

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Somalia	
Project Title: Expanding civic space and stimulating youth-inclusive political processes and participation in Somalia	
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 organisations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by the type of organisation (UN, CSO, etc.): Life & Peace Institute, INGO	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organisation (Government, INGO, local CSO): 1. Somali Peace Line (SPL) – local CSO. SPL will receive and manage the funds transferred to the organisation by LPI. It will also directly implement some of the activities. The project will also work with local youth organisations and in collaboration with government ministries (such as the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation – MoIFAR) which include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peace and Development Forum – youth-led local CSO ▪ Kismayo Youth Leaders – youth-led local CSO ▪ Somali Girls Rights Organisation – youth-led local CSO 	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 Months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baidoa (South West State) ▪ Galkayo (Galmudug/Puntland states) ▪ Kismayo (Jubbaland State) 	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions	

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"/> Cross-border or regional project		
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): 2,000,000 LPI: \$2,000,000 Total: \$2,000,000		
<i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):		
PBF 1st tranche* (_35%): LPI: \$700,000 Total: \$700,000	PBF 2nd tranche* (_35%): LPI: \$ 700,000 Total: \$700,000	PBF 3rd tranche* (_30%): LPI: \$ 600,000 Total: \$600,000
Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): The Life & Peace Institute (LPI) and Somali Peace Line (SPL) will collaborate with local women and youth-led organisations in Galkayo (Galmudug/Puntland states), Kismayo (Jubbaland State) and Baidoa (South West State) of Somalia in this project. The overall project goal is: to enhance the meaningful political participation of youth across clan, gender, socio-economic, political, or other differences, and expand youth civic space at local levels to promote peace, trust, community cohesion, and good governance in Kismayo, Baidoa, and Galkayo. The project takes a participatory, multistakeholder approach to advancing its aims, with young women and men in the lead in all activities, in defining the direction of the intervention, and in assessing its success. Further, the project is built on the foundation of over three decades of support to locally driven action for conflict transformation and inclusive governance in Somalia.		
Summarise the in-country project consultation process before submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organisations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalised groups): The decision to develop this project was triggered by ongoing and previous engagement and interest from the project team in enhancing and strengthening the role of female and male youth in peacebuilding and political participation in Somalia. In addition, throughout previous programming, repeated requests for more substantial support to youth leadership have been raised by young people, youth groups, community stakeholders, and government officials in the target locations. In addition, a summative evaluation of LPI's Somalia Programme Strategy 2020-23 – conducted in May 2023 and available upon request – recommended		

<p>that LPI and partners continue advancing youth and women agendas in our upcoming 2024-2027 Strategy and future projects. LPI and SPL also engaged women and youth-led organisations – including the three youth-led community-based organisations (CBOs): Peace and Development Forum, Kismayo Youth Leaders and Somali Girls Rights Organisation – to develop the change areas/outcomes the project aims to achieve and agree on the strategies it will employ towards that end. Both SPL and LPI have developed a rapport with clan elders, local government authorities, and civil society leaders in the target areas through previous and ongoing peacebuilding engagement. There has been positive feedback from various stakeholders, including youth participants of a similar youth-centred project implemented by LPI and SPL in Abudwak, Kismayo, Baidoa, and Jowhar (through which the Baidoa and Kismayo Youth Platforms, to be further supported under this project, was created). The needs and aspirations of these platforms have also informed this project's design. This positive reception, combined with a recognised need, is the basis for designing this project. Lastly, this project has been shaped by building on the lessons and successes of our previous project: <i>'Connecting Across Divides: Youth Building Peace in Somalia'</i>, funded by the UN PBF, in particular highlighting the need to take proven models used under the previous project and expanding the scope.</p>	
<p>Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2 Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: \$1,358,682.77 (67.93%)</p> <p>Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁶:</p> <p>Attention and commitment to gender sensitivity is a key programming principle of our Somalia engagement, visible in the interconnected strategies described above. The project will equally target female and male youth during selection, including having a young women-led local CBO as a key collaborator and guide throughout implementation. Equity issues will be considered during identification, selection, representation, and participation in all project activities. In the multi-stage Sustained Dialogue model to be applied in this project, equal opportunities (50/50) will be given to both female and male youth for participation in the dialogue-to-action process, including taking on roles as moderators. In the formulation of peace actions and other advocacy engagements, special priority will be given to initiatives promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. Youth of both genders will also receive capacity-strengthening training and space to enhance their civic engagement. Therefore, female youth will have an equal chance to engage in policy dialogues along with their male youth counterparts. Special attention will be given to marginalised communities, ensuring that female and male youth from these communities are given the same consideration, empowerment, and equal opportunity access as youth from more dominant clans.</p>	

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**

The project meets the criteria for Gender Marker 2 .	
Project Risk Marker score⁷: <u>1</u>	
Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarises the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>) ⁸ : Priority Area 1: Responding to imminent threats to the peace process, support for the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue. Focus Area 4: Political Dialogue If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: UNSDCF Outcome 1.2: Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions. UNSDCF Outcome 1.3: All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society. Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes: The project will directly contribute to SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) and will partially contribute to SDG 5 (Gender equality) , SDG 10 (reduced inequality) , and SDG 17 (partnerships) .	
Type of submission: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/>

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

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

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

	<p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organisation: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)*</p> <p>Name of Representative: Judith A. Ballum</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Agency: Life & Peace Institute</p> <p>Date & Seal: 2023-10-11</p> <p></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and R (MIFAR)</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Title: Minister</p> <p>Date & Seal: 08.10.2023</p> <p></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>George Conway</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia United Nations</p> <p>Date & Seal: 12.10.2023</p> <p></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p>Date & Seal: 29/12/2023</p>

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

a) A brief summary of gender-responsive conflict analysis findings as they relate to this project.

Over the course of Somalia's protracted conflict, the dominant narratives, actors, and strategies have transformed over multiple decades. The country has been through decades of clan-based civil war, and multiple foreign military and diplomatic interventions. Since 2006, Somalia has been a critical site in ongoing global efforts to counter violent extremism. Combined with extreme poverty, climate change, and historical marginalisation and grievances, the society in South and Central Somalia is deeply fractured and divided, with a multiplicity of shifting alliances and broken community relationships. However, recent political and military advancements have created opportunities for reconciliation, growing social engagement, and enhancing stability. Over the past twenty three years, huge investments have been made into state-building, including stabilisation, governance, and political-level peacebuilding processes, with less investment in addressing economic recovery, community social cohesion, and civic engagements vital to greater long-term stability. Whereas the national-level state-building and stabilisation process is critical in changing and narrowing the conflict dynamics, it must be accompanied by initiatives that address local-level conflicts shaped by long-standing historical grievances, natural resource conflict, identity and ideology disputes, and disputes over political representation. Further, the ongoing state-building process is critical in community peace and conflict. Federal Member States (FMSs) and the formation of District Councils across South and Central Somalia have exacerbated the notion of clan alliances, mistrust, and marginalisation. Political processes are dominated by existing powerholders, with limited community participation, leading to political elite capture, and continued exclusion of citizens in these processes. The exclusion of the wider community – a significant portion of whom are youth (over 75% of the population, by some estimates)⁹ – results in a lack of buy-in to political processes and missed opportunities to include transformative, creative, and courageous ideas.

