



United Nations
Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)

<p>Project Title: Empowering young women and men as agents in peace building</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNFPA and UNICEF</p>
<p>Project Contact: Ms. Kaori Ishikawa Deputy Representative Address: UNFPA Myanmar Country Office Telephone: +95 9421128119 E-mail: kishikawa@unfpa.org</p> <p>Project Contact: Ms. Rebecca Pankhurst-Lapiña Chief of Field Services Address: UNICEF Myanmar Telephone: +95 945 9677756 E-mail: rpankhurst@unicef.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s) – name & type (Government, CSO, etc): Government: National Reconciliation and Peace Center, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Information and Technology, Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Conservation. Partnerships will be also extended to sub-national governments at state and region.</p> <p>UN Agencies: UNV CSO: AFXB, Myanmar Medical Association, Metta Development Foundation, National Youth Congress, Ethnic Youth Alliance, Youth Policy Development Central Committee, Rattana Metta Organisation, Creative Garden, Sittwe Student Association, Shwe Zaydi, Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS), Plan International and Save the Children, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC)</p> <p>Project Location: Nation Wide</p>
<p>Project Description: <i>One sentence describing the project's scope and focus.</i> In support of realization of the ground-breaking the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, this UNFPA-UNICEF-UNV Joint PBF project recognizes the positive</p>	<p>¹Approved Peacebuilding Fund: 2,000,000 USD Fully allocated first tranche: 1,400,000 USD Conditional second tranche: 600,000 USD</p> <p>Government contribution:</p>

¹ The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO's evaluation and decision process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.

<p>role and constructive potential role of young women and men in peace building and conflict transformation in Myanmar. The project has three key strategies to increase participation of young people by 1) creating an inclusive youth peacebuilding platform for raising a collective voice of the youth, 2) strengthening the capacity of young people and 3) increasing their engagement in formal and informal peace process.</p>	<p>Proposed Project Start Date: 1 January 2018 Proposed Project End Date: 30 June 2019 Total duration (in months)²: 18 months</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score³: ____</p> <p>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</p>	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <p>Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar established to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level.</p> <p>Outcome2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Participation of young women and men, and meaningful youth representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased.</p>	
<p>PBF Focus Areas⁴ which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select one</i>):</p> <p>Priority Area 2: Building and/or strengthening national capacity to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict.</p>	

² The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

³ PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

⁴ PBF Focus Areas are:

1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):

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

3: Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):

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

4) (Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)

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

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)

<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)⁵ <i>Name of Representative Ms. Janet E. Jackson</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency UNFPA</i> <i>Date & Seal 23.10.17</i> <small>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</small></p> <p><i>Name of Representative Mr. Paul Edwards</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency UNICEF</i> <i>Date & Seal 24.10.2017</i> <small>(Usually SRSG for mission settings and RC for non-mission settings. If it is a joint project all the Heads of UN Entities/Agencies receiving funds should sign)</small></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Dr. San San Aye. On behalf of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement</p> <p><i>Signature</i> <i>Title</i> Director General Department of Social Welfare Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> Peacebuilding Support Office, NY <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RC) Ms. Renata Lok Dessallien <i>Signature</i> RCO, <i>Date & Seal</i></p>

⁵ Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

Length: Max. 15 pages

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

- a) Peacebuilding context
- b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps
- c) Rationale for this IRF

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

- Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing
- Budget
- Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

III. Management and coordination

- a) Project management
- b) Risk management
- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

Annex B: Project Results Framework

Annex C: PBF M&E Plan

PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF Support

a) Peacebuilding context

Myanmar has suffered from the world longest history of internal conflicts for over 6 decades. Since the reform process embarked in 2011, Myanmar has made progress towards a peace architecture, including signing of the National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) with eight ethnic armed groups on 15 October 2015. Further, Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committees (JMCs) and the Union Peace Dialogue Joint Committee (UPDJC) were formed as the key instrument to implement provisions of the NCA and to take forward political dialogues in pursuit of a peace settlement.

Since its inauguration in April 2016, the first elected civilian government set peace and national reconciliation as the top government priority. However, civil war is on-going and clashes have increased in intensity and frequency in hotspot areas, displacing large numbers of civilians. At the same time, tensions between ethnic armed organizations and a breakdown of communication with government were followed by a collapse of alliances rendering the future of the NCA uncertain. In the meantime, conflict is intensifying in Northern Shan and Kachin States, with social tensions, instability, and clashes further escalating in Rakhine State after the most recent coordinated attack by the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) against Myanmar national security outposts in Northern Rakhine State and the subsequent military-led lockdown and "clearance operation". Among civilians, youth, along with women and girls, continue to be especially affected by and bear the brunt of these conflicts. Within this context and across the country, youth leaders from ethnic minorities and *Barma* majority are politically active in networks and associations as well as charitable organisations, and on social media, promoting the interests of their own groups within a competitive political climate. Increasingly, youth from minorities are keen to be acknowledged as actors who can contribute to formal peace processes and should be included in discussions. At the same time, however, youth on all sides are easy targets for incitement towards increased hatred and even violence through senior opinion leaders and influencers. Existing political and ideological divides are thus often reinforced by misled youth who lack resilience against incitement and manipulation.

In support to the ground-breaking United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, this UNFPA-UNICEF-joint project recognizes the positive role and constructive potential of young people in peace building and conflict prevention. In particular in Myanmar, the inclusion of youth in the peace process is highly relevant and ultimately a requirement in order to reach a sustainable and positive peace. The 2014 National Population and Housing Census results revealed that nearly 30 % of the population (approx. 16 million) is young people between 10 and 24. Yet, young people have largely been left out of the formal peace dialogue. Despite verbal commitments from Government and established non-government peace process actors to include youth, there is still a chronic lack of substantial channels allowing broad and inclusive participation of young people. Young people and youth networks still see themselves on the "outside" of discussions, negotiations, and consultations which are dominated by high level leaders of senior ages whose views and approaches uphold an entrenched status quo. Youth thus continue to be treated for the most part as passive stakeholders. Yet, it is the youth who can bring a new and added openness to the consultative peace process, in the spirit of full inclusion. Most importantly, the youth of today will be the leaders and form the country's society of tomorrow, thus they will carry the responsibility to uphold and implement any peace agreement reached now. Therefore, without young people's meaningful participation and buy-in, a lasting peace for Myanmar will remain an elusive ideal.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development)	Key Projects/ Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$
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	partner)			
Contribution to Myanmar Peace Dividend Projects in Mon and Kayin States (Myanmar)	Peacebuilding Fund UNHCR UNICEF UNESCO UNDP IOM UNWOMEN	Building responsive governance in Mon and Kayin States strengthening peaceful co-existence in the conflict affected communities and engaging women, youth and media as critical stakeholders for peace.	July 2013 to April 2015	\$2,417,580 (PBF \$1,600,000, UNHCR \$472,580 UNICEF \$250,000)
Prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed forces/groups in Myanmar as an entry point for durable peace	Peacebuilding Fund UNICEF ILO	Support the implementation of the Joint Action Plan to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children by the Tatmadaw, to identify, verify and discharge underage recruits still associated with the Tatmadaw as well as support their reintegration back into their communities	Ongoing, Oct 2015-October 2017)	\$1,526,890
JMC Support Platform	Peacebuilding Fund	The Project contributes to the JMC Support Platform, a mechanism set-up by the UN to respond to the requests from national stakeholders for a UN-led conduit for channelling institutional and technical assistance to the Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committee (JMC), set-up by the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), and mandated to uphold the ceasefire and monitor compliance of the parties to its principles and procedures. The Project enables the UN to put the Support Platform in place, thereby supporting the JMC, to be informed by international standards, and to undertake its core functions in accordance with the NCA.	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2017	\$2,363,641

c) Rationale for this IRF

In March 2017, UNFPA and UNV jointly as part of regional initiative conducted a consultation on Youth, Peace and Security, which was attended by 25 youth representatives (11 female and 14 male youth representatives) from all states and regions of Myanmar. The findings of this workshop fed into the Asia and Pacific United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 Regional Progress Report. Furthermore, one female and one male Myanmar representatives were invited to contribute to the Regional UNSCR 2250 Consultation in Bangkok in June 2017. Key recommendations of the Myanmar consultation workshop prioritized by Myanmar young people for peace and security are as follows:

- 1) Young people require and request capacity building and technical support for youth organizations and young leaders on youth, peace & security by the Government and development partners on three levels:
 - a. Technical knowledge on peace building;
 - b. Operational skills for peace building implementation;
 - c. Support for individual conflict transformation.
- 2) The Government should allow young people and youth organizations to establish a Youth Ceasefire Monitoring Committee/Desk through which youth are enabled to participate, contribute report and develop recommendations to be sent to the relevant stakeholders.
- 3) National peace actors should create and uphold space for meaningful formal youth representation in the political dialogue and the peace process by respective stakeholders.
- 4) Space for voices of young people on peace & security issues should be granted for sharing information to show youth's desires for peace and development with relevant actors. This shall be fostered through youth engagement via a variety of media channels.

