

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): Somalia	
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 (if existing project): 113082	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) Defector Rehabilitation Programme, 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)	
Expected project commencement date ¹ : 1 December 2018	
Project duration in months: ² 14 months	
Geographic zones for project implementation: Kismayo, Baidoa, Mogadishu	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): IOM: USD 1,500,000	
Total: USD 1,500,000 <small>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</small>	

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.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Project total budget:			
USD 1.5 million			
PBF 1st tranche: IOM: \$ 1,050,000 Total:	PBF 2nd tranche*: IOM: \$ 450,000 Total:	PBF 3rd tranche*: Total: N/a	__ tranche Total: N/a
<p>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative: The project will empower women in Somalia to support other women, including young women and girls affected by violent extremism, and lead outreach targeting young women and men at-risk of being recruited into violent extremist groups. This will be achieved through i.) women-led age-sensitive rehabilitation and reintegration of 150 former female Al-Shabaab members and their dependents, ii.) outreach to promote further defections of young women and men from Al-Shabaab and prevent others from joining, and iii.) building Ministry of Internal Security capacity in gender responsive programming on the Federal and Federal Member State (FMS) levels (Jubbaland and South West State). The project will address a critical gap in direct support and outreach to female former Al-Shabaab members, thereby operating in a previously uncharted and largely neglected area of intervention, and developing scalable lessons learned. The project will use innovative outreach methods leveraging the unique agency of women in Somalia, reaching a target of 1,000 community stakeholders.</p>			
<p>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists: The Project was conceptualized through effective consultation between IOM, UNSOM, civil society women's organizations and Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) partners from the Ministry of Internal Security. DRP was involved in determining and shaping the project outcomes and interventions. At the inception stage, IOM and UNSOM held a roundtable with the DRP, Ministry of Internal Security agency heads and technical personnel to receive inputs towards programme design, and buy-in from Government. IOM and UNSOM also held consultations with women's organizations in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa, including Somali National Women's Organization (Mogadishu), Somali Women's Solidarity Organization (Kismayo), and Bay Women Development Organization (Baidoa). Consultations sought to understand the relevance of women-focused Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) interventions, the presence of female Al-Shabaab defectors in the target areas and observations of their specific needs. The consultations served to assess the needs and usefulness of such a project, and its potential impact in enhancing women's role in curbing violent extremism in Somalia. The contributions made by the women's organizations consulted informed the key elements and outcomes of this proposal.</p> <p>During proposal development, IOM commissioned a Gender Advisor, with expertise in gender issues in Somalia, to conduct field consultations in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa to inform the programme design, develop targets and indicators. The Gender Advisor consulted stakeholders from the Ministry of Internal Security, National Intelligence Security Agency (NISA), and the Ministry of Women and Human Rights development on the federal and federal member state levels. The Gender Advisor further held extensive consultations with women's groups, leaders, implementing partners and service providers focusing on women and children (i.e. psychosocial counsellors, healthcare providers, livelihoods specialists, etc.). Importantly, the Gender Advisor also consulted former female Al-Shabaab members that benefited from the IOM Rehabilitation and Reintegration programme in 2015-2016 to</p>			

MD

<p>understand the needs of this group of beneficiaries, what they gained from the previous programme, and their recommendations on what needs to be incorporated in this proposed intervention. In addition, the Gender Advisor consulted male former Al-Shabaab members about the experience of their wives and children, and their needs. The field consultation process led to the identification of priority needs, and shaped the project approach and specific activities.</p>	
<p>Project Gender Marker score: 3³ Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 100%</p>	
<p>Project Risk Marker score: 2⁴</p>	
<p>Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): DDR⁵</p> <p>If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Unites Nations Strategic Framework 2017-2020 Strategic Priority 2: Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law and safety of Somalis.</p> <p>If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: SDG #16: Peace, justice and strong institutions; SDG #5: Gender equality</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: No Cost Extension (NCE) for 2 months till 31 January 2020 ✓</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment: This pilot project is the first of its kind in Somalia, as it's the only project under the National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants to specifically target female disengaged combatants. Once the project commenced, it became necessary to commit more preparation and planning time to ensure government and local women's ownership. This included a kick off</p>

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
 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).

MD

workshop that brought together the Partners and the Government, the latter of whom then requested several follow up meetings with partners to discuss project plans. Time was also spent identifying and engaging appropriate focal persons who are capable and best placed to carry forward the rehabilitation and reintegration pathway process after the project ends. This meant taking the time to establish relationships with existing women's networks that had previously not been engaged by stakeholders to the National Programme, and that could support implementation of the programme targeting women formerly associated with Al Shabaab. Lastly, significant additional time was required to develop assessment, verification and reporting tools and templates, and their related methodologies for implementation. A substantial amount of time was spent training, mentoring and remotely supporting partner staff to learn, test and implement these new processes.

Overall, as a pilot project, and without an already existing implementation modality for these types of DDR project activities with these types of beneficiaries (I.E. assessing and verifying needs at the household level), it was difficult to establish accurate activity timelines without robustly engaging all the stakeholders and the beneficiaries and ensuring comprehensive understanding of project procedures.

Furthermore, the level of trauma caused by AS, including but not limited to, forced marriage, abduction, sexual violence, torture, slaughtering, turned out to be worse than expected. Since project activities kicked off, many more aspects of beneficiaries' vulnerabilities have been revealed. Therefore, direct and frequent engagement with the beneficiaries provoked distressing memories in project staff. The gender adviser recruited for the project and a partner social worker resigned as beneficiaries' suffering prompts recall of their own traumatic experience in the past. Some of the project activities was disrupted due to the unexpected staff turnover.

