & Communication Officers (2): responsible for supporting peacebuilding campaign in Dollow and Dhobley and lead communication campaign, as well as assist in the conflict analysis/conflict resolution roadmap drafting (14 months).

- Taakulo Project Manager: member of PTU (22 months) in South West State, responsible for supporting the peacebuilding campaign.
- Taakulo Project & Communication Officer: responsible for supporting peacebuilding campaign in Berdaale and lead communication campaign, as well as the conflict analysis/conflict resolution roadmap drafting (14 months).
- ACTED Consortium Officer (1): supervise the project partners' financial processes and operational reporting – member of PTU (24 months).
- ACTED AME Officer, based in Kismayo (23 months).

Overall, there will be eight dedicated Program staff, in addition to the Consortium Officer. While the PTU staff will be employed during the entire course of the project, Project Officers will be hired to provide support for the peacebuilding campaign (as well as the drafting of the conflict analysis and conflict resolution roadmap). During the campaign, each project staff (except the Consortium Officer) will be assigned one of the eight targeted locations to provide technical and operational support to women-led CSOs during activities. To ensure proper follow-up, a Project Technical Unit (PTU) will be formed (two members from ACTED, one from SADO and one for Taakulo). The PTU will be responsible for overseeing all project activities, and validating women-led CSOs produced documents (conflict identification in month 2, conflict analysis in month 9, conflict resolution roadmap in month 10, business plan between months 13 and 15). It will meet at monthly intervals, either physically or online, with additional sessions as required by project implementation. From the nine project staff from ACTED, SADO and Taakulo, at least three will be women, and two below 25 years of age. All staff from women-led CSOs involved and financially compensated by the project will be expected to be women. ACTED also planned as part of its support costs enough Finances and Compliance staff time to ensure smooth coordination of the consortium. As the Lead Partner, ACTED will be in charge of (i) Consolidating data from the CSO's when submitting documents (reports, amendments, management letters) to the donor; (ii) Communicate with the donor on matters within the scope of the consortium; (iii) Supervise, evaluate, and audit the implementation of the project by other partners. Partners will have to submit on monthly basis an interim narrative report and an interim financial report with copies of the support documents to ACTED. A reporting template for partners is shared with partners after signing the sub-grant agreement. This template allows data to be transferred directly from Excel to ACTED's accounting system. The expenses recorded in the report and the documents must be verified by Finance teams. Once the conformity and completeness of the requested data and documents have been verified, the field can enter the expenses in ACTED's system called SAGA. For the communication with UN PBF, ACTED will dedicate the project to a Project Development Officer, directly in contact with the Project Manager and the partners, who will take care of the all programmatic and financial reporting requirements, as well as general communication with UN PBF Secretariat. A minimum of four meetings will be held with the UN PBF Secretariat during project implementation.

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

Project specific risk	Risk level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Political partisanship ACTED to be considered as favoring some political party/faction/individual	High	ACTED will keep close communication with authorities to update on the project. ACTED will ensure constantly communicating about its neutral position and will refrain from expressing publicly any political opinion, in line with the humanitarian principles of neutrality and impartiality. Staff recruited will be carefully screened on political opinions.
External influence ACTED to be considered as an unwanted external actor	High	In its communication around the project, ACTED will keep low profile and leave the lead to the women-led CSOs, SADO and Taakulo to ensure <i>Nabad</i> is