Accordingly, this joint UNFPA-UNICEF project aims to address these key recommendation made by diverse youth representatives from across Myanmar.

Myanmar's current cohort of young people is growing up in a period of transition defined by hope for political, economic and administrative reforms and opening up to inclusive engagement with civil society, ethnic groups and diverse youth groups on the one hand. On the other hand, increasing disenchantment with political leaders, ongoing corruption, and intensifying armed clashes leave many young people angry and disappointed with the status quo. For many young people this means they are charged to challenge the status quo and become authors of their own future. They bring new and innovative ideas with passion for working towards democracy, human rights and peace unlike their parent's generation who experienced an all-encompassing repressive military rule. Myanmar's young women and men's enthusiasm and energy if guided, equipped and geared will surely lead young people to become peace builders in their own community as well as at higher political levels. Yet, their needs and voices vary and are diverse due to socio-economic, religious, ethnic and different gender orientations.

For most young people, ethnicity remains the dominant factor in self-identification and worldview. Against a background of decades of ethnic-based civil war and a constitutional system which facilitates inter-ethnic competition, youth from ethnic minorities are socialized in a climate of fear of domination and the need to protect one's own ethnic land and culture. Consequently, many youth self-organize in groups and networks along ethnic lines – even down to sub-group levels – and look at the political, economic, and social landscape of their country through the lens of ethnic protectionism. Even members of non- and cross-ethnic organizations are often in practice divided along ethnic lines. Nevertheless, in recent years forward thinking young people have started to increasingly meet and collaborate in likeminded cross-ethnic setups united by their desire for peace and the common ground of a better future for their country as a whole.

UNSCR 2250 on Youth Peace and Security defines youth as persons of age between 18 and 29, while youth in Myanmar is currently defined as persons aged between 15 and 35. While this PBFP project aims to respect the definition of youth as per UNSCR 2250, it will additionally include adolescent girls and boys between 15 and 18 to UNSCR 2250 age definition as beneficiaries and agents for change to support their greater future engagement as well as support existing national

policy framework. Furthermore, in Myanmar, over 20 % of the total population belong to the age group between 18 and 29. This PBF project aims to broaden the population age group in order to ensure inclusiveness and thus focus on young people between 15 and 29 which equals approx. 26% of the country's population.

Due to the long conflict, isolation from the international community, and a culture of obedience to seniority, Myanmar's young people may not have adequate capacity to address peace building issues or contribute confidently to dialogues and political processes. This is particularly true for young women whose aspirations are blocked by a tradition of male (political) dominance and a perception that conflict and peace are exclusive "men's domains". If young women and men have knowledge of international best practices, global success stories, and are encouraged and supported to think and express themselves freely, then they will build skills and adopt positive attitudes towards diversity, harmonious co-existence, peace building and will become confident in their ability and aspirations to forge sustainable peace.

In addition, those that are able to articulate themselves are neglected or even worse oppressed. These collective voices of empowered youth are not heard because of complex and exclusive formal peace processes led by influential political actors – typically male, older in age and armed group representatives-, neglecting young women and men. If these voices are included formally in the peace process as well as in informal channels, including the Joint Monitoring Committees (JMC), then the peace process will be inclusive and better enabled to address the root causes of conflict, grievances of ethnic groups and other vulnerable communities as well as lead to agreements that can be upheld and implemented sustainably over a long period of time. Engaging young people through national mechanisms also supports longer-term sustainability, as the aim is that these mechanisms will continue to engage young people after the life of the PBF intervention. In addition engaging young people in formal dialogue contributes to creating a cadre of young leaders.

Finally, this project therefore aims to create and establish one inclusive national platform for inter-connecting various existing networks of young people to understand diverse needs and perspectives relating to Youth, Peace and Security through consultations and listening to voices of other young women and men of diverse geographic, ethnic and religious backgrounds as well as exposure to UNSCR 2250 and global best practices where young people as peace builders were successful.

This inclusive platform will thus allow young people to respect other's views and build their own as well as their peers' capacity to think critically, analyze and comprehend diverse views on peace and security. Through coordination and collaboration, young people themselves will be stronger in advocating for peace at national, sub-national and community level collectively. Further, the platform will enable young people to create key messages for advocacy and develop advocacy strategies focusing on political dialogues and paving the way for meaningful engagement of young people in the peace process. Finally, the collective voices of young people will effectively contribute to national reconciliation and peace building, by contributing to a culture that celebrates diversity and becomes more resilient towards instigation, thus preventing future armed conflict.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:

i. Outcome Statement

The project aims to strengthen the capacity of young people to act as agents of change and contribute to building peace in Myanmar by promoting social cohesion, coexistence and peaceful conflict resolution. This will be done by: creating formal platforms and spaces for youth voices to encourage their participation in making decisions that impact on their lives; empowering youth through strengthening their competencies for peacebuilding, such as cooperation, conflict management, expression and communication, and raising their awareness of peacebuilding. This will include a strong focus on supporting young people's participation in the JMC, as a critical part of the national architecture for peace and security. Investment in young people's capacities and

competencies will deliver dividends over the longer term, as the skills and knowledge acquired will contribute to their personal, social and professional development.

Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar established to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level.

Outcome 2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation.

Outcome 3: Participation of young women and men, and meaningful youth representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased, including through the JMC

ii. **The theory of change of this Outcome Statement indicated that**

- a) **IF** the existing various youth groups and networks are gathered and connected through one national platform on youth, peace and security that engages them in positive dialogue,
- b) **IF** young women and men have knowledge of international best practices, global success stories, and are encouraged and supported to think and express freely,
- c) **IF** collective youth voices are fed into the formal peace process, including through the Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Committees (JMC),
- d) **and** the national platform is inclusive, engaging young people from diverse backgrounds (ethnicity, religion, politics, gender, sexual orientation, disability and other groups)
- e) **and** youth groups and networks have a stronger understanding of the diverse needs and perspectives relating to youth, peace and security, and are empowered and engaged to advocate for their rights,
- f) **and** the capacity of youth groups and networks are strengthened through inter-groups dialogue, networking and relationship building;
- g) **THEN**, youth people will be able to better address their needs in a collective way
- h) **and** they will be empowered, know their rights and develop positive attitudes to promote gender equality and inclusion,
- i) **and** they will develop pro-peace skills and adopt positive attitudes towards diversity, harmonious co-existence, and peace building, and become confident in their ability to forge sustainable peace,
- j) **and** the peace process will contribute to breaking down isolation, division, stereotypes and prejudices of young people
- k) **IN TURN**, the national capacity to promote coexistence and resolve conflict peacefully will be strengthened, contributing to national reconciliation and peacebuilding, with young people having self-esteem and skills that encourage critical thinking, clear communication, responsible decision-making and respectful behavior, helping to implement and uphold peace agreements and prevent conflict in the future.

iii. **Expected content of the support**

a. **Geographical scope:**

The consultation and capacity building will be conducted at nation-wide, including all the states and regions to ensure full inclusiveness. Although the consultation was taken for Youth, Peace and Security, the focus of the consultation will be feeding voices of young women and men into the peace structure. It is also opportune that the first National Youth Policy will be finalized towards the end of 2017, the action plan including Peace section will be developed.