Despite these challenges, IOM has completed the stakeholder consultations, development of tools and templates, and the robust beneficiary identification, selection, verification and assessment process. The replacements for the gender adviser as well as the partner social worker have also reported to work.

IOM is thus requesting a two month No Cost Extension to account for the additional time spent in the preliminary phase of project implementation.

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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.

While significant advances have been made in the battle with Al-Shabaab, including extension of state control in main towns across Somalia, presence of Al-Shabaab continues to fuel conflict and a persistent state of insecurity in Somalia. Al-Shabaab has a record of exploiting local conflicts in Somalia to increase its force and support on a local level, often by forging allegiances in clan-based conflicts largely motivated by competition for resources and political power. Additionally, Al-Shabaab continues to use discourse on political drivers of violent extremism such as weak and corrupt governments, presence by foreign forces and global jihadist narratives against the international system. These political drivers in correlation with economic incentives and pressures from a variety of social networks, intimidation and coercion, help facilitate recruitment.

The Amnesty declared in 2017 by President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed offers a critical turning point for lower-level combatants to defect from Al-Shabaab. The return to civilian life is facilitated under the National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants (National Programme), managed under the Defectors Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) under the Ministry of Internal Security. The Programme provides a pathway and incentive for combatants to defect, with provision of safety, the possibility of reintegration into the community, and skills and opportunities for a viable future. This approach strives to shift the tide of the Al-Shabaab insurgency, by raising awareness of the traumatic, dangerous, and disillusioned experiences of Al-Shabaab combatants, and by supporting a level of disengagement that outmatches Al-Shabaab's recruitment capability. While support under the Programme has already been extended to male low risk defectors, support to female Al-Shabaab defectors is not currently offered. This is a significant gap, as Al-Shabaab actively targets women, particularly young women and girls in its recruitment efforts. For instance, former Al-Shabaab leader, Ibrahim Haji Jama Mee'ad had issued statements specifically urging women to join the violent extremist group (Anne-Yolande Bilala, Women and Al-Shabaab: Between False Empowerment and Terror, August 2012, Diplomatic Courier). In addition, available information from Government stakeholders and current defectors indicates that lack of protection and other supporting measures for wives and children is a challenge for those male Al-Shabaab fighters who would want to defect with their dependents.

Without a rehabilitation and reintegration pathway, many women and their dependents return to communities alone and hide out of fear to come out and expose themselves, as exposure can make them a target of stigma, and potentially risk their security. In both Baidoa and Kismayo, female members of the community highlighted the need to address this matter during a series of focus group discussions conducted by IOM. There were examples provided of women who did not visit hospitals when they were sick or visit family members because they lost social ties and were burdened by stigma. In addition, IOM interviewed female defectors from Baidoa who took part in a pilot rehabilitation assistance initiative from 2015 to 2016. Female Al-Shabaab defectors explained that when they first returned to the community they were afraid to make their presence known because the community was afraid of them and they felt

ostracized (Disengaged Combatants in Somalia: Considerations for Reintegration of Men, Women, and People with Disabilities, January 2018, IOM).

Consultations with the former female Al-Shabaab members, as well as male former Al-Shabaab members in preparation for this proposal, revealed similar issues. The fear of stigma and being directly targeted by Al-Shabaab limited the women's ability to seek services to address their needs. The greatest needs were identified to be livelihoods and security provision, as well as education, medical and psychosocial support, and support with rebuilding community networks. The children in Al-Shabaab are radicalized at a young age (reportedly from 8-10 years old), and thus also require direct assistance to overcome their past experiences and be set for a successful future. The lack of support systems for female defectors and their dependents must be addressed, to ensure the wellbeing of the women and their children, facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration as productive members of society, as well as to encourage more women and men with families to defect and return to civilian life.

National and Local Actors' Capacity to Respond: Consultations revealed low capacity of the DRP, Ministry of Internal Security and National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) to implement gender responsive programmes. The government agencies do not have a representative number of female staff and have not been trained on concepts of gender and gender responsive programming. Linkages between DRP, NISA and women's groups and leaders are also limited, which points to an institutional gap in technical knowledge and skills to implement gender-responsive DDR and P/CVE programmes. On a community level, IOM, in partnership with DRP and Federal Member State Ministries of Internal Security have established DDR Working Groups in Kismayo and Baidoa to help facilitate the community-based reintegration process of the low-risk disengaged combatants. The DDR Working Groups consist of local elders, community and religious leaders, officials, women leaders and youth representatives. However, the DDR Working Group members are also not trained in gender issues, and female participation is proportionately very limited, including among youth.

Women's Agency in Conflict: A 2018 study on women's involvement in conflict and in peacebuilding in Kismayo found that engaging in conflict can be a result of ideological motivation in relation to jihadism (Women, Conflict and Peace; Learning from Kismayo, April 2018, Life and Peace Institute). In IOM's study, conducted in Kismayo and Baidoa, female defectors reported having joined Al-Shabaab willingly. A common reason was to follow their partners. Key stakeholders also indicated financial gain, revenge on the government, and ideology as motivations for women to join Al-Shabaab (IOM, 2018). A late 2017 study by the Institute for Security Studies (ISS) had similar findings, reporting that common motivations for women's engagement in Al-Shabaab are following their loved ones and revenge for the ill-treatment of loved ones by security agents. Poor education was also reported to be a factor (Violent Extremism in Kenya: Why women are a priority, November 2017, ISS).