Young men and women are both perpetrators and victims of local conflicts in Somalia, and both male and female youth play critical roles in supporting peace and perpetuating conflict. LPI research on the gendered dimensions of conflict in southern Somalia documents the role women and youth play in continuing community conflict and how they have unique roles in breaking cycles of violence and supporting peace initiatives.¹⁰ Conflict processes must be understood with an intersectional lens. Our research shows that factors beyond gender and age significantly impact how people engage in local conflicts. The ways in which individuals engage with processes of conflict and peace are shaped by multiple factors: marriage status, location (rural or urban), clan identity, and education levels may increase or decrease whether people engage as active combatants and perpetrators or advocate peace and act as change agents on issues affecting youth and those of the wider community.

Whilst youth have the potential to bring a wide range of perspectives, analyses, issues, and solutions to the peacebuilding process, their voices are largely unheard in the formal local decision-making arenas. In the clan system, men – usually elders – are the decision-makers who speak and negotiate on behalf of their clan; youth and other minority and marginalised groups rarely get a chance to participate in these formal processes. Neither do youth have formal platforms to express their concerns and needs to the clan elders representing them in decision-making processes.

The Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) has implemented some systems and mechanisms for broader representation and participation in decision-making. Most notable among these mechanisms is the 30% quota for women in the federal parliament, state parliament, district council formation, and establishment of departments/focal persons for women and youth at local administration offices. While these are important steps, none of these mechanisms has ensured women's and youth's active, effective, and sustainable participation – particularly those at the grassroots level. For example, regional political leaders decided to select individuals

⁹ See: <https://somalia.unfpa.org/en/news/youth-somalia-plan-better-future>.

¹⁰ See: <https://life-peace.org/resource/learning-from-kismayo/>, as well as the forthcoming 'Understanding the Role of Somali Women and Youth in Peace and Conflict: Jowhar and Baidoa'.

for parliamentary positions during the recent FMS and National elections and District Council formations. In addition, there is no or minimal engagement of youth in the policy formulation cycles, from the design of policies until they are adopted in Federal and State-level governments, leading to policies that may not adequately address the needs and perspectives of the youth.

Despite being confronted with political tension, violence, and systematic exclusion from decision-making processes, youth are actively finding ways to create space for participation and action. They are increasingly breaking gender and age norms by vying for roles in established civil and political leadership spaces. Urban and educated young men and (increasingly) young women rely on their comparative advantage in education, technological savviness,¹¹ and exposure to regional and global discourses and networks (compared to the older generation) to assume roles in public and political offices. Many youth are deeply engaged in community service, activism, and peacebuilding. Further, in its recent deliberation, the National Consultative Council (NCC) agreed to change the country's political landscape by introducing a new electoral model based on political parties and universal suffrage of political representation. This new development provides the opportunity to dramatically increase the participation of youth and marginalised groups in the political process.

However, more broadly, there is a lack of space for the individual and/or collective views of youth on addressing and tackling the issues affecting them and their community, and the chance to voice their opinion in clan/community decision-making processes. The lack of these spaces to listen, learn from, and understand 'the other' reinforces mistrust and, in turn, continues to fuel local conflicts. Furthermore, because youth – as a social group – do not have safe spaces to dialogue across their various identity, ideological and socio-economic divides, they rarely get to organise around shared agendas and negotiate for more space in local decision-making processes carried by elders and government stakeholders.

In addition, the female and male youth face significant barriers to participate and meaningfully engage in political and peace processes and support the enhancement of cohesion, trust building, self-esteem, advocacy for human rights, freedom of expression, and healing divisions in physical spaces and digital platforms. Furthermore, youth participation is limited in ongoing political and peace processes, including community structures, efforts to implement the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF), district council formations, national and state-level electoral processes, institutional sector reforms, and transitional justice and stabilisation processes. Within this context, there is a strong need for a greater understanding of the diverse contributions of both male and female youth in peace and conflict across the country, including providing space for self-actualisation and involvement to voice their needs in the decision-making platforms. In addition, there is a need to open traditional spaces to the greater participation of young women and men to support ending the country's prolonged conflict, clannism, and ideological differences.

For a more detailed analysis of dynamics in Baidoa, Galkayo, and Kismayo, please see Section II D (Project Targeting).

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹², and how it ensures **national ownership**.

The project relates directly to the Somali Government's National Development Plan (NDP-9 2020-2024),¹³ and its primary objective of creating a secure environment, open politics, and reconciliation. It relates to the government's objectives of abolishing gender and clan-based discriminatory and exclusive political processes and stimulating vibrant civil society. The project is relevant to Pillars II–IV of the NRF – dealing with the past, restoring community relationships, and building trust in government institutions. The project's focus on inter-group relationship building and dialogue is aligned with the fundamental objectives of the NRF. The project also aligns with the social reconciliation and civic engagement components of the Wadajir Framework – as

¹¹ On the other hand, youth have negatively used technology and social media platforms to spread hatred and negative information, creating wedges between communities and exacerbating existing clan tensions. In addition, a recent decree from the Ministry of Communications and Technology has ordered the banning of TikTok, Telegram, and 1XBet.

¹² Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

¹³ See: <https://mop.gov.so/national-development-plan/>.

participants of the project will engage with local authorities on issues of their own choosing. Further, the project advances the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs), particularly 5, 10, and 16, as well as the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agendas, as well as the upcoming Secretary-General's New Agenda for Peace. The project includes significant efforts to connect local civil society to policy actors in ways that catalyse multi-level collaboration on these agendas such that national ownership is strengthened, with a particular focus on ensuring the participation of historically excluded groups.

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

Project name (duration) name/Implementing agencies (duration)	Donor and budget	Project Focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Title: Multi-Level Conflict Transformation in South-Central Somalia Programme 2020-2023. Implementors: LPI and Zamzam Foundation, SPL, Somali Women's Solidarity Organisation. Locations: South and Central Somalia. Duration: 48 Months.	Donor: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). Budget: SEK 48 million	To contribute to a stable and peaceful Somalia by supporting reconciliation processes that address local grievances and root causes of conflict enhanced by engaging key political actors to foster more conducive frameworks for peace and state-building efforts.	Within LPI's overarching Somalia Programme strategy, Outcome 2 focuses on O2. Increased women, youth, and other marginalised groups' inclusion and participation in peacebuilding processes. This project will complement increasing women and youth participation in peacebuilding in Kismayo and Baidoa; and furthermore, work on their political participation in the target three towns (Galkayo, Kismayo, and Baidoa).
Title: Dan-jire; Building civil society agency for advocacy and social accountability Implementer: SPL Location: Baidoa and Jowhar Duration: Jan2023-Dec 2025	Donor: European Union (EU). Budget: € 500000	The project focuses on building local civil societies agency to engage advocacy and social accountability	In Baidoa the youth and community stakeholders involved in the Dhaljire project will be connected to the Sustained Dialogue activities as moderators, participants or public engagement, policy advocacy and stakeholders and youther interface forums
Title: Inclusive and Participatory Policy Engagement for Peace and Reconciliation in Somalia Implementors: LPI and SPA. Locations: Dusamareb, Jowhar and Baidoa. Duration: 36 Months.	Donor: European Union (EU). Budget: € 1.3 million	The aim of the project is to strengthen local CSOs' capacities to engage in policy dialogue, implementation, and monitoring of national development plans and programmes. The project propose establishing a network of peacebuilding, reconciliation, and policy-focused civil society organizations to collectively advance community inputs, coordination, and implementation of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF).	The SD youth in Baidoa will be connected to the civil socirty networks established by the project to egage in advocacy and intyrfacing with relevant policy actors such as clan elders and local authjorities

