United Nations
Peacebuilding

# PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
**COUNTRY:** Somalia
**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL** Semi-Annual
**DATE OF REPORT:** 14 June 2019

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| **Project Title:** Leveraging the Strength of Women in Peace Building and Promoting Gender Sensitivity in the National Programme on Disengaged Combatants | |
| **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 113082 | |

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

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

**Project commencement date[1]:** 7 November 2018
**Project duration in months:[2]** 12 months

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

**Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**
IOM: $ USD 1.5 million
    : $
    : $
    : $
Total: 1,500,000
  *\*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*
**How many tranches have been received so far:** 1

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

**Report preparation:**
Project report prepared by: IOM Somalia
Project report approved by: Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator
Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes
Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: No
Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: No

## PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS

### 1.1    Overall project progress to date

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):
To date, the following preliminary activities have been completed:

1) Local women's organizations have been contracted to implement in Mogadishu, Kismayo & Baidoa

2) Beneficiary selection criteria,  household assessment/verification tools, and reporting templates have been created

3) Sensitization and mobilization of government partners, district and village stakeholders on upcoming activities

4) Identification of existing women-to-women support networks to be strengthened

5) Completion of initial beneficiary selection, needs assessement & verification

6) Development of individualized beneficiary support plans.

Needs assessment results have provided detailed evidence on the impact of al-Shabaab (AS) on beneficiaries. This will guide the design and provision of specialised services as identified, i.e. psychosocial support, emergency support, livelihoods training, etc. (Annex C).

In order to inform the livelihoods component, local market observations are ongoing and will conclude in June. This will enable the project to be leverage past and current livelihoods, and business and training opportunities that are available.

To facilitate the generation of robust lessons learned, provide evidence-based recommendations and track day-to-day progress, comprehensive monitoring, reporting and evaluation tools have been developed and are in use. A third party consultancy firm has been contracted and will commence work on the baseline, midline and endline studies from 1 June.

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

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).
The project aims to mainstream gender into the Federal Government's National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants. For years, the National Programme has almost exclusively supported male disengaged combatants through rehabilitation centres

that provide counselling, education and livelihood support. Receiving communities have played a key role in establishing best practices and supporting reintegration. While stigmatization persists for male disengaged combatants, traditional community support mechanisms are more accessible to male defectors. It has been difficult for females affected by & formerly associated with AS to access formal rehabilitation and reintegration support as existing efforts have been ad-hoc and informal. Existing women's networks have not been sufficiently engaged by stakeholders implementing the National Programme to support females formerly associated with AS.

This project is unique as it seeks to identify, strengthen and establish women-to-women support networks within communities, which will help to introduce safe and semi-formalized pathways for affected females to access rehabilitation and reintegration services. Through the lens of protection, the project has adopted household-targeted, community-based and gendered approaches in order to empower local women to lead processes, and inform needs assessment, project design and door-to-door service provision with context-specific sensitivity for improved outcomes.

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):
To mainstream gender into the National Programme, IOM, government focal persons and women's organizations implementing the project jointly pioneered:
1) the beneficiary selection criteria;
2) the vulnerability criteria tailored to each location's security and clan dynamics;
3) localized needs assessment and verification processes (Annex B).

The women's networks estimate there are 2,612 women formerly associated with AS living in project locations, and female village heads are in contact with over 1,260 of these women. A total of 12 consultations with over 100 stakeholders at the village level were organized, where dedicated women-to-women support networks were established. These women include those who manage community assets, those trusted by women who have escaped/defected from AS, and women who facilitated the escape/defection of other women (Annex B).

For the first time within the National Programme, 150 female beneficiaries, formerly associated with AS, were identified and assessed using standardized criteria and a household assessment tool (Annex A). All beneficiaries received household assessment to support the development of individualized support plans specific to the needs of women formerly associated with AS and their dependents. Their experience in AS and the complex ways in which they became associated/disassociated with AS, as well as their current survival priorities and status within their communities are presented in Annex C.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):
The project fills critical gaps in the National Programme by addressing the needs of females formerly associated with AS, and ensures more comprehensive programming to reach additional disengaged people regardless of their gender.