Focus group discussions with women in Kismayo also identified multiple ways that women engage in conflict. This includes financing, mobilizing men to fight, humanitarian and welfare activities, logistical support (e.g. arming the fighters, concealing weapons and ammunition), intelligence, armed combat, as well as provocation (e.g. spreading propaganda, etc.) (Life and Peace Institute, 2018). Likewise, feedback from interviews with UN staff and with the Al-Shabaab defectors highlighted that women, including young women, played a variety of roles within the group, including spies, cooks, and sex slaves. Survey data with male defectors and focus groups discussions with women's groups reveal that sexual assault and forced marriages occurred (IOM, 2018). The study by ISS revealed similar roles played by women as well as

experiences of sexual violence. The study further reported instances of women masterminding terror attacks and channeling information and finances to Al-Shabaab (ISS, 2017).

Further consultations on this matter were conducted with Ministry of Internal Security and NISA officials, former female members of Al-Shabaab and male Al-Shabaab defectors in preparation for this proposal. Consultations led to similar conclusions—women's roles in intelligence gathering and weapons transport was emphasized; active women fighters were also reported. Women can move around more freely and thus have been reported to provide active, arguably critical support to combat operations. These findings indicate that the extent of women's involvement in conflict is significantly greater and more nuanced than has been previously recognized. Whereas women, including young women and girls have largely been ignored in national and international P/CVE efforts, recent studies and voices across Somalia are calling for direct, focused interventions to prevent further recruitment of women in violent extremism, and support the women that make the difficult, risky decision to disengage.

Women in Peacebuilding: Women and women's groups in Somalia further maintain a strong agency in peacebuilding and can leverage their position within the clan system to bridge divisions and to act as focal points for dialogue between parties in conflict. A woman's affiliations with her father's, mother's, husband's, children's and son-in-law's clans, can be conducive to a structural role as a peacebuilder, as women are not perceived to have singular loyalty to one clan (Whose peace is it anyway? Conciliation Resources, 2010). On the level of the family, wives are said to have remarkable power over their spouses. For instance, in Kismayo male respondents have claimed that if their wife told them not to go to war, they would abstain (Life and Peace Institute, 2018).

Research in Kismayo also revealed numerous instances of women-to-women reconciliation, as well as support to other women affected by conflict, including gender-based violence (GBV) survivors (Life and Peace Institute, 2018). In Baidoa, one of the women's organizations consulted for this Project, Bay Women Development Organization, noted the strong involvement of women in reconciliation efforts for the formation of the Interim South West State Authority, stressing the role of women in mediating between two competing political forces. Focus group discussions with women's groups in Baidoa and Kismayo revealed willingness of women in the community to extend support to female defectors and their children. Consultations with partner women's organizations in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa in the process of developing this Project also pointed to the presence of female defectors in the communities, and to the stigma and marginalization they experience as a result of their past. The organizations noted the strong need for women-centred, and women-implemented peacebuilding and P/CVE interventions.

While having inherent leverage in peacebuilding, women lack the collective social institutions available to men. Women do not have a council of elders or traditional elders. In *magga* [dialogues], women's voices are often overshadowed. Within this already marginalized group, there are further levels of deprivation. Interviews with Bantu and Bajuni women in Kismayo have revealed a sense of powerlessness that was not reported by women from dominant clans. The women from minority groups explained that power inequalities in Somali society exist not just between men and women but between women themselves (Life and Peace Institute, 2018). Young women also suffer challenges as their voices are considered less important than older women, as revealed by UN counterparts that focus on youth empowerment. Any intervention must be mindful of these power relations, in order to achieve a truly inclusive process. This is particularly important as Al-Shabaab tends to manipulate these inequalities as part of their

recruitment strategy, often targeting young women from minority clans. Support to female defectors from AS, and to diverse women peace leaders and groups should be a simultaneous effort, ensuring inter-generational women-to-women support networks, and empowerment of a population group that is instrumental in peacebuilding and P/CVE, but currently underrepresented and underserved in national and international efforts.

- 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 will be implemented directly under the Somalia National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants (National Programme), led by the Ministry of Internal Security Defectors Rehabilitation Program (DRP). The National Programme aims to promote defection from AS, rehabilitate and reintegrate low-risk defectors. Currently, projects in support of the rehabilitation and reintegration of male defectors are run in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa (implemented by IOM in the latter two locations). However, projects in support of female defectors are lacking, which is a critical gap and limitation of the current response. This Project intends to address this gap and offer a model of a gender responsive and inclusive nationally-owned programme in support of female defectors of all ages, which also include their children, in line with the Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

The Project will leverage the existing PBF-funded peacebuilding initiatives, implemented by IOM and other partners. In particular, the Project will use existent structures and community networks developed through the IOM and UN-Habitat Midnimo project to build support for the intervention on the community level, and mobilize community leaders, elders and local government officials in support of this intervention. Where possible, beneficiaries from the proposed Project will benefit from Midnimo, by being invited to engage in the community dialogues and activities organized through Midnimo, to strengthen their community networks.

The Project seeks to contribute to the Somalia Peacebuilding Priority Plan and the National Strategy and Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism by increasing defections from violent extremist groups, and decreasing recruitment trends. The project will further build capacity for local reconciliation as well as government capacity to implement gender sensitive P/CVE efforts. This will include involving women and young women, including reintegrated female defectors, in the development and implementation of outreach and community-based social reconciliation activities. By fostering constructive linkages between women's networks and Government agencies, the Project will enhance trust in state institutions and contribute to sustainable partnerships in support of inclusive programmes.