Moreover, considering the higher needs for capacity building in conflict affected areas, targeted and intensified interventions will be given to following townships in Kachin, Rakhine and Shan States:

- **Kachin State:** Bhamo, Mansi, Laiza, Myitkyina townships (+ IDP camps)
- **Rakhine State:** Sittwe, Maungdaw, Mrauk-U townships
- **Shan State:** Taunggyi, Lashio townships

The areas of intervention were chosen taking into account the following criteria:

- Existence of local youth and adolescent groups and networks
- Some coverage of basic social services, provided by Government or Non-State Actors (NSAs)
- Ongoing interventions conducted by UN Agencies;
- Areas affected by conflict and controlled by NSAs, including those areas most affected by conflict (situation reports)
- Presence of displaced persons (IDPs) or returned refugees (UNHCR and IOM data).
- Presence of children who have joined armed forces and armed groups during the conflict.
- Areas that have benefited less from humanitarian assistance (OCHA reports).
- Accessibility of the zones in terms of safety.

Given the security situation in certain target areas is volatile, especially depending on the situation of the peace agreement and its consequences, the target areas may need to be adjusted during the course of implementation in consultation with the government authorities and stakeholders.

Furthermore, there is a high risk that access in Rakhine will be limited, given the current situation. However, the importance of engaging young people in this area is only intensified by the events following the clashes of the 25th August 2017. In addition to adjusting target areas, additional measures will be put in place to mitigate the risk of slow or no implementation (see section on risk mitigation). Based on current access UNICEF assesses there is a strong likelihood it can engage young people in both Sittwe and Mrauk-U townships. The likelihood UNICEF can engage young people in Maungdaw is lower, given the current situation with security and access. However, there is a possibility that access in Maungdaw Town may open up over the course of the intervention. See section on risk mitigation measures for further detail on measures for addressing this risk.

b. Implementation approach

Ensuring that programmes are conflict sensitive and promote peacebuilding is imperative, both to meet the objectives of this proposal, and mitigate the risk that interventions could contribute to increased tensions or aggravate conflict dynamics. Within the fragile context of target areas it is critical that programming planning, implementation and evaluation is informed by a deep understanding of changing conflict dynamics and local, state level and national conflict constellations and interactions. To this end conflict-sensitivity will be mainstreamed throughout the project and will include information collection, sharing and analyses, thus enabling pre-emptive and timely adjustments. Initial participatory conflict baseline assessments in all implementation areas will be followed by regular update assessments in order to ensure consistency and a coherent Do No Harm approach throughout the project cycle.

Both UNFPA and UNICEF will take a leading role in the implementation in collaboration with existing local partners with a strong track record, as well as collaborating closely with Government and Non-State Actors, while UNV will provide technical support on youth empowerment and civil mobilization and help to manage the National UN Volunteers to be embedded in selected peace architectures at sub-national level as well as and International UN Volunteers that will compose the project's management structure. UNICEF will build on its experience and expertise in life skills, youth participation, psychosocial support (PSS), and broader child protection to promote peacebuilding while UNFPA will utilize its expertise in personal development, networking and organizing and building leadership's skill. The activities also align with draft UN Strategy for Youth People (2017), UNFPA Strategy on Adolescents and Youth (2013), UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) in Humanitarian Action and UNV Global Strategic Framework for Youth and Peace.

Consultation and dialogue on peacebuilding will be integrated into life skills programmes as well as through UNICEF's innovative U-Report network and UNFPA Mobile App (see below under UNFPA). U-Report was developed by UNICEF through a participatory approach and allows wide-ranging and live consultations with youth to gain their views and opinions on key issues that they face. Their answers are then analyzed and inform decision-makers thus enabling evidence-based decisions. U-Report is an innovative social messaging tool, allowing adolescents and young people from communities across Myanmar, to speak out and respond to polls on issues that matter to them. Information from the polls is immediately analyzed, using an open source software called "Rapid Pro", producing real-time insights about how young people see the country and what they think is most important.

In addition, UNICEF will use a new interactive Mine Risk Education (MRE) application developed in 2017 to inform young people about the dangers of landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW). This tool goes beyond traditional face-to-face sessions delivered by facilitators, capitalizing on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) that have been introduced to Myanmar very recently. The use of ICT will both capture the interest of young people, who have limited exposure and opportunity to engage in dialogue, and create a positive online dialogue on peacebuilding, in a context where many social media platforms are engaged in spreading inciting rumors, discrimination and hatred.

UNFPA works with Myanmar Youth networks and held consultations at States and regions for the development of a national Youth Policy in support of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement (MoSWRR), the key governmental counterpart in this project. Youth representatives were selected from states and regions and participated in the formation of a National Steering Committee, Working group and Drafting committee. This process allowed space and time for young people participate meaningfully and directly contribute to the finalization of the Youth policy. UNV also works with MoSWRR through the participation in the National Youth Policy process and the implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Youth Volunteer Champions Programme that is training 500 young community volunteers in resilience building in Mon and Rakhine States and Ayeyarwaddy Region and that will leveraged for the implementation on this project.

UNFPA's ongoing collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sports led to the establishment of 72 Youth Information Corners (YIC) since 2001 in all but two states and regions (except Chin and Kayah States). These information corners now provide space and opportunities for young people to engage in and contribute towards sexual and reproductive health information sharing, youth development, sports and social cohesion in their communities. A nationwide assessment of the YIC revealed a need to re-vitalize these YICs as per changing trends and transitions in Myanmar. Accordingly, a mobile application named "Love Questions-Life Answers" was developed providing young people with easy access to adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) information at one's own pace and privacy. The app will be launched shortly nationwide.

Using these networks and experiences in working with young people of different culture, ethnicity, creed and beliefs on sensitive issues, UNFPA in collaboration with UN partner UNV will develop a common platform for young people to engage in consultations, exchange views and information, collaborate and widen the scope of youth networks, forming a youth-led and youth-owned space for young people as peace builders.

c. Target groups:

Young women and men aged between 15 and 29, with ethnically balanced representation, with diverse background including young people with disability, young people living with HIV/AIDS, LGBTI, FSW, young people from political parties, former children associated with armed groups and forces, survivors of land mines, youth networks and Myanmar youth forum to ensure full participation and inclusiveness. Government stakeholders and peace architectures will be also indirect beneficiaries as UN will be also working with them to increase understanding on the importance of youth inclusion in peace process.

Outcome 1:

Direct beneficiaries: 15,000 young women and men

Indirect beneficiaries: 100,000 community members, including children

Outcome 2:

Direct beneficiaries: 2,000 young women and men and children

Indirect beneficiaries: 60,000 community members, mainly children but also including teachers and other school-related staff.

Outcome 3:

Direct beneficiaries: 720 young women and men

Indirect beneficiaries: 100,000 young women and men, community members, local peace builders

d. Activities and proposed approach:

Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar established to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level. (UNFPA/UNICEF)

- 1.1. Inclusivity in young people (ethnicity, disability, political and religious diversity, sexual orientation, and other marginalized groups) on Youth, Peace and Security forum supported. (UNICEF)
 - Strengthen adolescent and youth-led interfaith forums;
 - Mobilize community based youth groups and strengthen their capacity to engage in social activities (including boys and girls from all ethnic, religious, cultural backgrounds);
 - Provide seed funds to adolescent-led social activities that are pro-peace;
 - Form adolescent and youth-led peace building training teams (members aged between 15 and 29 years old) and support their trainings;
 - Train a pool of young people and strengthen their capacities to act as peace builders and provide peer to peer support for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities targeting adolescents and young people most affected by conflict.
- 1.2. Follow up wider and inclusive Youth Peace and Security consultations at national and sub-national level for youth peace building organized. (UNFPA)
 - UNFPA will work with national peace experts who have experience and track record of working with young people and who had followed the national cease fire agreement and National peace processes. These experts are youth friendly in their advocacy and contributed towards Myanmar Youth Peace and Security Consultation workshop held on 23rd and 24th March 2017, with balanced participants from states and regions, inclusive of those from non-state controlled areas.
 - As in the past six years since 2011, commemoration of International Youth Day Event on 12th August will be an opportunity to gather youth of diverse backgrounds to come together to actively engage in consultation on peace and security as an integral part of youth development.
 - The consultation workshops to find out the way to solve the main peace and security-related issues addressed in the youth policy and discuss gaps, challenges and priorities in promoting and supporting young people's active involvement in conflict prevention, conflict transformation and peace-building in their states and regions.
 - Voices raised by young women and men will also feed into the action plan of the National Youth Policy, particular Peace section. Furthermore, their voices will be raised through Youth peace builders (National UNV) who will be embedded in the peace architectures at sub-regional level.

