

**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): Central African Republic (CAR)	
Project Title: Alternatives to Violence: Strengthening Youth-led Peacebuilding in CAR Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <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): War Child UK (CSO) List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Conciliation Resources (CSO), Femme Homme Action Plus (CSO), Association pour l'Action Humanitaire en Centrafrique (CSO)	
Expected project commencement date¹: 1 December 2018 Project duration in months²: 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Bossangoa (Ouham) and Paoua (Ouham-Pendé), north-western Central African Republic	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" 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): War Child UK: \$ 1,248,911 Total: \$ 1,248,911 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A Project total budget: \$ 1,248,911	

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.

PBF 1st tranche: War Child UK: \$ 437,119 Total: \$ 437,119	PBF 2nd tranche*: War Child UK: \$ 437,119 Total: \$ 437,119	PBF 3rd tranche*: War Child UK: \$ 374,673 Total: \$ 374,673	__ tranche XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX Total:
Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative: Following years of persistent insecurity and conflict, youth in the Central African Republic continue to feel disconnected from the national peacebuilding process. Peacebuilding initiatives will have more resonance and success at a local and national level if youth have improved prospects and are engaged in their development. Market-based economic empowerment interventions and access to improved psychosocial coping skills will enhance social cohesion and opportunities for youth at community level as an alternative to violence, whilst complementary activities on peacebuilding, mediation and youth-led advocacy will ensure the meaningful engagement of youth in local, prefectural and national peacebuilding processes.			
Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists: War Child believes strongly in the importance of participatory project design with its partners and intended project participants. This proposal has been developed in close partnership with Conciliation Resources, our shared national partners, FHAP and AAHC, and the Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat in CAR. This included a design workshop held in Bangui and attended by Natacha Kunama, Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator, and regular subsequent communication as we have further refined the design of the project. We are grateful to Ms. Kunama and the Secretariat, along with the PBSO, for their endorsement and invaluable support throughout the preparation of this proposal, which has helped to ensure a spirit of genuine and equal partnership, mutual learning and added value.			
Project Gender Marker score: 2³ Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 35% / \$ 270,683			
Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴			
Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Employment, Equitable Access to Social Services) ⁵			
If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:			

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)

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG 5 - Gender Equality; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Type of submission:

- New project**
 Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months:

Change of project outcome/ scope:

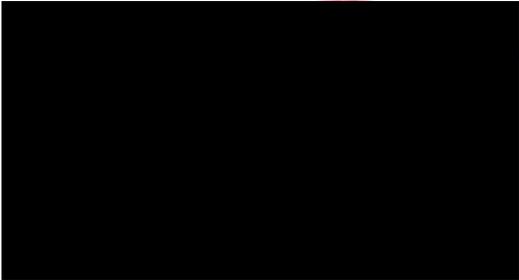
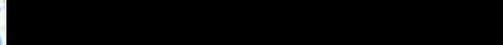
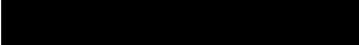
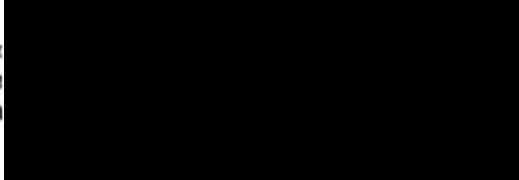
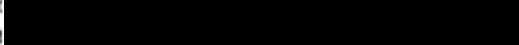
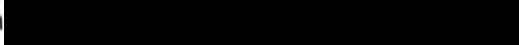
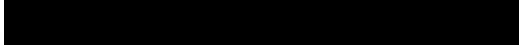
Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:

Additional PBF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization:
USD XXXXX

Brief justification for amendment:

Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or 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.

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)*</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart <i>MR. KERTEND</i></p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Title </p> <p>Date & Seal </p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Recipient </p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Title <i>Resident</i></p> <p>Date & Seal <i>21/09/2018</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative </p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Assistant Secretary General</p> <p>Office </p> <p>Date & Seal </p>

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Conflict analysis findings

The Central African Republic (CAR) has been affected by chronic, protracted conflict and insecurity for more than fifty years. Landlocked and bordering the other severely conflict-affected countries of Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan, CAR represents one of the most under-reported and underfunded emergencies in the world today. Human rights abuses, displacement and inter-communal violence are widespread. In August 2017, the UN warned that renewed clashes displayed early warning signs of genocide. The recurrent political and military crises over the past two decades have dramatically affected the lives of children and youth. Peacebuilding efforts have had limited impact in tackling young people's roles in the peacebuilding process and there has been extremely limited youth participation in the peace and reconciliation process in CAR to date. Two-thirds of the population lives in poverty, with a third chronically food insecure. Schools are closed across the country, with qualified teachers scarce and infrastructure and funding severely limited. State institutions remain weak, with limited government presence and rule of law outside of the capital, Bangui.

In north-western CAR, violence, displacement, lack of basic health and education services, a disrupted social and economic system, the presence of armed groups and pervasive threat of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) place communities at extreme risk. Youth, and especially women and girls, are particularly exposed. Communities are fragmented by deep societal tensions, with young people frequently isolated from their peers and lacking opportunities to socialise. With traditional support structures and positive coping mechanisms decimated by conflict and displacement, youth and children lack the care and services that they require to stay healthy, safe and look towards a positive future. Food insecurity and poor nutrition inhibit physical wellbeing whilst limited opportunities to develop a livelihood increase the risk of re-recruitment by armed groups. Learning opportunities are almost entirely absent in Ouham and Ouham Pendé, with many schools having been looted or destroyed by armed groups, and a dearth of trained teaching staff due to displacement. The conflict has left many young people disoriented and doubtful that they will ever be afforded the freedom to live in a peaceful environment that permits realisation of their full potential and a meaningful level of social interaction. Trust has declined and many people continue to approach one another with fear and trepidation.