The objective of this Project is aligned with the Somalia National Development Plan 2017-2019, contributing to Policy Priority II which seeks to "make significant inroads towards a society where citizens can live in security, including larger proportion of territory under firm government control, a reduction of terrorist attacks and reconciliation of communities". This Project will also contribute to the Strategic Priority II under United Nations Strategic Framework 2017-2020 which seeks to support "institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law and safety of Somalis" and in particular, Outcome 2.4, "capacities to address conflicts peacefully and prevent violent radicalization increased".

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).

The outcome of the proposed project is the establishment of sustainable pathways for female defectors from Al Shabaab and women-led outreach and social reconciliation initiatives that lead to increased defection from Al-Shabaab and lowered recruitment, and thereby positive security gains for target communities. This will be achieved through the below three components:

Output 1 will strengthen the capacity of women's organizations and community-based women's groups to effectively support female Al-Shabaab defectors and their dependents. This will directly address the current gap in the provision of assistance to this category of vulnerable beneficiaries that are instrumental to successful P/CVE and peacebuilding efforts in Somalia. The conflict analysis has demonstrated the often dismissed agency of Somali women in violent extremism, who join due to a variety of individual and structural factors. Their diverse experiences, both as active members as well as survivors of exploitation necessitate a culturally-sensitive, individually-catered rehabilitation and reintegration assistance. In that regard, the project will work with local women's organizations to provide protection, medical and age-sensitive psychosocial support based on individualized needs. Female defectors and their dependents will also be supported with sustainable livelihoods and social reconciliation initiatives to facilitate successful community-based reintegration.

Output 2 will contribute to inclusive peacebuilding and P/CVE measures by enhancing the participation of women in the Defector Rehabilitation Programme, and their leadership role in outreach and community-based social reconciliation activities. The conflict analysis has revealed the strong agency of women in peacebuilding and potential to leverage their position within the clan system to bridge divisions and to act as focal points for dialogue between parties in conflict. On the level of the family, mothers and wives are highly influential in instilling peaceful mind-sets and motivating their loved ones to refrain from violent extremism, or defect from violent extremist groups. However, engagement of women in peacebuilding and P/CVE efforts is currently limited. The project will empower women, including young women to use their unique agency and position, as well as their role as members of society at large, to lead outreach programmes targeting voluntary defection from Al-Shabaab, and preventing young women and men from joining violent extremist groups. Women's organizations and leaders will also be supported in holding local level social reconciliation initiatives promoting peaceful coexistence and acceptance of low-risk Al-Shabaab defectors.

Output 3 will enable the Ministry of Internal Security Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) to implement gender responsive and inclusive P/CVE interventions. It has been noted by stakeholders and through extensive consultations, that the DRP has very minimal capacity to incorporate gender considerations in their programme, and provide support to female defectors from Al-Shabaab. To build Government capacity, the project will create linkages between women's organizations, leaders, female police officers and the DRP through coordination meetings and workshops to chart effective partnership mechanisms. The project will also conduct a series of trainings for DRP personnel and consolidate lessons learned and best practices from the project for DRP.

- b) 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.

IF sustainable and effective initiatives for women to either defect from or resist the pull of joining violent extremist group Al-Shabaab are established, **THEN** peace and security in target areas will be improved **BECAUSE** the number of women actively engaged with Al Shabaab will be reduced, **AND** more youth would be prevented from joining through women-led outreach on the dangers of violent extremism and benefits of a peaceful life, **AND** inclusive peace building initiatives in communities will be more effective through increased stakeholder capacity to lead intra-communal gender sensitive social reconciliation activities.

(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?)

- c) **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 project will implement through local organizations, utilizing locally available resources and support networks in order to achieve the most effective and efficient results. The three partner CSOs were identified in coordination with the UNSOM Gender Advisor, based on previous engagement with UN gender promotion efforts. They are well ingrained and respected women-led organizations, and have capacity to provide direct support to beneficiaries—their capacity and resources will further be enhanced through partnership in this initiative. Local service providers and resources such as psychosocial and medical services, legal aid, education and livelihoods training institutions will be engaged in the provision of direct support through establishment of referral channels.

The project will be implemented through a three-pronged approach, encompassed in the three outcomes. The first will involve direct support to women and their dependents that defect from AS. This will enable their smooth and successful transition into civilian communities, and encourage more women to defect. Simultaneously, the project will promote defection through raising awareness and conducting outreach on the availability of these support services, positive experiences of others who defected, as well as harms and dangers of violent extremism in order to prevent other young women and men from joining. To enable the national ownership of the programme, and its sustainability, the project will also build Ministry of Internal Security, Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) capacity to implement gender-responsive interventions, and incorporate gender considerations in federal and federal member state policies and strategies on P/CVE.

Target locations: The target locations for implementation will be Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa, as there are already federal and federal member state DRP structures in these locations,

Transition Centres for male AS defectors, as well as local community based DDR Working Groups and other community actors that have already been mobilizing through IOM P/CVE interventions in Kismayo and Baidoa, and parallel efforts by Adam Smith International (ASI) in Mogadishu. The proposed intervention will leverage and build on these existent Government and community structures.

Beneficiary selection: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be female defectors including young women, female family member of male defectors and their dependents. The beneficiaries will be identified through the engagement of multiple stakeholders. These include the Ministry of Internal Security Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) and the National Intelligence Security Agency (NISA) which are mandated with supporting the defection processes. Likewise, through a series of consultations, it is evident that women's groups and local leaders are aware of who the female defectors are, and can be instrumental in reaching out to them and engaging them in the project.

