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

PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Somalia
TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL FINAL
DATE OF REPORT: 08 APRIL 2020

Project Title: Leveraging the Strength of Women in Peace Building and Promoting Gender Sensitivity in the National Programme on Disengaged Combatants
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:

PBF project modality:	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**
⊠ IRF ☐ PRF	☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:**

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): International Organization for Migration (IOM) **List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:** United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP), Ministry of Internal Security (Federal, Jubbaland and South West State) Somali National Women's Organisation, Mogadishu (NGO) Somali Women's Solidarity Organisation, Kismayo (NGO) Bay Women Development Organization, South West (local CSO)

Project commencement date[1]: 7 November 2018 **Project duration in months:[2]** 14 months

Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: ⊠ Gender promotion initiative ☐ Youth promotion initiative ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions ☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
USD: $ 1.5 million
      : $
      : $
      : $
Total:
    *The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account
How many tranches have been received so far: 2

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

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

Report preparation:
Project report prepared by: Lucky Omaar
Project report approved by: Matthew DeCristofano
Did PBF Secretariat clear the report:
Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report:
Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach:
Baseline Study (Annex A)
End-line evaluation (Annex B)

PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1   Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit): IOM concluded nine months of direct service provision to women formerly associated with Al Shabaab (AS) in December 2019. During the project cycle, across all locations, beneficiaries received vocational/livelihoods training, literacy, numeracy and civic education, business development, and religious and psychosocial counselling.

In preparation for graduation, implementing partners (IPs) increased community outreach activities, and teachers rolled out written and practical tests that measure the knowledge and skills acquired of beneficiaries. All beneficiaries graduated the project with legal identity documents to foster social protection, and bank accounts to promote access to savings and microfinance. Beneficiaries received initial deposits of $750 into their bank accounts in the form of conditional cash grants to support the livelihoods/business goals that they developed during the project.

Between 9-12 December 2019, in coordination with the IPs, community leaders, officials from the Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP), as well as regional governors, ministers, and parliamentarians, IOM facilitated the graduation of the 150 beneficiaries in Baidoa, Kismayo, and Mogadishu to celebrate the successful completion of the innovative project.

Following the completion of beneficiary related activities, Research Firm Research Care Africa (RCA) completed the project end line assessment.

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

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).
This project was the first of its kind, engaging the government and civil society to provide targeted services to women associated with AS. Through lessons learned and support from IOM and women-led CSOs, this project has positively influenced and empowered the Somali government in identifying and screening women who disengage from AS. The Government has since taken ownership over the screening of disengaged women, incorporating rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches, which will ultimately promote integrity and perceptions of government in the eyes of the community. In December 2019, NISA successfully screened and referred 30 additional disengaged women into Baidoa Female Centre, known as 'Beer Jinaad/Heavenly Garden', marking a major accomplishment for the National Programme. The government agreed to the following safeguards:

1) Screening of women will take place in low-profile locations within communities, rather than at military facilities where the risk of GBV & stigmatization is high.

2) Civil society women 'Advocates' will be present during screening to provide emotional support and ensure the rights of women are upheld. These initiatives aim to create a safe environment for women and promote a survivor-centered approach to empower women to leave and seek support. While screening may take several days, as the government verifies information, women will be permitted to return to her family in the evening, rather than being detained in government custody.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit): Key to the project's peacebuilding results has been the successful and holistic reintegration of women formerly associated with AS.

At the onset, a lack of understanding and interaction produced a sense of fear for all. Government and CSOs were concerned for their personal safety; communities were hesitant to accept disengaged women; disengaged women were highly suspicious of the project's intentions, some refusing to reveal their name during the initial assessment. End results show the project positively affected relationships and perceptions of beneficiaries, communities, and government. 93% of beneficiaries reported feeling safer to move around in the community. 95% reported improvements in the way they were treated. It also indicated improvements for women in terms of their sense of physical security, belonging, and overall wellbeing.