		perceived as a local initiative. The project will be exclusively managed by national staff.
Miscommunication Communication made on social media or during meetings that is offending communities	High	ACTED, SADO and Taakulo are fully aware of the sensitivity of the issues at stake. All staff will be duly sensitized to the importance of careful communication and any publications will need to be approved by a member of the PTU. The peacebuilding training will include sessions on conflict sensitivity, to which all project staff will participate.
Reverse effect By attempting to bring conflicting communities together, peacebuilding might create unwanted tensions, either by misevaluating the willingness of communities for peace or due to the occurrence of external factors (elections, security operations, etc.)	High	The Project Technical Unit, in collaboration with the women-led CSO will continuously monitor the situation in each target location. If the tensions are deemed as high, the PTU is habilitated to temporarily suspend or if needed permanently cancel the peacebuilding activities in specific locations.
Security threats Women-led CSOs to be threatened during their peacebuilding activities	Medium	ACTED will ensure each women-led CSO keeps close communication with PTU. CSOs will be encouraged to report any threat suspicion and the PTU will investigate, supported by ACTED Security Department. If the threat is deemed substantial, PTU is habilitated to decide on the temporary or permanent suspension of activities in a specific location.
Do No Harm Due to current gender relations, communities might be reluctant to see women-led CSOs take a major role in peacebuilding activities. Men could also feel sidelined, which might lead to hostile behaviours towards women-led CSOs	Medium	In the project inception phase, ACTED, SADO and Taakulo will adopt a strong Do No Harm approach by actively supporting wide community engagement from women-led CSOs to ensure a decent level of social acceptance. Emphasis will be laid on the importance of including both women and men into peacebuilding to avoid having men feeling sidelined. Project staff will also include some men.
Fighting Al-Shabaab presence across Somalia and around some of the project locations means that staff can potentially be exposed to assaults including shootings.	Medium	Conflict lines are regularly re-assessed and movements are planned accordingly in order to avoid the hotspots. All movements are closely monitored with check-in systems and regular communications. Appropriate medical facilities are identified and first aid kits are available in the vehicles and premises. Staff is trained on how to react.
Fraud or misuse of funds This project involves the distribution of a grant to the beneficiaries, who can receive pressure from their communities to use this money for another aim than for the project.	Medium	Main implementing partners SADO and Taakulo will be duly screened via a due diligence process before start of the project and will be bound by contractual obligations as defined in a specific grant agreement. Funds will be disbursed in tranches and before disbursing the next tranche, the previous tranche will need to be properly accounted for including providing narrative & financial reports and supporting documents. As per ACTED's procedures, CSOs will commit to respect ACTED's Code of Conduct and related policies which will be enclosed to the grant agreement (ie. Anti-fraud, Anti-terrorism, conflict of

		interest, PSEA and Child protection policies). ACTED will be responsible for providing oversight of the financial and technical management aspects of CSOs sub-grantees through reviews of reports, correspondence, site visits and/or other appropriate means. In addition, a project complaint and feedback mechanism will be available for all project partners.
Absorption capacity of women-led CSOs	Medium	Some of the involved women-led CSOs will see their annual budget considerably increase with the sub-grant received for this project. Although they will all have been trained to manage funds, some may experience administrative difficulties while implementing the project. For this reason, the project includes a Consortium Coordinator that will devote particular attention at assisting the CSOs in their financial and administrative processes. The funds will also be disbursed to each CSO in tranches to smoothen up the transfer.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

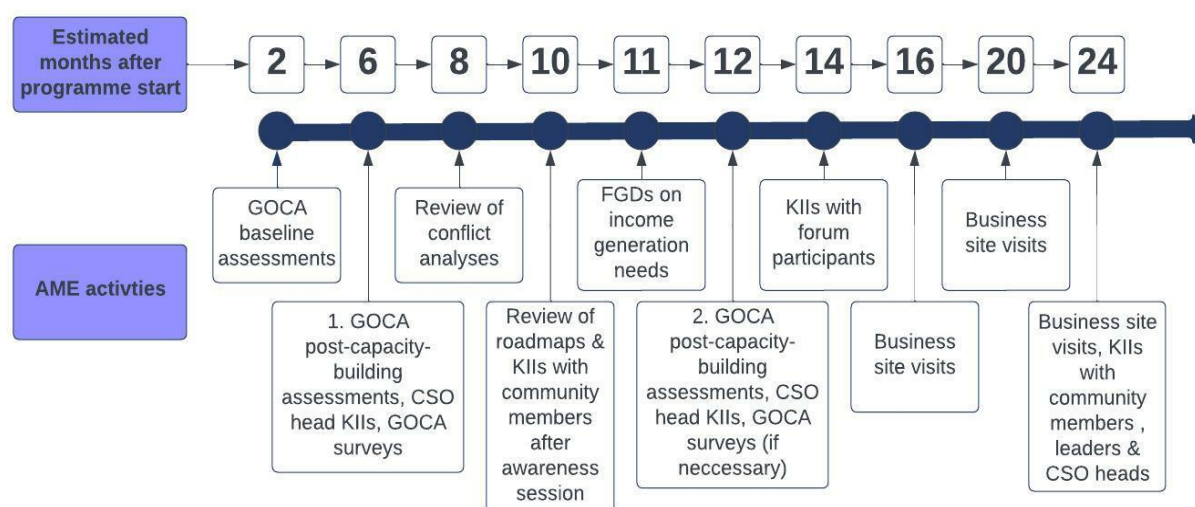
Expertise: The Country AME Manager will oversee all AME activities. At district level in Jubaland and South West, two experienced locally based Area AME Managers will manage the implementation of AME tools. These will be supported by an AME Assistant and an AME Officer with a background in working on women-led peacebuilding interventions, based in Kismayo, who will be recruited to work full-time on this project.