Many of the beneficiaries have a fear of government security institutions as well as AS, and have been suffering in silence. After years in AS, some of the women have accepted social norms that surpress female voices. Through grassroots women's networks, the beneficiaries,

who were otherwise unknown by the aid community, have been identified by the project. A beneficiary said "This interview gives me mixed feelings. I don't remember the last time somebody asked me anything about my life…I am sharing my story not expecting miracles to happen but in hopes that someday my children will get out of this hardship life." Another beneficiary said, "I encouraged my husband to defect after I heard about the rehabilitation centre from my relatives. I really wanted him to leave AS, so even though I knew I wouldn't receive much support or protection back home, I told him to go to the Centre. I told him I can sacrifice my wellbeing and figure things out myself in the communities."

In one location, women who disapprove of their husbands in AS and who have not managed to escape helped social workers connect with those who've succeeded; they also informed social workers about AS movement in the area to preempt threats to project staff during household assessments.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).
By providing direct household-based support and conducting door-to-door assessments and verification, the project is able to reach individual women wherever they are. However, as the project and beneficiaries may be known to AS, a level of risk exists for field staff and beneficiaries.

To mitigate security risks, social workers (all women) kept a low profile and remained mobile, dressed with full coverage, and made several short visits in short notice. Government security authorities were informed about the areas to be frequented by the staff to ensure added safety and tracking.

A second challenge is that the project is not equipped to provide systematic and safe support to 1) women in hiding from AS who are constantly on the move to avoid detection and capture by AS; 2) women living in IDP camps and/or areas with limited accessibility to project staff.

A third challenge is that the project has raised community expectations despite its limited scope. With limited resources and the short implementation time frame, only 150 of the thousands of women formerly associated with AS were selected. The project has ensured women's ownership of the selection and vulnerability assessment by engaging women networks and potential beneficiaries in the decision making process, which helped ensure a fair and needs-based selection process while reducing the perception of exclusion.

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):
Although the project progress is on-track, the beneficiary identification, selection, verification and assessment of needs took longer than planned. The long preparation process was necessary to ensure government and local women's ownership of the pilot project, as well as to target the right focal persons who will continue to facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration pathways after the project ends. As it was the first time that the DDR programme and local partners designed and administered on-site household assessments, significant time was dedicated to developing tools, templates and methodologies, and in subsequent training, mentoring and remote support to partner staff.

IOM recognizes the critical needs of women in hiding, residing in IDP camps, and/or moving between places to avoid AS detection. Discussions are underway on whether contingency funds within partner budgets could be used for small, innovative support modalities that are flexible and can account for the mobility conditions and the related difficulty of providing regular, location-specific support at the household or in fixed locations in the community. In addition to other priorities that require additional time, IOM will request a two month No Cost Extension to account for the additional time spent during the robust assessment and verification process, and to research, design and carefully deliver (if feasible) a targeted contingent response to beneficiaries identified with urgent protection needs.

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

Annex A: Tools (initial beneficiary identification tool, household assessment tool, beneficiary identification report template, household assessment report template, activity report template)

Annex B: Beneficiary selection criteria, vulnerability criteria and initial beneficiary selection results analysis

Annex C: Case studies

## 1.2    Result progress by project outcome

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

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** *Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?*
This project is laying the foundation for making outcome and impact level gains within this project and in future programming through: establishing a robust beneficiary identification, selection and needs assessment process complete with tools, templates and methodologies; leveraging women's networks at the village level; and working with local partners to establish best practices on providing services to women formerly associated with AS. The project is also establishing appropriate pathways and a beneficiary list of additional women who are in need of support. Women's networks estimate that there are over 2,600 such beneficiaires, and report that females in AS have reached out in the past to ask about services available should

they defect. As a result of successful and sustainable service provision and pathways facilitated in this project it is likely to result in higher service capacity and subsequent defections.This timely project has succeeded in reaching beneficiaries otherwise unreached by stakeholders of the National Programme.