A second category of direct beneficiaries include women's leaders and groups within the community that will be empowered in leading social reconciliation and cohesion building activities. The beneficiaries will be identified based on their interest in the initiative and past involvement in similar initiatives. The project will also ensure diverse clan representation, and inclusion of marginalized groups such as persons from low-income and single parent households, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugee returnees, and other community members.

The project will also target young women and men at risk of violent extremism through outreach and social reconciliation activities to prevent recruitment and instil peaceful attitudes. Through past consultations with federal and federal member state Ministries of Internal Security and Ministries of Youth and Sports, as well as research, IOM has developed a criteria for youth at risk, which includes young women and men between the ages of 18 to 30, youth from minority clans, single female-headed households, orphans, internally displaced persons as well as persons with disabilities.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

IOM, Mission in Somalia, will be the recipient organization of this grant. IOM began DDR work in Somalia in 2013, providing direct support to former Al-Shabaab members, as well as technical capacity building of focal Government agency staff. Throughout this time, IOM built strong peacebuilding and P/CVE footprint in Somalia, and built strong networks on multiple stakeholder levels. The project will be implemented in partnership with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) DDR. UNSOM's mandate is to provide policy advice to the Federal Government and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) on peacebuilding and state-building. In line with this mandate, UNSOM DDR provides policy and technical advice and coordination support to National Programme stakeholders.

Implementing Civil Society Partners: Somali National Women Organization (SNWO), Mogadishu; Somali Women's Solidarity Organisation (SWSO), Kismayo; Bay Women Development Organization (BWDO), Baidoa. The three civil society organizations were identified in consultation with the UNSOM Gender Advisor, based on their past experience, local establishment, close engagement with UN women empowerment and peacebuilding

efforts, diverse strengths that can be transfer from one agency to another in the course of project implementation, as well as commitment to the objective of this project. All three have strong experience in direct assistance to beneficiaries, community mobilization and advocacy.

b) Project management and coordination

i. Project Implementation Team

The project will be implemented by a dynamic team of technical experts in DDR and P/CVE, who will oversee the work of local partner agencies, provide technical guidance and ongoing capacity building. The diverse team of staff is needed due to the need for substantial technical oversight, as well as oversight and direct support by Finance/Resource Management, Procurement and Human Resources staff based in Somalia. Particularly in the case of this project, the relatively higher than usual risk will necessitate strong oversight and support towards implementation on many levels. As the key project activities will be implemented by civil society partners, some staff, who are also partially covered through other DDR projects, are budgeted for the estimated amount of time they will spend on oversight and capacity building. The team, based in Mogadishu, will include:

- **DDR Programme Coordinator (5%):** lead overall coordination of the project, closely working with UNSOM DDR to liaise with Government partners and other stakeholders.
- **DDR Programme Manager (15%):** oversee project implementation, ensuring that project targets are met, and staff and CSO partners are achieving their objectives. The manager will provide technical guidance and ensure smooth implementation of project activities.
- **International Capacity Building Officer (10%):** will support the coordination and capacity building activities under Outcome 3, as well as document and regularly share lessons learned and best practices through reports and stakeholder meetings.
- **International Outreach Officer (15%):** Outreach expert, with strong knowledge of Somali context, who will provide strategic guidance to outreach and communication activities.
- **National Gender Officer (100%):** Will be staff fully dedicated to the project, overseeing the project implementation, coordination and follow up on all activities.
- **National M&E Officer (30%):** national M&E Officer will conduct field level M&E activities.
- **National Outreach Officer (25%):** will provide technical support and guidance in outreach efforts, building CSO capacity to implement outreach activities through lessons learned from other DDR outreach interventions.
- **Project support and supervision:** will ensure adequate staff support to execute the planned activities (a Projectized contribution for supporting roles including Head of Sub Offices, Programme Support, finance, human resources, IT, security, and procurement).

ii. Project Coordination and Oversight Arrangements

The project will be coordinated by IOM, in partnership with UNSOM DDR. IOM will manage the operational coordination of the project, including oversight over direct project implementation and coordination with CSO partners. In line with its mandate, UNSOM in partnership with IOM will provide policy and technical advice as well as coordination support for the implementation of the project through the existing high-level coordination mechanism, namely the National Programme Working Group (NPWG).

Thus project will be implemented through two levels of coordination; i.) overall coordination of the Defector Rehabilitation Programme, supported by UNSOM; and ii.) mechanism for the

project activity coordination, which will involve IOM, partner CSOs, and Government. The second level of coordination will be overseen by the Project Steering Committee, inclusive of the aforementioned stakeholders and the PBF Secretariat for Somalia. The Committee will rotate meeting locations, to ensure that the meetings take place on a federal level in Mogadishu, and state levels in Kismayo and Baidoa. This will indirectly strengthen the cooperation and coordination between federal and federal member state authorities, contributing to the overall federalization process of Somalia. The coordination of the proposed project will be implemented through this modality, in collaboration with civil society women's organizations and local communities, and will also be aligned with the Comprehensive Approach to Security to ensure synergies with wider P/CVE efforts in Somalia.