This project addressed push and pull factors supporting women and their families in increasing livelihoods and access to critical social services. 60% enrolled their children into school during the project, highlighting the high value placed on education for children in financial planning. Increased financial literacy, household savings, access to medical/GBV services, and exposure to formal and religious education also contributed to positive change. Through livelihood training and business start-up, 65% (an increase from 40%) reported that they can sustain themselves with their current income; 85% reported being better off financially.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):
The project provided holistic need-based support to vulnerable women. The support package was adjusted swiftly in response to need assessments and feedback from beneficiaries. E.g., when staff noticed some beneficiaries were missing class due to their children's poor health, IOM extended medical referral support to their children, updating the referral form and expanding the agreement with the local hospital.

When increased reports of arbitrary detention by security forces were made by male beneficiaries, IOM engaged government to negotiate for the issuance of identity cards for women to increase social protection and mitigate the risk of right's violations.

Such initiatives were well-received, leading to significant behavioral change among beneficiaries. As women began to realize that others care about them, and that there were community support systems to protect them, they gradually became more outspoken in class, social events, and when promoting their business ideas. During the final months of the project, beneficiaries custom made dresses and wore them like uniforms; others were seen lining up to

receive food aid from NGOs; others reported socializing with new friends they met through their businesses.

From hiding in isolation, to openly socializing, seeking help and registering themselves for public social services, beneficiaries said they 'made an unbreakable promise to themselves' that they will live 'again' and this time, 'better'.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).
During the project cycle, IOM and implementing partners faced and overcame numerous challenges stemming primarily from issues of insecurity and political tensions. All services were temporarily suspended in Kismayo following the complex attack at Asasey Hotel on 12 July 2019. Activities restarted in August following security clearance by the UN and government authorities.

Following, but unrelated to, the graduation of beneficiaries from the PBF funded programme, on 9 December 2020, political tensions and differences in understanding around the roles and responsibilities between Jubaland authorities, the Federal Government and IOM, led to the temporary suspension of National Programme Activities in Kismayo. This suspension resulted in Research Care Africa being delayed in completing the project end line assessment. Through advocacy, IOM was able to secure access for Research Care Africa to complete the end line assessment.

Other security related challenges included direct threat to beneficiaries from AS husbands they left behind, and potential threat of retaliation by AS towards IPs for implementing a project that is counter to the AS agenda. These threats were addressed by adopting innovative branding techniques, increasing security at the CSO centres, and by moving beneficiaries to safe locations in town where husbands in AS would have difficulty tracing them. CSO centres were labeled as 'training' and 'mother's' centres.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):
Implementation of the project is fully complete, however, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and restricted movement within Aden Abdulle International Airport (AAIA) Mogadishu for non-UN staff, there will be delays in the completion of the independent audit. IOM has contracted the consultancy firm Risk Bridge, who will only be able to complete the audit once restrictions are removed and they are granted access to AAIA and the IOM compound.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

Annex C: Firsthand Account of the Pilot Project told by Women Formerly Associated with Al-Shabaab and Project Staff - Provides qualitative narrative and context from the voice of women beneficiaries and staff for the purposes of learning and understanding.

Annex D: Project Toolkit - Summary of all of the different tools created and used by IOM to monitoring and build the capacity of IPs.

Annex E: Visibility on Social Media - Summary of all of the social media posts to promote visibility of the Peace Building Fund.

Annex F: Peacebuilding Fund Somalia, Baidoa Monitoring Mission Report 4-5 February 2020 - Report from the UNPBF highlighting the Project and the impact the project has had on gender-sensitive programming within the National Programme.

1.2   Result progress by project outcome

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

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

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track

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

The project contributed to positive security gains in the target communities by engaging a marginalized and unserved part of the population impacted by AS. Under this project, women formally associated with AS, and their dependents, received critical support that positively impacted their livelihoods, taught life-changing skills, encouraged help-seeking and improved their sense of belonging and perception of personal security within their communities.

