

**SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE**



**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

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

<b>Country (ies): Côte d'Ivoire</b>	
<b>Project Title: Supporting Youth Participation in Preventing the Repetition of Mass Atrocities in Côte d'Ivoire</b>	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), Convening Agency, CSO;</li> </ul>	
<b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Réseau Action Justice et Paix (RAJP), CSO; and</li> <li>Femmes Debout pour la Progrès en Côte d'Ivoire (FDPCI), CSO.</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 01/01/2019 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 30/06/2020 <b>Geographic zones for project implementation:</b> Abidjan (Yopougon and Abobo); San Pedro, Duékoué, Man (West); Bouake (Central); and Korhogo (North)	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> ICTJ: \$ 385,842 Total: \$ 385,842 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): \$16,050 (ICTJ core funding) <b>Project total budget: \$401,892</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche:</b> ICTJ: \$ 135,045 Total: \$ 135,045	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche*:</b> ICTJ: \$ 135,045 Total: \$ 135,045	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche*:</b> ICTJ: \$ 115,753 Total: \$ 115,753	<b>— tranche</b> XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX XXXX: \$ XXXXXX Total:
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**Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:**

As Côte d'Ivoire prepares for another election cycle in 2020, persistent economic and social tensions present a dangerous context which, in the past, resulted in severe post-electoral crisis. Throughout its work, ICTJ has often found youth to be critical drivers of change, with the greatest stake in the future, and with vast, often untapped, potential to challenge and end cycles of violence. To contribute to the prevention of recurrent electoral violence, this project will enhance participation by Ivorian youth in defining strategies to overcome legacies of conflict and by developing their capacity to enter the national conversation on social cohesion. The proposed project builds on ICTJ's extensive experience, networks, and trust developed with the project stakeholders since 2013, and will initiate change by aligning youth's recommendations with national peacebuilding strategies, utilizing culture-, radio-, and social media-based outreach strategies, and incorporating accountability and acknowledgement to contribute to non-recurrence and promote social cohesion.

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

The implementing partners of this project, RAJP and FDPCI, were consulted by ICTJ and actively participated in the development of this proposal. These consultations focused on outlining the country's political and social developments and developing proposals to strategically address persistent tensions. RAJP and FDPCI were previously involved in activities and projects implemented by ICTJ.

ICTJ has been working with FDPCI for several years on gender and transitional justice issues including identifying local women's groups in Bouake during a mapping exercise, conducting radio programs, and helping ICTJ carry-out consultations with victims' groups' representatives. ICTJ has been working with RAJP since supporting their creation in 2013. In 2017, RAJP and ICTJ held consultations with youth in Abidjan and other regions which gave an understanding of the needs and demands of youth. Those consultation resulted in reports that were shared and discussed with the relevant State institutions according to ICTJ established methodology to develop national capacity of CSOs and bridge between diverse groups and official authorities. The proposed project will build on this work.

Along with other civil society groups, ICTJ participated as a technical expert in developing the national strategy for social cohesion with the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Fight against Poverty. During this time, we discussed the ideas of the project with the Ministry and civil society, particularly the need to transform youth's role in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives as well as the need to improve people's perception of youth.

<b>Project Gender Marker score: 2<sup>3</sup></b> Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: \$130,340 (34%)	
<b>Project Risk Marker score: 1<sup>4</sup></b>	
<b>Select PBF Focus Area</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project ( <i>select ONLY one</i> ): <u>2.3</u> Conflict Prevention/Management <sup>5</sup>	
If applicable, <b>UNDAF outcome(s)</b> to which the project contributes:	
If applicable, <b>Sustainable Development Goal</b> to which the project contributes: SGD 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies, and SDG 5: Gender Equality.	
<b>Type of submission:</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b>	<b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b>  <b>Extension of duration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: <b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX  <b>Brief justification for amendment:</b>  <i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i>

<sup>3</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

<sup>4</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>5</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

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

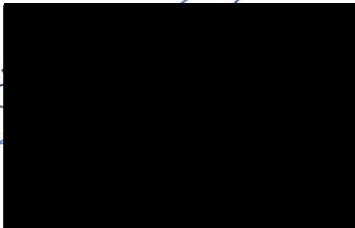


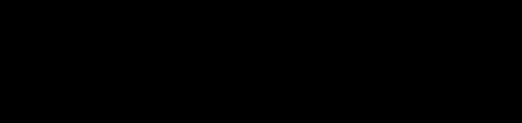

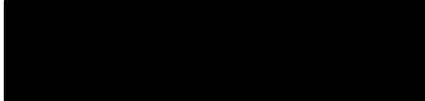
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)



**PROJECT SIGNATURES:**

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>6</sup></b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> M. Fernando Travesi</p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency:</i> International Center for Transitional Justice</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal:</i> November 6, 2012</p> <p><b>INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE</b> 50 Broadway, 23rd Floor New York, NY 10004</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i> Madame KANDIA CAMARA</p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Title:</i> Ministre de L'education nationale, de l'enseignement technique et de la formation professionnelle.</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal:</i></p> 
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Babacar Cisse</p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p><i>Title:</i> Resident Coordinator</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal:</i></p> 	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p><i>Signature:</i> </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>

<sup>6</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

### **Conflict Analysis**

ICTJ helps societies design and implement transitional justice approaches to challenge the causes and address the consequence of massive human rights violations, in order to prevent recurrence and lay the foundations for sustainable peace. ICTJ's approach is to start by analyzing the context within which demands for justice are being raised or certain measures are being proposed. Depending on the needs and opportunities that the specific context provides, our aim is to work both with victims and other civil society groups ("rights-holders") and with state and other institutions ("duty-bearers"), and to bring those two sides together to advance transitional justice solutions. As an organization that simultaneously works directly in the field, conducts research, and informs thinking at the policy level, we articulate lessons learned and identify emerging patterns from our fieldwork in over 50 countries, to produce relevant and timely analysis and recommendations. Across our work in places as varied as Tunisia, South Africa, Lebanon and Canada – and indeed Côte d'Ivoire – we have recognized the importance and potential power of youth engagement to advance peacebuilding initiatives in the aftermath of violence or repression.<sup>7</sup>