<p>Title: The Somalia Women and Youth Peacebuilding Project For Your Rights, Inclusive Governance, Harmony, Trust, and Social Cohesion In Southwest State and Banadir (SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS) Implementors: International Rescue Committee, Daryeel Bulsho Guud (DBG), Somali Youth Vision (SYV) and The Elman Peace and Human Rights Center (EPHRC). Locations: Banadir, Barawe and Baidoa. Duration: 18 Months.</p>	<p>Donor: UN Peacebuilding Fund. Budget: \$1.5 Million USD</p>	<p>The objectives of SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS are 1: strengthened local peace structures; and 2: youth-led civic engagement and community-designed peace initiatives with a focus on land and livelihoods.</p>	<p>SPL and LPI will engage with implementing partners under SWYPP FOR YOUR RIGHTS throughout implementation in order to promote harmonisation and coordination, as well as exchange of lessons and joint planning where possible.</p>
<p>Project name: Talo Wadaag Programme Phase 2. Implementors: Interpeace, Academy for Peace and Development (APD) in Somaliland, and Peace and Development Research Center (PDRC) in Puntland. Locations: Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Benadir. Duration: 2022-2025.</p>	<p>Donor and budget: Sida, SEK</p>	<p>To contribute to sustainable peacebuilding and democratisation in the Somali region by strengthening citizen and stakeholder engagement in governance and conflict prevention through inclusive, participatory, and citizen-centered processes and mechanisms.</p>	<p>In Galkayo the possibility of synergy with Sustained Dialogue groups and the groups trained in Talo Wadaag will be explored.</p>
<p>Project name: Miisaan Project Implementors: Consortium comprised of Interpeace, in partnership with Media Ink, and in collaboration with Somali Public Agenda (SPA) and the Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) under the University of Hargeisa in Somaliland. Locations: Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Benadir. Duration: 2020-Jun 2025</p>	<p>Donor and budget: Sida,</p>	<p>The project conceptualisation was informed by the fact that transitional justice has never been prioritised in the context of Somalia and Somaliland. The programme places emphasis on supporting local communities to develop and pilot transitional justice processes that are best suited to their needs and context.</p>	<p>In Galkayo, the youth and community stakeholders involved in the Miisaan project will be connected to the Sustained Dialogue activities as moderators, participants or public engagement.</p>

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.

To address these gaps, the project will **create space for youth** from diverse clans, social groups, and marginalised groups in the three targeted areas to host a series of dialogue sessions to boost their confidence, trust, and relationships and create spaces to engage and promote peaceful coexistence among the diverse communities (under **Outcome 1**). This is achieved through multi-stage dialogue efforts using the Sustained Dialogue model.¹⁴ Strategically selected diverse youth will engage in a set of dialogues (over seven months), which enable them to discuss a range of sensitive issues on identity, historical narratives, politics, and mundane but challenging everyday issues of their choosing. Specific criteria for youth participants will be developed at the outset of the project, through a consultative process. However, it is likely to include ethnic or clan belonging, religion, gender, socio-economic status, geographic background, urban/rural identity, among others. This will promote sustained interactions between diverse and often adversarial identity groups to influence positive attitudinal change (trust and understanding) and awaken the creative potential for imagining and contributing to a shared future through the implementation of collaborative actions. In addition to providing space and methodology for these dialogues, the project will provide resources and mentorship to participants so they can jointly design projects that address community needs, and it will accompany their implementation. By providing safe spaces for dialogue and opportunities to interact and work together as equals, the project offers a unique opportunity for participants to listen to each other's stories and narratives and interrogate their own beliefs and preconceptions about the 'other'. The project will also promote positive youth engagement in social media narrative transformation through training of local social media influencers and representatives of local media houses, as well as the selected youth, on conflict sensitivity in young people's digital engagement, encouraging youth to create local content (audio and video) in local language to stimulate tolerance, and disseminate youth priorities and issues in identified digital platforms and traditional media houses for advocacy purposes. Limited knowledge of digital security threats among youth, lack of adequate protection measures and lack of government and organisation policies are key risk factors exposing media actors, social media influencers and human rights defenders (HRDs) to digital threats and attacks. Based on this, LPI will provide digital and media safety trainings, informing supported youth about risks and how to identify and respond to them. Guidance on how to respond to online backlash and threats to local media influencers and youth posts will also be provided, as well as an ongoing support mechanism to mitigate risks of activist targeting.

Then, to foster cross-learning, information sharing, and networking across geographic areas, to improve youth involvement and participation in traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, and to enable youth to advocate for peacebuilding and community cohesion, the project will promote the **expansion of existing traditional spaces for youth inclusion** by facilitating youth summits, and inter-generational dialogues and establish/strengthen inclusive community platforms – where clan elders and youth interact. These interventions will promote youth agency, bridge divides, improve youth involvement and participation in traditional dispute resolution mechanisms and existing peace structures, and promote social cohesion.

To contribute to **youth engagement in political dialogue** and enable them to gain a more active role in democratisation, governance, and accountability. The project (in **Outcome 2**) will provide the target youth and government officials joint trainings, and capacity strengthening workshops *on civic engagement* (civil and political rights, youth participation in electoral processes policy, advocacy and strategic thinking, gender mainstreaming, social accountability, YPS pillars, African youth charter, among others), *peacebuilding conflict management*, conflict sensitivity, PSEA, and sensitisation of youth on key policies and legislation to engage with relevant policy stakeholders and become active and constructive citizens as well as agents of peace. The project will also coordinate these activities with MoIFAR and relevant government offices at both federal and FMS level. This may include co-development of training materials. To enable youth to influence policy actors

¹⁴ Sustained Dialogue (SD) is a five-stage process that takes place within dialogue groups of approximately 12 participants (in this case, drawn from a youth constituency), reflective of community diversity, and facilitated by two trained peer moderators that are themselves drawn from the community. Each group meets regularly to build relationships and develop informed strategies to improve intra- and inter-group relationships.

and decision-makers and/or hold government institutions accountable, activities may also include collaborative power analyses to enhance young people's knowledge of key stakeholders with the potential to create space for youth engagement. Further, the project will facilitate physical interactive sessions, forums, talk shows, and social media campaigns for free and fair elections, public discourse, and evidence-based policy briefings.

