

## UNICEF Final Result Framework

Outcome Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator progress to Date	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
<p>Indicator 1.1 Percentage of youth formerly associated with AS reporting inclusion in community life (disaggregated by sex and age)</p>	<p>39% (F 15% M 24%)  (Respondent : Female 15%; Male 85%)  Age between 13-17 years</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>43% (F17%; M27%)  (Respondent: Female 15%; Male 85%)  Age between 13-17 years</p>	<p>There was some delay in receiving children in Beleteweyne centre, because of time taken to get government approval for the centre to operate (largely due to military operations and heightened insecurity in the region)</p> <p>Children and young people in Beleteweyne center and the 2<sup>nd</sup> group who received support in Johar center were participating in reintegration activities until the end of the project duration – just before the endline assessment ( in Johar, the 1<sup>st</sup> group of children and young people who graduated from the reintegration have successfully been reintegrated, with majority of them involved in economic and other meaningful activities.)</p> <p>Moreover, in current Somalia context, sense of inclusion and community acceptance of youths formerly associated with AS is also linked with security and protection factors.</p> <p>The government military operation and the narrative against AS can be said to have hardened community perception against the armed group, thereby contributing to the stigma against children and young people formerly associated with AS. Children are seen as perpetrators even though only around 14% children released from AS happen to</p>

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				<p>be recruited for combat role – according to the information documented by CTFMR from Jan to Sept 2023</p> <p>According to the study commissioned by UNICEF in 2022 (supported by other grant - to generate knowledge on the experience of children recruited by al-Sabaab and their life after they leave the armed group), children and young people cannot return to the communities they lived in before being recruited, more so, if they come from AS controlled territory due to fear of repercussions by the group they have left. The location children return or settle plays a role in how communities perceive them, and on whether they are welcome – with residents of Puntland being the least accepting, and residents of southern cities, with more recent histories with al-Shabaab, being more forgiving.</p> <p>In addition, the clan connections also determine children reintegrate into communities and their protection - children from clans with a big presence in an area are more likely to reintegrate effectively and feel protected.</p>
Indicator 1.2 Percentage of community members reporting inclusion of youth formerly associated with AS in community life (disaggregated by sex and age)	13% (F 3% M 10%)  (Respondent : Female 11%; Male 89%)	30%	31% (F7%; M 24%)  (Respondents: Female 11%; Male 89%)  Age between 18-64 years	

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	Age between: 18-64 years			
Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of youth formerly associated with AS that demonstrate improvements across social and psychosocial indicators (WHO five well-being index) (disaggregated by sex and age)	33.7% Female 33.3 Male  (Respondents: 22% Female; 78% Male)  Age: 13-17 hyears	70%	85.1% Female 88 Male  (Respondents: 22% Female; 78% Male)  Age: 13-17 years	
Indicator 1.1.2 Percentage of youth formerly associated with AS demonstrating a reduction in drivers to joining armed and violent groups (IOM Transitional Recovery Unit (TRU) index) (disaggregated by sex and age)	35% (F 11% M 24%)  (Respondent : Female 15%; Male 85%)  Age between 13-17 years	70%	39% (F 11%; M 27%)  (Respondent: Female 15%; Male 85%)  Age between 13-17 years	As mentioned above, there was some delay in receiving children in Beleteweyne centre, because of the change of location at a late stage and time taken to get government approval for the centre to operate. Moreover, the 2 <sup>nd</sup> group of children/young people who received support in Johar center were participating in reintegration activities until the end of the project duration – just before the endline assessment.  According to the study commissioned by UNICEF in 2021/2022 ( supported by another grant mentioned earlier) the drivers of recruitment are multi-faceted, spanning across economic, social, security, and ideological factors

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				<p>because of which it makes single-focus prevention strategies challenging.</p> <p>Many of the factors which makes children and young people vulnerable to recruitment relates to current security and political context. Children and young people living in al-Shabaab-controlled territory stands out as the most significant vulnerability factor. Socio factors such as belonging to a minority clan, unaccompanied or homeless children and/or young people or internally displaced population increases vulnerability. Different strategies such as recruitment from religious schools, abduction including demand to families to send their children to AS, applying threat and intimidation technique. Some seemed to be motivated by money (though AS does not generally pay children) and join to access opportunities.</p> <p>Insignificant increase in the percentage of youth formerly associated with AS, demonstrating a reduction in drivers to joining armed and violent groups, could be attributed to the fact that the security and social drivers remain largely unchanged in Somalia context. Moreover, not all children/young people who received reintegration support can readily access employment and other opportunities to gain economic independency.</p>
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of youth formerly associated	0	600	327 (239 boys, 58 girls and 30 male youth) formerly	

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with AS receiving case management and social work services (disaggregated by sex and age)		(350 over 18 years old and 250 under 18 years old; 400 male and 200 female)	associated with AS received case management and social work services  Age between 13-17 years	
Indicator 1.2.1 Percentage of community members reporting changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices around youth formerly associated with AS (disaggregated by sex and age)	41% (F 11% M 30%)  (Respondents: Female 11%; Male 89%)  Age:18 and above	30%	41% (F 11%; M 30%)  (Respondents: Female 11%; Male 89%)  Age:18 and above	
Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of youth-led community development projects implemented	0	24	8 youth-led community development projects were developed (4 groups each in Beledweyne and Joahar)	Flooding in Beletweyne in May as well as military operations and heightened insecurity led to delays in implementation. Project plans have been developed, some of which have been implemented while others are ongoing.