Despite years of significant post-conflict economic growth and apparent stability following a violent 2010-2011 post-election crisis which left 3,000 dead, Côte d'Ivoire is still struggling to overcome the deep divisions that led to the violence. In 2015, President Alassane Ouattara was re-elected to his second term promising to build on economic gains, enhance inclusion, and ensure accountability for past violations. Nevertheless, pre-crisis inequalities persist, and challenges remain regarding accountability, social cohesion, and institutional reform of the security sector, the judiciary and the prosecutorial authority, as well as addressing marginalization of impoverished communities. Unaddressed conflict-related human rights violations, social and economic exclusion, and a government resistant to dialogue are factors contributing to continuing social and political tensions in Côte d'Ivoire and that have the potential to lead to recurrent violence during the upcoming elections.

In a context where almost 60% of the population is younger than 25,<sup>8</sup> youth have a greater stake in building a stable future than any other group. The Ivorian government has not been able to adequately address severe unemployment in youth, by initiating measures to integrate young people in economic development nor by acknowledging the consequences of youth manipulation by political leaders toward violent ends during the crisis. Instead, Ivorian media and politicians frequently portray youth as prone to violence and as a threatening and destabilizing force, failing to recognize youth marginalization, their potential to be positive actors, and the lack of accountability for past violations.

ICTJ has been working in Côte d'Ivoire since 2012, and since establishing our presence we have identified Ivorian youth as key agents for change. In 2013, ICTJ helped 14 youth associations, with diverse backgrounds and more than 5,000 members nationwide, organize into a formal coalition – the *Réseau Action Justice et Paix* (RAJP) – to amplify their voice and facilitate engagement with state actors. RAJP has since worked to advocate for equal reparations for youth, public apologies for youth manipulation by political leaders, and youth's peaceful participation in the 2015 elections. During consultations ICTJ conducted in 2017 with

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<sup>7</sup> ICTJ submitted a thematic paper on this topic, entitled "A Catalyst for Change: Engaging Youth in Transitional Justice," for the Progress Study on Youth Peace and Security in 2017.

<sup>8</sup> "The World Factbook: Côte d'Ivoire." *Central Intelligence Agency*, 30 August 2018, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/iv.html>

196 youth (including 117 young women) on the causes and consequences of youth involvement in political violence, youth highlighted the lack of responsibility of political leaders and the persistence of corruption, regionalism, and nepotism as reasons for their marginalization and vulnerability to manipulation. Young women face these challenges in addition to social barriers in Côte d'Ivoire which rarely place them in a position of leadership or recognize their agency. Young women face the double discrimination of being youth and being women, often treated with condescension not only by authority figures but also by their peers. Their voices are rarely listened to; they lack organizations devoted exclusively to address young women issues; and they even rarely question the roles prescribed to them.

The Ivorian government is taking steps to promote peace in the country using the concept of social cohesion based on national unity, forgiveness, and avoidance of violence. Their approach to youth for conflict prevention is limited to asking young people to engage in an early warning system and trigger the deployment of the Police or the Gendarmerie instead of listening to youth about grievances that lay beyond a potential conflict. This is accompanied by a frequent narrative of youth being prone to violence, and the main threat to peace and stability that needs to be curbed and controlled. However, authorities call for peace without listening or attempting to address the grievances of citizens, such as marginalization and feelings of exclusion. Based on ICTJ's extensive work in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere with victims and youth, to sustainably and meaningfully foster social cohesion and promote non-recurrence, efforts must be all-inclusive and incorporate accountability and acknowledgement of conflict-related violations. Therefore, youth need to be guaranteed space in the national discussion on social cohesion from which they are currently excluded. Transitional justice processes can promote meaningful incorporation of measures addressing legacies of conflict, accountability, and acknowledgment.

Transitional justice refers to processes that challenge the causes and address the consequences of mass human rights violations by affirming the dignity of victims, fighting impunity for those responsible, promoting responsive institutions, and fostering social, political, institutional, and legal reforms to rebuild social trust and social cohesion. It can raise awareness of the overall causes and effects of conflict to help prevent its recurrence. As a key constituency invested in the country's peaceful future, providing some of the greatest, often untapped, potential to challenge and halt cycles of violence, the transformative impact of transitional justice in part depends on the active participation and engagement of youth.

While ICTJ pushed for the inclusion of youth, including young women, in Côte d'Ivoire's transitional justice processes, the partial implementation of national processes resulted in limited changes. The Ivorian government failed to investigate massive violations committed, hold criminal prosecutions, establish responsibility, acknowledge wrong done to victims, or provide reparations to victims. There has been no identification of remains recovered from mass graves by the *Celule Spéciale d'Enquête et Investigation* (CSEI), the special prosecutor appointed to investigate crimes committed during the post-electoral violence, and nobody is in custody charged with human rights violations committed during the post-electoral violence. Despite lack of a publicly defined reparations policy, the now-called Ministry of Solidarity, Social Cohesion and Fight against Poverty has distributed reparations to selected victims in a piecemeal approach without revealing their selection criteria and not adequately addressing the differentiated and pronounced consequences of violence suffered by women therefore leading to frequent confrontation between victims and the Ministry. Additionally, the truth-seeking process, the *Commission Dialogue, Vérité et Réconciliation* (CDVR), failed to create a platform to address ethno-regional divisions and for individuals to tell their stories and



collectively confront the past. Its final report did not reflect or examine thousands of statements received, neither the voices of youth or of women.