A range of lessons from LPI's previous UN PBF-funded project – '*Connecting Across Divides: Youth Building Peace in Somalia*' – are embedded in the design of this proposal. The success of the core model used, Sustained Dialogue, in generating youth enthusiasm and agency to address issues of insecurity in their communities and the momentum built using this proven model will be important in the success of this project. Further, inclusive civil society platforms established through the previous project will be strengthened, acting as a core foundation in Baidoa and Kismayo for this proposal's activities. In addition, trust-based relationships with local authorities fostered during the Connecting Across Divides project will be important in the swift start-up and ongoing effectiveness of the activities in this proposal. Indeed, local authorities have directly requested the continuation and expansion of the initial UN PBF-funded initiative.

b) Provide a project-level theory of change

Overall approach Three local CBOs will be engaged throughout implementation: Peace and Development Forum (Galkayo); Kismayo Youth Leaders (Kismayo); and Somali Girls Rights Organisation (Baidoa). These CBOs have been selected based on their strength in core themes related to this proposal and their acceptability, legitimacy and credibility in the target sites. In addition, the CBOs have specific connections to previous SPL and LPI project outcomes. For instance, the Somali Girls Rights Organisation was founded by graduates from the Sustained Dialogue process supported by previous UN PBF funding to SPL and LPI; the Kismayo Youth Leaders emerged out of a youth-platform spearheaded by LPI and our partners through an iterative dialogue process. Therefore, the CBOs with which the project will collaborate represent a growth trajectory based on prior engagement. Support for these CBOs forms a key means of ensuring youth are in the lead throughout implementation. Equity, gender and social inclusion, diversity and dignity will be embedded in the interaction, with strong connections to the localisation agenda, as well as ongoing conversations across the global peacebuilding sector around shifting power and systems change to enhance the agency of local actors. In practice, the relationship between implementing partners and the CBOs will be twofold: **1. Youth define and lead activities:** for activities that are centred within communities, wherever possible, the CBOs will directly shape the specifics of implementation, for instance, the CBOs being provided the overall details and purpose of a given activity, then themselves deciding on the specifics (choosing participants, leading mobilisation, convening, and facilitating). **2. Youth guide activities:** for activities through which community aspirations and needs are brought into decision-making processes, a Youth Advisory Board composed of representatives of the CBOs (and other youth) may be formed that provides input and recommendations to LPI and SPL through a collaborative engagement, and takes part in, for instance, advocacy efforts.

An underlying principle for this engagement is that the capacity enhancement of young people is not limited to an individual training workshop. It takes place cumulatively through ongoing processes of joint needs assessment, co-design, collective implementation, management, and reflection. The involvement of the CBOs in the project strengthens the organisations on an ongoing basis. The specific modality for supporting the CBOs may take the form of sub-grants, stipends, activity support, formal contributions to the human resources and operational costs of the CBOs, or other modalities. SPL and LPI are keen to hold discussions with UN PBF representatives to arrive at a suitable model collectively. Further, LPI will draw on previous engagements and analyses in this area, including a '[Peace Financing Case Study](#)' conducted via previous UN PBF funding to SPL and LPI (focusing on experiences in Baidoa), and the recent paper '[Quality Financing for Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention: Practical Avenues to Improve Support for Local Peace Actors](#)', among others. At the conclusion of the previous UN PBF-supported project, LPI drafted a case study (available upon request) exploring the unique entry points and outcomes made possible specifically through the partnership between the UN and a CSO on peacebuilding in Somalia. Insights from this study have been integrated into this proposal.

The **overall project goal** is to enhance the meaningful political participation of youth and expand youth civic space at local levels to promote peace, trust, community cohesion, and good governance in Kismayo, Baidoa, and Galkayo.

The **theory of change** for this project is as follows:

If youth with diverse social backgrounds, clan identities, and political affiliations from Galkayo, Baidoa, and Kismayo have strengthened capacities and safe physical and digital space (including support to ensure their safety online and offline) to have honest and open conversations through Sustained Dialogue processes; and **if** their relationship with key social and political actors leading political processes and peacebuilding efforts is developed and strengthened through opportunities for youth-led action plans; and **if** advocacy engagements for enabling environments including policies and programmes, and accountability mechanisms are created; and **if** their engagement in social media is transformed toward positive, peace-focused narratives,

Then youth will develop relationships that transcend clan, gender, socio-economic, political, or other differences with increased interpersonal trust; they will contribute to key policies and programmes so that youth agendas issues are prioritised making policies more relevant and legitimate, and political processes more credible; and government institutions will be more responsive and accountable.

Because it is assumed that capacity enhancement and exchange builds long-term youth agency; meaningful, long-term contact and collaboration between diverse youth creates strong relationships; and while there is currently very limited space for youth to input to policymaking and political processes, they can become agents for change as they often have an activism mentality and energy that can be channeled if they are supported with the necessary tools, capacities, and avenues.

c) Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs).

The **overall objective** of the project is: Enhanced meaningful political participation of youth and expanded youth civic space at local levels to promote peace, trust, community cohesion, and good governance in Kismayo, Baidoa and Galkayo. The Overall Objective will be achieved through two inter-related **Outcomes**: **O1**: Youth spaces are expanded to create relationships among them and develop trust with community stakeholders. **O2**: Increased youth participation in governance structures at community and state levels.

The two Outcomes are advanced through a set of **Outputs**: **Output 1.1**: Diverse young women and men in target areas have safe space for dialogue to discuss youth priority issues in peacebuilding and social cohesion. Under this output, the project will facilitate multi-staged sustained dialogue sessions (SD) for diverse youth, establish and strengthen existing inclusive community platforms, facilitate annual youth summits, and support dynamic motivational events. Thus, promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding skills of the young men and women in the targeted areas. **Output 1.2**: Custodians of local peace structures have opened space for dialogue with youth to promote community peace and understanding. The project will facilitate intergenerational dialogues between SD graduates and community leaders, and representatives from local authorities to promote cross learning and youth involvement in peace processes as well as reduce the negative cultural stereotypes against youth as perpetrators of violent conflict only. **Output 1.3**: Increased youth engagement in positive social media narrative transformation. Through trainings of youth, social media influencers and representatives of local media houses, the project will enhance youth involvement in positive social media transformations to stimulate tolerance, as well as youth priorities and issues in identified digital platforms and mainstream media.

Output 2.1: Youth groups are equipped with knowledge, skills and networks for peaceful and informed participation in political and electoral processes. Youth will be provided with training courses on nonviolent political participation in the electoral process, citizens' rights, gender sensitivity, civic education and civic engagement, and other areas to increase their participation in the political process and inform their rights.

Output 2.2: Young women and men generate evidence-based analysis and policy briefings for public discourse on youth participation in decision-making, governance and political processes. Youth will be trained on important research skills such as research methodology, data collection and analysis to produce policy briefs and youth-led conflict analysis that endorse and fill in the gap in youth's participation in decision making and political process. Forums for disseminating policy briefs and youth priorities will also be facilitated, engaging policy actors, community leaders, civil society leaders and academia. **Output 2.3**: Developed awareness and capacities of youth in holding government institutions accountable at national and state levels. The project will facilitate sensitisation of key youth policies and legislations affecting youth, and support organising forums and dialogues on these issues to increase the awareness of the youth in holding government institutions accountable.

d) Project targeting

The project will be implemented in Galkayo (Galmudug/Puntland States), Kismayo (Jubbaland State), and Baidoa (South West State). These three target areas and their neighbouring villages have been selected for the

intervention for several reasons: the diversity of communities, their history of conflict based on marginalisation and exclusion, and their vibrancy regarding population movements.