Youth are often 'othered' in community and policy discourses alike. Local authorities dismiss young people as unimportant, ignorant and troublemakers, while many policy approaches regard them as potentially dangerous subjects and part of the problem. Often, young men have been observed as the main protagonists of criminal and political violence, while women are depicted as passive victims of violence. It is important to counter these stereotypes to avoid their internalisation by young people, to transform a predominantly negative discourse on the role of youth in societies recovering from conflict. The participation of youth in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé in peacebuilding is furthermore hampered by the fact that young people, especially those from remote rural areas, are rarely exposed to the external world, including other préfectures or sous-préfectures. There is therefore little interaction between youth across conflict divides as well as between youth and local, prefectoral and national power holders. As a result, efforts aimed at resolving the conflict remain poorly informed by the views, perspective and experiences of youth. The

disconnect between youth and the national-level peace processes is particularly strong for youth enrolled in armed groups. The high level agreements negotiated and signed by the political leadership of armed groups are often not reflective of the realities of lower level rank and file members such as youth, who are usually not represented at the table. There is an urgent need for locally-led conflict transformation initiatives that build sufficient trust with armed groups to engage with hard-to-reach members who may not be able to articulate their needs and priorities in high-level forums. To look beyond the leadership of armed groups, which is almost exclusively male, is also necessary to understand the perspectives and concerns of female members who often occupy less visible support roles in armed groups such as cooks, porters or messengers.

Limited access to sufficient economic, educational or social opportunities leads to increased re-enrolment in armed groups and undermines attempts to bring about a peaceful resolution to the conflict. Conflict analyses and discussion with local partners reveals a large disenfranchised youth population. The lack of education and employment opportunities, accompanied with widespread displacement, present a continued risk of recruitment by armed groups. Despite these barriers to their meaningful participation in peacebuilding, grassroots youth are well placed to contribute to high quality analysis and experience-based responses to conflict, as they have extensive networks within their communities and an in-depth understanding of local dynamics. However, they currently lack the basic skills to fully realise this potential. With appropriate capacity building in conflict analysis, conflict mediation and advocacy, youth groups can play an essential role to respond to community security threats, prevent conflicts, and share lessons and experiences with policy makers at local, provincial and national level. This important role that youth can play in peace processes at all levels is also recognised by the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 2250 and 2419.

Through many years of combined experience, the project partners have learned that, while gender constructs vary between places and change over time, gender is consistently a factor that determines who has access to power, authority and resources. We believe that integrating gender into conflict analysis and programming increases inclusivity and effectiveness of peacebuilding interventions. A study conducted by Conciliation Resources in May 2016 identified the following key considerations for women in CAR: 1) a history of limited participation for women and girls, who are more likely to experience difficulties with social issues, family conflicts, health and reintegration; 2) reduced access to key decision makers; 3) limited awareness of key information relating to peace and security; 4) direct and indirect discrimination often as a result of cultural practices and assumptions; 5) limited exposure to and contact with the 'outside world'; 6) prevalence of external programming that fails to meet women's needs, including an emphasis on humanitarian over psychosocial support.

Issues of socio-economic recovery, reconciliation and social cohesion are emphasised in the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) 2017–21, which confirms the need for basic social services and support for economic recovery, and adoption of a national disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration, and repatriation (DDRR) strategy. The development of youth networks, wellbeing and employment opportunities are prerequisites for the successful and sustainable delivery of these objectives. With some 2.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance across the country and the (Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) only 31% funded (30 August), youth in CAR urgently require assistance to realise their rights. Without the capacity to promote and use non-violent means to resolving inter-

communal conflicts that contributes local perspectives to national level processes, any social cohesion gains can easily be reversed.

b) Existing strategic frameworks and national ownership

The CAR Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) 2017–21 aims to promote the disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants, the reform of the security and justice sector, reconciliation and social cohesion. The proposed project strongly supports the RCPCA, in particular pillar 1 on supporting peace, security and reconciliation within CAR. This pillar emphasises the underlying threats to sustainable socio-economic recovery in CAR, surrounding ongoing intercommunal tensions and lack of security that have been exacerbated by the recent crisis but were also systemic problems within governance and social structures. Our project approach aims to position youth as leaders of change within their communities, feeding into the national peacebuilding agenda. The CAR peacebuilding plan also includes a strong focus on disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) under the first pillar, facilitating reconciliation and social cohesion and creating conditions for the return of refugees and sustainable solutions for displaced persons. In line with this focus of the RCPCA, economic empowerment activities within this project focus on supporting the effective reintegration of children and young people formerly associated with armed groups and forces (CAAFAG), whilst creating youth networks and opportunities for continued engagement in the peacebuilding agenda. Economic and vocational training opportunities, resulting in increased livelihood opportunities, respond directly to pillar 3 in the RCPCA: ‘Improving business support and financial services, vocational training, entrepreneurship and employment’. By reaching out to young people who find it hard to articulate their views but are most vulnerable to manipulation and being used to perpetrate violence, their perspectives will inform national peace and reconciliation policies and processes. This project therefore contributes to creating an atmosphere in the community that engages youth in productive ventures alongside application of non-violent means to resolve conflict, with the aim of breaking the cycle of violence and avoiding relapse into conflict in CAR.

At the national level, a peace and reconciliation structure has been established including the National Mediation Commission, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation, the National Youth Peace Forum, the sub-regional Youth Forum on Peace and the Interfaith Platform. While this infrastructure is still struggling to function effectively, it is appropriate to address the structural causes of the crisis and restore governance in CAR. Conciliation Resources is working closely with the Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPR), which the government launched in Bangui as a pilot project in December 2016. The proposed project will build on these existing relationships by connecting young peacebuilders from Bossangoa and Paoua with members of the CLPRs during exchange visits and advocacy meetings in Bangui. This approach will promote learning between different community peacebuilding structures whilst opening channels for engagement between youth from Bossangoa and Paoua along with other institutions of the national peace and reconciliation infrastructures.

The project’s specific focus on empowering youth as key change agents also provides valuable synergies with the current PBF and MINUSCA portfolios in CAR, particularly in relation to socio-economic revitalisation and political dialogue. It shares the premise of the African Initiative that dialogue is central to the long-term, sustainable peace and prosperity of the country. By supporting youth to better articulate their perspectives, the project will complement the “Mediation and Dialogue Support” project, implemented by UNDP. In

response to the limited participation of youth in the high-level negotiation processes, the project will link youth from Bossangoa and Paoua with key stakeholders of the national peace process, including members of the African Initiative. The proposed project is based on the conviction that beyond the political leadership of armed groups, negotiations of high-level agreements need to be reflective of the perspectives, needs and priorities of all stakeholders, including lower rank-and-file members of armed groups. Yet, the recurrent violation of negotiated ceasefires indicates that this is not always ensured. By documenting the perspectives of lower-ranked young members of armed groups and sharing insights with the African Initiative, the project will make a contribution to strengthening the inclusivity of the formal peace process and create linkages that are currently missing. In addressing barriers to youth leadership, in particular for young women, the project will further complement the “Promoting political participation of women in peacebuilding” project, which UN Women, UNDP and FAO are jointly implementing. Synergies are particularly likely to arise in Bossangoa where the simultaneous implementation of both projects would encourage day-to-day coordination. Finally, we will encourage the sharing of lessons learned on the link between community-led conflict prevention and economic integration of youth associated with armed groups with the IOM, which is currently implementing the “Community Violence Reduction” programme in Bambari and Paoua, where War Child has recently implemented UNICEF-funded projects. The project supports MINUSCA’s mandate to ‘provide specific protection for women and children affected by armed conflict’ and deliver ‘support to the peace process, including national reconciliation [and] social cohesion’. It is aligned with the efforts of the African Initiative to promote increased participation of women, youth and civil society groups in the national dialogue and peace process, with a heightened focus on locally-led conflict resolution, ensuring it is more inclusive of and informed by their perspectives.