c) Risk management

Risks	Likelihood & Severity	Mitigation Strategy
Deteriorating security conditions hinder access to project sites and implementation of the planned activities.	<u>Likelihood:</u> Medium <u>Severity:</u> High	All actions will be carried out within the parameters of the security guidelines set forth by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). UNDSS has established local field structures as well as tailored protocols for Somalia with oversight at the country level by the Security Management Team (SMT). Should security conditions deteriorate, immediate action will be taken to adapt the project to the security context, which may require change of location (e.g. moving the safe houses), alternative implementation modalities, enhanced security, and other potential measures.
Resistance from local communities to engage with defectors, and other traditionally underrepresented groups, including females, minority clans and ethnicities, and at-risk youth.	<u>Likelihood:</u> Medium <u>Severity:</u> High	IOM, UNSOM and their government and civil society partners will devote time to inform and consult with local leaders in order to build consensus regarding programmes for female defectors, and involvement of diverse groups in outreach and community based activities. Working with well-established women's organizations in the target locations and Government partners, will help gain support for the Project and ensure it is sensitive to local dynamics.
Family members/husbands of the female defectors, that are still affiliated with AS, attempt to reengage with them, potentially jeopardizing the security of beneficiaries and staff.	<u>Likelihood:</u> Medium <u>Severity:</u> Medium	The needs and security concerns of the beneficiaries will be assessed upon their entry into the programme. Where needed, the programme will accommodate the women and their children in transitional safe houses where 24-hour security and care will be provided.
Physical threat to beneficiaries (i.e. persons formerly associated with AS) arising out of exposed identities and whereabouts.	<u>Likelihood:</u> Low <u>Severity:</u> High	Do No Harm will be the primary guiding principle of this project. In that regard, all measures will be taken to protect the security of beneficiaries, including the aforementioned safe houses, linkages with community based social protection networks through kinship and clan, local security officials (i.e. police, NISA, etc.) and ongoing oversight over the beneficiaries' wellbeing by project staff and partner CSOs. Beneficiary identities

		will be protected through secure databases, extensive training of staff on security and protection issues, as well as low visibility of project activities. The project will maintain a low profile media exposure in outreach and communication activities.
The services provided to the beneficiaries by the Project do not meet their full needs.	<u>Likelihood:</u> Low <u>Severity:</u> Medium	Through experience of working with male defectors, IOM and UNSOM have assessed needs pertaining to holistic rehabilitation and reintegration support. Closely working with the women's organizations, the additional needs of female defectors and their children will be assessed to ensure service provision that responds to the experiences and needs of the beneficiaries.
AS target project activities, staff and beneficiaries with the aim of disrupting efforts on part of the National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants.	<u>Likelihood:</u> Medium <u>Severity:</u> High	IOM and UNSOM work closely with national and local security institutions, including the National Intelligence Service Agency (NISA) and the Ministry of Internal Security, which will support with security assessments and security provision in the course of project activities.
Financial and administrative mismanagement of the grant.	<u>Likelihood:</u> Low <u>Severity:</u> High	IOM and UNSOM maintain strong financial and administrative accountability procedures and oversight modalities. The financial and administrative capacities of implementing partners will be assessed to ensure they are up to standard. Partners will be trained on financial management standards and modalities, and they will be closely monitored throughout the Project period.
Turnover of Government focal agency personnel due to reshuffling of political positions hinders project coordination and implementation.	<u>Likelihood:</u> High <u>Severity:</u> Low	The project will establish coordination mechanisms (i.e. Project Steering Committee) as well as work through existent coordination channels (i.e. NPWG) to ensure that systems continue functioning despite turnover of individuals. Project progress and lessons will be documented and shared for institutional memory. Training manuals and reports will be stored for reuse, if new personnel start after training has been conducted.
The ongoing federalization process in Somalia challenges implementation due to disagreement between federal and federal member state officials.	<u>Likelihood:</u> High <u>Severity:</u> Low	The project will build bridges between federal and federal member state level actors through Project Steering Committee meetings and ad-hoc coordination meetings in order to facilitate regular communication, consensus-building and amicable dispute resolution channels.

d) Monitoring and evaluation

As the Project is venturing into a partially uncharted programmatic area, it will be implemented with the aim of knowledge building and formulation of best practices regarding programming for women affected by violent extremism. Through robust data collection, monitoring and evaluation, it will provide a unique opportunity to deepen understanding of the push and pull factors leading to women's recruitment into and disengagement from AS, and rehabilitation/reintegration approaches that best serve their needs. The lessons learned from this Project will be well documented and shared with stakeholders in Somalia to enable

programmatic expansion and implementation of best practices. Monitoring and Evaluation will be supported by the PBF Secretariat for Somalia.

A joint monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed during the inception period of the project in partnership with all implementing agencies and the PBF Secretariat for Somalia. The indicators and collected data will feed into existing information collection mechanisms within the DRP in order to inform national targets and progress under the National Programme. Baselines will be collected at the onset of the project, as per indicators and targets, and data collection methodologies instituted. In the course of the project, IOM project team will undertake regular project monitoring through monthly/quarterly meetings and field visits to review progress made against the detailed work plan; discuss successes and challenges; and address identified bottlenecks.

Baseline study: The baseline study will focus on collecting baseline information for the indicators in the project Result Matrix, and accordingly will document i.) observed levels of recruitment and defection from Al-Shabaab in target communities during the inception phase in the first three months; ii.) target community perceptions of female defectors; and iii.) experiences of female defectors returning to their communities along social and economic lines. The baseline study will employ a variety of study methods, including perception surveys with target community members, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with project beneficiaries and stakeholders. Both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods will be used. The study will be conducted by an external party.