With partially implemented transitional justice processes and lack of government transparency, trust between neighboring communities, and civic trust between citizens and the state remains very limited. Opposition-majority regions often feel the government focuses on economic and social programs that benefit its supporters, while frustrations stemming from exclusion, unaddressed violations, and a government resistance to dialogue are often expressed with violence. Government's responsiveness to the demands of former combatants who violently protest and its lack of response to victims of violations has reinforced a feeling by victims expressed to ICTJ that "in Côte d'Ivoire if you want to be heard you need to shout." In terms of youth, the lack of adequate policies to examine the previous conflict and address its consequences and promote their participation limited their ability to make informed decisions and increased their frustration with the public institution and political process.

### **Alignment with Governmental and UN Strategic Frameworks**

This project aims to address the legacies of conflict and tackle critical gaps in Côte d'Ivoire's social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives by empowering youth to voice their demands and enhance their participation. Specifically, this project aligns closely with the PBF's project in Côte d'Ivoire titled: *Appui au renforcement de la confiance, la coexistence et à la stabilisation sécuritaire pour des élections apaisées en Côte d'Ivoire* (PBF/CIV/ B-3; 2015-2017) which aimed at supporting activities conducive to peaceful and democratic elections. This included supporting CDVR's recommendations; supporting dialogue and trust among political parties, youth, and women; and enhancing inter-communal dialogue and peaceful co-existence. The proposed project will similarly contribute to further promoting a culture of peace throughout the country but strategically focuses on assisting youth to participate in social cohesion initiatives, peacefully voice their demands, and resist manipulation by political leaders and calls for violence.

The proposed project also contains links to international and national frameworks promoting inclusion, equality, and sustainable peace. By empowering youth, including young women, to be agents of change and address their social, political, and economic exclusion and marginalization, the proposed project contributes to Côte d'Ivoire's progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 (achieve gender equality) and 16 (promote just, peaceful, and inclusive societies). The proposed project will also support the objectives of UN Resolutions 2250 (2015) and 1325 (2000) on the importance of youth and women's voices and participation in peace processes. Through the proposed activities, youth will become familiar with the concepts of these resolutions. The project engages with key pillars (participation, protection, prevention, and reintegration) of UN Resolution 2250 (2015) and will contribute to its objective of fostering greater inclusion and decision-making of youth as well as their protection from and prevention of youth radicalization through manipulation by political leaders. To this end, we will work with youth to identify challenges and develop solutions to their active participation in the public sphere. Towards UN Resolution 1325 (2000), the project will ensure space for young women's active and meaningful participation throughout activities and develop solutions to facilitate their participation in the public sphere as well as support their protection from and prevention of gendered violence. This project recognizes women's unique experience of conflict and their capacity to contribute to non-recurrence of violence. It will empower young women to overcome the societal limitations that prevent their full engagement and active role in social cohesion initiatives within their communities. This focus will also support achieving the objectives of the Secretary General's Seven-Point Action Plan

on Gender-Responsive Peacebuilding, as the project will advance gender equality and recommendations responsive to young women's needs and priorities after conflict.

By seeking to contribute to preventing the recurrence of youth electoral violence through enhancing youth participation, and addressing persistent tensions and legacies of conflict, the proposed project also works toward Côte d'Ivoire's peacebuilding priorities including "strengthening confidence, peaceful coexistence and stabilization of the security situation for peaceful elections in Côte d'Ivoire" and "prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts through state capacity building and other mechanisms in place." Côte d'Ivoire's *Le Plan National de Développement* (PND) 2016-2020 is aligned with UNPBF Priority Plan 2, which includes the peaceful resolution of conflict. The PND established the national strategy for reconciliation and social cohesion which has been considered in the development of this project's activities. It is in tandem with this national strategy that the proposed project aims to enhance youth participation.

ICTJ will ensure national ownership of the project by directly engaging authorities and positioning the project within national strategies. ICTJ will work with the Ministry of Youth and the National Youth Commission to situate the project's work along the National Youth Policy, which aims to address issues of social cohesion and reconciliation through strengthening youth's capacity on civic rights and respect for national institutions, as well as increasing youth employment and reinforcing youth's role in decision-making. Furthermore, ICTJ will engage the Ministries of Youth, Education, and Solidarity in addition to the National Youth Commission to plan the implementation of the project's activities. We will engage authorities in seven target regions to create space for youth to participate in social cohesion initiatives. This will ensure that these spaces and the results of the relevant activities are conducive and owned by each region. The project therefore inherently has a high degree of national ownership built into its design and implementation approach.

ICTJ will draw on past experience with Ivorian youth which aimed at strengthening their participation in the transitional justice process. In collaboration with RAJP, this included: project participants reporting an increase in their knowledge about transitional justice, reparations, and rights of children under the Convention of the Rights of the Child; and a contribution to the Ivorian truth-seeking process by producing an audio-participatory report on youth's experience during the conflict. In collaboration with UNICEF, ICTJ helped RAJP develop innovative strategies – including interviews, spoken word, and hip-hop – to engage their peers and society in a public conversation about the past and put these ideas into practice. The proposed project will build on trust we've developed with youth groups and the development of their capacity to participate.

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

### **Project Content**

The overall objective of this project is to enhance Ivorian youth's participation in the definition of strategies to overcome the legacies of conflict and contribute to sustainable peace. While ICTJ believes youth are agents of change, we recognize that youth may need support to create that change given past violence. Youth in Côte d'Ivoire were systematically rallied and recruited by political leaders to violently protest and engage in conflict. ICTJ has been working to equip youth with the tools and critical insight to resist manipulation during the upcoming election cycle; access space for meaningful and peaceful participation in social cohesion

initiative; advocate for their needs and promote their inclusion; and demand acknowledgement for past abuses to foster sustainable social cohesion. Youth by themselves cannot address the grievances left by a partial transitional justice process or by continued economic marginalization. However, they can effectively advocate for the government to address those issues and can propose initiatives aimed at promoting social cohesion by addressing unresolved problems and tensions.