Baidoa is the interim capital of South West State administration (while Barawe is the formal capital). Traditionally one of the most important economic centres and trade routes in Somalia, Baidoa is a strategic town. It is also a passage to the Gedo region. The city is a multi-clan hub, compared to other cities under the South West Administration. The main clan inhabiting Baidoa is the Mirifle (Rahweyn) clan, which is regarded as politically dominant over the other clans in the region such as the Digil and other minority clans, fueling inter-clan conflict. Insecurity in Baidoa is closely tied to political processes, particularly elections, with contestation taking place along historical lines of clan and sub-clan division. Disagreements and intra and inter-clan conflict over natural resources such as water, land – ownership, access, and management – are another feature of conflict in Baidoa and neighbouring villages. The combined effects of recurrent droughts and conflicts have negatively impacted economic production and livelihoods, leading to chronic humanitarian crises and major population displacements. The city hosts one of the largest IDP populations and returning refugees, sometimes creating occasional tensions between IDPs/returnees and host communities. These realities increase the vulnerability of youth (mostly unemployed male youth under 30 in urban and IDP settings) to recruitment by clan militia or al-Shabab.

Kismayo is a cosmopolitan city in Jubbaland FMS – the second largest in southern Somalia, known for its diverse population comprising approximately 30 sub-clans – and a site where political conflict manifests, particularly related to Lower Jubba and Gedo regions. This conflict may escalate into clan tensions, as particular groups seek political dominance. The two major clans in Kismayo are the Marehan and the Ogaden, with episodes of insecurity between the two frequently related to urban land disputes. These include conflicts among warlords vying for control of the city, driven by its strategic port, fertile land, and clan diversity. Conflict in Kismayo may escalate in the coming months, as the Jubbaland State parliament recently extended the term of the incumbent FMS president by one year, and division around his replacement may escalate into insecurity. Further, Kismayo has been under the threat of al-Shabab, which has carried out deadly attacks in the city in recent years, causing loss of life and property damage.

Situated in the heart of Somalia, **Galkayo** is a major hub on the border between the state of Puntland to the north, Galmudug to the south, and Ethiopia's Zone 5 to the west. This strategic geographical position combined with its clan composition situates the city between many actors' competing interests: Hawiye has traditionally dominated the southern part of the city and region, and Darood the north. This has contributed to the inter-clan conflict in the region for decades and continues to do so, with Galkayo having experienced more violence since the outbreak of the civil war in 1991 than in many other areas in Somalia. Historical clan rivalry has been transformed by the introduction of the federal state system, introducing new actors, conflict drivers, and dynamics dividing the town between Galmudug and Puntland states.¹⁵ The town hosts large IDP populations, and minority and marginalised host communities, including Dir, Madiban, and Shiekhal who were usually affected by the violent conflicts in the town.

Furthermore, the target areas are centres of power where political and government decision-making takes place. LPI and SPL have engaged in these three towns and have access and networks in these areas. The primary target groups of the action are a diverse group of 300 female and 300 male youth aged 18-35 in Galkayo, Kismayo, and Baidoa, their neighbouring villages, and youth-led organisations and networks in these areas.

Selection: LPI, SPL and the three youth and women led organisations jointly will devise criteria to guide the selection of participants, with the underlying objective of selecting as diverse a group as possible (based on age, gender, urban, rural, socio-economic status, level of education (university and out-of-school), livelihood strategy, and clan identities, including marginalised or minority clans and other factors). The business community, CSOs, CBOs, local authorities (Galkayo, Kismayo and Baidoa district administrations), Jubbaland, Galmudug, Puntland and South West State administrations, and national authorities (MoIFAR) and state-level (Ministry of Youth and Sports, and Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development) will be targeted for policy engagement. Conflict sensitivity principles will guide the selection of the project's primary targets and its interaction with the business community, local authorities, and clan elders. The project team will undertake the selection of the target participants and interaction with the local stakeholders with the collaboration of the youth-led and female-led CSOs in those locations. LPI will provide guidance, mentorship and technical support to SPL and the other local CBOs in taking the lead on the project activities and outputs.

¹⁵ According to Galkayo Conflict Assessment, December 2016-March 2017 by Interpeace.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organisations and implementing partner

LPI is an international non-governmental organisation (NGO) that supports and promotes nonviolent approaches to conflict transformation through a combination of research and action and contributes to the prevention and mitigation of violence as preconditions for peace, justice, and nonviolent coexistence. SPL or *Tubta Nabadda* [The Way to Peace] was founded by a group of eight influential Somali scholars with the ambition to consolidate a 'home-grown' peace movement and support Somalia's civil society in achieving peace. LPI and SPL have worked in partnership since 2008 on research and reconciliation projects. For this project, LPI is the lead implementer, responsible for project, grant and financial management and technical leadership. Final responsibility for overall oversight, coordination, duty of care and implementation of the project lies with LPI, while implementation of activities in the project sites will be led by SPL and the three local youth organisations (stated above) in three locations based on its intimate expertise of the target areas and networks therein. LPI will provide a range of technical assistance through the provision of joint planning, reviews, reflection, training, coordination, and project adaptation, setting up systems such as monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), reporting, and analysing outputs from the various activities. LPI will accompany SPL to field visits to project sites and support SPL in Outcome Harvesting,¹⁶ documenting, and analysing outputs and lessons. SPL will have the responsibility of ensuring context-sensitivity of the action, its relevance, garnering buy-in and managing the day-to-day operations of the activities. SPL will receive quarterly grants based on coherent and detailed implementation plans, accompanied by timely progress reports, support in financial management and mentoring.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: Life & Peace Institute	\$ 9,000,000	Sida, European Union (EU), Swedish Mission Council, Church of Sweden, Swedish Institute, a range of others	Talex Junction, off Maka Almukarama road, Mogadishu Somalia	75 (including interns, volunteers and consultants). In Somalia: 5	Somalia Country Manager (1), Senior Programme Advisor, Programme Advisors (2), MEL Process Lead, Senior Global Programme Advisor, Director of Programmes (1)
Implementing partners: Somali Peace Line	\$1,064,775.38	EU, LPI (Sida and EU), Save the Children International (Norad, DFID and Concern Worldwide)	Mogadishu, Baidoa, Jowhar, Abudwak, Beledweyn, Adado.	25 staff	Executive Director. (1), Programme Manager (1), Project Manager (1), Project officers (3)

b) Project management and coordination

The proposed structure for implementation is as follows:

LPI: One Somalia Country Manager (20%), one Senior Programme Advisor (30%), two Somalia Programme Advisors (Research & Analysis, Gender @ 30% each), one MEL Advisor (50%), one Finance & Administration Manager (15%), one Finance Officer (59%), one Logistics Officer (20%), MEL Process Lead (%), Senior Global Programme Advisor (%), one Director of Programmes (8%), one Director of Finance and Administration (%). **SPL:** One Executive Director (20%), one Programme Manager (30%), one Project Manager (100%), three Project Officers (100% each) in charge of Baidoa, Galkayo and Kismayo, three Local Project Facilitators (100%), one Finance Officer (20%) one Project Accountant (100%), one Logistics Officer (20%) and one MEL officer (50%).

¹⁶ Outcome Harvesting is a monitoring and evaluation approach inspired by Outcome Mapping and Utilization-Focused Evaluation. It does not start with predetermined changes, measuring progress towards them, but rather collects evidence of changes of social actors reached by the project (to which the project has plausibly contributed to), and works backwards to determine whether and how the project contributed to the change.