M&E empowerment for the CSOs: In order to empower the CSO members in regard to M&E, ACTED will build the CSOs M&E capacities by conducting an online 2-days basic training in order to teach them to collect, analyze and report on their successes, as part of their women-led peacebuilding activities. Capacity-building will include sessions on drafting M&E ToRs, sampling, tools design, mobile data collection, an introduction into different data collection methods, quantitative and qualitative data analysis in Excel and report writing. Sessions will also include the establishment and maintenance of a Complaints, Response and Feedback Mechanism (CRFM), which the CSOs will be expected to implement during the 12-months peacebuilding campaign. It is envisioned that by the end of the programme the CSOs are capable of conducting their own M&E activities from the data collection design to a final report.

Baseline: The main baseline efforts will be done as part of the GOCA training. The GOCA baseline focuses on organizing the participants as well as the facilitator(s), setting up the session, carrying out the assessment workshop and data collection and data analysis, report writing and feedback to stakeholders. It builds the fundament for capacity building focus of the GOCA training sessions. As mentioned above, peacebuilding activity specific baseline data will be collected by the CSO, while being by ACTED's AMEU.

Endline: As described in more detail in the M&E plan, there will not be one overarching endline evaluation that will inform program success. Instead, there will be a number of methods used across all activities to measure whether the outlined short- and mid-term program outcomes have been achieved. This will include the review of project documentation (Training attendance sheets, CSOs' program records, ACTED's program records), Focus Groups (FGDs) with CSO members, on-site monitoring, GOCA follow-up assessments, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), a GOCA evaluation at the end of the last GOCA training cycle, post-training monitoring and beneficiary surveys.

Timeline:



Budget: The AME budget will amount to 55,100 USD. 33,300 USD will be spent on dedicated project staff, 9,200 on support staff, 11,100 USD on specific AME activities and 1,500 USD on equipment costs.

AME Plan: For ACTED AME plan, please see Annex E. In addition to this, it is to be noted that the project will not undergo an independent final evaluation, which is only mandatory for projects above 1,500,000 USD. The project will therefore only be subject to a PBF cohort evaluation.

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

To ensure a sustainable impact to the project, *Nabad* has been designed to act (i) at the individual level, by providing CSO members with knowledge and skills; (ii) at the organization level, by strengthening CSO institutional management; (iii) at the social level, by conducting an awareness campaign aimed at raising social acceptance of women as actors of peace. During the proposal process, women-led CSOs expressed the needs to have the inclusion of income-generating activities. This appeared highly relevant to ACTED for several reasons. Firstly, this will allow CSOs to continue doing peacebuilding activities which are by nature non-lucrative while still being able to ensure the basic needs of the CSO members and their families. Secondly, as southcentral Somalia is facing high levels of food insecurity due to dire climatic, economic and political situation, it appears crucial to factor in the project design that the donor priorities in Somalia in the upcoming years might not be geared towards peacebuilding, and fundraising might not be successful for each targeted CSO. Finally, as the project’s overall objective is to empower women’s civil society organizations for sustainable contribution to peacebuilding, it appears suitable to consider all political, social and economic empowerment. All activities have been specifically designed to be completed within 24 months, including the specific 12-months peacebuilding intervention led by women CSOs at the grassroots level. If further needs occur along the implementation process, ACTED will try to leverage from its good relations with donors active in Somalia to apply for further funding. This could for instance be the case for EuropeAid, which often releases calls related to civil society empowerment, with a heavy focus on women.

