SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE
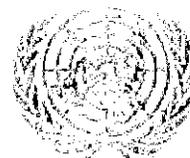
United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT
(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

Country (ies): The Gambia

Project Title: Strengthening sustainable and holistic reintegration of returnees in The Gambia
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):

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

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): The International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Fund for Population Fund (UNFPA)

List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:
World Health Organization (WHO), Office of the Vice-President (OVP) of The Gambia, Ministry of Interior (MoI) of The Gambia, Ministry of Health of The Gambia, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment.

Expected project commencement date[1]: 1 November 2018
Project duration in months:[2] 18 months
Geographic zones for project implementation: The Gambia

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

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
IOM: $ 700,000
UNFPA: $ 300,000
ITC: $ 300,000
Total: $ 1,300,000
> *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

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A
Project total budget: $ 1,300,000

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[1] Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.
[2] Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects — 36 months.

1

PBF 1st tranche:	PBF 2nd tranche*:	PBF 3rd tranche*:	___ tranche
IOM: $ 490,000	IOM: $ 210,000	XXXX: $ XXXXXX	XXXX: $ XXXXXX
ITC: $ 200,000	ITC: $ 100,000	XXXX: $ XXXXXX	XXXX: $ XXXXXX
UNFPA: $ 200,000	UNFPA: $ 100,000	XXXX: $ XXXXXX	XXXX: $ XXXXXX
Total: $ 890,000	Total: $ 410,000	Total:	Total:

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

Following the recent political changes in The Gambia with the transition to the new democratic coalition government, which coincided with significant levels of returning migrants, it is crucial for stability and peace of the country to have appropriate measures to positively and sustainably reintegrate young Gambian migrants who have, in their majority suffered abuse and face stigma back home. In this unique window of opportunity, The Gambia needs to provide opportunities for meaningful inclusion of returning migrants.

The project will strengthen foundations for peace by fostering positive economic and social interdependencies between returnees and host community members by facilitating sustainable reintegration that will contribute to enhanced social cohesion and inclusion.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

In the preparation of the project proposal, consultations were made with relevant government stakeholders which includes the Office of the Vice President, Ministry of Interior, Mental Health Department of the Ministry of Health.

Furthermore, the project team consulted with youth coordinators and representatives in NBR, CRR, LRR and GBA including programme staff at the National Youth Council

Activities were developed based on the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. Activities for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) are based on the MoH Mental Health Plan that was shared. The Gambian Government's Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the National Mental Health taskforce's technical committee have drafted the mental Health Plan after consultation with many different stakeholders in the community.

This project is endorsed and supported by the Office of the Vice President.

Project Gender Marker score: 1___ [3]
Specify % and $ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 10% and $130,000

Project Risk Marker score: 2___ [4]

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[3] Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)
[4] Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)*: 3.1 [5]

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

The project aligns closely with The Gambia's National Development Plan as well as the UNDAF strategic results 1 and 2 on Governance, Economic Management and Human Rights and Human Capital Development, respectively.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:
☒ New project ☐ Project amendment	**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months: **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐ **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐ **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX **Brief justification for amendment:** *Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or 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.*

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

[5] 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)

PROJECT SIGNATURES

Recipient Organization(s)[6]	Representative of National Authorities
Fumiko Nagano *Signature* ▬ *International Organization for Migration (IOM)* *Date & Seal* 1 9 NOV 2018	*Name of Government Counterpart* *Signature* *Title* *Date & Seal*
Raimund Moser *Signature* ▬ 23/11/2018 *International Trade Centre (ITC)* *Date & Seal*	
Kunle Adeniyi *Signature* *United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)* *Date & Seal* The Gambia 21/11/2018	23/11/18 27/11/18 Secretary General
Head of UN Country Team	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**
Seraphine Wakana *Signature* *United Nations Resident Coordinator in The Gambia* *Date & Seal*	*Oscar Fernandez-Taranco* *Signature* Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office *Date & Seal*

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[6] Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

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

The Gambia represents a country of origin, transit and destination for increasing numbers of domestic and international migrants. In recent years Gambians have emigrated at a higher rate per capita than every other nation in Africa, and since January 2017 up to July 2018, over 3,500 migrants have returned to The Gambia, primarily from Libya and other countries in Africa, with an estimated 1,000 Gambians still stranded in Libya according to data collected by IOM. Based on IOM Data: A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa; Emigration from The Gambia is particularly unique in that Gambians constitute a disproportionately high percentage of the arrivals in Europe, considering the small size of the country. They opt for Europe (rather than other African states) as a destination more often than is the case for migrants from other West African countries (who tend to migrate within Africa). This strong culture of mobility northward is specifically attributed to the influence of the deeply embedded European tourism sector, which is understood to have influenced Gambians' aspirations and decision-making.
Based on IOM Gambia Country Profiling (2018),84% of the returnees cited economic opportunities as the primary motivation for departure. In contrast, reported motivations for return rank economic opportunities significantly lower (13% lower). Instead, returnees were most often motivated by family considerations (28%), with many family members who are becoming increasingly aware of the perils of irregular migration, pleading their children to come home or for reunification following the death of a loved one—and safety concerns (18%). These findings evidence how returnees relate to experiences of return. Regardless of whether they come back to Gambia voluntarily or involuntarily, return is rarely experienced as an economic opportunity but rather as the failure of an economic project, as interpreted by individuals in their support networks or due to the challenges and safety concerns associated with travel on the Back Way.