MoIFAR will be directly involved in monitoring the overall implementation of the project, and specifically will be part of the design, development and implementation of the trainings under Outcome 2, youth summits and learning and reflection meetings. In addition, the project will provide budgetary support for the MoIFAR MEL technical team attached to the project. Coordination between the Sustained Dialogue groups, platforms and the various government administrations, as well as continuing to ensure buy-in for the action as actors and dynamics change, will be jointly managed by LPI and SPL. Service providers, such as expert consultants, will be contracted on a consultancy basis for the provision of services, and based on need. Three local youth and/or women-led organisations will also be supported and given some small grants for convening some of the project activities and overall project MEL processes (specific modalities for this collaboration are to be defined in collaboration with UN PBF). In terms of financial management, LPI will ensure adherence to robust financial management processes and compliance, and output delivery in accordance with UN PBF guidelines. LPI will serve as the main liaison with the PBF Secretariat in Mogadishu and New York.

c) Risk management

Conducting activities in South and Central Somalia presents physical and political challenges that require regular monitoring and adaptive programming based on contextual realities. Having locally based and accurate information is critically important in the shifting Somali context. Whilst macro-level analysis is important, understanding local-level settings are also key to understanding how local dynamics influence, and are influenced by, wider dynamics. LPI and SPL have a long history of working in the Somali context and South and Central Somalia in particular. Established networks, partner organisations, and relationships with key individuals and groups across clans and political alignments at both the community, regional, state and federal levels are engaged to support context analysis and help reduce risks particularly around conflict insensitivity. Key potential risks associated with project implementation, their likelihood and impact if the risks were to be realised – graded High (H), Medium (M) and Low (L) – as well as mitigation strategies, are highlighted below.

Project specific risk	Level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Security risks including direct physical threats, the escalation of violence in activity areas, or information-related threats.	M	LPI has a robust country security plan and include safety and security management as a regular part of activity design and implementation. Travel inside Somalia is based on detailed situational analysis, regular analysis of travel plans and itineraries, and ensuring usable communication systems. The team uses scenario planning when developing new projects, planning activity implementation, and regularly update their risk assessments. If escalation does occur, the team will re-plan activities, taking into priority the safety of participants and staff.
Federal, state, and/or local authorities, clan elders, as well as beneficiaries of the project feel threatened by the objective or activities of the project and try to negatively interfere in the project's implementation.	L	The project involves multiple (ongoing) buy-in meetings with clan elders, government authorities, and beneficiaries to garner their support and explain the benefits of the project. The applicants have experience working in the target areas, have implemented several projects, including a UN PBF project that builds on this project, and have developed a positive rapport and reputation among the youth, women, and elders, as well as the larger community in the target locations. The project will additionally establish clear criteria for participants' selection and will be transparent about each process to avoid unfounded assumptions and limit unrealistic expectations.
A lack of clarity between project implementers and government actors on resources and responsibilities creates misinformation.	L	In the current political environment, competition for resources, variation in capacities, and control over the implementation of activities creates challenges for engagement between civil society and political actors. The team maintains ongoing consultation and engagement with relevant actors to create conducive environment for CSOs and CBOs to operate. Co-creation and regular awareness-raising help mitigate the potential negative effects of rumours and misinformation. In addition, transparent discussions about the mandate and capacity of the project, help limit expectations and financial resource requests.
Activities are affected by AS or other armed groups including the threatening of LPI or SPL staff members, participants, or engaged authorities.	L	In all the proposed three locations, al-Shabab and other armed groups maintain a presence or are in close proximity. This project is designed assuming that al-Shabab will be aware of activities in the region and that they will only disrupt actions that they see as an immediate threat. LPI and SPL have found that participants, including youth, women, elders and government officials, play a key role in "self-policing" potential al-Shabab infiltration of activities. The team has ongoing consultations with local clan networks and individuals of different political affiliations. The clans engaged in the project will include leaders with diverse political preferences or affiliations. At times, the project may opt for a low level of visibility to ensure conflict sensitivity and participant and staff safety.
Youth participating in the project's online activities may be vulnerable to online threats such as	M	A baseline by Digital Shelter and others identified that limited knowledge of digital security threats, lack of adequate protection measures and lack of government and organisation policies were also the main risk factors exposing media actors, social media influencers and HRDs to

impersonation on online platforms, cyberbullying, disinformation, stolen data, hacking, virus attacks, and harassment from peers or strangers.		digital threats and attacks. Therefore, through partnering with expert organisations and companies that provide digital and media trainings, comprehensive training on digital safety will be provided to the youth, focused on risks and how to identify and respond to them. LPI will provide ongoing conflict sensitivity support, and will collaborate with expert organisations in developing a digital risk mitigation strategy for the project.
Partner or sub-grant organisations disregards agreed principles of cooperation or agreed upon codes of conduct, does not produce contractual deliverables, and inappropriate behaviour.	M	LPI has a thorough partner selection process, including organisational assessments, before engagement. LPI and partners develop joint plans for organisational development support, clear partner agreements, and contracts based on a MoU, and careful management of human resources/financial issues, which may pose security risks. Additionally, LPI has a robust anti-corruption policy which partners also sign as part of contractual agreements. LPI has clear protocols on transparency and controls internally and in its interactions with partners. LPI undergoes annual professional auditing. LPI staff sign a code of conduct and anti-corruption policy in contracts. If the partnership has reputational risks, LPI assesses the validity of allegations and discusses them with partners. Regular LPI field accompaniment enhances the understanding that corruption is present in many forms.
Escalation of violence in project areas, particularly in relation to upcoming elections slows down or hinders project implementation.	H	LPI conducts continuous up to date analyses and periodic risk assessments, particularly around the FMS and upcoming state elections. If an escalation of violence occurs, LPI and partners will re-plan activities (in terms of time and/ or place), taking as priority the safety of LPI and SPL staff, and project participants, as priority. Project planning is underpinned by conflict sensitivity 'Do-No Harm' principles that ensure that programming does not work to exacerbate conflicts but instead emphasise processes that enhance intergroup relationships. Low level of visibility may at times be maintained to reduce the risk of the project being politicised. LPI will liaise with UN PBF on a proposed solution for any delay of activity implementation that might occur due to insecurity.
Natural disasters such as drought, flood, and Covid 19.	M	Somalia has been experiencing recurrent drought in the last two years due to consecutive failed rainy seasons and is prone to flooding. LPI and SPL use local connections as well as regional and international early warning situational updates to track each of the target areas. Activities are planned and adjusted based on the security situation as well as the health and environmental situations. In particular, at times activities may have to be postponed when they are not appropriate given the humanitarian context.

d) Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) approach: LPI has developed flexible and adaptable tools for MEL in complex, conflict-affected environments. LPI will work together with SPL and selected youth and women-led organisations in all monitoring and learning processes. Monitoring will be guided by project-specific indicators, as reflected in the results framework (Annex C). **Performance monitoring** through activity and output documentation will take place to allow for learning on implementation during the project. It will also contribute to broader learning on the process. **Outcome-level monitoring** will serve to understand contributions towards outcome-level results and to inform the broader practice of youth-focused peacebuilding and policy engagements. Implementing partners and the selected youth- and women-led organisations will adopt a participatory approach to MEL that prioritises, where possible, the involvement of project participants in identifying what constitutes project success, and the definition of indicators, as well as MEL data collection and analysis. Therefore, project-level indicators will be discussed with project participants and refined as part of baseline data collection in the launch of the project. **M&E Expertise:** The project team of LPI and SPL staff combines M&E skills and experience, including MEL focal points and the programme team members who have a deep experience in analytical and reflection processes, activity reporting and Outcome Harvesting.