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.*

Several points should be specified from the budget documents.

- **Transfers and Grants to Counterparts:** As stated in the budget, USD 564,677 will be directly sub granted to partners (51% of total budget). These comprise all sub-grants made to SADO, Taakulo and the eight women-led CSOs for the implementation of activities. The following amounts will be sub granted to partners:

SADO	Taakulo	Each women-led CSO (8 in total)
USD 152,620	USD 121,797	USD 36,283.50 (USD 290,260 in total)

In addition, USD 116,200 will be allocated to capacity-building sessions for women-led CSOs on institutional management, peacebuilding and financial skills. USD 48,000 will be dedicated to start-up grants for women-led CSOs. **The total directly sub granted to local partners or dedicated to capacity-building or financial support therefore amounts to 728,877, which amounts to 66% of the total budget.**

- **Output 2 - Targeted CSOs enabled to mediate in 8 inter-communal conflicts resulting in decreased tensions between the involved communities:** These activities will be precisely outlined in the roadmap designed by each women-led CSO during project implementation, and will include a budget to be approved by the PTU. The total amount calculated for this activity has been based on an indicative set of activities and costs (see here below), which include transportation and communication costs of women-led CSO project staff, inauguration ceremonies, trauma healing workshops, social cohesion events, facilitation of regular meetings with community leaders, consultancy on natural resource settlement, and other activities. It is also to be noted that the sub-grant allocated to CSOs plans the compensation of staff for the 12 months of the campaign, as well as the two preceding months dedicated to conflict analysis and conflict resolution roadmap.

Output 2.1: Targeted CSOs enabled to mediate in 8 inter-communal conflicts resulting in decreased tensions between the involved communities					USD 290,260
Description	Unit	# unit	Price of unit (USD)	Quantity	Total (USD)
Transportation and communication for Women-led CSOs	Per CSO	8	80.00	18	11,520
Salary Project Officer	Pers/day	8	700	14	78,400
Salary Community Mobilizer	Pers/day	8	550	14	61,600
Campaign inauguration ceremony	per event	1	4,000.00	1	4,000
Trauma Healing workshops	per workshop	24	533.33	1	12,800
Social Cohesion Event and community discussions	Per CSO	8	3,000.00	1	24,000
Monthly meetings with leaders per community	Per CSO	8	960.00	1	7,680
Political/Natural Resource Settlement	Lumpsum	1	130.83	120	15,700
Other activities arising from the roadmap	Per CSO	8	5,000.00	1	40,000
Contribution to CSO operational support costs (office rent, vehicle, communication and utility)	Per month	8	180	24	34,560

- **Monitoring & Evaluation:** In line with UN PBF requirements, the budget allocated to M&E represents 5.01% of the overall budget (55,100 USD)

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.

The release of the second and third tranches may be dependent on the successful and ongoing conduction of the peacebuilding campaign. All the locations being particularly prone to conflict, the situation may evolve so as to become non-suitable for the peacebuilding campaign to continue, for instance for security reasons. In that case, ACTED will share a mitigation plan to the UN PBF Secretariat, outlining how the concerned CSO may contribute to the project in another way, for example by increased involvement in the online awareness campaign. In any case, ACTED will closely monitor all eight project locations and inform the UN PBF Secretariat if any major change threatening the project implementation. Payment requests for second and third tranche will be accompanied by an updated risk matrix, taking into account the most recent developments and outlining mitigation measures.

For MPTFO Use

Totals	
	Recipient Organization
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 213,550.84
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 53,800.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 4,990.80
4. Contractual services	\$ 38,500.00
5. Travel	\$ 46,400.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 612,677.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 58,118.74
Sub-total	\$ 1,028,037.38
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 71,962.62
Total	\$ 1,100,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown		
	Recipient Organization	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 385,000.00	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 385,000.00	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 330,000.00	30%
TOTAL	\$ 1,100,000.00	