Most migrants (and returnees) are young males – approximately 97% are male and 90% are youth within the ages of 18-35. Most returnees are single (approximately 75%), have migrated for economic reasons (86%), and have secondary education or lower (98%). Based on IOM Gambia internal data of returns, the communities within Kanifing Municipal Council (KMC), West Coast, North Bank, Lower River Region (LRR), Central River Region (CRR0, and Upper River Region (URR) had the highest concentration of reported returns. Along the Central Mediterranean route, migrants from The Gambia have one of the highest predicted probabilities to report having been subject to human trafficking (90-92%), exploitation or abuse (IOM, 2017:35), and are therefore more likely to return to The Gambia after being exposed to life threatening events such as violence, abuse and exploitation along their migration route.

Within this context, migration - particularly in the context of return and reintegration – has been recognized as a peacebuilding concern, as confirmed by the recent Conflict and Development Analysis (CDA) for The Gambia (June 2018), as well as through numerous consultations with key Government bodies throughout July-August 2018 and data collected by IOM through a 'Community Mapping and Socio-Economic Profiling Assessment of Areas of

Return in West and Central Africa' study conducted in The Gambia in 2018. This mass influx of returning migrants is a destabilizing factor in a country lacking basic services and facing chronic high unemployment rates. The current government structures are not able to absorb all returnees and support them in their reintegration. This means, that despite the considerable support by IOM initiatives in The Gambia, still a considerable number of returnees either are not eligible or cannot access the services and support that they require to have meaningful opportunities of inclusive participation in their communities. There are numerous barriers with important implications for peacebuilding that prevent returnees from reintegrating into communities effectively.

Many returnees are in especially dire and vulnerable economic and psychosocial situations upon return (compared to the non-migrant population) due often to having made significant investments in their migration (e.g. they are in large amounts of debt or have sold assets or land to fund their migration), which have usually not yielded the returns expected, and have also gone through challenging, difficult, demeaning, traumatic and even exploitative or abusive situations as part of their migratory journey.

Returnees report lower rates of employment after their return than before migration, and IOM has observed a strong tendency amongst returnees to become quickly aggressive and prone to violence if they do not have access to economic reintegration assistance. Although quantitative data on rates of violence or conflict amongst returnees in The Gambia is not available, anecdotal evidence and direct observations confirm that violent and aggressive behavior is common amongst returnees. The pressure posed by the context can be quite high. According to IOM data (2018), 71% of returnees feel stressed upon return. Psychosocial and mental health issues are more prevalent among migrants compared with the general population due to these factors, as well as the often traumatic and/or abusive experiences faced by migrants.

Returnees are also negatively perceived by their communities and subject to stigma upon return for various reasons including being a failure and for returning without adequate wealth. A study of returnees to The Gambia conducted by IOM in 2018 revealed that 59% of returnees are perceived negatively upon return by the society, compared to 36% of non-returnees. Based on IOM internal country report (March 2018):"Among the different determinants of socioeconomic inclusion, access to healthcare and adequate access to food are indicative of the distinctions in vulnerabilities between returnees and non-migrants. These vulnerabilities are particularly apparent among recent returnees who are not always socially reintegrated and therefore have more difficult access to care and support networks when needed. These vulnerabilities are observed by community members who perceive that *"because of the poor financial situation and limited resources available, returnees become beggars and thieves in the community"* (Musa Jarra, male, Regional Coordinator, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Brikama). Another suggests that these vulnerabilities lead to *"inferiority complexes and risk of insanity and violent condition"* (Sanna, male, Officer, Department of Agriculture, Basse). While these suggestions capture a sense of fear and concern, there is no additional data to corroborate the claims. Nevertheless, the quotations are indicative of the perceived severity of vulnerabilities in the communities."

Furthermore, it should be recognized that returnees are situated within a broader physical and social community structure and are affected by their position within their community's social, economic, cultural, and make-up. However, only 45% of returnees report feeling of adequate social participation in the first two years after their return, and the figure drops to 38% for returnees who have returned over two years previously. Closely corresponding to this, 57% of

returnees reported being able to earn enough income in the first two years following their return. These findings shed significant light into the potential for tension, disharmony and conflict to result when large numbers of returnees are not supported to reintegrate in a timely manner.

Returnees are overwhelmingly young males and thus their departure has resulted in some communities having been left without young men with women, children and the elderly being left behind. The project will address this issue and the consequent issue of a repopulation of young men coming back to their communities of origin. The project will also sensitize parents, especially mothers, on the risks involved in their children taking the irregular migratory routes. Facilitating sustainable reintegration of returnees is therefore intrinsically linked to peacebuilding efforts as it will promote increased social cohesion and inclusion, reduction in negative perceptions and stigma potentially contributing to conflict, increased economic and psychosocial wellbeing, and community stabilization and development. By IOM operational definition, reintegration in general is the re-inclusion or re-incorporation of a person into a group or a process, e.g. of a migrant into the society of his or her country of origin or habitual residence. It is a multidimensional process that requires the re-establishment of economic and psychosocial ties. As such, successful reintegration depends on various factors such as the migrant's time spent abroad as well as his/her personal abilities and resources; the acceptance by his/her family, peers, and community; but also, on environmental and structural capacities as well as development and economic opportunities available in the country of origin. These elements are key to sustainable reintegration according and in turn minimize the likelihood of return migration fueling conflict.