**Outcome 1: Young leaders will have capacity to develop proposals and demands to state authorities, community leaders, and religious leaders based on sound assessment of the different obstacles they face.**

While youth are critical drivers of change and often offer the greatest potential to challenge and end cycles of violence, ICTJ aims to channel their transformative power and agency in a productive and peaceful way. To this end, ICTJ will provide technical support and capacity development to youth leaders to clearly identify and articulate the obstacles they face. ICTJ will hold workshops and create spaces for discussions and consultations in the target regions to enhance youth's understanding of the need to create space and the importance of their, including young women's, participation in social cohesion initiatives. Youth will identify social and cultural obstacles that inhibit their participation and ways communities could manage youth needs and frustrations, and eventually propose solutions. Youth will integrate the outcomes from these discussions into activities such as the radio discussion programs and community dialogue. RAJP will help identify and select 25 youth leaders, 40% of whom will be young women. Youth will make concrete proposals to address obstacles to their participation, specific in the national discussion on and initiatives around social cohesion.

Furthermore, ICTJ will provide technical support to publish these outcomes in a report including comparative youth experiences in social cohesion initiatives, analysis, expectations, and recommendations on addressing the most pressing obstacles youth and young women face in exercising their rights, finding their place in society, and how to prevent and manage conflict throughout society (such as in education, families, communities, and politics). The report will be launched in an event bringing together youth, policymakers, community leaders, religious leaders, civil society, international NGOs, and the media to maximize visibility. RAJP and FDPCI will hold radio programs around the content of the report's recommendations as well as broadcast discussions between policymakers and youth regarding their implementation.

**Outcome 2: Ivorian youth, particularly young women, will have the support they need to be able to participate in local initiatives to prevent resurgence of violence involving youth in their communities.**

Following a clear understanding of the obstacles, demands, and recommendations, the project will work with youth to develop strategies to facilitate their participation and advocate for their recommendations and demands. ICTJ, FDPCI, and RAJP will visit target regions and, with identified youth leaders, conduct community dialogues with their peers. This will involve RAJP focal persons establishing three ad hoc focus groups in each region, including one for young women, to consult on local issues facing youth that drive conflict and identify appropriate authorities to engage. Following these discussions, we will establish platforms on social media to discuss issues and monitor social cohesion in their communities.

The project will maintain a focus on young women whose experience of the crisis and agency to promote non-recurrence is often unrecognized. While youth in general face obstacles to their participation in active social and political fora, young women face additional barriers in a deeply patriarchal society. These limit women's inclusion and voice based on their gender and

disregard their differential experience of the crisis and violence. ICTJ, FDPCI, and RAJP will organize a roundtable discussion explicitly focused on young women's experiences, and develop proposals, considering measures responsive to their experience and needs, to facilitate their participation in social cohesion initiatives.

The outcome of these discussions with youth and young women will be integrated into advocacy plans developed by youth to engage stakeholders including the leaders mentioned on the previous outcomes, national authorities and the diplomatic community, on the challenges and solutions they have identified and promote their meaningful participation in local initiatives and contribute to preventing the resurgence of youth-based violence in their communities. During the activities with local, community and religious leaders, young women will take a prominent role presenting their proposals and discussing how to better guarantee gender equality. The selection of community leaders will include traditional, religious, and women leaders, as well as members of city council or other official structures. To support the capacity to influence local and national leaders, the project will record quarterly radio programs between youth, civil society, and local authorities discussing female youth participation, political radicalization, marginalization, their needs and expectations, and UN Resolutions 2250 and 1325. To further facilitate discussion beyond radio programs, RAJP and FDPCI will organize listening groups between youth to engage in the discussion, eventually with the attendance of local authorities, either from ethnic, religious or political communities.

**Outcome 3: Youth leaders will engage in direct dialogue with authorities to advance accountability, participation and inclusion.**

Youth will be equipped with strategies to address legacies of the past including youth marginalization and manipulation and, with the support of ICTJ, will engage key stakeholders to discuss proposed solutions. In each of the regions where the project will be implemented, youth will meet key authorities, including the prefect, the sub-prefect, mayors, leaders of the different ethnic and religious communities. Youth will present their proposals and discuss how their initiatives can be implemented jointly with authorities, emphasizing proposals by female leaders and responding to gender discrimination. Through a dialogue between the two groups, we aim at obtaining commitment from relevant authorities to be included in the final report.

At the national level, ICTJ will facilitate bilateral meetings between RAJP and state authorities, national religious leaders, and national representatives from the council of community and ethnic leaders to discuss the results of the report and present youth observations and recommendations and discuss how they can address these issues. We will establish an RAJP-ICTJ advocacy team to hold these meetings with state authorities ensuring a strong representation of young women and girls. Meetings with civil society and international NGOs will aim to build alliances, and sensitize and encourage consideration of youth protection, participation in politics, and social cohesion while meetings with youth associations will discuss political acknowledgement and accountability, symbolic reparations, measures to prevent youth violence and radicalization in politics. RAJP and ICTJ will visit target regions to sensitize youth and communities to peace, conflict prevention, gender equality, and young women's participation in local social cohesion initiatives. This tour will include RAJP's band performing songs they produced on young women's participation and social cohesion. The ultimate goal is to increase the capacity of youth in the targeted communities to think critically and progressively increase their participation in decision-making while resisting violence.