To promote sustainable economic empowerment, 150 women received six-months of coursework, including vocational training, literacy and numeracy, life skills, and business development to support entrepreneurship and increased livelihoods. Beneficiaries also received a $60 social protection allowance, and a maximum of $24 per month for transportation ($2 per day).

65% of the beneficiaries indicated that the monthly income support met the needs of their families compared to 41% of the control group. Upon graduation, each beneficiary received a $750 conditional cash grant to pursue the livelihoods/business goals that they identified in their livelihood proposal. The majority of beneficiaries (48%) indicated that they started businesses based on the vocational training they received. From the beneficiaries, 42% indicated that they started a retail business, 5% reported that they would use the grant as input for casual labor related work, which remains a key source of livelihoods across the three regions. 4% reported that they will use it to further their education. At least six women's cooperatives were formed to include a jewelry shop, a salon and a tuk-tuk business.

The project improved access to basic services for beneficiaries and their families, with 89% reporting improved access to medical care, 90% indicating improved access to education, and 87% reporting improved access to shelter by the project's end.

Of those reporting better access to medical care, 68% cited gaining a better understanding of where and how to access services as a result of the project. Also, beneficiaries exhibited behaviour change (from baseline to end line) in how they access medical care with a reduction of those accessing private clinics (34% to 27%) and increase of those utilizing NGO/charity clinics and hospitals (51% to 67%). These figures indicate a higher awareness among beneficiaries of more cost-effective care in their communities.

While 78% of beneficiaries said some or all of their children attended schools, 60% indicated that they had enrolled their children in schools during the last six months, indicating that the project significantly impacted school enrolment. Moreover, more beneficiaries (52%) were able to access private schools for their children by the end of the project, compared to 41% at baseline.

At a macro level, the project improved the capacity of government authorities to identify and screen disengaged women, incorporating rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches.

Outcome 2:

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

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

Outcome 3:

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

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

Outcome 4:

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

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

1.3   Cross-cutting issues

National ownership: How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific	Through lessons learned and support from IOM and women-led CSOs, this project has positively influenced how the Somali government identifies, screens, and provides rehabilitation and reintegration services to women

| examples. (1500 character limit) | who disengage from AS. The Government has taken ownership over the screening of disengaged women, endorsing a screening tool, and incorporating rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches, which will ultimately promote integrity and perceptions of government in the eyes of the community. These approaches were identified and agreed upon through feedback received during project workshops in October and January.

This was a very influential project for the government, and they remain fully committed to expanding services for disengaged women. The government, with the support of IOM, run two new rehabilitation centres for disengaged women in Kismayo and Baidoa, and the government strongly advocated with rehabilitation services to continue in Mogadishu through SNWO. The government has also validated the need for community-led initiatives to support reintegration and is working in partnership with the women's CSO supported by the project to identify and reintegrate women.

During the project period, recognizing the sensitivities of the work, the government added dedicated female staff to oversee National Programme activities for women. |
|---|---|
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. *(1500 character limit)?* | A comprehensive package of tools, templates and guidelines was created to support the beneficiary selection, verification, needs assessment, case management, class schedules and attendance tracking, referrals and service design processes. Additional monitoring tools and perception surveys were developed for religious counselling and community-based outreach activities to capture qualitative data from the beneficiaries and better understand their experiences and perspectives. Emphasis was placed on consistent, streamlined information that facilitated future evaluation and lessons learned. Partners were trained in administering household surveys, prioritizing the rights, protection and dignity of the respondent. Emphasis was placed on generating sufficient data to design quality, individualized interventions that can be tracked and monitored throughout the project cycle, in order to A) flag issues and ensure positive outcomes, B) account to the beneficiary and PBF, and C) contribute to lessons learned in this pilot that may inform future programming. The Gender Advisor and other staff conducted numerous week-long missions to support partners in the development and application of systems, procedures and tools, and to gather first-hand beneficiary feedback. Regular phone calls between implementing partners and IOM project staff were conducted to provide support, and to monitor and document day to day progress. |