During an assesmsent, one woman asked, "Why are you so late? Why did you ignore us in the past? Wives of men who defect are neglected by her own clan. In many cases it was the wives who pushed the men to defect. Once they both left AS, the man was sent to a rehabilitation centre and forgiven by his clan, but the woman is left behind and alone with physical and mental burdens."

Through this process, highly vulnerable cases were found with specific needs, prompting implementors to look for alternative service modalities. For instance, some beneficiaries have a large number of dependents who need urgent attention, care and educational support. A 34-year old woman divorced by an AS man is raising 13 children alone and her eldest daughter is blind. A 70-year-old woman who escaped and is wanted by AS is raising 12 grandchildren. Some of her children have previously been killed while part of the group.

The beneficiary selection and verification process uncovered complex engagement/ disengagement pathways, to include:
Entry to AS: 32 per cent followed their husbands, 26 per cent were forced to cooperate with AS to survive, 23 per cent were kidnapped, 19 per cent were radicalized and recruited;

Exit from AS: 69 per cent escaped or defected,  19 per cent were rescued by family/clan after paying ransom, 12 per cent were freed after government forces liberated AS territory.

The project ensures women's ownership of gender mainstreaming in the National Programme. Women managing community resources, providing direct services, with political influence, and facilitating defection led the decision making process of rolling out beneficiary selection and criteria, prioritizing needs and designing services. At the beginning of the next phase, beneficiaries are expected to have received their first monthly stipend and a consultation on her individualized support plan.


## Outcome 2:

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

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


## Outcome 3:

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

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


## Outcome 4:

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

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

### 1.3 Cross-cutting issues

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| **National ownership:** How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit) | The project set up working mechanisms with government line ministries and with local level stakeholders with the aim of establishing sustainable pathways for the rehabilitation and reintegration of women formerly associated with AS. The project conducted a Strategic Planning Workshop in February, which brought together local women's organizations, Somali Government representatives as well as UNSOM. The workshop provided a forum to discuss and validate the project's scope of work. As a result of the workshop, regular coordination meetings were also scheduled between the women's organizations and government authorities, including the Ministry of Internal Security, the Ministry of Women, UNSOM, and police forces in respective locations/regions for seamless cooperation.<br><br>Following the workshop, the project team conducted village/district level mobilization to identify existing women-to-women support networks to be leveraged and strengthened for a gendered approach to the National Programme.<br><br>Government focal persons assisted in identifying some vulnerable wives of male defectors enrolled at the IOM-run Rehabilitation Centres. IOM cross-checked the names with Centre records and the lists were subsequently shared with women village heads/ district representatives for endorsement. Of these, 33 proposed beneficiaries met the standardized vulnerability criteria and were registered. |
| **Monitoring:** Is the project M&E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. *(1500 character limit)?* | As above, a comprehensive package of tools, templates and guidelines were created to support the beneficiary selection, verification, needs assessment and service design process. Partners were trained in adminstering household surveys using best M&E practices, prioritizing the rights, protection and dignity of the respondent. Special focus was placed on generating sufficient data to design quality, individualized interventions that can be tracked and monitored throughout the project cycle, in order to A) flag issues and ensure positive outcomes, B) account to the beneficiary and PBF, and C) contribute to lessons learned in this pilot that may inform future programming. The Mogadishu based Gender Advisor conducted 6 week-long missions to support Partners in the development and |