On a global level, the project supports the implementation of the UN Strategic Framework on Women, Peace and Security, 2011-20 by promoting women’s equal participation in peace and security decision-making at national, local, regional and international levels. It aims to develop the role of women and girls as active change agents whose rights and recognised, protected and promoted. Improved interactions, trust and confidence between communities across conflict divisions will contribute to the prevention of future violence.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

a) Description of the project content

At impact level, this project aims to ensure that the national peacebuilding process in CAR is strengthened and informed from a youth perspective. At present, attempts at creating peace in CAR have little to no resonance with young people living in remote, conflict-affected parts of the country, thus undermining the peacebuilding process. Market-based economic empowerment interventions and access to improved psychosocial coping skills will enhance social cohesion and opportunities for youth at community level as an alternative to violence, with a particular focus on supporting the reintegration of youth who have been associated with armed groups, alongside other vulnerable peers. Economic and psychosocial activities are designed to provide long-term support to youth who have benefited from an earlier resilience-building package. Complementary activities on peacebuilding, mediation and youth-led advocacy will ensure the meaningful engagement of youth in peacebuilding, with local, prefectural and national processes informed by and responsive to their perspectives, needs and priorities. Innovative listening exercises and participatory mapping of conflict dynamics will support the development of youth-led advocacy messaging that links youth

with national power holders, recognising that high-level engagements with armed groups are not presently reflective of the realities on the ground. The project focuses directly upon the delivery of peacebuilding outcomes, in line with pillar 1 of the RCPCA with a primary focus on revitalising the economy and generating immediate peace dividends, whilst promoting coexistence and conflict transformation. The project will deliver in-depth, sustained participation with 600 young people over its 18-month duration. The target locations represent two of the areas most affected by displacement and insecurity in recent months, with a total of 160,877 people displaced across Ouham and Ouham-Pendé (UNHCR, 22 May 2018). The project will begin in December 2018 and continue until the end of May 2020. It has been designed based upon the partners' collective experience of supporting young people in north-western CAR, in close collaboration with communities and local CBOs.

b) **Project result framework** – please refer to Annex B.

c) **Project-level 'theory of change'**

Peacebuilding initiatives will have more resonance and success at a local and national level if youth have improved prospects and are engaged in their development. Outcome 1: Youth will develop positive relationships across conflict divisions if they are able to access economic opportunities and improve psychosocial wellbeing. IF youth have a greater understanding of market conditions and employment opportunities, develop technical and vocational skills relevant to the market demand, and develop life skills, THEN youth are more able to develop positive livelihoods and improved psychosocial well-being which strengthens relationships across conflict divides and provides economic opportunities as alternatives to violence BECAUSE youth have improved coping skills and are better able to participate in economic interactions across conflict divides. This may contribute to an increase in the prospects for an inclusive and sustainable peace in CAR because youth affected by conflict have greater psychosocial wellbeing and are active participants in improving social cohesion through increased economic interactions that build trust and confidence across communities. This is based on the assumption that there are economic opportunities within the local market context that youth who have developed relevant skills will be able to actively participate in, and that these opportunities are considered as favourable alternatives to voluntary recruitment into armed forces or other violent economic activities. There is also an assumption that improved psychosocial wellbeing will better equip youth to participate in economic interactions, and that this will contribute to an improvement in social cohesion. Outcome 2: Local, prefectural and national processes will be better informed by and more responsive to the perspectives, needs and priorities of young people if the latter are better able to articulate their views and in doing so progressively inspire decision-makers' respect and trust. WHEN youth have the knowledge and skills to identify, analyse and address tensions, to facilitate dialogue and build understanding within and between communities, to create networks across conflict divides and to better articulate their perspectives, needs and priorities to local, prefectural and national stakeholders, THEN relationships between local community groups and key stakeholders will progressively be strengthened, because youth are able to effectively voice their concerns to decision-makers. This may contribute to an increase in the prospects for an inclusive and sustainable peace BECAUSE key stakeholders will be more receptive to youth's views, perspectives and priorities. They will thus be more likely to seek their expertise and take decisions that are informed by and representative of the locally-identified youth needs. Underlying this theory of change is the assumption that authorities at the local, prefectural and national level see a benefit in listening to youth's perspectives on peace and security and taking these into account in their decision making and that initial opportunities for engagement between

authorities and youth exist at the local level. **Impact:** The national peacebuilding process in CAR will be strengthened through improved economic opportunities for youth, strengthened relationships across conflict divides and meaningful engagement of youth at all levels. WHEN youth are building strong relationships through economic interaction and able to meaningfully participate in and contribute to discussions on peace and security, THEN the national peacebuilding process in CAR will be strengthened and informed from a youth perspective BECAUSE the inclusion of the perspectives, priorities and needs of conflict affected youth, including the perpetrators of violence, in discussions about peace and security leads to a stronger and more sustainable peace process. This is based on the assumption that the national-level government officials see a benefit in implementing policies to strengthen the peace process and to initiate and sustain political reform. Please refer to Annex E for a visual representation of the project-level theory of change.