The proposed project will catalyze youth engagement in Côte d'Ivoire and employ innovative programming by utilizing music, radio, and social media to reach out to, communicate with,

and engage Ivorian youth. Understanding youth, and the rich artistic and musical tradition in Côte d'Ivoire, the cultural relevance of the project will seek to maximize the quantity and quality of youth participation in the project. This approach will resonate with youth through alternative, more youth-accessible means, and will promote their uninhibited participation, ensuring their recommendations are relevant to youth's needs and promotes the inclusion of more voices. This project will provide a platform for youth to engage in dialogue with their peers on prevention and peaceful resolution of conflict in their communities as well as a platform for youth to demand accountability, dialogue, and transparency from political leaders.

### **Project Result Framework**

See Annex B.

### **Theory of Change**

As youth experience consequences of legacies of conflict but are not engaged in building peace, we expect that youth will bring forward proposals to overcome conflict legacies and provide a new entry point to pursue accountability and acknowledgement for past abuses. The project will enable youth to reflect on their situation, needs and expectations, and develop strategies to increase their role society in relation to social cohesion initiatives. Efforts will be made to offer various opportunity to youth to engage with national and local authorities and foster an environment where leaders and institution representatives consider youth's demands.

With almost 60% of the population under the age of 25,<sup>9</sup> youth are critical to creating and maintaining peace and social cohesion. ICTJ sees social cohesion initiatives in Côte d'Ivoire as the only opportunity to examine and address deeper issues around cycles of violence and their causes and consequences. While frequently the social cohesion discourse is used by the government to suppress conflict, differences, and grievances, the projects aims at encouraging an understanding of social cohesion based on addressing the causes of conflict from the perspective of youth. In Côte d'Ivoire, youth enjoy limited power and influence due to the hierarchical society and patriarchal culture of the country. Furthermore, they are often represented by political representatives as a destabilizing force. In a country characterized by divisive politics, a notion of social cohesion based on addressing grievances sponsored by the younger generation may have a transformative impact that no other group could achieve.

Political leaders' acknowledgement of their role in manipulating youth, including the differential impact on women, is an important caveat in rebuilding civic trust of young people and social cohesion in the country. A transitional justice lens offers innovative insight into promoting non-recurrence of conflict as it aims to break cycles of violence and lay the foundations for peace, justice, and inclusion. We believe that to sustainably impact change in terms of prevention of violence, transitional justice concepts such as accountability and acknowledgement of past violations to affirm victims' dignity and promote responsive institutions are key and must be inclusive and consider and address youth needs and demands. However, initiating change through youth's recommendations hinges on the response of national authorities which is not predictable. The project will take a two-pronged approach which we believe will create conditions conducive to initiate action. First, through direct engagement with community leaders, local and national authorities, and religious leaders, the project will develop ways to integrate and position youth's observations and recommendations with local and national strategies, such as the PND 2016-2020. Second, the project will work

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<sup>9</sup> "The World Factbook: Côte d'Ivoire." *Central Intelligence Agency*, 30 August 2018, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/iv.html>

to ensure a consistent narrative between youth, media, and the diplomatic community advocating and promoting youth's recommendations and the change they seek. This approach and a communication campaign to encourage youth engagement with authorities and promote their recommendations aims to exercise pressure on authorities to develop official strategies and policies to foster youth participation and protection from manipulation.

### **Project Implementation Strategy**

ICTJ has designed this project and has cultivated strong relationships and trust with the partner organizations to provide for a certain degree of autonomy in their project's implementation while ICTJ provides strategic and comprehensive support. The project is centered on identifying youth interests, opinions about their exclusion, and ideas for how to advance their interests through direct participation. The involvement of RAJP will also guarantee that young leaders that have been part of previous activities around the same issues provide leadership and assume ownership. The progressive and incremental engagement between youth representatives and authorities of different levels will create an environment of reciprocal respect where proposals are duly considered. Through the same approach, discussions will be held throughout to develop a solid understanding among youth of the issues to make informed decisions. As a strong understanding is established, the project will work with youth to develop implementation strategies for their solutions and facilitate their participation in public debate. The project will be implemented in seven regions: Abidjan (Yopougon and Abobo), San Pedro, Duékoué, Man, Bouake, and Korhogo. In addition to being among the most affected by the 2010-2011 post-election crisis, they host the country's main universities. These regions are strategic to maximize the project impact as the region's history and youth demographic will provide relevant reflection on drivers of persistent tension as they relate to past violence.

**Direct beneficiaries** will include students, members of local youth associations, youth workers or vocational training learners who will attend activities. Throughout the project's activities, we will work with a set of 25 youth leaders from RAJP's network who will help implement activities in their target regions. Through RAJP and regional directorates of the Ministries of Youth and Education, we will select 350 youth (50 from each target region and 40% being young women) aged 16 to 25. Youth leaders will engage these 50 in each region through outreach and social media campaigns and who will serve as regional conduits to their peers.

**Indirect beneficiaries** include those who develop and those who benefit from policies of non-recurrence, youth protection, and addressing obstacles to youth participation relating to overcoming legacies of conflict such as Ivorian youth and population and policymakers.

### **III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)**

#### **Recipient Organizations and Implementing Partners**

**Direct Recipient:** The International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ) is an international non-profit organization with headquarters in New York and offices in Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Lebanon (focused on Syria), Nepal, Tunisia and Uganda, which are almost exclusively staffed and headed by nationals of the respective or neighboring countries. ICTJ has an office in The Hague and a presence in Brussels, which ensures participation in global policy debates on justice, development, and conflict prevention. ICTJ's headquarters is submitting this application in partnership with our office in Côte d'Ivoire.

**Local Implementing Partner:** Femmes Debout Pour le Progrès en Côte d'Ivoire (FDPCI) is a local NGO located in Bouake, Côte d'Ivoire that works in women's rights, empowerment



and community development. Considering the scope of their work, grassroots approach, and in-depth knowledge of local communities, FDPCI is an invaluable partner in defining and coordinating activities with young women to facilitate their full participation in the project.