Mid-term review: The project will conduct an internal mid-term review to assess its progress and document project milestones. The review will focus on assessing the experiences and perceptions of project beneficiaries and stakeholders directly involved in the project such as women's groups, community leaders and representative members that take part in the project activities. The assessments will be done by project M&E staff, supported by Mission's Programme Support Unit and will involve focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The review will encompass all project components, including direct support to beneficiaries, community-based outreach, and Government capacity building towards gender-responsive programmes. Review of outreach activities will draw from existent monitoring systems of IOM's and DRP's current outreach efforts, but will incorporate understanding and drawing lessons on the unique role of women in community outreach. Findings from the mid-term review will be presented in a mid-term review report, which will also recommend any changes to the initial work plan and project approach. The review will include case studies and human interest stories to highlight its findings and conclusions.

In addition, IOM will continue using the Information, Counselling and Referral Service (ICRS) secure digital platform which provides information on defector beneficiaries as a base-line to plan and to implement reintegration assistance. The system will include initial registration information, and continuous assessment of beneficiaries' progress and needs.

Evaluation: At the end of the project, an external end line evaluation will be conducted to assess changes from the baseline study, as well as document the overall impact of the project and make recommendations for future interventions. The end line evaluation will employ similar data gathering and analysis methods as the baseline study, to enable comparison. This will be supplemented by qualitative data from key stakeholders, including beneficiaries, government officials, implementing partners, IOM and UNSOM staff to understand project

impact and lessons learned. The evaluation will gather case studies and human interest stories to relay the impact of the project across its three components.

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

Under the mandate of the state-owned National Programme on the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants, this Project is developed and will be implemented with the aim of building capacity of local and national institutions to sustain the intervention after the project's end, as well as expand the programme to new locations. Capacity building through trainings, knowledge building and documentation of guidelines and best practices will help ensure that Government counterparts have knowledge and skills to implement and expand gender responsive P/CVE interventions. Likewise, working through local organizations and civil society groups will establish linkages between national and local actors, and build local organizations' capacities. Where possible, the project will use existent community resources, not only to ensure cost effectiveness, but the sustainability of activities by national and local actors. On the community level, social reconciliation activities will contribute to achieving ingrained peaceful mindsets and social cohesion among diverse community members that will influence and contribute to keeping peace even after the project ends. Local actors will be empowered to lead the reconciliation and social cohesion building activities, ensuring that this knowledge and skillsets remain within the target communities.

IOM DDR is further supported by the Government of Germany in the direct implementation of services to low-risk disengaged combatants, and US State Department in outreach activities. The activities implemented through this proposed intervention will carry on through these funding sources in the period before Government and CSO actors have the capacity to fully take over implementation.

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.

The project has budgeted 35 percent of total budget on recipient agency staff and office costs. As the project will be implemented through partnership with three civil society implementing partners, the staff are budgeted for a portion of the time they will spend on oversight, capacity building of the civil society staff, and direct implementation. In addition, the project has budgeted for oversight and direct support by Finance/Resource Management, Security, Procurement and Human Resources staff based in Somalia. Particularly in the case of this project, the relatively higher than usual risk will require strong oversight and support towards implementation on many levels. Support staff will oversee the finance, procurement and HR processes, building capacity of the civil society actors as needed. In addition, Programme Support Unit will work closely with the project team on mid-term review, as well as baseline, end-line and regular monitoring in the course of the project.

As the cost of operating in Somalia are high due to the need for strong security measures and sensitive nature of the work, funds are allocated to provide secure office space, accommodation and security provision during fieldwork activities. The costs consider implementation in three

locations across Somalia, and extensive monitoring and evaluation activities to be implemented by the project staff regularly in the course of implementation. Thus travel and security compliance costs have been incorporated in the budget in line with average cost of operating in Somalia. The project has also budgeted funds for an external audit, as well as the recommend seven per cent allocation for monitoring and evaluation, including baseline and end-line assessments.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget Annex D.

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)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient 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 be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<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 Recipient 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)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<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.

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close 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

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 project⁷
- 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.

