

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Country (ies): Burundi	
Project Title: <i>Youth leading the way for an engendered inclusive society in Burundi</i>	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stichting Cordaid, CSO (convening agency) 	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Réseau des organisations des Jeunes en Action pour la paix, la réconciliation et le développement (REJA), CSO ▪ Youth Empowerment and Leadership Initiative Burundi (YELI-Burundi), CSO ▪ Through the implementation process, Cordaid will collaborate with the Youth National Council, a structure represented at all levels (from local to national) and coordinated by the Ministry of Youth. 	
Expected project commencement date¹: 01/12/2018 Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Bubanza, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Makamba, Mwaro, Bujumbura, Bujumbura Mairie,	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Cordaid: \$ 600 000 Total: \$ 600 000 <small>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</small>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): Yes, the following program activities	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

(USD 81.720) will be funded by the Cordaid Strategic Partnership with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Lobby and Advocacy:

Activity 1.1.2: Development of youth leader training curricula

Activity 1.1.5.1: Train partners on lobby and advocacy leadership skills and civic engagement gender transformation conflicts prevention and mediation, UNSCR 2250 and 1325

Activity 2.1.2: Organization of Local advocacy campaigns for women in order to take part to decision making bodies

Project total budget: \$ 681 720 of which \$ 600 000 by UNPBF and \$ 81 720 by Cordaid

PBF 1st tranche: Cordaid: \$ 210 000	PBF 2nd tranche*: Cordaid: \$ 210 000	PBF 3rd tranche*: Cordaid: \$ 180 000	__ tranche
Total: \$ 210 000	Total: \$ 210 000	Total: \$ 180 000	Total:

Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The proposed project brings together Cordaid, a leading international CSO, with established local CSOs REJA and YELI-Burundi, to invest in the leadership capacities of young leaders in 12 communes of the 6 provinces, and catalyze them to collect evidence on safety issues in their communities and collaborate with community members to develop an array of targeted peacebuilding initiatives in response. Building on the frameworks provided by UNSCRs 2250 and 1325, the project will engage young female and male leaders, empowering them to work together as allies to contribute to everyday safety and peace in their communities, with specific attention to the everyday safety of women; in Burundi, this is innovative, as most gendered interventions focus exclusively on women. It is also catalytic, in that it associates young people with peace and security processes from which they are most often excluded, and increases the prospects of their future inclusion. Finally, the project is innovative (and risk-tolerant) insofar as targeted peacebuilding initiatives will be diverse, context-specific and experimental, with some likely to fail while many others will present opportunities for upscaling and replication elsewhere in Burundi.

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

Cordaid is working with the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Culture since 2016. This proposal was presented and discussed with the Ministry. Comments and suggestions for improvement were shared by the Ministry and integrated in this final proposal. In the implementation of this proposed program Cordaid and the Ministry will have regular coordination meetings. Input was received from the PBF focal point in Burundi and integrated in this proposal. Cordaid consulted intensively with REJA and YELI-Burundi on development of the project concept, definition of activities, distribution of roles, and budget allocation. Cordaid also consulted with other organizations implementing PBF-financed initiatives, including AFSC, SFCG and UNESCO, in order to explore opportunities for coordination and avoid duplication

Project Gender Marker score: 2²

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: about 60 % or \$ 355 000 of the project budget

² **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)

Project Risk Marker score: 1³	
Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): 2.3 ⁴ If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: Project will contribute directly to achievement UNDAF 2017-18 outcome 1.1 (judicial and security systems and institutions for the protection of human rights and the promotion of national reconciliation are strengthened) and outcome 1.2 (public institutions ensure a transparent electoral system, inclusive political space, and effective citizen participation) If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: Project will contribute directly to achievement of SDG5 (Gender Equality, esp. targets 5.1, 5.2, and 5.5) and SDG16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, esp. targets 16.1, 16.3, 16.6, and 16.7) in Burundi	
Type of submission: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months: Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/> Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX Brief justification for amendment: <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>

³ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁴ **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>Recipient Organization(s)⁵</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 60px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <p>Name of Agency: <i>CORDAID</i></p> <p>Date & Seal <i>26/9/2018</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government <i>Counterpart</i></p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 60px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <p>Date & Seal <i>26/9/2018</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 60px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <p>Date & Seal <i>26/09/2018</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 60px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>

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

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age-sensitive.