On the economic dimension of reintegration, some measures have been taken to provide skills development opportunities to returnees at the individual level. These measures are mainly driven by important project interventions, including IOM and ITC interventions with EU funding. Notwithstanding these efforts, further assistance for returnees in their reintegration into The Gambia are still needed. This project aims to further cement the services and activities of current interventions (such as EUTF projects and DFID funded projects) and to synergize to leverage all resources at disposal to provide enhanced support schemes to returnees, such as training and employment support services at national and local levels provided by both public and private actors with an emphasis on support measures targeted at improving social cohesion and community stabilization amongst returnees and their communities.

These structures can provide the environment for not only social cohesion, but it can also build trust so that individuals can be supported by a wider social network. Indeed, social, community and family support enable individuals to continuously learn and adapt to meet development milestones. This can be true for children but can be true for adults too who may need to adjust to changed life circumstances or to take advantage of new opportunities. Hence, for sustainability and within the framework of MHPSS, health and social institutions need to be strengthened to address the mental health and psychosocial support needs of returnees who are often exposed to traumatic or adverse conditions in their place of migration as well as other members of the society. This makes all the more necessary, in view of the limited human resource capacity and other appropriate resources in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the country at large, to provide quality and equitable MHPSS services to the affected and general population.

In addition, the social, mental health and psychosocial aspects of (and implications for) reintegration in The Gambia have been largely supported by various IOM MHPSS initiatives under EUTF and Safety, Support and Solutions Project in the Central Mediterranean Route (SSS-CMR) which is funded by the Department for International Development (DFID). The

funding from PBF will further support and complement the above-mentioned IOM initiatives, considering that there are still funding and capacity gaps to deal with the high number of returnees that The Gambia has received following the government transition.

Considering the different adverse events returnees must have been exposed to in their place of origin action on their mental health and psychosocial wellbeing is critical. The returnees psycho-social state following their irregular stays outside of the country can directly or indirectly undermine relationships, cultural affiliations/identities, existing social capital and social cohesion, which are critical determinants of peacebuilding in the Gambia. Hence, MHPSS, if adequately implemented, can help strengthen family, community and social structures and institutions, promote well-being and the development of all their members including migrants and returnees.

MHPSS services will be aligned to existing national mental health policy and strategic plan 2016-2020), which clearly articulates and advocates for the integration of mental health into primary health care. It is also in line with the current policy initiative by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to strengthen primary health care as a means of achieving Universal Health Coverage. Currently, the bulk of the mental health and psychosocial support services are concentrated in the urban areas, mainly in the Greater Banjul Area where the country's only psychiatric institution is located. Hence, this project will help bridge the equity gap in the delivery and access to MHSS services in the country. The project is also in line with the National Development Plan 2018-2020 which has as one of its priorities "Investing in our people through improved education and health services and building a caring society".

. This project aims to bring together the expertise of IOM, ITC, UNFPA and WHO to support the Government of the Gambia in the provision of tailored, comprehensive and holistic reintegration support to returnees and their communities covering each of these dimensions.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

The project aligns closely with The Gambia's National Development Plan as well as the UNDAF strategic results 1 and 2 on Governance, Economic Management and Human Rights and Human Capital Development, respectively. The project is expected to be implemented as a first phase over an initial 18-month period, with a subsequent second phase covering three years envisaged with a proposed total budget of USD 4 million to ensure sustainable impacts on the policy framework and institutional capacity to facilitate sustainable and holistic reintegration of returnees. The project will complement and link to the existing initiatives on return and reintegration implemented with EU funding in The Gambia, by firstly filling some of the key gaps left unaddressed by these interventions, and secondly developing the overarching government-led mechanisms to coordinate effectively these initiatives and ensure positive and sustained impact at multiple levels on peacebuilding efforts.

The project will be implemented in close partnership with the Government of the Gambia (particularly the Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Interior) and aim to enhance the Government's ownership, leadership and accountability regarding supporting peacebuilding through facilitating the sustainable reintegration of returnees as highlighted several times by

Gambia Government officials during technical working groups and workshops organized by IOM on the topic of returnees.

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

a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age-sensitive).

Outcome 1 *Gambian society has a balanced and positive perception of return migration*

The project will strengthen the Government coordination mechanisms and technical capacity to communicate in an effective, objective and timely manner on issues relating to irregular migration, return and reintegration, and to change perceptions on migration issues through the following deliverables:

a) Promotion and knowledge sharing on migration and return through research and data collection, as well as development of communications materials, to promote understanding of irregular migration, return and reintegration and implications for peacebuilding, reduce stigma of returnees and debunk negative messaging on migration and return, including empowering returnees themselves to become messengers for other returnees and communities, thus helping to promote a more positive and inclusive approach within Gambian society towards returnees. This will include a research study on the social and economic consequence of youth migration and the consequences and implications for peace, including potential youth exposure to radicalization and similar vices and the likely impact on national peace and security. Findings of the research will inform policy formulation and programming;

b) Development of a multi-stakeholder communications platform, led by the Government of The Gambia, to coordinate messages related to irregular migration. This includes the provision of timely, accurate and updated information and support services to returnees and vulnerable youth and the effective and constructive engagement of public and private actors involved in sensitization work. The platform will also help coordinate various sensitization efforts and campaigns related to irregular migration by actors to improve learning, avoid duplication and enhance impact through a more concerted approach. The platform will be established under the Office of the Vice-President. This will entail capacity building with a range of stakeholders (including government, civil society, religious and cultural leaders, youth and women's associations, and media) and strengthening structures and resources for performing communications functions. An awareness raising campaign will be implemented in communities targeting also parents and the installation of a toll-free youth help line will assist to provide information about the risks associated with irregular migration. The component will guide and complement a range of information sharing initiatives already (or planned to be) implemented through other projects and fostering a closer link to peacebuilding through promoting public dialogue and de-escalating negative and dangerous myths/stereotypes surrounding return migration.