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<p>Indicator 2.1 Percentage of community members reporting positive contributions of youth to the community well-being and social cohesion (Disaggregated by sex and age)</p>	<p>47% (F 13% M 34%)  (Respondents: Female 11%; Male 89%)  Age: 18 years and above</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>61% (F 14 %; M 46 %)  (Respondents: Female 11%; Male 89%)  Age: 18 years and above</p>	
<p>Indicator 2.2 Percentage of marginalized community youth reporting improved access to opportunities compared to control group not included in the programme</p>	<p>28% (F 8% M 20%)  (Respondents: Female 53%; Male 47%)  Age between 18-64 years</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>58% (F 15%; M 44 %)  (Respondents: Female 53%; Male 47%)  Age between 18-64 years</p>	<p>As mentioned above, there was some delay in receiving children in Beleteweyne centre, because of the change of location at a late stage and time taken to get government approval for the centre to operate. Moreover, the 2<sup>nd</sup> group of children/young people who received support in Johar center were participating in reintegration activities until the end of the project duration – just before the endline assessment.</p> <p>Though the achieved progress (increase from 28% to 58%) falls short of the target (70%), it can still be considered reasonable given the challenges in Somalia. Young people in Somalia largely remain excluded from processes of decision-making. Limited economic opportunity and social services continue to push young people to unemployment. Vulnerable young people with little support network and those from minority clans residing in rural and AS affected</p>

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				locations are further marginalised with limited access to opportunities.
Indicator 2.1.1 Percentage of marginalized community youth that demonstrate improvements across social and psychosocial indicators (WHO well-being index or other score TBD) (disaggregated by sex and age)	28% Female 36.8% Male  (Respondents: Female 33.3%; Male 66.6%)  Age between 13-17 years	70%	89.6% Female 88.4% Male  (Respondents: Female 33.3%; Male 66.6%)  Age between 13-17 years	
Indicator 2.1.2 Percentage of marginalized community youth demonstrating a reduction in drivers to join armed and violent groups (IOM TRU index) (disaggregated by sex and age)	26% (F 6% M 20%)  (Respondents: Female 53%; Male 47%)  Age between 13-17 years	70%	37% (F 9%; M 28%)  (Respondents: Female 53%; Male 47%)  Age between 13-17 years	As mentioned above, there was some delay in receiving children in Beleteweyne centre, because of the change of location at a late stage and time taken to get government approval for the centre to operate. Moreover, the 2 <sup>nd</sup> group of children/young people who received support in Johar center were participating in reintegration activities until the end of the project duration – just before the endline assessment.  The variance can be attributed to factors explained for Indicator 1.1.2 (above). According to the study commissioned by UNICEF in 2021/2022 (mentioned earlier) the drivers of recruitment are multi-faceted, spanning economic, social, security, and ideological factors because of which it makes single-focus prevention strategies less likely to be less effective.

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				<p>Many of the factors which makes children and young people vulnerable to recruitment relates to current security and political context. Children and young people living in al-Shabaab-controlled territory stands out as the most significant vulnerability factor. Socio factors such as belonging to a minority clan, unaccompanied or homeless children and/or young people or internally displaced population increases vulnerability. Different strategies such as recruitment from religious schools, abduction including demand to families to send their children to AS, applying threat and intimidation technique.</p> <p>Some seemed to be motivated by money, though AS does not generally pay children. They join to access opportunities, if they see limited options in their own lives.</p> <p>Insignificant increase in the percentage of youth formerly associated with AS, demonstrating a reduction in drivers to joining armed and violent groups, could be attributed to the fact that the security and social drivers remain largely unchanged in Somalia context. Moreover, not all children/young people who received reintegration support can readily access employment and other opportunities to gain economic independency. This could however improve gradually as children and young people gain confidence and acceptance in the society.</p>



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Indicator 2.1.3 Number of marginalized community youth receiving case management and social work services (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	600	166 are marginalized children/youth (124 boys, 30 girls, age 14-17 and 12 female youth aged 18-25), in Beledweyne, Hiraan and in Jowhar  Age between 13-17 years	Noting that the proportion of marginalized youths is lower than target in the target. This is mainly due to a high number of CAAFAG identified and in need of reintegration support in both Jowhar and Beledweyne in the context of high-intensity military operations against AS in Hiran and Middle Shabelle regions.
Output Indicator 2.2.1 Percentage of community members reporting changes in knowledge, attitudes, and practices around marginalized community youth	47% (F 13% M 34%)  (Respondents: Female 11%; Male 89%)  Age 18 years and above	30%	61% (F 14 %; M 46 %)  (Respondents: Female 11%; Male 89%)  Age 18 years and above	