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 184th (of 188) on the 2016 UN Human Development Index. Though there have been many peacebuilding initiatives implemented since the 2000, Burundi has experienced cyclical conflict characterized by political instability and large-scale violence and been unable to provide everyday safety for its citizens. Burundi is situated in a volatile region, with warring factions and criminal groups active in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo sometimes destabilizing peace and security in neighbouring provinces (Cibitoke and Bujumbura). Many of the International donors have left Burundi due to some misunderstanding and some of them (example the EU) have even imposed sanctions and cuts direct aid to the Burundian Government.

The current tensions and violence in the country are of a mainly political nature. Widespread protests, led by the political opposition and civil society, followed the 2015 elections and an attempted coup from within the ruling ethnic Hutu elite, creating a chaotic situation. According to several human rights reports, assassinations, disappearances, kidnappings, torture and mass arrests have occurred, a number of Burundians fled particularly in neighbouring countries since April 2015.

Driving factors of conflict, taking into account key constituencies with which the project aims to engage, are indicated below:

- *Zero-sum politics.* Power is widely regarded as a limited commodity that should not be shared with others and a means of accessing income.
- *Political manipulation.* Large numbers of Burundians, and especially young people, are active with political parties that have channelled their energy and commitment into political violence and political intolerance. Future mobilization of Burundians by political actors for violence could undo the gains achieved by peacebuilding activities to date.
- *Limited effective rule of law.* Overall, the justice system in Burundi needs to be strengthened in order to be more effective and be able to respond to the population needs. Local police and judiciary lack the resources and training to respond effectively to serious crimes. This situation deteriorated further after 2015 when major donors in the security sector who were supporting these institutions left Burundi. Security forces are not trusted by the population. Besides, many war crimes have never been addressed and perpetrators have gone unpunished.
- *Poverty.* Burundi is affected by an alarming level of poverty, classified among the five poorest countries in the world, with a GDP per capita of 300 USD (whereas other east African countries have an average GDP per capita of around 600 USD). More than 70% of Burundians live below the poverty line, and many people cannot meet their basic needs, resulting in widespread malnutrition. Moreover, political instability and donor sanctions (in response to human rights abuses) combined to produce a serious economic crisis. Income generating opportunities and jobs, especially for youth and women, are

extremely limited. Women's opportunities are more limited because of gender discrimination on the labour market and in education, and enforcement of traditional roles of women at home. The lack of economic opportunities create frustration, making people, particularly among young men, vulnerable for political manipulation.

- *Gender and generational exclusion.* Women in Burundi suffer from a hyper-masculinized, patriarchal culture and conservative gender perceptions. This enables a culture of violence (physical and sexual) against women in both the private as the public domain. The voices of women and youth (defined in Burundi as people ages 18-35) are not heard at household, village, provincial or national level, not by government leaders nor informal and traditional leaders. Women and youth are socially and politically excluded from participation in society in meaningful and equal ways. Despite an official youth policy and a national youth advisory council, youth remain largely underrepresented in decision making bodies and are rarely included in national policies, despite representing at least 66% of the population. Women were officially denied access to decision making positions until 1993. Some improvement in women's representation exists at national level but at local grassroots level the situation remains dramatic: only 6% of decision-making positions are filled by women. Participation in national elections have been balanced between men and women. Unfortunately, women do not have a clear, joint agenda. Politics are still alien to most women and youth and political violence and insecurity are limiting their willingness to participate in politics.
 - *Conflict impact on women and youth.* In the absence of protection mechanisms for women and youth, the ongoing situation and sometimes human rights abuses continue to make women and youth the main victims. Sexual and gender-based violence is very seriously affecting women in this insecure environment and a culture of impunity.. Many female 'survivors' suffered extreme forms of violence during the civil war and impunity prevents healing, justice and reconciliation. Fear and despair are very high among women and youth who feel the need of being protected in their communities. This jeopardizes a unified women's agenda and youth agenda, as divide and rule tactics are distracting from common interests. Women's and youth voices are not heard at household, village, or national level, not by government leaders nor informal and traditional leaders. Neither women nor youth are yet empowered to present their interests in unified and effective ways, to push for changes that benefit them.
- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.