Outcome 2 *The Government of The Gambia demonstrates strengthened capacity to facilitate sustainable reintegration contributing to enhanced social cohesion and inclusion*

The project will strengthen the institutional mechanisms and capacity, as well as the policy framework relating to migration and reintegration, at national and local levels through the following deliverables:

Establishment and operationalization of a National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM). Aligned with the vision and overall goal of the National Development Plan of the Gambia (2018-2021) in restoring good governance, respect for human rights, the rule of law and empowering citizens through decentralization and local governance; The NCM will be a government-led interagency platform which aim to ensure a whole-of-government approach to migration governance through a comprehensive and coordinated management of migration issues. Further, the NCM will serve as a dialogue platform for all actors working on migration; help address emerging migration issues in a coordinated and timely manner; and ensure policy coherence on migration at the national level, including through mainstreaming migration in national development plans. With increasing regional and global initiatives on migration, the NCM will also serve as the focal point for these initiatives and their subsequent implementation. The NCM will employ a strategic approach in addressing the policy, structural, legislative and operational aspects of migration management and governance, including with a specific focus on return and reintegration, and maximizing the contribution of return migration to social cohesion, inclusion and equitable development. The Office of the Vice President envisages a lead role, given its overarching mandate to coordinate strategic and multi-sectorial initiatives. The NCM will be co-steered by IOM and the OVP for the establishment phase. However, upon establishment, leadership and ownership will be given to the government under the stewardship of the OVP and strategic support from IOM

a) Promotion of economic reintegration and empowerment through development of a national referral system for all Gambian returnees to skills and income-generating opportunities including through community-based schemes. This will include engagement of private and public sector actors, including companies, sector associations and government institutions though public works programmes. The referral system will be anchored in national institutions such as the Ministry of Interior, Labour Directorate under the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment (MOTIE) and Department of Community Development under the Ministry of Lands and Regional Administration. The project will build and enhance capacities of the government partners to develop a systematic and coordinated mechanism for referring returnees to access existing collective and community-based reintegration initiatives. This will complement ongoing support measures (including provision of vocational training and business start-up support) available through ongoing EUTF funded programs implemented by IOM and ITC, specifically by further building the bridges for returnees to connect with existing economic support measures while also promoting the re-building and strengthening of socio-economic networks amongst returnees, youth and communities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment, the project will map out public and private sector partners including community-based schemes for placement of vulnerable youths. The findings will be shared and validated in a workshop.

b) Development and implementation of an evidence-based best practice framework, guidelines and protocols for the integration of MHPSS into primary health care, led by

the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, with consideration given to the context of migration and return. The guidance will pay attention to reducing trauma and stigma associated with return migration;

c) Provision of capacity building support focused on strengthening multi-level, multi-faced, community-based delivery of mental health services for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at national and local levels. This will include development and implementation of a MHPSS training curriculum and training for national and local MHPSS actors, including community health outreach teams;

Outcome 3 *Returnees enjoy enhanced access to psychosocial, political, social and economic reintegration services*

The project will facilitate enhanced access to psychosocial, social and economic reintegration, with a focus on returnees who indicate susceptibility to conflict upon return (for example those who demonstrate high levels of trauma, aggression, stigma, social exclusion, and/or abuse/exploitation, as it will be identified through the rapid psychosocial assessment to be further explored by the research study as part of this project) through the following deliverables:

a) Enhanced quality and reach of services available through community outreach health teams amongst communities of high return, through the provision of technical, financial and material assistance to community health outreach teams, who will pay specific attention to addressing the MHPSS issues prevalent amongst the returnee population;

b) To support the government's goal to expand and revitalize multi-purpose youth friendly services across the country, the project will support provision of support to existing Youth Centers and/or community institutions to develop and upscale the quality and range of services, including reintegration support, in two selected regions of The Gambia that are particularly migration-prone, envisaged to be Greater Banjul and West Coast Region. This will include support to refurbish the youth centers in each of these areas; and the provision of technical and financial support to the Youth Associations running the centers to support youth-led facilitation of outreach activities and local-level community reintegration initiatives, as well as sports associations who will engage returning youth as well as potential migrants through sports activities. It is envisaged the Youth Centers will serve as 'one-stop shops' for information sharing, counselling, referral and awareness raising activities relating to return and reintegration as well as outreach points for the MHPSS outreach teams referred to above. The youth centers will also serve as safe spaces for returnees through discussions and will support integration of excluded youths in social structures and communities, address negative perceptions and discriminatory tendencies and contribute to reducing stigma and discrimination against returnees among youth. Also, in partnership with the National Sports Council sports activities will be promoted to foster a sense of community and reintegration of returnees.

c.) Community linkages for greater social support and reintegration of returnees (complementing interventions provided through the youth centers and expanding this support to other community, social and family structures.