d) Project implementation strategy

The project will be based in Bossangoa (Ouham) and Paoua (Ouham-Pendé) in the north-west of CAR, targeting five settlements in the Bossangoa area (Benzambé, Soumbé, Doroboli, Ouham Bac and Korompoko) and four in Paoua (Mian Pendé, Babessar, Nana Baria and Banh). Please refer to the attached map (Annex F). The conditions, level of conflict and displacement here, combined with the remote location and sense of disconnection from national government and peacebuilding processes, deep marginalisation of youth and the presence of armed groups present a compelling need for this project. War Child is the leading child protection actor in the area with a well-established presence and relationships with the national partners for this project. Our proposed approach combines youth and gender participation as interlinked, essential components of the intervention, with gender equality as a significant objective. This project will include an in-depth analysis of the effects of the crisis on girls/boys and women/men, with tailored activities based on the analysis that will allow increased participation of all. The project partners place great emphasis on gender sensitivity, recognising that girls and boys can be affected differently by their experiences and require an intervention that meets their specific needs. This project promotes the voices and priorities of young women to become part of the wider reconciliation dialogue. Strengthening the participation of young women at community levels in the peacebuilding process whilst maintaining the wider view by feeding into the national process is a crucial aim of this project and interlinks with the UN Secretary General's seven commitments for women's participation in peacebuilding. The project will support 300 youth aged 15-24 years who have been formerly associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG) and have been through an earlier rehabilitation programme, delivered by War Child in partnership with UNICEF, alongside a further 300 other vulnerable youth in their communities identified through Youth Associations. The participants will be selected based upon pre-defined vulnerability criteria considering their socio-economic status, family situation, level of education and exposure to the conflict. The participating CAAFAG will access the programme only where appropriate as part of their predefined care plan. A total of 600 youth (35% female) will participate – 300 in Bossangoa and 300 in Paoua. This project will offer the next phase of support to some of the most vulnerable and marginalised youth in north-western CAR using a 'one plus' approach, engaging an equal number of youth who have not been associated with armed groups but remain highly vulnerable. Please refer to Annex G for disaggregated participant calculations and Annex H for a chart detailing the timing and relationship between activities. **Output 1.1:** Effective economic reintegration will be promoted through a youth-led labour market assessment to identify locally viable business opportunities and understand market-driven skills gaps alongside youth aspirations. The assessment will inform the design of a technical and vocational training programme. Youth

in class sizes of up to 25 will develop the skills required to start their own business or find meaningful employment through theoretical/practical tuition. It is estimated that half of the youth will opt to enter the business development path based on their interest and the viability of their idea. They will be supported to establish and run micro-enterprises, through further business start-up and development training designed to equip them with knowledge of business planning and financial management, alongside ongoing guidance and mentoring. The resulting income generating activities will support the redevelopment and stimulation of the local economy whilst offering the youth a positive outlet that enables them to support themselves and their families, contributing to community-level recovery and peacebuilding. Group saving schemes will be established using the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) model. It is estimated that the remaining half of the participants will choose traineeship/apprenticeship schemes, where employment has been identified as more appropriate. Businesses identified through the market assessment will be engaged early, with employers and youth participants receiving stipends. Monitoring will ensure that work undertaken constitutes ‘decent work’ and is meaningful, dignified and age-appropriate, supporting the youth to improve their skills and prospects for long-term employment.

Output 1.2: In parallel, the project aims to build the coping skills, psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of youth so that they are better able to capitalise on these opportunities whilst dealing with the challenges of their situation. The War Child DEALS life skills methodology will be adapted to support youth who have been associated with armed groups. Facilitators will be trained on the methodology in addition to child safeguarding and child protection. 600 youth participants will attend DEALS – for those who have formerly been associated with armed groups, this programme will build upon the psychosocial support delivered earlier in their rehabilitation and forms the next phase of personalised care plans. In parallel, caregivers will be invited to attend parenting sessions, with an estimated 450 participants, designed to improve their own psychosocial wellbeing and build skills that enable them to better support their children’s reintegration and active participation in community life.

Output 2.1: 120 youth will be trained in conflict prevention and peacebuilding, gaining practical skills to identify and analyse key conflict drivers in their communities and develop intervention strategies, using Conciliation Resources’ [Gender and Conflict Analysis Toolkit](#) to enhance understanding of underlying gender power relations. The youth will learn consensus-building techniques allowing them to mediate local disputes. Facilitation methods will enhance participants’ knowledge and confidence to apply these skills. On completion of their training, youth groups will be supported to conduct a gender-sensitive mapping of local conflict dynamics and actors, presenting their findings at workshops. In order to gain a nuanced understanding of what motivates young members of non-state armed groups to continue fighting, and to identify viable alternatives to violence, a team of eight young researchers (at least three female) will conduct a listening exercise with young, low-ranking members. The team will include at least two researchers who have already gained experience on engaging with armed groups through Conciliation Resources’ research on ‘[Perspectives of non-state armed groups](#)’ (2016). The researchers will be guided through a detailed process of training, risk assessment and preparation. At least 25% of those interviewed will be female. Results will then be analysed and published, disseminated to national and international policy makers and stakeholders, including MINUSCA and the African Initiative. The youth researchers will present the findings in their communities, discussing the implications for reintegration efforts, and will facilitate quarterly dialogue meetings in their home communities. An exchange visit will be arranged for youth to visit Bangui to meet other young people involved in peacebuilding. **Output 2.2:** 60 youth will be trained to develop advocacy messages using Conciliation Resources’ [Advocacy Capacity Building Toolkit](#). Participants will develop practical skills in stakeholder mapping, articulating advocacy

messages, planning influencing strategies and communicating with power holders. A smaller sub-group will be complete an intensive 10-day training using War Child’s VoiceMore methodology⁶ – a youth advocate development programme that has been trialled in Bangui since 2016. VoiceMore empowers youth to share their experiences and influence decisions that are made about them. The group will identify major issues facing youth and develop an advocacy strategy for raising these issues at national and international level. Regular coordination sessions will then create a space for youth to share their experiences develop joint advocacy messages for targeted engagement. The groups will engage local and prefectural authorities to initiate discussions about youth involvement in peace and security and demonstrate peacebuilding knowledge and expertise, establishing regular communication to increase decision-makers’ trust and create conditions in which communities’ perspectives are increasingly sought. In the second year, a delegation will travel to Bangui to hold advocacy meetings with key national stakeholders, with support from the Bangui VoiceMore group, discussing practical steps and a concrete timeframe for greater youth inclusion.