**Local Implementing Partner:** Réseau Action Justice et Paix (RAJP) is a coalition of 14 youth associations. They have expertise and are committed to promoting peace and the protection of children and youth as well as strengthening social cohesion and the participation of children and youth in the transitional justice process. Considering RAJP's ability to engage their peers on transitional justice and peacebuilding issues, they are an ideal partner.

### **Project Management and Coordination**

ICTJ follows a participatory approach with stakeholders in managing and coordinating this project. ICTJ will provide training and on-going technical support. Consistent consultations and monitoring will enable ICTJ to identify any gaps and adapt to ensure compliance and impact. The following experts from ICTJ will participate in project activities:

**Mohamed Suma** (30%) is Head of ICTJ's Côte d'Ivoire program. Previously, he headed ICTJ's programs in Liberia and Sierra Leone. He will provide political analysis and lead engagement with state actors, the UN, and civil society. In implementing the project, Mohamed Suma will manage the overall implementation by providing technical support, ensuring quality control, providing financial oversight and efficient use of the funds of this project.

**Boua Pierre Didier Gbery** (55%) is a Program Officer in the Côte d'Ivoire office and leads work on reparative justice and is the focal point for work with children and youth. He will provide capacity building, technical support and mentorship to the youth groups. He and other project staff will travel to conduct trainings and work with local authorities to create the essential platform for youths to engage local and national authorities.

**Brahima Bamba** (35%) leads ICTJ's work on criminal justice and advises on truth-seeking and reparative justice in Côte d'Ivoire. He will provide technical support and mentorship for RAJP members and its network in the regions and oversee the implementation of activities. With ICTJ's DME Senior Expert in Design, Monitoring and Evaluation (DME) in New York, he will conduct monitoring activities to collect and evaluate data throughout the implementation of the project activities and provide timely advice to local partners.

**Fatoumata Binata** (35%) is the Administrative and Financial Office in ICTJ's Côte d'Ivoire office. Binata will provide all provide accounting and financial management and support to the project stakeholders including the RAJP. She will also ensure that the partners are fully informed about the UNPBC financial procedures and ensure compliance and impact.

**Anna Myriam Roccatello** (5% not charged to budget)<sup>10</sup> is ICTJ's Deputy Executive Director and Director of Programs and will provide strategic guidance, political analysis and overall quality control to the project team. She has over 25 years of experience and expertise in human rights, transitional justice, and institutional reform.

**Cristián Correa** (5%) is a Senior Expert, specializing in the definition and implementation of reparations programs for mass human rights violations, having provided direct assistance to

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<sup>10</sup> ICTJ's core funding will complement the project budget for related headquarter costs to this project including expertise and oversight.

the ICTJ Ivorian program since 2012, will provide insight and comparative experience on appropriate accountability and acknowledgement measures. He will provide technical assistance to the program, review activities, and undertake a mission to Côte d'Ivoire during the project to conduct technical working sessions, engage policymakers and development partners, participate in activities and attend meetings with beneficiaries and local partners.

**Mateo Porciuncula** (5%) is ICTJ's Senior Expert in Design, Monitoring and Evaluation and will support the development of monitoring and evaluation tools, approaches, and frameworks for the project. He will coordinate closely with the team in Côte d'Ivoire and ensure they are trained and confident in carrying out data collection, processing, and reporting. With the oversight of the Director of Programs, he will support the implementation of the logical framework and will undertake a mission to Côte d'Ivoire to conduct further trainings and mentorship for the partners, evaluate the tools and feedback on our approach.

**Salwa El Gantri**<sup>11</sup> is the Head of ICTJ's Tunisia Office and an expert in gender and transitional justice. Prior to joining ICTJ, she worked with international and regional organizations in Tunisia and Egypt. In conjunction with our gender unit in New York, she will coordinate our gender work with our partners and staff in Côte d'Ivoire. She will work remotely but will travel to Abidjan to participate in implementing the young women's roundtable (A2.3).

For project implementation checklist, please see Annex C.

### **Risk Management**

We conducted this risk analysis in the inception of this project. We review DME data every three months and have weekly meetings with the country team. This allows us to reassess risks and adapt accordingly. Any changes based on risk assessment will be discussed with UNPBF.

**Risk:** Lack of political will and commitment among state authorities.

**Likelihood:** High

**Severity:** High

**Mitigating strategy:** Youth mobilization and their recommendations have the potential to reinforce efforts conducted at the policy level and provide "bottom up" support to government's reforms and policies involving peacebuilding and development actors. Thus, ICTJ will coordinate with UN institutions and with diplomatic partners so that proposals and initiatives coming from youth will be considered and included in policy discussions around peacebuilding and development support. We believe visible advocacy from youth and joint efforts by the development community can provide enough systemic conditions to present meaningful incentives for policy action, especially in election period.

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**Risk:** No permanent staff presence in all areas of intervention.

**Likelihood:** High

**Severity:** Low

**Mitigating strategy:** Our partners based in the target regions will provide regular updates. ICTJ staff in Côte d'Ivoire will also conduct regular field visits.

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**Risk:** Security regarding the ongoing threat of terrorist attacks and outbreak of conflict in implementation areas.

**Likelihood:** Low

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<sup>11</sup> Costs related to Salwa El Gantri's contributions to this project are reflected in Activity 2.3.1



**Severity:** High

**Mitigating strategy:** The government has surveillance mechanisms to mitigate attacks. In line with our conflict sensitivity policy, ICTJ conducts ongoing political analysis to ensure the safety of staff and participants, and we count on information coming from the local networks of our partners in this project. ICTJ anticipates sharing information with UN actors to establish a “warning” system that would allow cancelling or postponing activities in the likelihood of conflict. ICTJ encourages UN partners to allow for flexibility in this type of situation.