Methods of data collection: The project will make use of a variety of means of verification to measure the project outputs. This includes activity documentation (activity reports, pre-post training surveys, attendance lists, photos, and audio-visual documentation). Monthly moderator reflection sessions are another key method for both mentoring and reflection as well as performance measurement. These will be documented by the project team and analysed in connection to bi-yearly reflection meetings of LPI, SPL and three youth and women-led organisations (for critical outcome indicators, LPI and SPL will also make use of surveys with participants to measure effectiveness). Baseline and endline data will be collected with use in mind, and focused on essential indicators, reflecting the limited timeframe, and allowing for timely use of data for project decision-making. In addition, LPI and partners will use an Outcome Harvesting sessions methodology for MEL under this project. Critically, the project will create space for reflection and learning for the young women and men who participate to the effort (through Youth Summits).

M&E and GEWE: M&E will be an opportunity to measure the impact of activities on GEWE. Additionally, data collection and analysis for indicators will ensure disaggregation, to allow measuring specifically how the

project has affected young women and men. Further, M&E processes will be sensitive to gender, in its learning and data collection for instance by proactively discussing and addressing gendered barriers for participation e.g., domestic work, security, and childcare. In addition, feedback loops will be built in throughout implementation, that create space for community members to input to M&E processes.

Evaluation: Finally, the project will commission an external evaluation. The LPI evaluation policy is rooted in participatory and Utilisation-Focused approaches and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) evaluation criteria. The evaluator will bring deep knowledge of the context, youth, peacebuilding, governance and politics and have demonstrated the capacity to integrate a strong gender perspective. The TOR for the evaluation will be developed by LPI and SPL teams. The evaluation shall be participatory, including engaging the youth-led organisations and other male and female youth participants as key stakeholders in the evaluation.

Documentation and sharing: The project will document youth peace actions as well as develop policy briefs on issues discussed by the youth in dialogue sessions as well as advocacy initiatives. The policy briefs will be disseminated widely, as well as advocacy engagement to key policy stakeholders at FMS and FGS level.

M&E Budget: In the project budget, \$238,680 is earmarked for monitoring and evaluation activities, equivalent to 11.93% of the overall project cost. This allocated budget will fund part of the cost of monitoring and evaluation staff for the project (cost-shared with the existing LPI projects/programme budgets), training of the project participants for research methods and design and documentation of policy briefs (Activities 2.2.1-3), for reflection meetings and Outcome Harvesting sessions, and baseline. A total of \$96,535 will fund a robust end-line evaluation. (detailed budget breakdown is provided in the Annex D – budget).

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The project is centred on establishing and improving trust and relationships among diverse youth in the target areas. It aims to enhance connections between these youth and various community stakeholders and government officials. Key project activities under O1 include Sustained Dialogue dialogues, motivational events, peace actions, and establishing or strengthening youth platforms. These efforts intend to foster trust and relationships that will not require significant financial resources to maintain. The project avoids creating financial dependence by not providing salaries or compensation for volunteer activities among the target groups. Instead, it concentrates on building and enhancing capacities, relationships, and spaces that can independently continue to sustain many of the activities in this project and after its conclusion. The primary approach of the project implementation strategy is centred around ownership by the target groups. While LPI and SPL will offer necessary guidance, support, and technical assistance for implementing the action, the main activities will be led by the primary target groups themselves and the identified youth and women-led CBOs. The project will intentionally involve individuals from CBOs focused on youth, allowing them to engage as dialogue moderators and potentially represent platforms, taking on leadership roles. They will also benefit from training provided by the action and gain skills through direct participation in activities. This will enable civil society participants to apply these acquired skills and knowledge to enhance the development of their respective organisations. Furthermore, participant selection includes both recognised young male and female leaders, irrespective of their association with organisations or formal structures, who can leverage their enhanced capacities and networks to raise funds or gather support for similar future initiatives.

Under O2, the project strategically integrates interaction with key government officials into its activities, aiming to establish connections and communication channels between participating youth and government officials. Through this approach, the project fosters a mutually beneficial and self-sustaining relationship between participants and decision-makers which will impact on future policy engagement. Youth also become influential in addressing pertinent issues, while decision-makers find ways to sustainably engage with their constituents. The project will also feed into national policies and processes that aim to enhance the participation of youth in decision-making. While these policies may not guarantee the actual participation of youth, by establishing communication in decision-making in Somalia they will be steps forward in that direction and will have a significant norm-setting role in the future policy discourse. The project will maintain consistent communication with political actors in Somalia as well as regional and international actors, including, where appropriate, channeling learning to the African Union (AU) and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), with whom LPI has active MoUs, and the United Nations (UN) policies and strategies. The project will be situated within LPI's larger peacebuilding programme in Somalia (2024 to 2027), and flexible funds will be allocated from programmatic donors to back initiatives arising from the project's outcomes post-completion.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalised and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		No new recruitment needed
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/sensitised on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		Consulted during project development process
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		Analysis took place during the design workshop(s)
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		See above sections for details Final selection criteria to be defined during the inception phase
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		Consultation has taken place with key government departments – MoUs not required
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organisations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?		X	This input will be sought throughout implementation
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organisations inform the design of the project?	X		See above sections
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		Yes an allocation of 67.93% of the budget will contribute to GEWE and justifications are in Column J in the Budget

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		As indicated in the project budget justification sheet, the project budget staffing, operational and travel costs have been budgeted based on the usual cost estimates inline with consistent practice which ensures value for money.
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		The unit costs applied in this project are reasonably comparable with those used in similar interventions.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		The proposed budget has been aligned with the resources need to achieve the expected project outcomes and taking in to account the scope of the project.
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		The percentage of staffing is inline with the level of effort needed for the project and similarly the operational costs are as per the need of the project allocated based on a reasonable base justified. As previously noted, our staffing budget is at 22%, but we request this slightly higher percentage given the geographic reach of the project and as well as additional compliance and quality control staff time required in Somalia.
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		As explained above, the staff costs are proportionate to the needs of the project activities, and we planned mainly with local staffing with some involvement of international staff for quality control to ensure value for money.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement		X	

process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.			
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		While no specific funding will be available for direct cost-share, this project will build on and leverage relationships and networks built by LPI and SPL over the past years - both at community level and also FMS and FGS levels, and will also include a level of HR and admin cost-share.