The project aligns with Government of Burundi strategic frameworks, such as Vision 2025 (especially pillar 6 on social cohesion and cross-cutting themes 6.1 and 6.2, on gender and youth) and Burundi's commitment to Agenda 2030, especially SDGs 5 and 16. It also contributes to implementation at the grassroots level and among young people to achievement of policy objectives associated with Burundi's commitment to the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security; and the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Kampala Declaration signed by the Heads of State and Government of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region on Sexual and Gender-based Violence in 2017.

The project ensures national ownership by putting key stakeholders at the centre of the action through their accountability in all stages of the project (design, implementation, and evaluation), and, more specifically, through ongoing engagement with relevant ministries (Home Affairs,

Human Rights & Gender, Justice, Youth & Sports), and provincial governors and administrators, who are identified as beneficiaries of the project.

The project aligns with UN strategic frameworks including Agenda 2030 (SDGs 5 and 16); It also aligns with the UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and resolution and UNSC Resolution 2250 on youth, peace and security. During the national youth forum on UNSCR 2250 officially opened by the Minister of Youth, the later said: “The UNSCR 2250 is intimately linked to the Burundian National Youth Policy which aims at consolidating peace and security”; and the Burundi UNDAF 2017-18 (especially outcomes 1.1 and 1.2). The Cordaid office in Burundi is well connected to UN Country Team (UNCT) agencies and well-placed to link-up with or learn from existing and planned UNCT conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities such as the creation and establishment of peace and solidarity clubs by UNFPA, and the UNDP approach to youth participation under the National Youth Volunteer Programme.

The project aligns with the good governance pillar in the PBF, wherein efforts to strengthen peace and cohesion through the role of youth and women is one of two components. This has motivated Cordaid and its local partners to develop the project that capacitates and enables young leaders associated with existing networks to foster social cohesion and contribute to conflict prevention and peace building. It is also clearly supportive of PBF's key initiative of promoting systematic inclusion of women in peacebuilding. In that the project contributes to their realization (localization) at the grassroots level and in the minds and behaviors of young people in Burundi.

Cordaid will endeavour to connect the project with actions carried out, and success stories generated by, the Social Cohesion and Community Safety project implemented under the PBF III programme. The project will also build on existing relationships that Cordaid has with the UN Women-supported platform operating since January 2015 and funded by the PBF: Cordaid has interacted with the platform's 534 female mediators, who work across all municipalities in Burundi to promote nonviolence and dialogue, and to counter rumours and fears with verifiable information. During the project implementation, Cordaid and partners will build synergy with these female mediators and ensure close collaboration through regular meetings and of related activities, with a particular focus on engaging early warning and proactive mediation to defuse tensions in communities where young leaders are active.

By building on existing, successful peacebuilding initiatives, the project is much more likely to achieve intended impact. While existing initiatives mainly focus on women, the proposed project will focus on youth and foreground not only young women but also the vital role of young male leaders in communities in producing gender-transformative effects. Cordaid and partners also believe strongly both young women and men are needed to help prevent conflicts from escalating, and to increase the role of young women and men in Burundi's political decision-making and social dialogue. Then, Cordaid believes that in sustaining peace and security, everyone counts, and the principle of inclusiveness is a must.