Communications Strategy: We aim to generate evidence and learning that will become a resource for the wider sector, contributing to global knowledge on youth peacebuilding, and strengthening peacebuilding interventions in CAR and similar contexts. A report on the project findings will be produced, capturing the results and peace dividends generated, with reflections from the project participants. A report launch and learning event will be held in Bangui with other humanitarian and peacebuilding actors, government and UN representatives, including the African Initiative and MINUSCA, invited to engage. Written stories, photos and videos will be gathered by M&E and communications staff and disseminated through websites and social media channels. The War Child public relations team will consider opportunities for media coverage in the sectoral press and beyond to raise awareness of the project and the situation facing youth in CAR. We will take appropriate measures to publicise the PBF, clearly highlighting the purpose, results and impact of PBF support to stakeholders and the public, whilst ensuring local ownership of the initiative and promoting international attention and support. The aforementioned communications assets, reports and project signage will include the PBF logo and the PBF Secretariat will be invited to play a central role in the learning event. The project partners will coordinate closely with the PBF Secretariat regarding all visibility elements to ensure correct branding.

III. Project management and coordination

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

The direct recipient and convening organisation is War Child UK; the implementing partners are Conciliation Resources (international), Femme Homme Action Plus (local) and Association pour l'Action Humanitaire en Centrafrique (local). War Child and Conciliation Resources have worked closely with FHAP to implement projects in CAR, fostering strong working relationships and understanding of capacity. Collaboration with AAHC represents a new partnership, with a two-way assessment now completed. **War Child** has been working in CAR since 2011, delivering high-quality child protection, education and livelihoods interventions. We work with vulnerable children and youth in local communities, with a particular focus on children associated with and affected by the activities of armed groups, unaccompanied and separated children and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Our vision is of a world in which children's lives are no longer torn apart by war. We invest in education and work to improve the livelihoods of children, youth and their families to help them become agents of their own protection, with the knowledge and tools to break the

⁶ Please refer to Annex I for a summary of the VoiceMore approach.

vicious cycle of poverty. **Conciliation Resources** is an independent international organisation working with people in conflict to prevent violence, resolve conflicts and promote peaceful societies. Core to Conciliation Resources' approach is the belief that inclusive and locally driven initiatives are key to achieving sustainable peace. Conciliation Resources' aim is to help inform and improve peacebuilding policies and practice worldwide, by strengthening the voices of conflict-affected communities and taking findings to key decision-makers. The national partners for this project, **FHAP** and **AAHC**, each bring a strong track record of delivering child protection and livelihoods programmes in CAR, with an established local presence in the target locations, and are central to the community-based and bottom-up nature of this intervention. They have been selected based on their capacity, governance, local knowledge, track record and reputation.

b) Project management and coordination

The implementation team will be led by the War Child Country Director (15%), based in Bangui. War Child has a well-established core team in CAR who will dedicate directly proportional effort to project delivery. This includes the Finance and Operations Manager (15%), Programme Manager (15%), MEAL Officer (15%), Security Officer (15%), Finance Officer (15%) and Logistics Officer (15%). Conciliation Resources will recruit a Project Manager to be based at the War Child office in Bangui and dedicated 100% to the project. In each sub-office in Bossangoa and Paoua, a Project Manager (50%) will provide oversight, working closely with two Livelihoods Officers (100%) and a Psychosocial Support Officer (100%). Wider support and oversight will be provided by War Child team in London, including the Programmes Director, regional desk and technical advisors (not charged to this project). Conciliation Resources does not maintain a core team in CAR, instead working through its network of partners to promote local ownership and impact. Key London-based staff will travel to CAR where necessary to provide oversight, operational and technical support. Only time spent in country is included in the project budget. The East and Central Africa Programme Director (15%) will provide oversight, analysis, representation and strategic leadership and the Projects Manager (25%) and Programme Officer (25%) will support high-quality implementation and monitoring and ensure regular contact with partners. The Finance team (4%) will ensure robust financial management. The Communications Manager (5%) and Head of M&E (7%) will support the delivery of the communications strategy and MEAL plan, whilst the Director of Programmes (8%) will provide strategic oversight. Partner staff including Project Managers, Finance Officers and field staff will play a central role. Please find a full staff list in Annex J. Our team will in close contact with the PBF Secretariat to ensure that planned activities enhance overall PBF objectives and are complementary to the PBF portfolio in CAR.

c) Risk management

This project has a Risk Marker Score of 1 (medium risk to achieving outcomes) based upon our ongoing assessment of risk in CAR. The safety and security of our staff, partners and beneficiaries is our primary concern and these risks are re-assessed on a continual basis by the War Child Security Officer, with support from the Global Security Advisor. A detailed, project-specific security assessment will be completed during inception, in close coordination with the PBF Secretariat. 1) As CAR continues to face a complex humanitarian emergency, there is a persistent risk of **insecurity in project areas** (likelihood: high; severity: high). Violent outbreaks between armed groups occur periodically in the project area. **Mitigation:** War Child has an established security management system that allows activities to be carried out whilst limiting the exposure of beneficiaries, staff and local stakeholders to security incidents. Close coordination with other INGOs and UN agencies further strengthens our

security management, informing planning and implementation. Close cooperation with communities provides a reliable early warning system. 2) The remote location and poor infrastructure presents challenges around **access to the target area** (likelihood: high; severity: high). **Mitigation:** War Child is well-established in the project areas, embedded in the local community and highly experienced in operating in challenging locations. Careful consideration of the operating environment keeps our local teams connected through movement planning, use of 4WD vehicles, motorcycles and mobile communications. War Child has its own independent communications networks, designated security officer, specific security management plans and good connections with MINUSCA, UNHAS, INSO and other supporting organisations. 3) The proposed project will engage highly vulnerable youth, including survivors of SGBV and children formerly associated with armed groups, carrying a risk related to safeguarding and **further stigmatisation** (likelihood: medium; severity: medium). **Mitigation:** In line with Do No Harm principles, a participatory approach will ensure that the activities involve both youth who have been formerly associated with armed groups and those who have not. A range of stakeholders will be engaged, building cohesion. We will work alongside community members and youth to establish feedback mechanisms that are culturally contextualised so that issues of concern can be raised.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation**