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**Risk:** Women’s concern of suffering stigma by participating in discussions related to gender-based, crisis-related violations and their continued exclusion from political participation.

**Likelihood:** High

**Severity:** High

**Mitigating strategy:** ICTJ has experience dealing with this risk in the Ivorian context. Among other measures, including an implementing partner specialized in women’s rights, we will conduct special group sessions for young women to discuss their issues separately.

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**Risk:** Community resistance to discussing gender-based violence.

**Likelihood:** Medium

**Severity:** Low

**Mitigating strategy:** ICTJ engages community leaders to ensure their support and will be provided a special orientation on gender equality issues.

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**Risk:** A rise in tensions and violence during elections planned between 2018 and 2020.

**Likelihood:** Medium

**Severity:** High

**Mitigating strategy:** ICTJ has a working relationship with national officials and civil society and has direct access to key stakeholders, allowing us to advise and connect the two to mitigate challenges presented by local tensions and politicians’ rhetoric. ICTJ can leverage these connections to support UN efforts and expects UN support to help defuse escalating situations.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

ICTJ is an outcome driven organization and has a designated Senior Expert for DME who works with the DME focal point in the Côte d’Ivoire office to design the indicators for this project in accordance to ICTJ’s Results Framework and the current operational, political and social contexts in Côte d’Ivoire. Progress towards our intended result in increasing youth inclusion in social cohesion initiatives will be measured rigorously by ICTJ’s Monitoring and Evaluation team. Data will be collected by Côte d’Ivoire staff alongside activities which includes a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods such as surveys, retrospective pre-test surveys, and semi-structured interviews. This “everyday” data will be systematized at least every three months. Our standard procedure includes weekly calls and regular internal progress reports to review of work plan implementation and asses emerging patterns that require our attention. We use these instruments to review our assumptions, improve our analysis of the context, and update work plans in recognition of developments on the ground and of the evolving priorities of our partners. We have learned that transitional justice and peacebuilding processes are non-linear and complex, and therefore defy many of the common assumptions of other types of interventions, requiring constant ability to adapt. We encourage our partners to allow for certain flexibility in programming if data collected from the field informs the need for changes in approach. In accordance with ICTJ’s gender-sensitive approach, we are mindful of the differentiated impact of human rights violations on women and men. As appropriate, our indicators require the disaggregation of data according to sex/gender and that our activities

consider and include the perspectives and participation of women and others targeted for or impacted because of their gender identity.

Our DME budget includes funds to support our local DME unit and to pay for data collection activities such as surveys and time for interviews with key stakeholders. We have also included funding to allow for one mission from ICTJ's senior DME expert at mid-term of the project to help conduct a data-based program assessment, review progress and support specific data collection activities. Most M&E expenses are expected towards the end of the project, as we conduct semi-structured interviews and surveys to collect expected and unexpected outcomes of the work (potentially in an outcome mapping approach). To reduce bias, we included funds to triangulate our findings with an external evaluation.

### **Project Exit Strategy and Sustainability**

ICTJ adopts approaches designed to ensure that the benefits of the project are sustainable over the longer-term by developing local capacity, enhancing knowledge, changing attitudes, and improving practice. Throughout ICTJ's years of working with youth in Côte d'Ivoire and other contexts, we have seen that their inclusion significantly increases the potential for longer-term impact. Our long-term engagement with our partners in Côte d'Ivoire will ensure that the knowledge and skills gained will be sustained. For example, ICTJ provided support to consolidate and amplify youth's voices through the creation of RAJP. The project is part of continuous partnership with RAJP to foster their organizational independence and capacity which has expanded to engaging their peers on public discussion and critical thinking about the root causes and consequences of conflict and violence. The project can have a modeling effect towards other youths on how to engage in situations of conflict or tensions without retorting to violence but through active political participation.

## **IV. Project budget**

As with all our programs, ICTJ staff are intimately involved with the work on the ground. This involves missions to the country in target regions, providing technical support, and strategic direction and analysis to our implementing partners and to in-country teams on a regular basis by experts in New York and elsewhere through remote calls. Expertise at ICTJ draws on staff experience ranging from gender justice to reparations, and from criminal justice to children and youth with many having practical experience in truth commissions or criminal courts or work with the United Nations or national and international nonprofit groups in countries grappling with legacies of massive human rights abuses.

ICTJ takes a co-working mentality and recognizes our implementing partner's agency and knowledge. As such, 33% of the budget is reserved for their direct implementation of activities which allows for the development of their capacity and operational independence and contributes to sustaining the benefits of the project beyond its timeline. However, as consistent with our approach, RAJP and FDPCI will be involved in activities throughout the entire project as well. ICTJ experts and in-country staff provide strategic guidance, trainings, consultations, working sessions, mentorship and technical support. Implementing the proposed project is thus very time intensive and will maximize the expertise available through ICTJ. This approach will enable us to provide critical feedback to the partners and ensure that the project objectives are met. In accordance with the application terms and consistent with ICTJ's policy on gender mainstreaming, 34% of the total budget will go towards gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). Please see Annex D for proposed budget.

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

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

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

### **AA Functions**

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially close a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline:

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

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

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

#### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

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

#### **Public Disclosure**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Reporting:**

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

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

Financial reports and timeline:

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

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

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

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

### **Public Disclosure**

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

### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

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

### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

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

### **Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project<sup>12</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>12</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.