Outcome 2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation. (UNFPA/UNICEF)

- 2.1 UN joint orientation workshop for Youth peace builders (National UNV) (UNFPA/UNICEF)
 - Under Outcome 3, 5 female and 5 male Youth peacebuilders will be recruited. Before they will be deployed to national peace architecture, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNV will jointly

organize an orientation course with support from RCO Peace and Development Advisor and other national peace expert to provide information about the mandate and role of UN, code of conduct, the peace architecture, negotiation, leadership and communication skills.

2.2 Protocol for data collection, analysis and utilization of data to promote youth peace and security developed. (UNFPA)

- A large proportion of Myanmar young people have been involving and participated in the peace process to highlight and promote their active and positive contributions to sustaining peace. The mapping of the youth networks and organization working in the area of peace and security is going to be developed and build a platform to flow the data from the ground in a formal way time, efficiently in reliable manner.

2.3 Consultations with youth networks use of ICT for Youth peace and security held: (UNICEF)

- Seek the views and experiences of adolescents and youth through U Report, an innovative social messaging tool that enables adolescents and young people from communities across Myanmar to speak out and respond to polls on issues that matter to them, targeting boys, girls, young men and young women. Subjects and discussion topics specifically related to young women and girls can be selected from consultation at UNFPA Women and Girls Centre (WGCs) under 2.6. U-Report provides a forum to amplify the voices of all young people who can register voluntarily, who are known as U-Reporters. Once a U-Reporter has joined U-Report Myanmar on Facebook, he or she is sent weekly polls, via direct message, on the issues impacting their lives and those around them. Information from the polls is immediately analyzed, using an open source software called "Rapid Pro", producing real-time insights about how young people see the country and what they think is most important. The platform provides decision makers with a forum to listen to many voices across the country, giving them a unique insight into the challenges that affect young people in Myanmar, as well as the different views of boys, girls, young men and young women in different parts of the country. Almost 15,000 U-Reporters have already registered through Facebook and the numbers are growing every day. It is expected to reach 50,000 by the end of 2017, with UNICEF making efforts to ensure equal representation of gender, geographic area, as well as different income groups. For this intervention UNICEF will utilize U-Report to gather young people's views on peace and social cohesion and feed the findings to key decision-makers involved in the peace process. In addition to giving young people a voice on peace, U-Report can also help to improve the accountability of decision-makers involved in the peace process and highlight injustices, including in the most conflict-affected areas. Findings from U-report will be disaggregated by gender, age and region.
- Train and equip selected youths with interactive MRE smartphone application in order to deliver MRE in the affected areas, including boys, girls, young men and young women. This activity targets youths and children as it is crucial to educate and inform them on risks related to armed conflict and ensure they are aware of the best practice to adopt when they potentially face a risk. In Myanmar children constitute one third of the victims of explosive devices, according to data from July 2017.

2.4 Key messages by Myanmar young people on peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism for mobile applications developed (UNFPA)

- UNFPA works to provide young people with the information they need to understand their bodies, to adopt a healthy lifestyle, and to have the confidence make safe decisions that they will not regret. In 2016, UNFPA introduced the Love Question, Life Answer mobile app with facts about love, sex, health and their physical development from a trusted source.
- The app, which is a collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Sports and the Myanmar Medical Association, allows young people to find out about sensitive issues without shame or privacy concerns. It is also a most convenient channel to convey the messages about peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism to the young people in a short time. It can blanket a large number of the young people whoever have a smart phone. The real life stories from the young people living in the conflict areas will be collected and share with the other youth through application.

- 2.5 Youth forums for Prevention of child recruitment by armed forces and groups, and the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups supported. (UNICEF)
- Organize participative training sessions on peacebuilding and the prevention of conflict-related threats to equip youth with knowledge, skills and capacities to avoid and prevent conflict-related risk and act collaboratively to mitigate them.
 - Equip children, adolescents and youth in IDP camps and in other hotspots areas with knowledge and skills on MRE and MRM and increase their capacity to prevent incidents.
 - Monitor, report and advocate against the military occupation of and attacks against schools, which put children at risk and prevent their access to education.
 - Provide systematic reintegration for youth released by armed groups and armed forces;
- 2.6. Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young women and girls in all aspects of youth peace and security (UNFPA)
- Consultation on young women and girls role in peace and security and conflict transformation at Women and Girls Centre (WGCs) in Kachin and Rakhine States
 - Leadership and communication skills training for women and girls

Outcome 3: Participation of young women and men, and meaningful youth representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased (UNFPA)

- 3.1 Develop a youth friendly document on the role of young people in the Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation (UNFPA)
- Documentation on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation
 - Video production on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation
 - Launch and dissemination of the documentation and video production
- 3.2 Propose specific activities to install a dialogue between youth representation and formal peace architecture (UNFPA)
- Peace dialogue on youth representation taking place at the different levels from the community level to policy making level to build sustainable peace and national reconciliation process
- 3.3 Youth participation in support of inclusive National Ceasefire Agreement (NCA) implementation including the support to the Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC), as well as State, non-State institutions and civil society advocated.(UNFPA)
- Advocacy meetings for youth participation in support of inclusive NCA implementation including the support to the JMC, as well as State, non-State institutions and civil society
- 3.4. Increased participation of young women and men in formal peace architectures (UNFPA/UNV)
- Recruitment of 5 female and 5 male Youth peace builders (National UNV) in National Peace Architectures
 - Continuous coaching and mentoring support through Youth Programme Specialist (International UNV)

Young women and men have experience the conflict differently and their needs are therefore different. Women are in general often excluded from participating in decision-making and more vulnerable to various forms of violence that increase during periods of conflict, including sexual assault, domestic violence and forced marriage. Boys and young men are more vulnerable to being recruited by armed groups and forces and therefore disproportionately affected by the physical, psychosocial and development damage caused by recruitment and use. Boys and young men are often also under greater pressure to adapt behaviors and norms that are perceived as more

masculine, such as engaging in coalitional aggression and intergroup conflict, as well as perpetrating stereotypes of other ethnic and religious groups.

Interventions will aim to counter or shift social norms that lead to discrimination and violence against girls and women, as well as engagement of boys and men in violence and conflict. This will be done by: introducing gender equity issues into training sessions; identification of the specific issues and needs faced by girls and boys; and tailoring capacity building efforts in the areas of leadership, advocacy and negotiation to the needs of young women. In addition, UNICEF and its partners will seek to have a balanced representation of women, men, girls and boys in its areas of intervention and ensure their active participation in implementation. The approach will be adapted to the different locations across Myanmar, to ensure it takes into account sensitivities and gender issues specific to the different religions, cultures and ethnicities. This will enable young people to benefit from the opportunities the project will open for them, whilst recognizing the restrictions that exist.

In addition, the interventions have been selected to reduce the risk of a lapse or relapse into conflict by addressing its causes and consequences, strengthening the capacity of young people to avoid and where possible manage conflict and lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development.

e. Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of Youth, Peace and Security process

This PBF project fully considers gender dynamics within the youth group and provides specific needs and priority of young girls and women. Young women and young men have experienced the conflict differently and their needs therefore are also different. Women in general are excluded from decision making process therefore there will be special measures taken by the project to ensure their full participation and inclusion in the peace building work for the youth.

For the entire project implementation, gender balanced representation of both women and men will be ensured in three areas of intervention. Additionally, capacity building efforts, such as leadership, advocacy and negotiation skills, which may need enhanced assistance will be tailored to young women. This will also take into consideration culture and ethnic diversity of Myanmar. Therefore, the methodology will be adapted depending on the location, taking into account sensitivities and gender-specific needs. This will enable young people to make use of opportunities while managing restrictions that may be encountered or imposed by decision makers. This would ensure full participation of young women who may not be comfortable expressing their views even if the forum are equal participation.