War Child and Conciliation Resources design evidence-based programmes and develop robust approaches to monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL). A designated MEAL Officer will lead the coordination of the project-level MEAL in close collaboration with Project Managers. The London-based Programme Quality team also exist to provide technical advisory support. At Conciliation Resources, the Head of Monitoring and Evaluation will provide technical support. This will enable the partners to develop a rigorous MEAL framework that will monitor and evaluate any contribution to change, encourage accountability to participants, and to continuously learn, adapt, and improve the project using the results-based management approach. We have designed a logical framework based on the project theory of change and acknowledging the PBF Global Results Framework, further informed by our Global Monitoring Framework which supports the design of SMART logframes by providing a selection of standard outcome indicators and validated tools. A MEAL plan will be developed to provide comprehensive oversight of each project outcome and output, specifying the participatory approach, and will utilise quantitative and qualitative methodologies to capture nuanced data and insights. During the inception phase, a baseline study will be conducted to develop a stronger understanding of the current status of outcome indicators. The project team and partners will use proven tools such as questionnaires, interviews and focus group discussions to track project indicators. Regular quarterly review meetings will review output data and qualitative feedback, reflecting on practice and making adaptive adjustments to activities and implementation as necessary. Data collected will be disaggregated by gender to build clear understanding of the differential impacts of the intervention on women and men. Qualitative evaluation approaches such as focus group discussions and Most Significant Change will specifically seek to generate nuanced, in-depth information relating to the effects on girls and young women. Recognising that power relations may prevent women from contributing, we will incorporate separate learning opportunities and create safe spaces for women to engage. A final, independent evaluation will be completed to assess project results and any change (intended or unintended), and capture learning for the partners and wider sector on approaches to youth-inclusive programming. War Child will seek support from PBSO and the PBF Secretariat in Bangui when defining the Terms of Reference for the evaluation. Utilisation-Focused Evaluation will be applied to empower participants as central actors in

the project evaluation, including identifying the domains of change to measure and developing the key evaluation questions, further advocating for full participation of youth perspectives in the peace process. The results will be circulated in accordance with the communications strategy above. The partners will seek to close the feedback loop in the project cycle by integrating learning into future project design, continuously seeking to improve the quality of our programming.

Description	Budget
M&E staff costs	\$ 24,594
Baseline assessment	\$ 12,926
Ongoing monitoring and data collection	\$ 41,801
Final evaluation	\$ 25,500
Audit	\$ 6,284
Total budget dedicated to M&E	\$ 111,105

e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

War Child and its partners will work with young people to enable them to define their own priorities and actions and to be agents of change in CAR, creating a strong foundation for increasing involvement in peacebuilding without the need for direct support from CBOs. The destruction and displacements caused by continued insecurity have brought most economic activities to a near standstill. By working to reduce violent conflict whilst building economic opportunities, the project will help create favourable conditions for communities to resume trade and agriculture. Local ownership of peacebuilding will go a long way to enable a meaningful working relationship between local government, youth associations and the wider community. The approach aims to develop young people’s skills so that they themselves are the advocates for change, whilst creating opportunities for income generation at community level, with sustained benefits well beyond the project timeframe. VoiceMore groups and community members engaged through the project will continue to play a central role in ensuring that youth remain engaged beyond the project, to ensure a virtual circle by which more young people become involved as active agents of peacebuilding. The project is designed to ensure that local actors are central to the development and implementation of peacebuilding strategies. Capacity building of partners is a substantial component of the project. Opportunities for partners to engage in joint analysis and dialogue will create strong, lasting relationships. Consolidating accountability through such relationships is essential for the changed practices that will contribute to more responsive governance, and institutional sustainability that is crucial for long-term peacebuilding. After the project, War Child and Conciliation Resources will maintain the relationship with partners and play a mentoring role, building relationships between the partners, local authorities and donors who support peacebuilding initiatives in the region. As local partners increase their capacity to implement programme work, they will begin to independently attract funding. In recognition of the challenging funding environment in CAR, the intervention has been designed with sustainability in mind and we will work to build the technical capacity of the implementing partners, ensuring that they are in a strong position to provide continued support beyond the grant completion. We will systematically capture learning on youth-inclusive peacebuilding and, in particular, the link between increased economic resources and improved relationships, to allow for potential scaling-up and resource mobilisation by other partners.

IV. Project budget

The project budget has been prepared in close collaboration with the project partners to ensure the most efficient and cost effective achievement of results, whilst building local

capacity and contributing to global best practice on youth peacebuilding. All personnel costs have been calculated based on time to be spent working directly on the delivery of this project. The project activities are, by their nature, human resource intensive with many of the activities more heavily reliant upon the technical expertise and time of staff rather than material or capital inputs. A total of four new staff members will be recruited by War Child and Conciliation Resources to support implementation of this project: Livelihoods Officers, War Child (2), PSS Officer, War Child (1) and Project Manager, Conciliation Resources (1). The budget also includes proportional costs for core staff based in-country, who are essential to the effective coordination, management and delivery of the project. In line with PBF guidelines, personnel who are based at HQ or regional level have only been charged to the project budget for time to be spent in country directly supporting implementation. This includes a small number of trips by technical advisors and grant management personnel to ensure effective management, operational support, strategic oversight and monitoring of project performance. These contributions are crucial to its effective delivery and the capacity building of the partners and trips have been planned to be as cost-effective as possible (a small number of lengthier trips). Annexes D and J provide a detailed breakdown of all personnel costs. It is estimated that 40% of the total project budget will be allocated to local CBO partners (FHAP and AAHC). War Child is committed to the Grand Bargain and has consistently channelled at least 30% of its funds through national organisations in the Africa region. Due to the challenging operating environment and persistent levels of insecurity, alongside capacity considerations, War Child may hold additional funds and responsibility for financial management where activities are to be implemented by a CBO partner, with continued financing of the partners dependent on project progress and performance. Financial management training will be delivered to both national partners during the project inception. The project partners place great emphasis on value for money and will achieve cost effectiveness through a combination of working with and through local partners, positioning staff close to the context (security permitting) and ensuring cost-efficient travel and communication. As discussed with PBSO, War Child's structure includes a for-profit entity – our trading subsidiary, War Child Trading Ltd. War Child UK owns 100% of this subsidiary and we use this organisation only to conduct trading/non-charitable activities related to our partnerships with the music industry. We confirm that no monies from any UN Peacebuilding Fund partnership would be channelled through this entity. All charitable activities are managed through War Child UK, the charity. Please find the full project budget in **Annex D**.

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 closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline:

Timeline	Event
30 April	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<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 Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

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

Financial reports and timeline:

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<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.