| | application of systems, procedures and tools, and to gather first-hand beneficiary feedback. |
| --- | --- |
| | As a remotely managed project, regular phone calls between implementing partners and IOM project staff are conducted to provide support, ensure adherence to agreed procedures, and to monitor and document the day to day progress partners are making. Meeting minutes are documented and saved for future reference. Additional monitoring tools and methods will be developed alongside specific activities and interventions once finalized, such as livelihood training progress monitoring. Emphasis is placed on consistent, streamlined information that can facilitate future evaluation efforts and lessons learned. |
| **Evaluation:** Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. *(1500 character limit)* | As above, IOM has contracted Research Care Africa, a third party monitoring consulting firm that has provided similar research and M&E services for IOM Somalia and other relevant stakeholders in the sector in the past. So far they have demonstrated an exceptional understanding of this unique and foundational pilot project, and its significance and sensitivity within the Somali context. |
| | They have also demonstrated a clear understanding of the intended purpose and scope of the baseline, midline and endline studies. They have proposed solid methodology and have capacity in all project locations, and have been asked to ensure gender sensitive teams for this gender-focused project in order to avoid biased results. |
| | The timeline for the baseline, midline and endline activities has been shortened from 12 to approximately nine months, and the supplier and IOM are both confident that robust results and actionable findings will be generated within that timeframe. The supplier has been given a timeframe that extends two months post-project impelementation to ensure a meaningful outcome level assessment can be made. |
| | The workplan and budget is within the available funds for this project activity and IOM does not anticpate requiring additional costs related to this evaluation exercise. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? *(1500 character limit)* | To date, the project has not led to specific non-PBF funding commitments. |
| | As this project is the first of its kind, during the early stages of the process IOM has been focused on assessment, caseload analysis and building the capacity of implementing partners and governemnt officials to implement activities, taking into consideration the |

| | complexities and protective needs of beneficiaries. |
|---|---|
| | In the coming months, IOM plans to develop concept notes and proposals to continue and expand the project, and meet with donors and stakeholders to attract funding commitments. IOM would welcome any support or guidance that could be facilitated by the UN PBF to connect IOM to interested donors |
| | In the meantime, the project will use complimentary funding from the Japanese Supplementary Budget (2019) and German grants in support of the Female Rehabilitation Centre, to be constructed in 2019. The complimentary funding will be utilized to expand business outreach, mentorship, livelihoods for the women beneficiaries, as well as to provide community-based and family-based psychosocial counselling for the women beneficiaries in addition to the selected 150 caseload. |
| **Catalytic effects (non-financial):** Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. *(1500 character limit)* | Even though the project is in its early stages, efforts are underway by IOM to link the work undertaken by this project to projects funded by other IOM partners. For example, media and outreach work to be undertaken under the Japanese Suplementary Budget (2019) will include female targeted activities that aim to sensitize women to the rehabilitation and reintegration pathways that are being developed and engage women to use their unique voices to combat extremism in their communities. The request for proposals has already been posted. In addition, the Female Transition Centres that IOM is currently building will work with beneficiaries that have been identified through this project. Finally, the activities of this project have exposed the need for a gender focal person to be embedded within the government line ministry. This person (a woman in each project location) will liaise between the ministry, community partners and other relevant stakeholders. These three staff will be co-funded by the Government of Germany. |
| **Exit strategy/ sustainability:** What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? *(1500 character limit)* | As this is a pilot project, IOM is taking additional measures and time to ensure robust training of national partners in relation to processes, procedures, methodologies and best practices. This will ensure both individual project success, as well as long-term local capacity, knowledge and expertise that can be leveraged to continue similar programming and encourage additional peaceful outcomes for beneficiaries and their communities. By ensuring partners have capacity and are supported to deliver this project, and by ensuring their views, experiences and recommendations are included in ongoing strategies and future lessons learned, this project is creating |