As mentioned in the National Development Plan of the Gambia, the multiple challenges confronting the youth, lead to disenfranchisement and frustration, which if not adequately addressed, threaten social cohesion, peace and security of the society.
As part of the communication strategy four types of interventions will be implemented including:

1) Organization of dialogue forums for young people including returnees. To address the heightened tensions related to return migration, this set of activities are geared to breaking the physical and mental barriers between young returnees and resident youths in targeted communities. The approach will provide safe spaces for returnees in the community to meet and go through a dialogue process with the aim of jointly analyzing their community needs and developing joint initiatives to address identified problems. It will allow the participants to contextualize selected issues in their local community and articulate personal issues as shared problems to which only joint solutions can be developed and sustained, thus, acknowledging the need for collaboration in the implementation of these solutions. It will also provide a non-discriminatory and inclusive space for migrants to share and learn from each other on matters related to participation and decision-making processes at the community level. These forums will be held at the youth centers and they will be facilitated to engender interaction and analysis of factors that inhibit their participation in decision-making and inclusion. The result of the analysis will be shared with local and national representatives including national assembly members, regional technical advisory committees, village and ward development committees to agree on practical steps to improve returnee political participation. Service provision for health, counselling and social support will also be made available.

2) Inter-generational dialogues that will bring together community leaders such as alkaloes, chiefs, imams, opinion leaders, women leaders and youths including migrant returnees to discuss community development issues and the role of the youth in the process. The discussions will focus on concepts of citizenship, social cohesion, gender and natural resource management within the community. These meetings will promote greater understanding among community members and the youths to promote inclusion of all for social cohesion. This platform will allow community leaders to encourage political participation of returnees. This dialogue will be an opportunity for the government including community leaders to welcome and listen to the returnees and their needs regardless of their origins, ethnic groups or religious faith, allowing them to fully participate and exercise their rights.

3) The organization of community youth cultural and recreational activities that will involve returnee migrant participation to promote networking, joint decision making and collective responsibility among young people. This will include performances in sports and culture such as debates, sports and a display of cultural arts and fashion. This target group can be reached through youth centre sensitization activities, radio and television programmes and message dissemination through songs and drama. The experiences of successful young entrepreneurs will be shared during such festivals.

4) Awareness raising on youth inclusion using messaging through social media (Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp).

b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.

c) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)

This project aims to create an opportunity for increased community and government engagement in peacebuilding initiatives and to change perception towards migration. This will lead to changes in personal behavior in terms of increased acceptance of the returnees in their respective communities and decrease the stigma and negative perception that returnees are facing upon return. Sustainable integration also enhances peaceful coexistence which in turn enhances peace and sustainable development.

IF the community has an improved understanding on the context of migration and its dynamics
And IF the authorities of the Government of The Gambia have better capacity to support the reintegration of the returnees in a positive and meaningful way,
And IF the negative perception of returning migrants among the communities are changed through conscious public communication strategies and research,
And IF returning migrants engage with communities in joint planning and implementation of reintegration initiatives,
THEN returning migrants will have a more sustainable return and reintegration support that will contribute to peace and social cohesion in The Gambia.
This based on the assumption that returnees will be able to have a meaningful reintegration into The Gambian society, such as being involved in productive economic activity and also being part of the communities they return to.

d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The overall peacebuilding vision of this project is to facilitate sustainable reintegration across the political, economic, social and psychosocial dimensions, in a manner which contributes to improvement in indicators relating to peacebuilding, including reduced stigma and trauma, enhanced social inclusion and cohesion, a more balanced and positive perception of return migration and returnees, and enhanced community stabilization. The reintegration (including mental health and psychosocial support) will be provided through collaboration with relevant government and non-government stakeholders (including youth groups, women groups, religious leaders, opinion leaders and civil society organizations).

<u>Key Target Groups/Beneficiaries:</u>

The project aims to directly work with migrants across all regions focusing mainly on regions of high return, such as West Coast Region. Hence, beneficiaries will include returned migrants with signs of psychosocial vulnerabilities through rapid psychosocial and mental health screening tools.. IOM through its work on returnees in The Gambia has access to thousands of returnees of all ages and gender, that is already providing support, thus this project will focus on providing support to those that have been screened as more vulnerable on psycho-social aspects. The project will also consult returnee migrants support groups and stakeholders in the communities for the identification of returnees.

The project will also harness on current initiatives by IOM and ITC of working with Gambia's Investment and Export Promotion Agency, to promote and create sustainable job creation opportunities for returnees in Gambia's private sectors, including agri-business value chain, tourism industry, and renewable energy providers, sectors that have considerable growth opportunities.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

IOM is the leading UN organization on migration and will coordinate the proposed project given its expertise on migration management, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS); and return and reintegration. In The Gambia, IOM is tackling migration-related conflict drivers through projects on Migration and Development, Facilitating Migration, Regulating Migration and Addressing Forced Migration. IOM is implementing the European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) Joint Initiative on Migrant Protection and Reintegration, the activities of which will complement and be synergized with those under this project.