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:</p> <p>Relationships across conflict divisions and economic opportunities at community level as an alternative to violence are strengthened.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a</p> <p>Psychosocial wellbeing of youth</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 600 CAAFAG and OVC have access to psychosocial support programming.</p>	<p>Short Warwick Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale</p>	<p>After 12 months, 80% of youth increase positive coping mechanism and wellbeing.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b</p> <p>Decrease in the use of livelihood coping strategies</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 90% of targeted CAAFAG and OVC households have a decreased use of livelihoods coping strategies.</p>	<p>Livelihoods Coping Strategies Index</p>	<p>After 12 months, 70% of the targeted CAAFAG and OVC households have a decrease their use of livelihoods coping strategies.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c</p> <p>Access to social resources</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 90% of targeted CAAFAG and OVC have increased feelings of connectedness to their family & community. 90% of surveyed community members in targeted locations feel positive about the connectedness of CAAFAG and OVC in their community.</p>	<p>Children: Child Youth Resilience Measure scale (CYRM); Adult Resilience Measure Scale (ARM)</p>	<p>After 12 months, 90% of targeted youth and communities have increased levels of resilience.</p>
	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Youth have increased access to economic opportunities in their communities.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception meeting. Identification and targeting of participants. 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p># youth who start a business (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 young people identified by the project are currently running a profitable business or are part of a cooperative.</p> <p>Target: 300 young people - 150 CAAFAG (20% female) and 150 OVC (50% female) - have started their business.</p>	<p>Activity/training report.</p> <p>Business Documentation.</p> <p>Interview/Focus group discussion.</p>	<p>After 9 months, 100% of young people who are enrolled in the business development pathway have received training on starting a business and have received start-up funding/materials.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth-led and inclusive labour market and value chain assessment. Market-based technical and vocational training. Business development path. Employability path. 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 # youth who obtain an apprenticeship (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 young people identified by the project are currently employed or have access to an apprenticeship with an employer.</p> <p>Target: 300 young people - 150 CAAFAG (20% female) and 150 OVC (50% female) - have obtained an apprenticeship.</p>	<p>Activity/training report.</p> <p>Apprenticeship contract/document.</p> <p>Interview/Focus group discussion.</p>	<p>After 9 months, 90% of young people who are enrolled in the employability pathway are in an ongoing apprenticeship.</p>
	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Youth have increased coping skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life skills methodology adapted. Training for facilitators. Parenting sessions for caregivers. Psychosocial Support and life skills sessions. 	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of facilitators participating in/completing training on DEALS methodology and life skills (disaggregated by sex and age)</p> <p>Baseline: There is limited understanding of life skills and societal appropriate coping mechanisms within the communities targeted by the project from which the DEALS facilitators will be recruited and trained.</p> <p>Target: 25 facilitators have received DEALS programme training and have successfully run DEALS sessions for CAAFAG and OVC.</p>	<p>List of trained facilitators.</p> <p>Test scores at the end of the DEALS training.</p> <p>Programme reports.</p>	<p># of facilitators who have successfully passed the final test from the training to run the DEALS sessions.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # conflict-affected youth completing DEALS activities (disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 300 CAAFAG identified by the UNICEF Evaluation in 2016 who are located in the prefectures of Ouham and Ouham-Pendé, plus 300 other vulnerable youth.</p> <p>Target: 300 CAAFAG (20% female) and 300 other vulnerable youth (50% female) have completed the DEALS life-skills programme.</p>	<p>Activity/training report.</p> <p>Attendance lists.</p> <p>Interview/Focus group discussion.</p>	<p>After 9 months of the project and the completion of the DEALS programme, CAAFAG no longer wish to return to the armed groups and there is increased engagement in the community.</p>

<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Local, prefectural and national processes are informed by and are responsive to the perspectives, needs and priorities of young people.</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a</p> <p>Increased cases of outcomes from discussions on peace and security on the local, prefectural and national level that reflect perspectives, needs and priorities of young people.</p> <p>Baseline: Initial conflict analysis suggests that the voices of young men and women remain underrepresented in local, prefectural and national discussions on conflict in CAR. Most decision-makers dismiss young people as unknowledgeable and thereby unimportant. This analysis will be updated in the baseline assessment.</p> <p>Target: Two examples of outcomes from discussions on peace and security that reflect perspectives, needs and priorities of young people.</p>	<p>1) Interviews with youth groups and state officials, conducted in the final six months of the project.</p> <p>2) Case studies collected in final sixth months of the project.</p> <p>3) End-of project report compiled based on monthly and quarterly partner reports and monitoring reports from field visits.</p>	<p>After 9 months, youth groups will have developed clear advocacy messages around conflict prevention and reintegration of youth associated to armed groups.</p> <p>After 12 months, youth and authorities hold regular meetings on youth-identified peace and security issues.</p>
	<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b</p> <p>% of young people (% male, % female) and state authorities who report an improved level of trust in at least 50% of dimensions of trust identified in the questionnaire.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 60% of young people (50% of which are female) and state authorities interviewed report an improved level of trust in at least 50% of dimensions of trust identified in the questionnaire.</p>	<p>1) Oral and written reports from youth groups.</p> <p>2) Interviews with youth groups and authorities conducted in the final six months of the project.</p> <p>2) Case studies collected in final six months of the project.</p> <p>3) End-of project report compiled based on monthly and quarterly partner reports and monitoring reports from field visits.</p> <p>4) Policy documents, strategies and communiqués; draft papers, panel presentations, resolutions and national action plans;</p>	<p>After 12 months, youth groups and authorities have 9 opportunities for collaboration.</p>