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

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

The proposed project responds directly to a Burundian context. In fact, the project will empower young female and male leaders to work together as allies to contribute to creating safer, more peaceful communities for all Burundians, to be achieved through delivery of the following outcomes:

- *Outcome 1:* Communities in 6 provinces are safer and more peaceful, due to behaviour change promoted by targeted peacebuilding initiatives driven by youth leadership, with specific improvements to the everyday safety situation of women and girls
- *Outcome 2:* Institutions at the local, national and international levels are more committed to and capable of integrating the participation and influence of young people and women in community security and peacebuilding policymaking, enhancing outcomes for all Burundians and young people and women specifically

Working with local youth organizations REJA and YELI-Burundi in collaboration with the Youth National Council, the project will develop and deliver leadership trainings for female and male youth leaders, activists and youth representatives of 12 communes in 6 provinces. Leadership trainings will stress the importance of gender equality and a gender-transformative approach. Trained youth leaders will collect evidence (“stories”) on everyday safety in their own communities, with specific attention to the safety issues confronted by women and girls; joint story analysis workshops will contribute to the identification of priority safety issues. Based on the priority safety issues, 144 youth leaders will iteratively develop and deliver 36 targeted peacebuilding initiatives, to be financed via the project budget. The selected peace building initiatives to be selected will need to respond to community needs in the intervention areas. In this way, young Burundians will produce their own practical peacebuilding agenda, co-produced with and aligned to the highly-localized needs of their own communities.

As targeted peacebuilding initiatives are implemented, Cordaid, REJA and YELI-Burundi in close collaboration with the Youth National Council as allies will engage with national policymakers to share emergent best practices from the project, and advocate for tangible measures for inclusion of young people and women in community security and peacebuilding policymaking illuminated by those practices. Youth leaders will provide examples of their work and showcase the importance of youth as agents of change.

The *direct beneficiaries* of the project will include:

- 144 youth leaders (at least 50% female, ages 18-35) from 12 communes in 6 provinces, who will gain new knowledge, attitudes and skills enabling them to contribute positively to gender-transformative, community-based peacebuilding initiatives, and advocate for inclusion of young people and women in community security and peacebuilding policymaking
- National policymakers including personnel from relevant ministries (Youth & Sports Home Affairs, Human Rights & Gender, Justice,) and relevant provincial governors and administrators, who will benefit from practical recommendations and increased informed state-citizen dialogue with young people and women, contributing to enhanced state legitimacy and policy outcomes better-aligned with public preferences
- International policymakers including UNCT in Burundi, EU Delegation and diplomatic missions, who will benefit from relevant, youth- and gender-informed technical advice contributing to improved peacebuilding policy and practice in Burundi

The *indirect beneficiaries* of the project will include:

- 4320 citizens in 12 communes in 6 provinces, especially women and girls, who will benefit from safer, more peaceful communities resulting from targeted peacebuilding initiatives implemented by young leaders
 - Local formal and informal leaders in communities with targeted peacebuilding initiatives, who will enjoy access to and influence over development of youth-led, gender-responsive actions that strengthen everyday safety and peace in their communities
- b) **Project result framework**, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- c) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.

The project theory of change (TOC) can be summarized as:

If young women and men have the capacity to work as allies in strengthening safety and prospects for peace, in collaboration with communities and local authorities, and can influence policy on community safety and peacebuilding, then communities will become safer and more peaceful and community security and peacebuilding policy will be improved to the benefit of all Burundians, because presently youth voices are seldom heard and policy rarely responds to them.

The TOC is based on the assumption that the weak results of existing community safety and peacebuilding programmes and policies derive in part from the continued exclusion of young people and women in their development and implementation; change will occur when young people and women have the capability, opportunity, and political space to demonstrate leadership and contribute to problem-solving.