The International Trade Centre (ITC) is the joint agency of the World Trade Organization and the United Nations. ITC assists micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in developing and transition economies to become more competitive in global markets, thereby contributing to sustainable economic development within the frameworks of the Aid-for-Trade agenda and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. In The Gambia, ITC is implementing the Youth Empowerment Project (YEP) that supports youth employment, entrepreneurship and value addition in key sectors to address the economic root causes of irregular migration

UNFPA is the lead UN agency for issues of young people and women empowerment. It works globally to promote gender equality and ensure every young person's potential is fulfilled. International migration, as one of the population dynamics critical for development, is critical to the work and core mandate of UNFPA. The Fund's approach to migration and human mobility is rights-based and culture- and gender-sensitive. As part of this project, UNFPA will leverage on its comparative advantage of working with youth and youth-led structures and its mandate on research and provision of big data to increase understanding of migration issues

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and its interlinkages with development to guide policy development and support migrant reintegration into mainstream youth programmes.

World Health Organization (WHO) will provide technical assistance and strategic guidance to support the implementation of activities related to their mandate. WHO will be working in close collaboration with IOM to support implementation of the MHPSS. WHO will also be provide technical guidance in training/capacity building and development of guidelines/ frameworks. WHO and IOM will both coordinate implementation of the programme and the Ministry of Health (Mental Health Programme) will take an active role in the implementation and monitoring of the project.

b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

The project will be implemented by IOM, ITC, UNFPA and WHO in close coordination with national stakeholders in The Gambia. A project technical committee consisting of IOM, ITC, UNFPA, and WHO with their M & E offices will provide planning, coordination of implementation of the project as well as monitoring and reporting.

IOM, ITC and UNFPA will act as RUNO of the project. The work plan developed will reflect the funding allocation of each RUNO. The technical committee will review progress and adjust and renew the workplan as necessary. The IOM Programme Manager and Migration Health Officer will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the project and delivery of expected results. A National Programme Officer will coordinate and ensure direct implementation of the activities with the support of a project assistant. Except for the international officers, two national staff that will be hired will be funded 100 % by the project

c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Returnees not finding jobs as they are not receptive to reintegration interventions	Medium	Medium	All opportunities for returnees are made available to them for informed decision.
Communities are not receptive with increased stigma and wrong perception in the community which will further reduce the likelihood of returnees returning to their original communities	High	High	Engagement with community leaders/alkalo. Communities are included in project components that will ensure mutual benefit. Livelihood and social cohesion opportunities are all inclusive of the host community.

Increasing operational cost due to fluid economic context (inflation) leading to inadequate funding for the project.	Medium	Medium	Timely update to donors on the changing economic context. Activity prioritization and strong contingency planning incorporated in project design.
Success of project creates a pull factor resulting in increased returns and insufficient services, infrastructure and livelihoods in areas of return	Medium	Medium	IOM transparently conveys project target information to host community in order to manage expectations. Additional resource mobilization/co-funding is actively sought to absorb potential returnee influxes
Specific needs of women, girls, of all abilities are not identified, and not factored into planning or interventions. The specific strengths and vulnerabilities of women in the delivery and use of services are not given special consideration.	Low	Medium	Consider gender breakdown of staff. Addressing crosscutting issues including equitable access to services, and protection risks for infrastructure. Populations with specific vulnerabilities are targeted with specific assistance to meet specific needs, and protection risks are addressed.
Low Implementing capacity of the government after the project resulting to low sustainability	High	Medium	Preliminary identification of partners and other stakeholders and capacity building. Preliminary consultations with OVP, MOI and MoH to ensure ownership and sustainability of activities

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – *What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.*

IOM will oversee the overall effective implementation of the project and will be responsible for the quarterly monitoring of the projects amongst all agencies (WHO, UNFPA and ITC) and the Project Manager will submit quarterly reports using standardized reporting formats. The results framework will be the benchmark for performance and monitoring. As detailed in the Project's framework, each of the implementing agencies will hold primary responsibility on the project outputs and activities according to each organization's capacity, resources and mandate.

In compliance with the PBF guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation, the project will be monitored through the following; 1) On a quarterly basis, the Project Manager shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on results framework agreed and report to the Board; 2) The Project Board will meet on a quarterly basis to

review progress and assess challenges as well as review work plan as necessary; 3) The PBSO will receive reports on the status of results achievements on a half year basis in full compliance with PBF reporting standards.

In addition, an independent final evaluation of the project will be supported through an allocation of 5% of the overall project budget; i.e. a total of $65,000. Other funds will be used from those allocated to the activities to conduct the required surveys and monitoring visits.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs and outcomes.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management
Monitor and manage risks	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as. Audits will be conducted in accordance with IOM, WHO, UNFPA and ITC audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Review and Make Course Correction/adjustment	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	Semi annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions. Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	Quarterly progress reports will be produced and presented through the project's governance mechanism. Bi-annual, annual and final project reports (narrative and financial) will be produced and submitted to PBSO in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Peacebuilding Fund.	As specified	
Project Review	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold quarterly project reviews to assess the performance	Quarterly, and at the end of the project	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

	of the project. On project completion, the project board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.		
Final Evaluation	A final evaluation will be commissioned to assess progress made towards planned results, compliance with standards and guidelines including to contribute to transparency and accountability, to identify lessons for institutional learning for IOM/WHO/UNFPA/ITC and PBSO and to determine the impact of the project on contributing to peacebuilding in The Gambia	External consultancy is identified and contracted prior to the end of the project.	Identify lessons learned and best practice, which can be integrated into subsequent programming, particularly focusing on those interventions which provide the greatest impact for peacebuilding.