	Meeting minutes were documented and saved for future reference.
Evaluation: Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. *(1500 character limit)*	IOM contracted Research Care Africa (RCA), a third-party consulting firm that previously provided similar research and M&E services for IOM Somalia and other relevant stakeholders in the sector.
	Although the research company was well aware project's sensitive nature, including its work with women formerly associated with AS, many of their enumerators and researchers pulled out from the project due to highly publicized security incidents involving women. To mitigate the risk that RCA and their enumerators could face from being linked to projects countering AS, RCA in consultation with IOM, revised a few technical elements of the evaluation methodology. These revisions were approved by PBF and DRP. Due to the sensitivity of the project, additional measures were taken in coordination with the government to ensure the confidentiality of all data collected.
	As the implementation schedule was tight, UNPBF and IOM agreed to drop the midline assessment. RCA completed a comprehensive baseline study and end-line evaluation, detailing the impact the project's support and activities had on beneficiaries and communities. The assessments included interviews of direct beneficiaries as well as other community women to evaluate elements of community reintegration to include acceptance, and reconciliation, and perspectives of beneficiaries and the wider community.
Catalytic effects (financial): Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)*	The success and uniqueness of the project has had a catalytic effect, resulting in funding commitments and significant interest from donors.
	In 2019, the German government contributed approximately US$ 1.2 million for the construction of rehabilitation centres and reintegration support for disengaged women in Baidoa and Kismayo. In 2020, the German Government contributed an additional US$ 1 million for management of the rehabilitation centres, and support women-led CSO partners in providing community-based reintegration support.
	In 2020, IOM received US$ 363,000 from UN Action, to cost-share women-led community-based reintegration activities for disengaged women in Baidoa and Kismayo. This project will build off of the PBF project to include to promote women's rights and social cohesion, as well as support access to community-based MHPSS services for

	women and CRSV survivors.
	In 2020, IOM successfully applied for US $250,000 in funding from the U.N. Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) to continue women-led rehabilitation and reintegration activities in Mogadishu. The grant will serve as a stop-gap as IOM pursues longer-term funding to support women in Mogadishu.
	IOM has also submitted a proposal with KOICA to further MHPSS services for women formerly associated with AS and to address CRSV through building the capacity of communities, civil society organizations, local service providers and government institutions.
Catalytic effects (non-financial): Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)*	Beneficiaries that were identified through engagement in this project participated in community outreach activities funded by the Japanese Supplementary Budget. This included participation in a three-day art workshop held in each project location to encourage reintegration and enhance understanding, while ultimately contributing to social cohesion and peacebuilding efforts. Other participants included artists, social workers and community members. Through artistic activities that blended elements of music, theatre, painting, poetry and movement, the participants were able to discuss their roles within their communities, reflect on the meaning of family, reconciliation, how positive change can be possible in Somali society and how they, as a community, are responsible for this change.
	The project also drew government attention to the prevention of GBV and PSEA. In response to government requests, the project rolled out a series of trainings jointly with UNFPA for staff and government personnel on Minimum Standards for GBV in Crisis Settings and Understanding Referrals Mechanisms. Leading up to the formal opening of rehabilitation centres for women formerly associated with AS, trainings on PSEA and human rights have also been developed and tailored for line security institutions in support of the National Programme.
Exit strategy/ sustainability: What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? *(1500 character limit)*	As this was a pilot project, with catalytic ambitions, IOM provided robust training of national partners in relation to processes, procedures, methodologies and best practices. This ensured both individual project success, as well as long-term local capacity, knowledge and expertise can be leveraged to continue similar programming. By ensuring partners have capacity and are supported to deliver this project, and by ensuring their views, experiences and

recommendations are included in ongoing strategies and future lessons learned, this project has created relevant, context-specific precedent that will inform future female-focused DDR programming. Moreover, funded by Germany, two women's rehabilitation daycentres were built and will continue to provide social protection through case management and a monthly allowance, civic education and religious counselling, basic education, and livelihoods skills building as well as community cohesion activities.