The project builds on the premise of UNSCR 2250 that recognizes the positive role young people play in contributing to solutions for peace. It has three main components that reinforce each other:

1. strengthening youth leadership skills (i.e. *ability*) for gender-transformative community safety and peacebuilding
2. empowering young leaders to demonstrate their leadership (i.e. *opportunity*) and contribute to problem-solving in their communities
3. advocating for young people and women to influence community safety and peacebuilding policymaking (i.e. *political space*)

Toward these ends, the project strengthens the leadership skills of 144 young people in 6 provinces to develop and implement gender-transformative community safety and peacebuilding strategies based on stories collected within the community; catalyzes and invests financially in myriad targeted peacebuilding initiatives designed and implemented by those leaders in concert with communities; and increases awareness among national and international policymakers of how young Burundian leaders can contribute to creating safer, more peaceful communities, based on those initiatives. The project applies a people-centred, bottom-up

approach to increase the capacities of youth leaders to contribute in a representative and qualitative way to policymaking processes.

- d) **Project implementation strategy** – explain **how** the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

The project will invest in the leadership capacity of young female and male leaders in 12 communes in 6 provinces, and catalyze them to collect evidence on safety issues in their communities and collaborate with community members to develop an array of targeted peacebuilding initiatives in response. The project seeks to enable Burundi's young generation to make a substantive contribution to peace, in line with UNSCR 2250, by significantly improving community security and prospects for inclusive peace, and opening space for the meaningful participation of young people and women in relevant community security and peacebuilding policymaking at all levels.

Burundi's 18 provinces are differently affected by development and security challenges, and the interventions of donors and NGOs are not evenly distributed. The project will focus on 12 communes to be selected in 6 provinces: Cibitoke and Bujumbura in the north-west, densely populated, widely regarded as unstable, and marked by a large number of victims of different conflict cycles, refugees and internally displaced persons; Makamba in the south, where youth often migrate to Tanzania in search of a better life and are confronted by numerous challenges at home, including efforts by rebel groups to recruit them; Cankuzo in the east and Mwaro in the central, neglected by donors and international NGOs but also easily influenced by youth of the capital city Bujumbura and Bujumbura itself as always the main targeted area as it has many youth with different behaviors, needs and exposed to all kind of political manipulation.

In these diverse provinces, the project will empower young female and male leaders to work together as allies to contribute to everyday safety and peace in their communities, with specific attention to the everyday safety of women and girls. Working with and through the networks of REJA, YELI-Burundi, the project will develop and deliver leadership trainings for female and male youth leaders, selected in consultation with local youth organizations and the Youth National Council and screened by the project partners. A baseline study of youth leaders will measure their pre-project knowledge, attitudes and skills related to leadership, community security and peacebuilding, gender transformation, and advocacy, as well as existing circle of influence and level of social activism.

Central to the training will be gender equality and a gender-transformative approach. This is relevant as, in order to change a culture of violence into a culture of nonviolence, the power relationships between women and men and the harmful gender norms that underpin them must be challenged and transformed. Young women and men will be trained together, with strong emphasis on the need to work as allies to contribute to everyday safety within their communities, and specific attention to the everyday safety of women and girls; this is an innovative approach in Burundi, as most gendered interventions focus exclusively on women. The capacity-building will include, among other topics, gender analysis and awareness; critical masculinity training for both young women and men; and sensitization on the principles and vision expressed in relevant UNSC resolutions (1325, 2250, 2419) as important tools for awareness raising and

advocacy. Young women leaders specifically will receive capacity development, coaching and mentoring support emboldening them to increase the civic space and access to local and national governance policy processes for women and girls generally.

Trained youth leaders operating through the existing networks of REJA, YELI-Burundi will collect evidence (“stories”) on everyday safety in their own communities, with specific attention to the safety issues confronted by women and girls. Joint story analysis workshops in all 6 provinces will enable youth leaders to distil the evidence collected into a set of insights, contributing to the identification of priority safety issues through dialogue and exchange forums, and linking with local authorities to ensure their buy-in and promote sustainability. The collected data will thus underpin both (1) identification of priority safety issues to serve as the basis for targeted peacebuilding initiatives, and (2) development of advocacy strategies to influence community security and peacebuilding policy.