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

By the end of the project, national authorities will have strengthened existing national structures to support the sustainable reintegration of returnees. The establishment of a National Referral Mechanism will enable effective coordination among government stakeholders on assisting returnees. At the end of the project, public perceptions towards returnees will have been improved. Through the capacity building of the local actors in the community, such as the training that the local youth workers and health workers will receive and thus their enhanced capacities, and also the change of public perception of returnees will provide a sustainable inclusive environment for the integration not only of the current returnees but also of future returnees.

The project will work in synergy with other projects working on the area of returnees which are being funded by the European Union and the United Kingdom, Department for International Development.

IV.   Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, 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 funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

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

<u>**Annex A.1**</u>: **Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

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

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;

- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;

- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations' headquarters.);

- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent's website (http://mptf.undp.org).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

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

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been 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 (http://unpbf.org) and the Administrative Agent website (http:www.mptf.undp.org)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

➤ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation

➤ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE**: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)

➤ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant

➤ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE**: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.

➤ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project[7]

➤ 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.

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

Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection		Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Gambian society has a balanced and positive perception of return migration		Outcome Indicator 1 a % of community members reporting negative perception of returnees (disaggregated in M/F) Baseline: (59% - 2018) Target: (30%)	Follow-up survey in 2020		
		Outcome Indicator 1 b % of 4000 returnees reintegrating (provided with reintegration assistance) in their communities (disaggregated in M / F) Baseline: Population of 4000 returnees Target: 70% of returnees reintegrate in the communities	Monitoring & Evaluation reports of returnees reintegration		
	Output 1.1 Enhanced understanding of irregular migration, return and reintegration and implications for peacebuilding	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of research studies conducted highlighting linkages between migration, return and reintegration and peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Completed research study		
	List of activities under this Output: 1.1.1.　Conduct research into linkages between migration, return and reintegration and peacebuilding	Output Indicator 1.1.2a # of institutions engaged in and informed by research results Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Development of research TORs Validation workshop report		
	1.1.2.　Host research validation and dissemination workshop	Output Indicator 1.1.2b % of recommendations proposed that are actioned in the research and following the validation workshop to enhance linkages between return/reintegration and peacebuilding Baseline: 0 Target: 50%	Complete research study &Validation workshop report		
		Output Indicator 1.2.1	Platform		

	Output 1.2: Communication on migration, return and reintegration is coordinated by the government (OVP)	Communications platform established and operational and meets regularly Baseline: 0 Target: 1			
	List activities under this Output: 1.2.1 Development of online platform to coordinate and disseminate messages and communication channels related to irregular migration 1.2.2 Awareness raising of civil society around Tekki Fii campaign ("Make it here") 1.2.3 Installation of Youth Help Line 1.2.4 Produce communication materials to promote youth inclusion	Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of media events used to promote Tekka Fii Baseline: 0 Target: 20	Examples of media productions e.g. press releases, radio events, social media adverts, etc.		
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Installation and operation of Youth Help Line Baseline: No Target: Yes	Youth Help Line in online		
Outcome 2: The Government of The Gambia demonstrates strengthened capacity to facilitate sustainable reintegration contributing to enhanced social cohesion and inclusion		Outcome Indicator 2 a % of returnees reporting satisfaction with GoTG services to support reintegration Baseline: to be established by Baseline survey (disaggregated M/F) Target: 40% increase on the results of baseline survey in reported satisfaction by returnees with GoTG services to support reintegration			
		Outcome Indicator 2 b % of government officials reporting through the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCCM) Baseline: 0 Target: 80%			
	Output 2.1 National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCCM) is	Output Indicator 2.1.1 NCCM established and endorsed by the Government Baseline: No	Formal endorsement of NCCM Meeting Minutes		

		established and operational and returnees are successfully referred to different services to assist in their positive reintegration	Target: Yes			
		List of activities under this Output: 2.1.1 Organization of interagency meetings 2.1.2 Endorsement of NCCM	Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of agencies incorporated into NCCM Baseline: 0 Target: 10	TORs/policy document		
		Output 2.2 Economic empowerment of returnees is facilitated by the establishment and operationalization of a coordinated referral mechanism	Output Indicator 2.2.1 # of public and private partners engaged in the referral system Baseline: 0 Target: 15	Activity report by MOTIE/Dept. of Labour		
		List of activities under this Output: 2.2.1: Mapping of job placement opportunities 2.2.2: Capacity building of government partners including outreach to private sector partners	Output Indicator 2.2.2 # of government officials trained (disaggregated M/F) Baseline: 0 Target: 3	Pre and Post Assessment surveys		
		Output 2.3 MHPSS is integrated into primary health care services through development of guidelines and framework with specific focus on return and reintegration List of activities under this Output: 2.3.1: Development and distribution of training guidelines and regulatory frameworks	Output Indicator 2.3.1 # of guidelines/framework developed Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Copy of the Framework		
		Output 2.4 National and local actors have enhanced capacity to deliver	Output Indicator 2.4.1 Development of curriculum Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Curriculum materials		