IOM is developing a nonfiction book documenting feedback collected throughout the project cycle, to include beneficiary profiles, the effectiveness and challenges of service provision, particular sensitivities, areas requiring special resources, as well as clear and practical recommendations to make similar projects more appealing to future implementers.

IOM has secured funding to continue activities in 2020, and is working in collaboration with PBF to further secure longer terms funding beyond 2020 in all project locations.

| **Risk taking:** Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. *(1500 character limit)* | Implementation of the project required great efforts to mitigate risks associated with 1) the stigmatization of beneficiaries, and 2) the potential of reprisals from AS towards the CSOs or communities, if it became known that the centres were for women who left AS. Branding was an advantage for the women-led CSO, as they have been working in the local humanitarian and development sector for years, with a strong understand of local and community dynamics.
• A CSO put up a new banner indicating "Women's henna school" outside the rented space where the project participants received comprehensive services, not limited to skills training. The community hence saw it as a new skills training program and the women convening at the venue as students.
• One CSO office building has always been known by the public as "the Mother's House" and as a place that is open to all women. As such, the arrival of disengaged women did not generate too much attention.
• A CSO has been running several literacy schools where women learnt how to read and write. The project participants were introduced to the two literacy schools as if a new class of students has joined the centre. |
| **Gender equality:** In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? *(1500 character limit)* | From the onset, the project was designed to empower women's involvement in the National Programme by partnering with established women-led CSOs from each of the three project locations. Government stakeholders were sensitized to the role of women in the rehabilitation and |

	reintegration aspects of the National Programme by bringing together government stakeholders and women's organizations, fostering a collaborative working relationship. Harnessing this relationship had a significant impact on the government's understanding of the unique challenges faced by women who disengage from al-Shabaab, and the need for a gender-sensitive and targeted approach to meet the needs of this vulnerable population. Engaging, building the capacity, and leveraging the voice of women across the project, was a. critical step in getting government to incorporate rights-based and gender sensitive approaches within the National Programme.
Other: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)*	Although there were referral mechanisms between the Government and UNICEF to support child soldiers (male) who left AS, there was no clear referral pathway in place for underaged girls associated with AS to receive support. Some of the girls were also wives of AS fighters, while others are dependents/children of those who left the group. The lack of a referral mechanism is clearly gendered. Men and boys leaving the group receive a lot of attention from government and communities, as they are perceived as violent and radical. Systems have been in place to address their needs, as well as to mitigate the risk they may pose to the communities. Concerns that boys born into AS families are also trained as fighters and are radicalized justified swift transfer of young boys from Government facilities, IOM programme to UNICEF. However, girls were often forgotten despite being more vulnerable to CRSV, and the fact that they could be as radicalized as boys. During the project, women had requested to have their daughters replace them, or to allow their school-aged daughters to attend classes along with them, even though the project was not equipped to accommodate more. Many girls who are ex-wives of AS also reached out, expressing interest in future projects. IOM and UNICEF have started working in coordination to establish gender-responsive referral pathways for girls formerly associated with AS, to include the dependents of the women participating in the IOM programme.