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
<p>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</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Sustainable rehabilitation and reintegration of female defectors from Al-Shabaab through leveraging women-led community-based support networks</p> <p>Output:</p> <p>1.1.1. Meeting beneficiaries' basic needs, including monthly stipends, NFIs, medical referral, and</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1.1:</p> <p>Increase in the percentage of target community members indicating lowered recruitment among young people into Al-Shabaab within the last year.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined at the start of the project</p> <p>Target: 20% increase from the baseline</p>	<p>Baseline assessment and end line project evaluation</p> <p>Focus group discussions mid-point during the project</p>	<p>Focus group discussions conducted with target community leaders and other representative members mid-way (i.e. eight months) through the project, indicate lowered recruitment into Al-Shabaab among youth in their communities as a result of this project.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1.2:</p> <p>Increase in the percentage of target community members indicating increased defection from Al-Shabaab within the last year.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined at the start of the project</p> <p>Indicator: 20% increase from the baseline</p>	<p>Baseline assessment and end line project evaluation</p> <p>Focus group discussions mid-point during the project</p>	<p>Focus group discussions conducted with target community leaders and other representative members mid-way (i.e. eight months) through the project, indicate increased defection from Al-Shabaab as a result of this project.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Number of women (with or without dependents) supported with individualized care packages (age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: 19 (from 2015-2016)</p> <p>Target: 150 women</p>	<p>ICRS data; interim project reports; ongoing oversight, monitoring and evaluation activities (conducted regularly throughout project implementation)</p> <p>Internal midline project review (conducted at mid-point range of the project)</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>availability of rented Safe House facilities, equipped with security, based on assessed security risks/needs.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.12</p>	<p>ICRS data; interim project reports; ongoing oversight, monitoring and evaluation activities (conducted regularly throughout project implementation)</p>	<p>simultaneously so the target is simply 150.</p>
<p>1.1.2: Provision of age-sensitive counselling to help beneficiaries overcome trauma, heal from past experiences and rebuild social networks.</p> <p>1.1.3: Provision of vocational and business training to beneficiaries and referral to employment opportunities.</p>	<p>% of beneficiaries reporting having access to services that met their needs after they detected and returned to their communities.</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined at the start of the project. Target: 75%</p>	<p>Internal midline project review (conducted at mid-point/range of the project)</p> <p>Endline project evaluation (conducted at the end of the project)</p> <p>Internal midline project review (conducted at mid-point range of the project)</p>	<p>75% mid-way through the project, as it is assumed that the percentage will remain similar for first and second caseloads of beneficiaries.</p>
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Enhanced participation of women, including young women, in the Detention Rehabilitation Programme, and leadership role in outreach and community-based social reconciliation activities lead to inclusive peacebuilding measures.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.13</p> <p>% of beneficiaries reporting sustainable livelihoods after reintegrating back into their communities (age-disaggregated)</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined at the start of the project Target: 70%</p>	<p>Interim project reports; ongoing oversight, monitoring and evaluation activities (conducted regularly throughout project implementation)</p>	<p>70% mid-way through the project, as it is assumed that the percentage will remain similar for first and second caseloads of beneficiaries.</p>
<p>1.2.1: Strategic communication campaigns held to promote voluntary detention from A-</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>Number of community-based communication campaigns, outreach and reconciliation events organized by women's CSOs engaged in the project.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 1 communication campaign, 3 outreach and 3 social reconciliation events in each project location (3 communication campaigns, 9 outreach and 9 social reconciliation events in total)</p>	<p>Interim project reports.</p>	<p>300 community members (150 women and girls, 150 men and</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p>		

<p>Shabaab, and prevent young women and men from joining violent extremist groups.</p> <p>1.2.2. Women groups and leaders are supported in developing and holding outreach events on P/CVE.</p> <p>1.2.3. Women's organizations, groups and leaders are supported in developing and leading grassroots social reconciliation activities (e.g. traditional mediation techniques, trauma healing and forgiveness ceremonies; and other community-based events and activities that bring diverse community members together).</p>	<p>Number of community members (age and gender disaggregated) that engage in communication, community outreach and social reconciliation events</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1,000 (500 women and girls; 500 men and boys)</p> <p>Output indicator 1.2.3. % of target community members indicating positive perceptions regarding female Al-Shabaab defectors from different ages</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined at the start of the project Target: 20% increase from the baseline</p>	<p>Internal midline project review (conducted at mid-point range of the project)</p> <p>End line project evaluation (conducted at the end of the project)</p>	<p>boys engage in community outreach and social reconciliation events mid-way (i.e. six months) through the project.</p> <p>Focus group discussions conducted with target community leaders and other representatives of members mid-way (i.e. eight months) through the project, indicate positive perceptions of female Al-Shabaab defectors as a result of this project.</p>
<p>Output indicator 1.2.4 % of beneficiaries reporting that they felt socially accepted upon returning back to their communities</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined at the start of the project Target: 70%</p>	<p>Internal midline project review (conducted at mid-point range of the project)</p> <p>End line project evaluation (conducted at the end of the project)</p>	<p>70% mid-way through the project, as it is assumed that the percentage will remain similar for first and second case loads of beneficiaries.</p>	
<p>Output 1.3 Ministry of Internal Security Defector Rehabilitation Programme (DRP) capacity built to implement gender responsive and inclusive interventions.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: 1.3.1. Linkages built between women's organizations, leaders</p>	<p>Output indicator 1.3.1 Women CSOs and women leaders report constructive interaction with Government stakeholders on P/CVE.</p> <p>Baseline: 100% Target: Constructive interaction on P/CVE between CSOs and women leaders and Government stakeholders maintained at 100%</p>	<p>Internal midline project review (conducted at mid-point range of the project)</p> <p>End line project evaluation (conducted at the end of the project)</p>	<p>IDM proposes to adjust the target of 40% increase to 7% 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 female partners to maintain their positive</p>

Commented [PN1]: Assuming this is meant to be 100%

<p>female police officers and the DRP through regular coordination meetings and workshops to chart effective partnership mechanisms.</p> <p>1.3.2. A series of trainings conducted for DRP personnel on gender responsive policies and programmes.</p> <p>1.3.3. Consolidate lessons learned and best practices for DRP.</p>	<p>relations with government.</p>	<p>Pre and post-tests</p> <p>Internal midline project review (conducted at mid-point range of the project)</p> <p>End line project evaluation (conducted at the end of the project)</p>	<p>Focus group discussions with Government stakeholders mid-way (six months) through the project reveal improved understanding of gender and needs of female defectors.</p> <p>Best practices and lessons learned from the project reviewed and documented per coordination meeting.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2</p> <p>Increase in knowledge of trained Government stakeholders on gender responsive policies and programmes</p> <p>Baseline: To be determined at the start of training</p> <p>Target: 50% increase from the baseline</p>	<p>Output 1.3.3</p> <p>Lessons learned and best practices on gender responsive DRP policies and programmes consolidated.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: Yes, government partners report positive utility of the report</p>		

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	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 of 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 project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project 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	