	mental health services to returnees				
		Output Indicator 2.4.2 # of mental health service providers capacitated (disaggregated M/F) Baseline: 0 Target: 100	Pre- and post-training assessments		
	List of activities under this Output: 2.4.1 Develop curriculum on MHPSS for health workers at all levels. 2.4.2 Capacity building of community mental health nurses and social workers				
Outcome 3: Returnees enjoy enhanced access to psychosocial, political, social and economic reintegration services for increased community social cohesion		Outcome Indicator 3 a % of returnees reporting adequate social inclusion after return (disaggregated M/F) Baseline: 38% (2018 – two years after return) Target: 60%			
		Outcome Indicator 3 b % of returnees reporting high stress levels after return (disaggregated M/F) Baseline: 71% (2018) Target: 40%			
		Outcome Indicator 3 c % of returnees reporting being able to earn sufficient income after return (disaggregated M/F) Baseline: 57% (2018) Target: 70%			
	Output 3.1 Enhanced quality and reach of MHPSS services available through community outreach health teams amongst communities of high return	Output Indicator 3.1.1 # of returnees participated in community outreach activities (disaggregated M/F) Baseline: 0 Target: 500	MHPSS Assistance records		
	List of activities under this Output: 3.1.1. Provision of direct financial and technical support to community-based health team	Output Indicator 3.1.2 # provide # of health teams deployed in the community Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Reports from community health actors Monitoring reports		
	3.1.2 Design and incorporate mental health information	Output Indicator 3.1.3 # #of information leaflets distributed Baseline: 0	Reports from community health actors		

	(instruction / procedure manuals, data collection forms) for use in the different health facilities. 3.1.3 Outreach services (mentoring, coaching and counselling) for community change agents and youth workers in the area of mental health at the primary health care level.	Target: 200	Monitoring reports		
	Output 3.2 Youth Centers enabled to provide comprehensive information, referral and counselling services to returnees	Output Indicator 3.2.1 # of Youth Centers upgraded (facilities and services) Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Monitoring reports from site visits of youth centres		
	List of activities under this Output: 3.2.1 Refurbishment of two Youth Centers (GBA & WCR)	Output Indicator 3.2.2 # of Youth Associations supported Baseline: 0 Target:	Monitoring reports and site visit reports of youth associations		
	3.2.2 Financial and technical support to Youth Associations for outreach and reintegration activities 3.2.3 Support to sports associations for integration of returnees through sports activities	Output Indicator 3.2.3 # of sports events organized targeting returnees Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Monitoring visits of sports events		
	Output 3.3 Community linkages are strengthened facilitating social inclusion and reintegration of returnees	Output Indicator 3.3.1 # of youth engaged in dialogue fora in target communities (disaggregated M/F) Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000	Interviews with participants		
	List of activities under this Output: 3.3.1: Organize dialogue forums for youths in communities and youth centers to discuss	Output Indicator 3.3.2 # of intergenerational dialogue sessions successfully organized between community leaders including returnees, parents and youth. Baseline: 0 Target: 32	Evaluation surveys from participants M&E Reports		

			Project Activity Reports
participation in decision making/transitional processes 3.3.2: Organize town hall meetings between (inter-generational dialogue) between community leaders, parents of migrants and youth, integrating returnee migrants, to foster social cohesion. 3.3.3: Organize community youth cultural and recreational activities to promote learning and experience sharing amongst youth and build quality relationships.	Output Indicator 3.3.3 # of community youth cultural and recreational activities successfully organized (disaggregated participants M/F) Baseline: 0 Target: 32		
Activity 3.3.4: Raise awareness on youth inclusion using messaging through social media (Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp).	Output Indicator 3.3.4 # of Facebook and Twitter impressions from social media users Baseline: 0 Target: 50000	Facebook and Twitter Records	

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question			Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?		X	
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project?		X	
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to proje implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between proje recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient IOM		Amount Recipient ITC		Amount Recipient UNFPA		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	94,185	40,365	51,800	22,200	14,700	6,300	160,685	68,865	229,550
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	6,300	2,700	3,500	1,500			9,800	4,200	14,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	14,000	6,000	39,654	30,346			53,654	36,346	90,000
4. Contractual services			45,500	19,500	47,616	33,758	93,116	53,258	146,374
5.Travel	902	386	3,062	1,312			3,963	1,699	5,662
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	29,400	12,600			29,400	12,600	42,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	342,557	146,810	14,000	6,000	124,600	53,400	481,157	206,210	687,368
Sub-Total Project Costs	457,944	196,262	186,916	93,458	186,916	93,458	831,776	383,178	1,214,954
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	32,056	13,738	13,084	6,542	13,084	6,542	58,224	26,822	85,047
TOTAL	490,000	210,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	890,000	410,001	1,300,000

Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns
to show budget changes.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient IOM		Amount Recipient ITC		Amount Recipient UNFPA		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	94,185	40,365	51,800	22,200	14,700	6,300	160,685	68,865	229,550
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-		3,500	1,500			3,500	1,500	5,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	302,238	129,530	39,654	30,346	47,616	33,758	389,507	193,635	583,142
4. Contractual services			45,500	19,500			45,500	19,500	65,000
5.Travel	902	386	3,062	1,312			3,963	1,699	5,662
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	29,400	12,600			29,400	12,600	42,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	60,620	25,980	14,000	6,000	124,600	53,400	199,220	85,380	284,600
Sub-Total Project Costs	457,944	196,262	186,916	93,458	186,916	93,458	831,776	383,178	1,214,954
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	32,056	13,738	13,084	6,542	13,084	6,542	58,224	26,822	85,046
TOTAL	490,000	210,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	890,000	410,001	1,300,000