Based on the priority safety issues, youth leaders including those from the Youth National Council will engage with their communities to develop iterative responses financed via the project budget. With support from the project partners, they will be challenged to genuinely listen to and appreciate people’s needs, and develop 36 innovative initiatives that tackle everyday safety issues, especially those relevant to women and girls (including female community leaders; vulnerable young women, such as young single mothers, school dropouts, and female youth with disabilities; and unemployed women or women). Targeted peacebuilding initiatives will include engagement strategies with relevant actors at the local level, including (among others) community leaders, religious leaders, local state institutions, and Bashingantahe (men of integrity traditionally responsible for settling conflicts and consolidating social cohesion in their communities).

It is anticipated that targeted peacebuilding initiatives may range from community education and mobilization campaigns to the provision of mediation training or the creation of grassroots dialogue spaces, all intended to change the behaviour of people and institutions in ways that produce safer, more peaceful communities. The parameters for activities will be established by the project partners in consultation with youth leaders following completion of training activities. Ultimately, the project is designed to avoid predetermination of how these peacebuilding initiatives will look and what they will aim to achieve; rather, they are intended to be diverse, context-specific and experimental, with some likely to fail while many others will present opportunities for upscaling and replication elsewhere in Burundi. In this way, young Burundians will innovate their own practical peacebuilding agenda, co-produced with and aligned to the highly-localized needs of their own communities.

As targeted peacebuilding initiatives are implemented in cooperation with communities and local authorities, Cordaid, REJA and YELI-Burundi in partnership with other existing local structures (example: Youth National Council at local level) will engage with local and national policymakers—including local authorities, provincial governors and administrators, and relevant ministries—to share emergent best practices from the project, and advocate for tangible measures for integrating the participation and influence of young people and women in community security and peacebuilding policymaking illuminated by those practices. Youth leaders will provide examples of their work and showcase the importance of youth as agents of change in their community. A report based on their stories will be used as the key reference for youth-led advocacy at national, regional and international levels, with “engendered peace” (using UNSCR 1325 and 2250 as entry points) an important focus. Design and implementation of a digital platform for sharing best practices emerging from the targeted peacebuilding

initiatives will also contribute to dissemination of results (and PBF visibility; note that Cordaid publishes information on its activities through IATI, which will note the PBF contribution).

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity.

Stichting Cordaid (convening organization) will coordinate the implementation of the project and will regularly organize information and sharing sessions with the Ministry of Youth and other actors. Cordaid is an international non-governmental organisation with more than a century of experience in development aid and emergency assistance in conflict-affected and post-conflict zones in the world. Cordaid's activities vary according to the different contexts in which it works, ranging from the implementation of structural or emergency programmes to boosting the capacities of local partners and technical assistance for strengthening health systems. Cordaid is supported by 320 000 members of the Dutch public and by international donors such as the European Union, the Global Fund and the World Bank. Cordaid adopts a partnership approach in all operational contexts, and has successfully implemented projects both in Burundi and elsewhere in concert with local CSOs. In regular meetings and joint field visits, Cordaid supports its partners to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their projects and activities with the intended beneficiaries and the wider community.

Réseau des organisations des Jeunes en Action pour la paix, la réconciliation et le développement (REJA) is a key implementing partner for the proposed action. REJA is a non-profit, non-political network of over 160 youth groups spread throughout Burundi. Created in 2001, REJA builds the capacity of youth organizations, supports youth employability and entrepreneurship, and advocates for the inclusion of the needs of young people in public policies and strengthens the capacity of the community members in various themes. REJA was selected as a partner in the project due to the breadth of its national network and relevant experience, including: facilitating national dialogues between young people involved in political parties and civil society in advance of the 2015 elections; promoting young people's civic participation, and young women's leadership, in conjunction with Search for Common Ground; and efforts to include young people and women in peace and security processes in partnership with Cordaid. REJA has well-established relationships with state authorities, for example having chaired the Technical Commission responsible for steering the development of the National Youth Policy.