			official statements, interviews or press releases from policymakers and political parties.	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 c Number and description of community-level disputes resolved by youth.</p> <p>Baseline: Currently youth are not playing an active role in conflict mediation and resolution due to traditional power structures and a culture of dismissal towards young people. Youth on the other hand have also been disengaged from peacebuilding processes because they have been led to believe by society that it is not their responsibility.</p> <p>Target: 18 community-level disputes resolved by youth initiatives undertaken by youth.</p>	<p>1) Partner activity, monthly and quarterly reports</p> <p>2) Dispute resolution agreements signed by conflict parties</p> <p>3) Interviews with targeted youth groups and community members during the final two monitoring visits.</p> <p>4) Case studies collected in the final six months of the project</p> <p>5) Most significant change</p>	<p>After 9 months, youth groups have initiated at least nine conflict mediation initiatives.</p>
	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Youth have knowledge and skills to participate in community-led peacebuilding and address tensions in their communities through dialogue.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building in conflict analysis, community security mapping and dialogue techniques. • Participatory community security mapping. • Listening exercise with youth in non-state armed groups. • Quarterly community dialogues led by youth. 	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 % of trained youth (disaggregated by sex) who report improved peacebuilding skills eight months after receiving conflict analysis and mediation training.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: At least 60% of targeted youth (50% female) report an improved level of confidence about their role as peacebuilders.</p>	<p>1) Reports of training workshops</p> <p>2) Pre- and post-training questionnaires carried out before and after each training session.</p> <p>3) Tracer studies carried out eight months after the training.</p> <p>4) Interviews with targeted youth during the final two monitoring visits</p>	<p>After 9 months, targeted youth are beginning to participate in peacebuilding activities with significant support from Conciliation Resources and partners.</p> <p>After 14 months, targeted youth are actively participating in and initiating peacebuilding activities with minimal support from Conciliation Resources and partners.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of trained youth (disaggregated by sex) who have improved skills in using gender-sensitive</p>	<p>1) Action plans developed by youth groups</p>	<p>After 6 months, 120 youth are equipped with the necessary skills and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth initiate conflict mediations in their communities. Exchange visit with other youth groups in CAR. 	<p>conflict analysis to inform effective conflict prevention strategies.</p> <p>Baseline: Young men and women in the project area currently lack the necessary skills to independently analyse conflicts in their communities, develop appropriate prevention strategies and to address the tensions. In a context where patriarchal power relations are dominant, youth have a limited awareness and understanding of how gender relations play out in community conflict.</p> <p>Target: At least 100 trained youth (60 men and 40 women) are able to use a gender-sensitive conflict analysis to develop an effective and well-informed conflict prevention strategy.</p>	<p>2) Reflective sessions and interviews with youth groups, community leaders and local authorities conducted during each monitoring visit.</p>	<p>tools to conduct a gender-sensitive conflict analysis and security mapping.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 % of interviewed community members and authorities reporting an improvement in the youth's peacebuilding knowledge and skills.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: At least 50% of interviewed community members and authorities reporting an improvement in the youth's skills and knowledge.</p>	<p>1) Interviews with community members and authorities during the final two monitoring visits.</p>	<p>After 6 months, 120 youth are trained in the necessary skills and tools to undertake conflict prevention initiatives.</p>
		<p>Output 2.1.4 # of people (disaggregated by sex and age) involved in conflict mediation activities initiated by youth.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: At least 300 people (150 female and 150 male) involved in conflict mediation activities initiated by youth.</p>	<p>1) Attendance records of peacebuilding activities and community dialogue meetings. 2) Dispute resolution agreements signed between conflict parties 3) Partner activity, monthly and quarterly reports. 4) Conciliation Resources monitoring trips.</p>	<p>After 12 months, 150 people are involved in conflict mediation activities initiated by youth.</p>

	<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>Relationships between youth and local authorities are strengthened.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building workshop on developing advocacy messages. • VoiceMore. • Facilitating coordination sessions between youth. • Linking youth with local and prefectural authorities. • Linking youth with national power holders. 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p># of formal and informal interactions between youth groups and local, prefectural and national authorities.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: At least 54 formal and informal interactions between the nine youth groups supported through the project and local, prefectural and national authorities.</p>	<p>1) Minutes of quarterly meetings between Youth Groups representative and local authorities.</p> <p>2) Attendance records</p> <p>3) Partner activity, monthly and quarterly reports</p>	<p>After 12 months, at least 35 formal and informal interactions between youth groups and local, prefectural and national authorities have taken place</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2</p> <p># of advocacy plans jointly developed and implemented by youth groups.</p> <p>Baseline: Youth are currently lacking the skills to conduct stakeholder mapping, develop advocacy messages and communication strategies, which form part of a well-informed advocacy strategy. Furthermore, youth groups are not connected and therefore not able to coordinate their advocacy strategies.</p> <p>Target: At least 9 advocacy plans jointly developed and implemented by youth groups.</p>	<p>1) Advocacy plans developed by youth groups.</p> <p>2) Partner activity, monthly and quarterly reports</p>	<p>After 12 months, 20 youth representatives have developed joint advocacy messages in regular prefectural coordination meetings.</p>
		<p>Output 2.2.3</p> <p># of youth attending VoiceMore groups (disaggregated by gender and age)</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 15 VoiceMore participants (50% female) selected and participating.</p>	<p>Attendance lists of VoiceMore participants.</p> <p>VoiceMore group session reports.</p>	<p>12 months after the training programme, 80% of participants are attending regular VoiceMore groups.</p>

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		Please refer to the project document for details of all implementing partners.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		Available on request.
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		Please refer to list in 'project implementation strategy' section of project document and the map in Annex F.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project?	X		War Child and the project partners have extensive experience of working with the target communities over recent years and this project has been designed to build upon our existing body of work. The project inception phase will include interactive opening workshops and ceremonies to ensure community awareness, participation and buy-in. Prefectural authorities, local leaders, youth leaders and the wider community will be invited to attend sessions around the official launch to ensure their involvement. War Child works in collaboration with government representatives at

		<p>the local level in the regional directorates, prefectures and sub-prefectures to ensure their involvement in project activities. Community partnership and acceptance is a central component of War Child's approach in CAR.</p>
<p>5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>As above, War Child and the project partners have a strong understanding of existing and past activity in the project locations and are well-networked members of the humanitarian community in CAR. This project has been designed based on past learning from projects delivered by War Child and Conciliation Resources, along with other interventions in this part of CAR. In particular, it has been informed by War Child's recent research study to inform the strengthening of our community-based reintegration approach with children and youth who have been associated with armed groups (for publication 27 October 2018).</p>

6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X	As noted above, the project participants will be selected based upon pre-defined vulnerability criteria considering their socio-economic status, family situation, level of education and exposure to the conflict.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X	The selection of project sites has been guided by needs identified by the project partners and local authorities. Each commune is a selection of villages grouped by the mayor and local authorities. It should be noted that there is a severe absence of state presence in the project locations, making in-depth consultation challenging.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X	Yes, this has been discussed and agreed in advance. Please refer to 'project management and coordination' section of project document.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A	Standard preparatory activities will include: confirmation of the project with local officials, youth associations and government representatives, engagement with the cluster to share details

	<p>of the new project, recruitment of new staff as required (detailed in Annex J), adaptation of grant management tools for the project, preparation and delivery of opening ceremonies with communities, sensitisation with key stakeholders (including armed groups) to ensure that the project is understood, purchase and preparation of project materials, delivery of training to partner staff as required.</p>
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Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)