The project also pay attention to specific needs for boys and young men as they continue to face a higher risk of being recruited into armed groups and forces, with devastating impacts for their physical and psycho-social well-being and longer-term development. This impedes their ability to engage freely and without fear. Therefore, the project will include working with boys and young men who have been released from armed groups and forces, enabling them to, be part of peace building and supporting them to be agents of positive change.

a) Budget:

Table 2: Project Activity Budget

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar established to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level.					
Output 1.1	Inclusivity in young people (ethnicity, disability, political and	UNICEF	175,000	350,000	Implementation/ strengthening youth groups and CFS,

	religious diversity, sexual orientation, and other marginalized groups) on Youth, Peace and Security forum supported				training activities, travel, social activities, materials, incentives, Transfer/subsidies for partners
Output 1.2	Strengthened participation of young women and men at national and sub-national level to build peace-building platform	UNFPA	135,600	271,200	The consultation workshops in every states and regions and one central level consultation
Outcome 2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation.					
Output 2.1	UN joint orientation workshop for Youth peace builders (National UNV) (UNFPA/UNICEF)	UNFPA/UNICEF/	7,500	15,000	UNFPA, UNICEF and UNV will jointly organize an orientation course for youth peace builder to provide information about the mandate and role of UN, code of conduct, the peace architecture, negotiation, leadership and communication skills.
Output 2.2	Consultations with youth networks use of ICT for Youth peace and security held	UNICEF	113500	227000	MRE smartphone application U Report roll out: marketing and communication events to recruit more U Reporters; branding and visibility materials; Rapid Pro technology; Website and Facebook content development (stories, photography, videography)
Output 2.3	Protocol for data collection, analysis and utilization of data to promote youth peace and security developed.	UNFPA	7,500	15,000	Mapping of the youth organizations and network and hire a research team to develop protocol
Output 2.4	Key messages by Myanmar young people on peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism for mobile	UNFPA	50,650	101,300	Call for real life stories from young people from war affected areas

	applications developed.				
Output 2.5	Youth forums for Prevention child recruitment by armed forces and groups, and the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups supported	UNICEF	100,000	200,000	Training activities, reintegration support, printing materials, incentives, Transfer/subsidies for partners, training activities, travel, social activities, materials
Output 2.6	Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of Youth, Peace and Security process.	UNFPA	50,000	50,000	Consultation on the needs and creation of women's empowerment activities to increase participation of young women and girls in peace process.
Outcome 3: Participation of young women and men, and meaningful youth representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased.					
Output 3.1	A youth friendly document on historical background of Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation developed	UNFPA	52,500	105,000	Documentation on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation
Output 3.2	Dialogue between youth representation and formal peace architecture facilitated by UN agencies.	UNFPA	85,000	170,000	Peace dialogue will be taken place at the different levels to build sustainable peace and national reconciliation process
Output 3.3	Participation of young women and men in support of inclusive NCA implementation including the support to the JMC, as well as State, non-State institutions and civil society advocated.	UNFPA	20,000	40,000	Advocacy meetings at State, non-State institutions and civil society
Output 3.4	Increased participation of young women and men in formal peace architectures	UNFPA	162,500	325,000	Recruitment of 5 female and 5 male Youth peace builders (National UNV) in National Peace Architectures
Total			959,580	1,869,159	

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient UNFPA		Amount Recipient UNICEF		TOTAL
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	125,020	53,580	130,200*	55,800**	364,600
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	21,455	9,195	7,000	3,000	40,650
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	52,500	22,500	13,300	5,700	94,000
4. Contractual services	126,862	54,369	70,210	30,090	281,531
5. Travel	25,144	10,776	11,200	4,800	51,920
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	392,314	168,135	276,751	118,608	955,808
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	21,455	9,195	35,000	15,000	80,650
Sub-Total Project Costs	764,750	327,750	543,661	232,998	1,869,159
8. Indirect Support Costs*	53,533	22,942	38,056	16,310	130,841
TOTAL	818,283	350,692	581,717	249,308	2,000,000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

** This includes 100% of the salary of a national youth UNV, who will be dedicated to liaising with young people and supporting their consultation in U-Report

UNFPA

UNFPA is the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. Promoting youth leadership and participation is key to UNFPA's work. Our efforts enable young people to develop the skills, knowledge and support needed to make informed decisions about their bodies, lives, families, communities, countries and the world.

UNFPA engages young people in its work, and advocates for youth engagement in the work of others. Just as importantly, UNFPA provides financial and technical support to adolescents and youth who are in the process of building networks and organizations to advocate for their human rights. The inclusion of youth from diverse backgrounds and identities, particularly the disadvantaged and marginalized, is prioritized.

UNFPA also promotes the meaningful participation of young people in international settings where issues relating to them will be discussed. Many of the youth networks UNFPA supports have been effective advocates for youth issues in international and regional forums.

UNFPA has been serving in Myanmar over 40 years in the area of sexual reproductive health and rights, youth and adolescents, gender equality and women's empowerment and population dynamics. UNFPA Myanmar country office comprises nearly 90 employees operating in seven geographic locations, including Yangon, Nay Pyi Taw, Sittwe, Maungdaw, Myitkyina, Lashio and Hpa An. UNFPA has strong operational capacity which was proven during the 2014 national population and housing census, where UNFPA Myanmar CO has disbursed more than 20 million USD in a period of 4 months.

UNFPA Myanmar CO has proven financial risk management capacity and the most recent internal audit resulted as unqualified. UNFPA Myanmar a pioneer in the implementation of the UN Business Operations Strategy (BOS), which aims to optimize operational functions in an effort to reduce administrative and transactional costs, while improving planning, prioritization and decision making. UNFPA Myanmar is also the leading agency in the implementation of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT), a risk based management approach, with the objective to support a closer alignment of development aid with national priorities, while aiming to strengthen national capacities in the areas of financial management and accountability.

UNFPA is currently developing the fourth Country Programme Document (CPD) (2018-2022) which is aligned to the first United Nations Assistance Development Framework (UNDAF) for Myanmar (2018-2022). UNFPA has clear commitments throughout the CPD to supporting peacebuilding and social cohesion outcomes while youth issues are central to the new CPD and mainstreamed throughout 3 key outcomes.

UNFPA engages with a range of Government and civil society entities, including the Ministries of Health and Sports; Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement; Labour, Immigration and Population and Planning and Finance; international and national non-governmental organizations; academic institutions and other United Nations agencies. Under the fourth CPD (2018-2022), the Ministries of Education; Home Affairs; the Office of the Attorney General; the Ministry of Ethnic Affairs; Religious Affairs and Culture; the Office of the Union Supreme Court; Myanmar Human Rights Commission; Union of Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Myanmar National Reconciliation and Peace Centre; peace actors, ethnic, health and other national organizations; academic and research institutions, parliamentarians and religious, ethnic and community leaders will be included. UNFPA has been a champion to bring youth led organizations and network in formulating the country's first youth policy. UNFPA programme are delivered through 17 INGO and NGO implementing partners and five UN agencies.

UNFPA provides technical oversight and guidance to implementing partners in order to establish and ensure high programme quality and delivery. Deputy Representative oversees UNFPA's M&E unit in Yangon, for which an International Consultant is now being recruited to join two national staff. Progress is tracked through partner workplans, onsite monitoring visits, quarterly reporting, and regular review meetings, coordinated through a web-based Strategic Information Systems that links programme performance and results to UNFPA's current Country Programme Action Plan.

UNICEF

UNICEF has been working in Myanmar continuously since April 1950. Through its strong working relationships with the Government of Myanmar as well as other stakeholders UNICEF has worked to positively change the lives of Myanmar's children and young people through its programmes, policies and advocacy, anchored in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The current country programme (2011-2017) has aimed at delivering key results at various levels, tapping into the new opportunities provided by various reforms to accelerate results for children, especially the most marginalized. Key areas of focus included: strengthening systems for delivering basic services from the Union to State and Township level; supporting preparedness, disaster risk reduction and resilience building; developing policies and legislation that will enable wider and accelerated realization of children's right; and conducting advocacy to influence a range of decision makers and other relevant audiences.