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

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Outcome 1 Sustainable pathways for female defectors from Al Shabaab and women-led outreach and social reconciliation initiatives lead to increased defection from Al-Shabaab and lowered recruitment, and thereby positive	Indicator 1.1 Increase in the percentage of target community members indicating lowered recruitment among young people into Al-Shabaab within the last year.	83% of the participants in the study indicated a decrease in youth joining Al-Shabaab within last 6 months.	20% increase from the baseline	Maintained at 83%. Survey analysis shows that 87% from the beneficiary group and 77% from the non-beneficiary group indicated an overall decrease in recruitment.	There is no difference between the baseline and end-line because the change in recruitment among young people depends on many complex factors. To effetively measure this indicator it would require a multi-year longitudial study. The data was collected within a 6-month period.	
	Indicator 1.2 Increase in the percentage of target community members indicating increased defection from Al-Shabaab within the	80% of the study participants indicated an increase in defection from Al-Shabaab within last	20% increase from the baseline	Maintained at 80%. No difference between the results shared by beneficiaries and community members	Same as above. In terms of sources of information on recruitment and defection, 90% identified mainstream media as a main source of information; 29% identified community members, family, and friends.	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
security gains for target communities, by the end of 2019	last year.	year				
	Indicator 1.3 NA					
Output 1.1 Sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration of female defectors from Al-Shabaab through leveraging women-led community-based support networks	Indicator 1.1.1 Number of women (with or without dependents/househ olds) supported with individualized care packages (age-disaggregated)	19 (from 2015-2016)	150 women formerly associated with AS	180 women formerly associated with AS, 60 children under the age of 5 who came to the service centers with mothers.	Building on the success of the 150 women, 30 additional women in Baidoa were identified, screened and referred to CSO parters for services in December 2019.

These 30 women were supported by the CSO partner in Baidoa for 1 month, before transferring to Government run female rehabiltiation center. | |
| | Indicator 1.1.2 % of beneficiaries reporting having access to services that met their needs after they defected and returned to their communities. | 1) 33% had access to medical/healt h services;

2) 13% had access to religious leaders who | 75% | 1) 87% have access to medical/health services*

2) 65% have access to religious leaders who provide religious | *The endline assessment was collected more than one month after the beneficiaries graduated from the project. During the project period all beneficiaries (100%) were provided with medical care, educational and religious/counselling services. | |

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	Performance Indicators	**Indicator Baseline**	**End of project Indicator Target**	**Current indicator progress**	**Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)**	**Adjustment of target (if any)**
		provide religious education and counselling; 3) 28% had access to education insitutions		education and counselling* 3) 90% have access to education instutions, and 60% have enrolled their children into school during the project period.*		
Output 1.2 Enhanced participation of women, including young women, in the Defector Rehabilitation Programme, and leadership	Indicator 1.2.1 % of target community members indicating positive perceptions regarding female Al-Shabaab defectors from different ages.	Overall, 70% expressed that they welcome women formely associated with AS.	20% increase from the baseline	Overall, 78% of community members surveyed expressed that they would welcome women formely associated with AS.	The % of community members who believe women leaving AS need more protection increased from 56% to 70%. This indicates that communities have a better understanding of challenges faced by disengaged women, and implies that social reconciliation activities increased awareness.	
	Indicator 1.2.2 % of beneficiaries reporting that they	23% felt accepted; 77% felt	70%	95% of the beneficiary group felt that, in the last		

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
role in outreach and community-based social reconciliation activities lead to inclusive peace building measures.	felt socially accepted upon returning back to their communities	unaccepted upon returning back to their community.		six months other community members treated them better and that they interact more		
Output 1.3 Ministry of Internal Security Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) capacity built to implement gender responsive and inclusive interventions.	Indicator 1.3.1 Women CSOs and women leaders report constructive interaction with government stakeholders on P/CVE	100%	Constructive interaction on P/CVE between CSOs and women leaders and Government stakeholders maintained at 100%	100%	N/A	
	Indicator 1.3.2 Increase in knowledge of	33% (2 out of the 6 government	50% increase from baseline	83% (150% increase)	Through training sessions, regular information sharing and site visits, 5 out of the 6 government officials have shared	

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	trained government stakeholders on gender responsive policies and programmes	officials took part in the two training sessions were aware of gender responsive policies and programming			written feedback via emails and/or reports that demonstrated increased knowledge on gender responsive policies and programmes.	
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
Outcome 2	Indicator 2.1					
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1					
	Indicator 2.1.2					
	Indicator 2.2.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.2					
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
Outcome 3	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
Outcome 4	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Current indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)	Adjustment of target (if any)
	Indicator 4.4.2					

PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

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

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: Two

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

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

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: Women's empowerment is at the center of all project activities. Therefore, the percent of budget allocated per output is 100%.

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