Annex B.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

AA Functions

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the undg-approved "Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Programmes, and One UN funds" (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organisations' headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
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Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organisations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organisations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organisations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organisations the following dates

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the PBF shall vest in the RUNO undertaking the activities. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

Reporting:

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organisations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organisations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organisations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organisation projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognise their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organisation (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organisation with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organisation must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organisation that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualised budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁷

¹⁷ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Youth spaces are expanded to create relationships among them and develop trust with community stakeholders.</p> <p>Relevant SDGs and Targets: SDG5: ▪ 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.A, 5.B, 5.C SDG10: ▪ 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.B SDG16: ▪ 16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.10, 16.A, 16.B SDG17: ▪ 17.3, 17.9, 17.14, 17.15, 17.16, 17.17</p> <p>UNSDCF Outcome 1.2: Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions. UNSDCF Outcome 1.3: All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a Supported youth establish groups, or start initiatives outside of project activities.</p> <p>Number of youth initiatives and groups established outside project guidance.</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Baseline survey</p> <p>Endline survey</p> <p>Quarterly reflection and learning (Outcome Harvests)</p>	To be defined by baseline study
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b Supported youth independently meet, coordinate, or communicate outside of project activities.</p> <p>Extent of change in independent coordination and communication among supported youth.</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Baseline survey</p> <p>Endline survey</p> <p>Quarterly reflection and learning (Outcome Harvests)</p>	To be defined by baseline study
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c Change in levels of trust and understanding among youth and between youth and community stakeholders.</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Baseline survey</p> <p>Endline survey</p> <p>Quarterly reflection and learning (Outcome Harvests)</p>	To be defined by baseline study
	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Diverse young men and women in target areas have safe space for dialogue to discuss youth priority issues in peacebuilding and social cohesion.</p> <p>Activities 1.1.1. Multi-stage dialogue efforts using the Sustained Dialogue model (includes: moderator trainings, fortnightly</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of Sustained Dialogue sessions.</p> <p>Baseline:NA Target:210 dialogue sessions</p>	<p>Activity tracking</p> <p>Participant lists</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of community platforms established.</p> <p>Baseline:NA Target: 1 community platform established in Galkayo with 50/50 equal gender</p>	<p>Activity tracking</p> <p>Participant lists</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3</p>	<p>Activity tracking</p>	

	<p>dialogues, moderator reflection meetings, cross-group exchanges, and end-of-dialogue actions)</p> <p>1.1.2 Establish/strengthen inclusive community platforms to advocate for peacebuilding and community cohesion, including, women, youth, religious leaders, and clan elders, among other stakeholders</p> <p>1.1.3 Facilitate annual youth summits for information-sharing, network-formation across geographic areas, and influence of policy actors at state and national levels</p> <p>1.1.4 Dynamic and interactive motivational events through which young people build public speaking skills and broader confidence to engage power-holders</p>	<p>Number of annual youth summits held. Baseline:NA Target: 2 youth summits</p>	Participant lists	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4 Number of motivational events held. Baseline:NA Target: 6 motivational events (2 per area)</p>	<p>Activity tracking</p> <p>Participant lists</p>	
	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Custodians of local peace structures (traditional dispute resolution mechanisms which are preserved for clan elders) have opened space for dialogue with youth to promote community peace and understanding.</p> <p>Activities</p> <p>1.2.1 Inter-generational dialogues – dialogue forums between clan elders and youth to improve youth involvement and participation in</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of inter-generational dialogues held. Baseline:NA Target:6 intergenerational dialogues (2 per area)</p>	<p>Activity tracking</p> <p>Participant lists</p>	

	traditional dispute resolution mechanisms			
	Output 1.3 Increased youth engagement in positive social media narrative transformation Activities 1.3.1 Train local social media influencers and representatives of local media houses on conflict sensitive social media engagement and key principles of freedom of expression, digital risks and online safety. 1.3.2 Promote and disseminate youth-created local content (audio and video) in local language to stimulate tolerance, as well as youth priorities and issues in identified digital platforms and mainstream media	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of social media influencers trained/ Baseline:NA Target: 45 (15 per area) with gender mainstreaming on the training part	Activity tracking Participant lists Pre- and post-training surveys	
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of audio and video messages disseminated/ Baseline:NA Target: not defined yet	Activity tracking Participant lists	
Outcome 2: Increased youth participation in governance structures at community and state levels. Relevant SDGs and Targets: SDG5: ▪ 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.A, 5.B, 5.C SDG10: ▪ 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.6, 10.B SDG16: ▪ 16.1, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.10, 16.A, 16.B		Outcome Indicator 2a Level of youth participation in policy and governance processes. Baseline: Target:	Baseline survey Endline survey Quarterly reflection and learning (Outcome Harvests)	To be defined by baseline study
		Outcome Indicator 2b Changes in attitudes and actions by targeted policy actors towards youth participation in policy and governance processes. Baseline:	Baseline survey Endline survey Quarterly reflection and learning (Outcome Harvests)	To be defined by baseline study

<p>SDG17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.3, 17.9, 17.14, 17.15, 17.16,17.17 <p>UNSDCF Outcome 1.2: Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions.</p> <p>UNSDCF Outcome 1.3: All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		Target:		
		Outcome Indicator 2c Change in youth perceptions of relevance and effectiveness of policies and policy processes.	Baseline survey Endline survey Quarterly reflection and learning (Outcome Harvests)	To be defined by baseline study
	Output 2.1	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of training courses on nonviolent political participation, citizens' rights, gender sensitivity and other areas. Baseline: Target:3 training (1 per area)	Activity tracking Participant lists Pre- and post-training surveys	
	Activities 2.1.1 A comprehensive set of trainings for youth and electoral bodies, on nonviolent political participation in electoral processes, citizen's rights associated with elections, and gender mainstreaming, among other needs-based topics. 2.1.2 Physical forums, radio talk shows, and social media campaigns for free and fair elections, geared toward youth audiences – specific forums, shows, and campaigns will be defined by youth under Activity 2.1.1.	Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of youth-created content pieces disseminated. Baseline: Target: 3 (1 per area)	Activity tracking Participant lists	
	Output 2.2	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of youth trained in research methodologies, data collection, and data analysis. Baseline: Target:90 (45F, 45M), (30 (15F,15M) per area)	Activity tracking Participant lists Pre and post-training surveys	
	Young men and women generate evidence-based analysis and policy briefings for public discourse on youth participation in decision-making, governance and political processes	Output Indicator 2.2.2	Activity tracking	

	<p>Activities</p> <p>2.2.1 Train target youth on research methodology, data collection and data analysis</p>	<p>Number of knowledge and policy products created by youth. Baseline: Target: not yet define</p>	Participant lists	
	<p>2.2.2 Produce youth-led conflict analysis and policy briefs</p> <p>2.2.3 Identified youth priorities and plans (under Output 3) are disseminated in forums under Activity 2.3.2</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of forums in which youth priorities and plans are disseminated. Baseline: Target: not yet defined</p>	<p>Activity tracking</p> <p>Participant lists</p>	
	<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Developed awareness and capacities of youth in holding government institutions accountable at national and state levels.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Number of sensitisation events on key youth policies. Baseline: Target:3 (1 per area)</p>	<p>Activity tracking</p> <p>Participant lists</p>	
	<p>Activities</p> <p>2.3.1 Sensitisation of youth on key policies and legislation affecting youth e.g., youth policy, NRF, etc.</p> <p>2.3.2 Facilitate/organise seminars, forums, and dialogues on youth policies.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of seminars/forums/dialogues between young people and policy actors. Baseline: Target: 3 (1 per area)</p>	<p>Activity tracking</p> <p>Participant lists</p>	

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	Life & Peace Institute	Recipient Organization 2	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 443,841.70	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 443,841.70
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 31,483.09	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31,483.09
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 3,569.60	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,569.60
4. Contractual services	\$ 53,223.20	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 53,223.20
5. Travel	\$ 24,590.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,590.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 1,174,661.29	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,174,661.29
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 137,790.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 137,790.00
Sub-Total	\$ 1,869,158.88	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,869,158.88
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 130,841.12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130,841.12
Total	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	Life & Peace Institute	Recipient Organization 2	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 700,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 700,000.00	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 700,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 700,000.00	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 600,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 600,000.00	30%
TOTAL	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000.00	