UNICEF new country programme runs from 2018 to 2022. It will be implemented during a period of significant political, economic and social transition, providing unprecedented opportunities and risks for the realization of child rights. It is centered on core national principles and priorities as expressed in the Government's twelve-point economic policy, the Union Peace conference and the "New Vision New Results for Children" conference supported by UNICEF in October 2016.

It will focus on addressing system-wide bottlenecks to the realization of children's rights through the following strategies: a) evidence generation, analytical work and advocacy; b) institutional capacity building in social service delivery and information systems; c) community dialogue to promote behaviours, demand for services and social norms that contribute to the realization of child rights; d)

resource leveraging and support to Government-led coordination; e) promoting access to services, including in humanitarian situations, for the most disadvantaged; f) strengthening capacities at Union, State/Regional and Township levels to develop, implement, monitor and guide plans and budgets; g) catalytic support to the roll out of national plans, policies and strategies; h) fostering cross-sectoral and multi-sectoral programming; i) strengthening partnerships with civil society and the private sector; j) promoting cooperation, share lessons learned, best practices and foster innovation between countries; and k) strengthening UN coherence for results.

Through the new Country Programme UNICEF, in its normative role as advocate of children's rights, will continue to focus on reaching marginalized groups, especially children and adolescents, in protracted and diverse forms of displacement and overcome challenges posed by restrictions of movement on populations and active conflict. Actions to enhance social protection, conflict-sensitivity, peacebuilding, resilience and emergency preparedness and response will be incorporated across all programmes, with a gender lens applied, including a special focus on gender-based violence and gender equality in both regular and emergency settings.

Building on existing partnerships and relationships, the new Country Programme will be implemented directly the government departments and through a wide number of international and local non-governmental organizations and faith based organizations. This work will be supported by UNICEF's 8 field offices across the different States and Regions. The Country Office has proven capacity to manage finances, with a project budget of over 200 USD million for the next Country Programme.

a) Implementing Partners

In addition to target groups which include Government authorities and non-state actors, this UN joint project will be implemented in partnership with national civil society organization partners which are currently the implementing partners of UNFPA and UNICEF's, as well as UN agency partner, UNV. These implementing partners include AFXB, Myanmar Medical Association (MMA), Metta Development Foundation, National Youth Congress, Ethnic Youth Alliance, Youth Policy Development Central Committee, Rattana Metta Organisation, Creative Garden, Sittwe Student Association, Shwe Zaydi, Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS), as well as Save the Children, Plan International, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and International Rescue Committee (IRC) who currently work with UNICEF's partners on children associated with armed groups and forces and youth programming. The international partners also previously had access to IDP camps in Rakhine, which should enable them to work with the UN to reestablish access. Plan International and Save the Children, International Rescue Committee, Danish Church Aid. The capacity of national implementing partners have been already assessed through Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) IP capacity assessments to ensure their programmatic and operational capacity to implement this joint programme in timely manner. The external audit for these organizations were conducted annually in accordance with UNFPA and UNICEF financial rules and regulations.

b) Overview of Recipients UN Organizations Funding in the Country

	RUNO 1: NAME?	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	UNFPA	UNFPA Core Funding Bilateral Donors	\$ 3,138,000 \$ 8,774,389	CERF \$1,662,221
Current calendar year	UNFPA	UNFPA Core Funding Bilateral Donors	\$ 4,150,192 \$ 12,177,093	CERF \$710,535
Previous calendar year	UNICEF	Donors	\$ 39 million, of which 5 million was unfunded	24 million, of which 15 million was unfunded
Current calendar year	UNICEF	Donors	\$ 54 million	25 million, of which 6 million unfunded

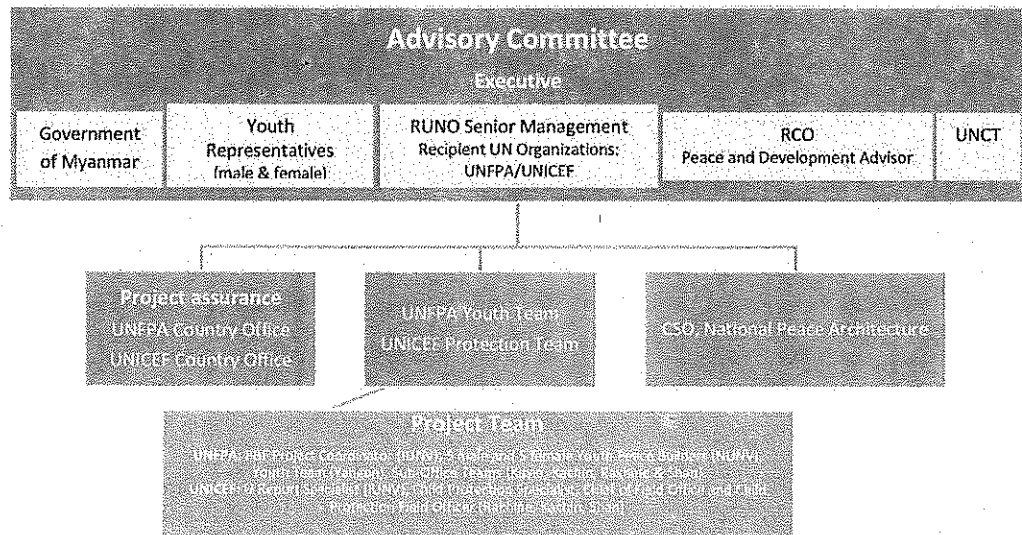
III. Management and coordination

a) Project management:

The PBF Project “Empowering young women and men as agents in peace building” will be overseen by an Advisory Committee composed by the government of Myanmar representative, two youth representative (female and male), senior management of recipient organizations (UNFPA and UNICEF), UNCT through Peace and Development Advisor of Resident Coordinator Office.

Quality assurance is made by UNFPA and UNICEF Office particularly Monitoring and Evaluation Unit. UNFPA Youth Programme Team and UNICEF Child Protection Team will provide technical assistance and coordinate work with CSO, Implementing partners and national peace architecture organizations.

PBF project team is consists of 1) PBF Project Coordinator (IUNV), 2) 5 female and 5 male Peacebuilders (NUNV), 3) National Youth Officer, 4) Programme Assistant, 5) U-Report Specialist (IUNV). Other UNFPA and UNICEF technical and programme staff at Yangon and field level also will be engaged with this PBF UN Joint Project as the agency’s contribution.



Project Organizational Structure

b) Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Politization of proposed activities	High	High	Engagement in a conflict sensitive approach through the on-going involvement of civil society, government, parliamentarian and religious and community leaders on innovations in peacebuilding. A continual cycle of engagement reduces risk and supports a rights based narrative.

			<p>Close monitoring will be needed & clear communications with all CSOs and youth & adolescent groups involved in the programme, and intensive consultations around the activities and approaches will take place throughout the project to avoid misunderstandings of the programme objectives and to ensure that it is not politicized.</p> <p>A code of conduct will be developed and signed by all parties at the beginning, outlining the principles of mutual respect, tolerance, inclusion, and a rights based approach to engaging with adolescents.</p> <p>In addition, all partners will agree to a simple, clear protocol on the use of social media and other media outlets with the aim of non-politicization of the effort.</p> <p>UNFPA and UNICEF will convene regular meeting of CSO partners, and facilitators to exchange experiences of implementation of this programme.</p>
Armed conflicts/ethnic conflicts, persistent inter-communal tensions	High	High	<p>The project will continuously monitor local tensions and conflicts. A contingency plan will be developed while regular dialogue will be held among UN Agencies and implementing partners as well as a range of ministries/political actors, civil society organizations and local community representatives and women to inform early warning processes. Strong feedback mechanisms from multiple stakeholders must also be in place.</p>
Limited openness from communities to receive information and support changes.	Medium	High	<p>Programme will adopt a community based approach which includes opportunities for community members, including children, youth and women to participate and provide feedback.</p> <p>UNICEF priorities activities relating to awareness raising as well as is willing to explore innovative approaches and channels to effectively transfer the messages to communities.</p> <p>In the case of Rakhine State, the selection of partners may need to be adjusted, in the case that identified partners are unable to access targeted areas. UN agencies will also review whether the environment is likely to be more enabling both at the beginning and midway through the project cycle, in which case activities in Rakhine State will be back loaded. In the case that it is not possible to implement field-level activities in Rakhine State, young people from these areas will be engaged through ICT, including U-Report, which does not require physical presence of UN and NGO partners, with the number of young people</p>