| | relevant, context-specific precedent that will inform future do's and don'ts for female-focused defector programming. For example, the ground work is being laid for beneficiary identification and selection, including the establishment of needs and vulnerablity criteria, assessment and monitoring tools and methodology, identification of women's networks, and the sensitization of government officials who must be engaged for the programme to succeed.<br><br>At the end of the project, lessons learned (targeting processes; the scope, range and effectiveness of service provision; particular sensitivities; and areas requiring special attention/resources, teaming, stakeholder engagement and beneficiary feedback) will include clear and practical recommendations that make similar projects more appealing to future implementers. |
|---|---|
| **Risk taking:** Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new risks that have emerged since the last report. *(1500 character limit)* | The project faced challenges at the initial stage to identify beneficiaries. The concerns were three-fold:<br>1) There are no screening or formal registration procedures for women defecting from AS, which meant that lists had to be created, assessed and verified through robust processes carried out by implementing staff;<br>2) Working relations between security insitutions (Ministry of Internal Security/MoIS) mandated to manage the National Programme and the local women's organization were weak;<br>3) Corruption is common in Somalia and is particularly challenging for remotely managed projects.<br><br>To mitigate risks, IOM sensitized all stakeholders that the project will rely on heavily managed, low-profile community-based engagement processes throughout the project, to ensure the protection of beneficiaries and IOM's visibility. A two-step beneficiary selection and verification process was agreed:<br><br>Step 1: The heads of villages consult with communities/ families and submit an initial list of proposed beneficiaries. The MoIS also provides a list of vulnerable wives of male defectors in rehabilitation centres, to be cross-checked by IOM using records of the male beneficiaries.<br><br>Step 2: The women's organizations undertake household assessments and recommend those eligible for inclusion using agreed criteria. The heads of village and the MoIS propose alternative beneficiaries should the initially assessed women not meet the criteria, and proceed with household assessments. |
| **Gender equality:** In the reporting period, which activities have taken place | From the outset, the project was designed to empower women's involvement in the National Programme by |

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| with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women's empowerment? *(1500 character limit)* | partnering with established women's organizations from each of the three project locations. Government stakeholders have been senstized to the role of women in the rehabilitation and reintegration aspects of the National Programme by bringing together the government stakeholders and women's organizations, and fostering a collaborative working relationship. This relationship alone has made a significant impact of the government's understanding of the unique challenges faced by women formerly associated with al-Shabaab, and the need for a gender sensitive and targeted approach to meeting the needs of this vulnerable population. Engaging and building the capacity of female staff on the project is one way to mitigate the effect of the previously male focused approach of the National Programme. |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | Partner organizations reported that some beneficiaries did not open up about their past with AS to social workers during the household assessment, although their past experience was known to the community. It was reported that this was done because: 1) Female beneficiaries were unsure that the project would actually support them after the interview 2) Lack of trust in the social worker as it takes time and patience to develop in such sensitive environments.<br><br>IOM's psychosocial expert is planning more trainings for the social workers in June and July to help them build trust with the beneficiaries on their caseload. Once beneficiaries begin to receive support, it is believed that they will likely feel comfortable sharing more, based on which her individualized support plans, particularly counselling plans, may be adjusted. In June, implementing partners will provide beneficiaries with NFI kits and first monthly stipend. |