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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1: Young leaders will have capacity to develop proposals and demands to state authorities, community leaders, and religious leaders based on sound assessment of the different obstacles they face.	<p>Output 1.1 Production of a report assessing the obstacles which challenge youth participation as well as the recommendations for their inclusion</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: A1.1.1: Discussions with youth leaders.</p> <p>1.1.2 and 1.1.3: Consultative workshops in target regions (San Pedro, Bouake, Korhogo, Man and Dufekoué, plus Abidjan, Yopougon and Abobo)</p> <p>Output 1.2 Launch of report and panel discussion</p> <p>List of activities under this Output A1.2.1: Production of report</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a % of participants who report increase in capacity to develop proposals and demands</p> <p>Baseline: NA Target: 70%</p>	retrospective pre-test / post-test surveys /every three months +at key activities	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b % of young women who report increase in capacity to develop proposals and demands</p> <p>Baseline: NA Target: 70%</p>	retrospective pre-test / post-test surveys /every three months + key activities	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of reports written by the youth</p> <p>Baseline: 00 Target: 01</p>	Report	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 % of young women who participate in the process</p> <p>Baseline: NA Target: 40%</p>	Surveys/participant lists	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Total number of youth consulted, disaggregated by age and sex</p> <p>Baseline: NA Target: 350</p>	Surveys/ participants lists	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number and quality of participants to the report launching ceremony</p> <p>Baseline: NA Target: 100 (youth, policymakers, civil society, international NGOs, media, youth associations)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p>	Activity registration sheets	



Outcome 2: Ivorian youth, particularly young women, will have the support they need to be able to participate in local initiatives to prevent resurgence of violence involving youth in their communities.	A1.2.2: Publication of report.	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of copies of the report distributed Baseline: 00 Target: to be determined	ICTJ records		
		Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of radio programs produced and recorded Baseline: 00 Target: 02	Radio program recordings		
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Total number of youth and local authorities who participate in the listening groups Baseline: 00 Target: 210	Survey / participant list		
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Perception of the participants related to radio program discussions and the report (Percentage) Baseline: NA Target: 60% of the participants acknowledge the usefulness of the radio program discussions and the report	Survey, Focus group or Semi-structured interviews.		
		Outcome Indicator 2 a Qualitative evidence that young women member of target communities were able to securely participate in local initiatives Baseline: 00 Target: 14 (2 per regions)	External evaluation Semi-structured interviews to sample number of women of each community. //end of project		
	List of activities under this Output: A1.3.1: Radio program discussions on report.	Output 1.3 Radio discussions around the report			
		Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of community dialogues organized in the regions among youth Baseline: 00 Target: 14 (2 per region)	Activity records or participants survey		
		Output 2.1 Local advocacy plans and groups established			
		List of activities under this Output:			



A2.1.1: Community dialogues among youth. (Abidjan)	A2.1.2 Community dialogues among youth. (regions)	Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of local advocacy groups and plans established Baseline: 00 Target: 07 (1 per region)	Plans, other documentation	
	A2.1.3: Follow-up of youth opinions and concerns.	Output Indicator 2.1.3 % of young women participants Baseline: 00 Target: 40%	Activity records or participants survey	
	Output Indicator 2.1.4 Number of social media spaces created Baseline: 00 Target: 03 (Facebook, Whatsapp, Twitter...)	Review of Facebook, Whatsapp or Twitter feeds, other qualitative sources		
	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of local radio programs Baseline: Target: 42 radio programs (6 per region)	Radio program recordings		
Output 2.2 Local radio programs	List of activities under this Output: A2.2.1: Local radio program discussions.	Output Indicator 2.2.2 % of young women participants to the radio programs and listening groups Baseline: 00 Target: 40%	List of participants / survey of participants.	
Output 2.3 Roundtable discussion	Output Indicator 2.2.3 Positive perception of youth capacity to participate in prevention of violence resurgence Baseline: 00 Target: 60% of local civil society representatives acknowledge the capacity of youth to participate in violence prevention	Retrospective pre-test surveys, and semi-structured interviews.		
	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Number and affiliation of participants Baseline: NA	Participants list/ survey		



<p>Outcome 3: Youth leaders will engage in direct dialogue with authorities to advance accountability, participation and inclusion.</p>	<p>List of activities under this Output: A2.3.1: Roundtable on challenges to young women's participation.</p>	<p>Target: 50 (including representatives of youth, ministry officials NGO, women organizations)</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3 a Qualitative evidence of public discourse and commitments to prevent youth manipulation in politics and hold political leaders accountable Baseline: 00 Target: 3 examples</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 3 b Local stakeholders (NGO, authorities, political leaders, community leaders)' perception of youth commitment for social cohesion and peace Baseline: 00 Target: 70%</p>	<p>External evaluation Semi-structured interviews to youth leaders and/or political leaders // end of project</p> <p>Survey semi-structured interviews // end of project</p>	
	<p>Output 3.1 RAJP and ICTJ regional tour</p> <p>List of activities under this Output: A3.1.1: Bilateral meetings with local authorities (religious, ethnic, social or civil) in each region, including women leaders A3.1.2: Bilateral meetings with the state authorities. A3.1.3: Meetings with civil society organizations, national religious leaders, national leaders of ethnic communities, or international NGOs, and youth associations. A3.1.4 and 3.1.5: Cultural and artistic tour to advocate for youth protection (Abidjan and regions).</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of local authorities met and sensitized Baseline:00 Target: 24</p> <p>Number of women leaders met Baseline:00 Target: 14</p> <p>Number of proposals made to local leaders accepted by them Baseline:00 Target: 24</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of state authorities met and sensitized Baseline:00 Target: 10</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.1.3 Number of civil society organizations, international organizations and youth associations committed to support youth's initiatives</p>	<p>Activity records/ minutes of meetings</p> <p>Activity records/ minutes of meetings</p> <p>Minutes of meetings. Public declaration, other documentation</p>	

		Baseline:00 Target: 25	Audience and participant records for community activities	
		Output Indicator 3.1.4 Number of participants in advocacy initiatives Baseline:00 Target: 1,400 people sensitized		

**Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness**

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?			
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?			
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

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