			being engaged through face-to-face activities being increased in other project sites. Given the criticality of engaging young people in peacebuilding in the current environment, UN agencies want to retain the flexibility to implement all activities, in the case that access opens up. UN agencies will update on access as part of the reporting cycle and also inform PBF in the case of any significant changes outside of that cycle.
Misunderstanding of the content of training sessions which leads to misperceptions	Low	High	Engagement of local leaders (including religious leaders), authorities and civil society groups. Delivery of clear and concise messages adapted to the different areas in which the activities will be rolled out to ensure that it is appropriate to the cultural and social practices of the area (including translated into the local language).
Limited uptake of the mobile application	Medium	High	Communications and marketing strategy will be implemented to ensure the highest possible endorsement
Youth representatives will deviate on sensitive issues regarding previous grievances, conflict, politics and/or religion.	High	High	Prior agreement taken to abide by ground rules of harmony, mutual respect. Listen to each other. Youth representatives will be involved in setting the agenda of topics to be discussed guided by a facilitator to create a constructive and non-sensitive frame will not include reference to ethnic belonging.
The youth representatives will not listen carefully to different point of views.	Medium	Medium	Methodologies will be adapted to ensure that opinions can be expressed and heard in different settings thereby facilitating better communication across different personality types and communication styles.
Youth representative will tend to talk with people from their State/Region or with same background, and avoid contact with others.	High	High	Facilitators and organizers will create discussion groups in advance to keep them as much different as possible. Thematic working groups where people come together based on their interest in or passion for the topic rather than their identity/background will be created.
Younger representative, and especially younger women, will not participate actively in the discussions	High	High	Facilitators and organizers will create discussion groups avoiding large age gaps, and directly invite young women/girls or any other young people who may feel shy to speak out.
Some young representative will not be able to understand fully the content of the project activities workshop due to knowledge gaps.	High	High	The organizers hired an interpreter from English to Myanmar and give to each participant headphones to listen to the interpretation. Agreement and actions points etc. will be written down in both Myanmar languages and English.
Young representatives reproduce ethnic	High	High	Youth representatives will be guided and mentored by experienced facilitators to promote a constructive dialogue and a value of tolerance

tensions and divisions among the youth.			and non-discrimination.
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c) Monitoring & evaluation:

In accordance with UNFPA and UNICEF's Policy and Procedure Manual (PPM) and Programme, Planning and Policy (PPP) Manual and UN Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), the project results and financial implementation will be monitored quarterly. Respective UN agency is responsible for conducting quarterly monitoring under each execution of the projects.

Both UNFPA and UNICEF have field presences in several locations including Chin, Kachin, Kayin, Rakhine and Shan States. These field offices will play a key role in monitoring results at sub-national level conducting regular site visits, convening meetings with government, partners and beneficiaries and monitoring the operations of implementing partners to ensure compliance with HACT. This monitoring will enable UNFPA and UNICEF to verify progress against agreed work plans, ensure that resources are properly utilized and identify and address bottlenecks to implementation.

An emphasis will be placed on ensuring monitoring and evaluation contributes to conflict-sensitivity, captures the interactions between the intervention and the conflict as well as its impact of the on social cohesion and peacebuilding. UNFPA/UNICEF's Field Offices will monitor and report on trends and incidents of conflict and insecurity on an ongoing basis, to enable both agencies to adapt and respond to the situation the ground.

Both UNFPA and UNICEF have dedicated M&E officers to ensure the timelines and quality of monitoring and evaluation activities. Approximately 10% of this project proposal will be allocated for monitoring and evaluation activities.

Furthermore, UNICEF will also introduce developmental evaluation (DE), which is a new approach for the Myanmar Office. DE is an approach to evaluation that supports a process of innovation while promoting the flexibility and responsiveness necessary for programs operating in complex, dynamic, often uncertain environments. DE practices and data collection tools generate credible evidence to inform the development of practical strategies to more effectively achieve (peacebuilding) outcomes. The adaptability of DE promotes conflict sensitivity; processes of innovation systematically uncover new pathways to build peace. While DE is not appropriate for every situation, the complex and changing nature of conflict, whether newly emerged or protracted, for which this toolkit was designed deems DE appropriate and extremely useful for this toolkit.

Quarterly, after analyzing the respective progress reports, all UN agencies will meet and report progress and discuss challenges and jointly monitor risks and take actions. Relevant lessons are captured by project technical team to inform the management decisions.

Annual review meeting is conducted jointly with all participating UN agencies, RCO, implementing partners and key stakeholders.

As per the PBF guideline, an Independent project evaluation will be conducted, using quantitative and qualitative methods, to evaluate if the project met its objectives and had the expected impact, as well as to gather feedback from project beneficiaries. The evaluation also aim to document lessons learned and good practices for future peace building initiatives in Myanmar and globally.

d) Administrative arrangements (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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- 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:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance 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: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



United Nations
Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding Fund

PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Empowering young women and men as agents in peace building	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNFPA and UNICEF	
Implementing Partner(s):	<p>Government: National Reconciliation and Peace Center, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, , Ministry of Health and Sports, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Information and Technology, Ministry of Labour, Immigration, and Population, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Conservation. Partnerships will be also extended to sub-national governments at state and region.</p> <p>UN agencies: UNV</p> <p>CSO: AFXB, Myanmar Medical Association, Metta Development Foundation, National Youth Congress, Ethnic Youth Alliance, Youth Policy Development Central Committee, Rattana Metta Organisation, Creative Garden, Sittwe Student Association, Shwe Zaydi, Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS), Plan International and Save the Children, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC)</p>	
Location:	Nation Wide	
Approved Project Budget:		
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 January 2018	Planned Completion: 30 June 2019
Project Description:	<p>This PBF project will significantly contribute to # 2 of PBF priority areas: Building and/or strengthening national capacity to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict. UN PBF Youth, Peace and Security project is not a stand- alone one. It is crafted by three UN agencies with more than two decades of youth development work in Myanmar. It builds on unique relationships that UN agencies have forged with young people in Myanmar through a diverse and wide network of youth led civil society organizations national wide.</p> <p>The project also builds on the partnerships with the government entities and national peace architecture. By strengthening the voices and engagement of local ethnic youth civil society entities in both sub-national and national youth related processes, such as the development of the first National Youth Policy, UN-supported youth will become a strong and critical feature of the convening role of bringing youth representatives, the government as well as ethnic representatives together. Particularly, this project intends to contribute to one of twelve main components of National Youth Policy, youth engagement in peace building by empowering young people to be engaged in peace building as important drivers and agents of change.</p>	

	<p>It equally builds up on recent work undertaken by UNFPA and UNV in Youth, Peace and Security through a series of consultations on the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 2250. This enabled young women and men in Myanmar to contribute vividly to the Progress Report in Southeast Asia that provided insights for improving youth engagement strategies in peace building. The knowledge created and the networking relationships that were forged by this national consultation, provide a ready resource and basis for the implementation of this project. It will also aims to build on UNICEF's work to support children recruited by armed groups and forces and will build upon lessons learned to date.</p> <p>As Myanmar is in midst of transition process and developing in many aspects, this project takes advantage of the growth of communication technology which has enabled young people to use mobile application more than any other media. It will make innovative use of ICT for reaching young people in hard-to-reach areas to express ideas of youth as peace builders and role of young people in building social cohesion and peace.</p>
<p>PBF Focus Area:</p>	<p>Priority Area 2: Building and/or strengthening national capacity to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict.</p>
<p>Project Outcome:</p>	<p>Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar developed to engage in positive dialogue to promote national reconciliation and peace at national, sub-national, and community level.</p> <p>Outcome2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Participation of young women and men, and meaningful youth representation in the formal political dialogue and the national peace process increased.</p>
<p>Key Project Activities:</p>	<p>Outcome 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage young people in peacebuilding at the local level • Mobilize community based youth groups and strengthen their capacity to engage in social activities (including boys and girls from all ethnic, religious, cultural backgrounds) • Train a pool of young people and strengthen their capacities to act as peace builders and provide peer to peer support for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities targeting adolescents and young people most affected by conflict. • Follow up wider and inclusive Youth Peace and Security consultations at national and sub-national level for youth peace building organized. <p>Outcome 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN joint orientation workshop for Youth peace builders (National UNV) (UNFPA/UNICEF) • Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young women and girls in all aspects of youth peace and security • Consult with youth networks on peace and security through online tools including: an online social messaging tool, U Report; and an interactive Mine Risk Education smartphone application. • Equip young people with knowledge, skills and capacity to avoid and prevent conflict related risks, including mines and recruitment by armed forces and groups • Engage young people in monitoring and reporting on grave violations

against children

- Support the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups

Outcome 3:

- Documentation on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation
- Video production on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey for peace and reconciliation
- Launch and dissemination of the documentation and video production
- Peace dialogue on youth representation taking place at the different levels from the community level to policy making level to build sustainable peace and national reconciliation process
- Advocacy meetings for youth participation in support of inclusive NCA implementation including the support to the JMC, as well as State, non-State institutions and civil society
- Recruitment of 5 female and 5 male Youth peace builders (National UNV) in National Peace Architectures
- Continuous coaching and mentoring support through Youth Programme Specialist

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Country name: Myanmar										
Project Effective Dates: 01 January 2018 to 30 June 2019										
PBF Focus Area:										
IRF Theory of Change:										
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1			Year 2			Milestones
Outcome 1: An inclusive peace building platform for young women and men with diverse backgrounds of Myanmar established to engage in positive dialogue to promote peace and reconciliation at national, sub-national, and community level.		Outcome Indicator 1 Functional platform established for improvement of inclusivity of young peoples to engage in promoting of peace reconciliation. Baseline: No Target: Yes								
	Output 1.1 Inclusivity in young people (ethnicity, disability, political and religious diversity, sexual orientation, and other marginalized groups) on Youth, Peace and Security forum supported	Output Indicator 1.1.1: children and young people engaged in peace building at the local level Baseline: 0 Target: 1,474, of which 737 (50%) will be girls and young women.	Reports from implementing partners		X	X	X	X	X	Networks of young people established and strengthened in target areas A pool of young women, men, girls and boys capacitated to act as peace builder role models and peer-to-peer trainers
	Output 1.2 Strengthened participation of youth at national and subnational level to build peace-building platform	Output Indicator 1.2.1 State and regional level YPS consultation Baseline: 0 Target: 17	The activity and work plan progress reports of the implementing partners	2	3	3	3	3	3	The recommendations for the youth participation in the peace building process are consolidated from the nationwide consultative workshops
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Union level YPS consultation at national and sub-national level Baseline: 0 Target: 1	The state and regional level consultations and activities and workplan progress reports						1	The recommendations from the States and Regional levels consultations to the government, Union Peace Commission and concerned stakeholders at union level consultation
Outcome 2: Capacity of young women and men strengthened through an inclusive		Outcome Indicator 2 Proportion of young women and men with increased capacity in							The baseline data can be determined only after assessment	

<p>peace building platform in peace building knowledge, skills and support conflict transformation.</p>		<p>knowledge , skills and support in peace building transformation</p> <p>Baseline: TBD (no. of young women and men) Target: TBD (no. of young women and men)</p>										
	<p>Output 2.1: UN joint orientation workshop for Youth peace builders (National UNV) (UNFPA/UNICEF)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 The number of orientation workshop for youth peace builders conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 3, with a target that at least 50% of participations are girls and young women</p>	<p>Progress and activity reports</p>	1		1		1				<p>The youth peace builders are recruited and get oriented with the information about the mandate and role of UN, code of conduct, the national peace architecture.</p>
	<p>Output 2.2: Consultations with youth networks use of ICT for Youth peace and security held</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 children and young people engaged in consultation, dialogue and awareness-raising on peace and security Baseline: 0 Target: 15,474, of which 7,737 (50%) will be girls and young women.</p>	<p>Reports from implementing partners</p> <p>Results of online consultations</p>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<p>Online forums active, with active participation rate in polls</p>
	<p>Output 2.3: Protocol for data collection, analysis and utilization of data to promote youth peace and security developed</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Mapping of the organizations and network working to promote the youth participation in the peace and security process Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	<p>Map prepared by the MIMU website, the contact detailed of the youth networks used to work with UNFPA, the focal persons of the state and regional youth networks</p>		1							<p>Map of the youth networks and organizations working for the peace and social security developed</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 Protocol for data collection, analysis and utilization of data to promote YPS Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	<p>The activity reports, news from the national media, official announcements by the government, peace commission, UPDJC and JMC</p>			1						<p>The research team will collect the data and develop a protocol with the government endorsement to gather the ground information</p>

<p>Output 2.4: Key messages by Myanmar young people on peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism for mobile applications developed</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.4.1: Stories related to on peace and security, social cohesion, harmonious co-existence, violent extremism from young people Baseline: 0 Target: 24</p>	<p>The articles submitted by the youth from conflict areas through IPs and youth networks</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>The call for articles will be announced widely by using different channels such TV, radio, social media and flyers</p>
<p>Output 2.5: Youth forums for Prevention child recruitment by armed forces and groups, and the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups supported</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.5.1: Number of young people engaged in training sessions on conflict prevention, MRE and MPRM Baseline: TBC Target: 1,175, of which 588 (50%) will be girls and young women.</p>	<p>The activities reports, work plan reports and number of app downloads from Google Analyst</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>The launching events to promote use of Mobile App in the cities of state and regions. At least 50% participated in the marketing activities are young women and girls. Launching of training sessions on conflict prevention, MRE and MPRM</p>
<p>Output 2.6: Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of Youth, Peace and Security process</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.5.2: Number of young people provided with reintegration support Baseline: TBC Target: 100 – NB, there is a likelihood that more than 50% of this target group will be boys, due to their increased vulnerability to recruitment</p>	<p>Reports from implementing partners Monitoring reports from UNICEF staff</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Enrolment of young people in training programmes provided as part of reintegration support</p>
<p>Output 2.6: Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of Youth, Peace and Security process</p>	<p>Output Indicators 2.5.1: Gender parity ensured and addressed to specific needs and priorities of young girls and women in all aspects of YPS in the women and girls centers, institutions and camps in the conflict area Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p>	<p>Reports from the implementing partners Monitoring reports of the UNFPA staff</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>The recommendation from the women and girls likely to be addressed for their needs and empowerment</p>

Outcome 3: Participation of young women and men and meaningful youth representation in the formal and informal political dialogue and the national peace process increased.	Outcome Indicator 3 Number of youth issues that was raised and discussed at the peace table. Baseline: 0 Target: 6																			
	Output 3.1: A youth friendly documentation on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey and peace and reconciliation developed Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Output indicators 3.1.1 A youth friendly documentation on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey and peace and reconciliation Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Data collection, desk review of the publications, FGD with the young people, government focals, peace commission, UPDJC, JMC, arm forces leader				1													Research team will undertake the data collection and write a historic paper showing
		Output indicators 3.1.2 Documentary movie on the role of young people in Myanmar political journey and peace and reconciliation Baseline: 0 Target: 1	The movie clip ready to be broadcast on the media and the DVD to be disseminated						1											Documentary movie of the Myanmar political journey on peace and reconciliation created.
	Output 3.2: Dialogue between youth representation and formal peace architecture facilitated by UN agencies.	Output indicators 3.2. Peace dialogue on youth representation Baseline: 0 Target: 17	Coordination meetings with the young people, government focal points, peace commission, UPDJC, JMC, arm forces leader		3	4	4	3	3											
Output 3.3: Youth participation in support of inclusive NCA implementation including the support to the JMC, as well as State, non-State institutions and civil society advocated.	Output indicators 2.3 Advocacy meetings for youth participation in support of inclusive NCA implementation Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Focal persons of youth networks, with the young people, government focals, peace commission, UPDJC, JMC, arm forces leader				1		1												The stakeholders are advocated to consider to provide more spaces for the young people in the NCA implementation
Output 3.4: Increased participation of young women and men in formal peace architectures	Output indicator 3.4.1: Number of International UNV recruited Baseline: 0 male or female Target: 1 male or female	Issuance of UNV Contract		1																The international UNV onboard as PBF programme coordinator