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

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome 1** Outcome 1: Sustainable pathways for female defectors from Al Shabaab and women-led outreach and social reconciliation initiatives lead to increased defection from Al-Shabaab and lowered recruitment, | Indicator 1.1 Increase in the percentage of target community members indicating lowered recruitment among young people into Al-Shabaab within the last year. | TBD during baseline | 20% increase from the baseline | N/A | The baseline study will commence on 1 June and thus results from the baseline will be available during the next reporting period. | |
| | Indicator 1.2 Increase in the percentage of target community members indicating increased defection from Al-Shabaab within the last year. | TBD during baseline | 20% increase from the baseline | N/A | The baseline study will commence on 1 June and thus results from the baseline will be available during the next reporting period. | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| and thereby positive security gains for target communities, by the end of 2019 | Indicator 1.3 N/A | | | | | |
| Output 1.1 Sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration of female defectors from Al-Shabaab through leveraging women-led community-based support networks | Indicator 1.1.1 Number of women (with or without dependents/househ olds) supported with individualized care packages (age-disaggregated) | 19 (from 2015-2016) | 150 (75 midway) - original target  150 - proposed new target | 150  40% (16-25 years old)  51% (26-40 years old)  9% (41 - 70 years old) | Progress achievement refers to 150 beneficiaries who have received monthly stipends, not full packages as yet. 150 female beneficiaries were selected through a robust household assessment, verification and registration process. Individualised packages of assistance are under development. | IOM proposes to remove the specified target of 75 midway through the project. Initially, IOM envisioned two cohorts of beneficiaries, with half benefiting in the first phase. However, all targeted beneficiaries will receive services simultaneously so the target is simply |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 150. |
| | Indicator 1.1.2 % of beneficiaries reporting having access to services that met their needs after they defected and returned to their communities. | TBD during baseline | 75% | N/A | The baseline study will commence on 1 June and thus results from the baseline will be available during the next reporting period. | |
| Output 1.2 Enhanced participation of women, including young women, in the Defector Rehabilitation n | Indicator 1.2.1 % of target community members indicating positive perceptions regarding female Al-Shabaab defectors from different ages. | TBD during baseline | 20% increase from the baseline | N/A | The baseline study will commence on 1 June and thus results from the baseline will be available during the next reporting period. | |
| Programme, and leadership role in | Indicator 1.2.2 % of beneficiaries reporting that they felt socially | N/A | 70% | 78% | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| outreach and community-based social reconciliation activities lead to inclusive peacebuilding measures. | accepted upon returning back to their communities | | | | | |
| Output 1.3 Output 3: Ministry of Internal Security Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) capacity built to implement gender responsive and inclusive | Indicator 1.3.1 Women CSOs and women leaders report constructive interaction with government stakeholders on P/CVE | 100% | 40% increase from baseline (original)

20% increase from baseline (proposed new target) | N/A | The baseline has now been established and any change in the baseline will be measured at midterm. | IOM proposes to adjust the target of 40% increase to 0% given the baseline findings. The original target assumed a low level of initial positive engagement which was found not to be the case. Rather, the project now aims for |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| interventions. | | | | | | female partners to maintain their positive relations with government. |
| | Indicator 1.3.2 Increase in knowledge of trained government stakeholders on gender responsive policies and programmes | TBD after mid-way workshop and tests complete | 50% increase from baseline | | This baseline will be established during the first government stakeholder workshop, and any change in the baseline will be measured at the end of the project. | |
| Output 1.4 | Indicator 1.4.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 1.4.2 | | | | | |
| **Outcome 2** | Indicator 2.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 2.2 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 2.3 | | | | | |
| Output 2.1 | Indicator 2.1.1 | | | | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indicator 2.1.2 | | | | | |
| Output 2.2 | Indicator 2.2.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 2.2.2 | | | | | |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 2.3.2 | | | | | |
| Output 2.4 | Indicator 2.4.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 2.4.2 | | | | | |
| **Outcome 3** | Indicator 3.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.2 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.3 | | | | | |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.1.2 | | | | | |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.1 | | | | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indicator 3.2.2 | | | | | |
| Output 3.3 | Indicator 3.3.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.3.2 | | | | | |
| Output 3.4 | Indicator 3.4.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 3.4.2 | | | | | |
| **Outcome 4** | Indicator 4.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.2 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.3 | | | | | |
| Output 4.1 | Indicator 4.1.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.1.2 | | | | | |
| Output 4.2 | Indicator 4.2.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.2.2 | | | | | |
| Output 4.3 | Indicator 4.3.1 | | | | | |

| | Performance Indicators | Indicator Baseline | End of project Indicator Target | Current indicator progress | Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any) | Adjustment of target (if any) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indicator 4.3.2 | | | | | |
| Output 4.4 | Indicator 4.4.1 | | | | | |
| | Indicator 4.4.2 | | | | | |

**PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS**

**2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures**

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

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: First tranche received, second tranche will be requested once the 75 % expenditure level is reached

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

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

Please state what $ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: The main focus of this project is on women empowerment, the percent of budget allocated per output this is 100%. See Annex D for the achievements to date.

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