Youth Empowerment and Leadership Initiative Burundi (YELI-Burundi) is a key implementing partner for the proposed action. YELI-Burundi is a non-profit youth-led initiative that empowers young people on issues that affect their lives for positive change, peace and prosperity in Burundi. Founded in 2012, YELI-Burundi provides opportunities for young people to explore different leadership skills and develop their leadership potential. YELI-Burundi was selected as a partner in the project due to its expertise on conflict prevention and transformation (for example, YELI-Burundi has created and managed 30 groups in schools and for out-of-school youth on peace and security since 2014) and advocacy (for example, since 2016 YELI-Burundi has run advocacy campaigns on SDGs 5 and 16 in 2016, and localizing UNSCRs 2250 and 1325 with UNPFA Burundi and UNOY).

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C**.

Cordaid, REJA and YELI-Burundi will establish an integrated team to implement the project. Within that integrated structure, Cordaid will fulfil administrative responsibilities toward UNPBF, lead implementation of the data collection process, produce training modules, and deliver technical assistance and quality assurance to REJA and YELI-Burundi as needed. The training modules will first be validated by stakeholders including the Ministry of Youth and Sport. As an international NGO with significant expertise in peacebuilding, conflict prevention and social cohesion, Cordaid will bring its technical expertise on thematically-relevant knowledge development and lobby and advocacy. Cordaid will also implement coordination of advocacy activities with the UN and the international community.

The 9-member integrated project team will include:

- Programme Coordinator (Cordaid), fully funded by the project budget, with overall responsibility for project implementation at strategic level, and promoting effective collaboration between Cordaid, REJA and YELI-Burundi but also maintaining good relationship with the Ministry of Youth and Sport as well as the UNPBF focal persons
 - Project Manager (REJA) and Project Manager (YELI-Burundi), fully funded by the project budget, leading the respective work of each implementing partner
 - Communication Officer (based at YELI-Burundi), fully funded by the project budget, delivering a communications plan that amplifies youth voices, promotes dissemination of results, and maximizes visibility for partners and PBF
 - 3 M&E Officers (based at each of three partner organizations), partially funded by the project budget, and monitoring daily progress of project activities
 - 1 Financial Officer, fully funded by the project budget, and ensuring efficiency of financial processes and compliance with partner and PBF financial standards
- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risk 1: Deteriorating security situation as a result of political instability and ethnic manipulation, which leads to further escalation of violence, murder and extrajudicial killings. This can influence the implementation of the project on the ground (and restrict the movement of the partners and limit the possibility of finding a training venue). Likelihood: High. Severity: High. Mitigating strategy: Work with clearly structured activity formats which can also be explained by phone as a last resort; conduct regular risk assessments with the Burundian partners, to assess the situation on the ground (e.g. by security mapping and monitoring major hotspots in the country); vigilance regarding personal safety of partners must be exercised; use ICT to facilitate the learning processes in case physical meetings are not possible; conduct activities (like trainings and workshops) elsewhere in the country or even region.

Risk 2: Social / political opposition or censorship of activities implemented by partner organizations (i.e. lack of civic space) result in the targeting of partners and their participants for participation in the project. Likelihood: High. Severity: High. Mitigating strategy: Organize lobby and advocacy meetings with national officials and mediation team to rebuild trust

between the government and youth from CSOs, using Cordaid's good track record and relations within government; regularly monitor and reassess the political situation; incorporate trainings on safety and low-visibility for the participants in the project; establish an early prevention mechanism in the areas where the project will be implemented in order to always be alert to the prevailing political situation; where feasible, mobilize local partners to reach out to local government representatives who can provide some level of protection / mediation; demonstrate flexibility and willingness in allowing partners organizations to postpone their activities in case of insecurity; consider the protection of individuals on a case-by-case basis; Cordaid can leverage its membership of the RESO INGO network, which advocates for space for INGOs and their civil society partners.

Risk 3: Diverging ways of working between local partners can prevent effective implementation of a joint agenda. Likelihood: Medium. Severity: Medium. Mitigating strategy: Sensitize the partner organizations of each other's ways of working; organize workshops to raise awareness on the importance of having a joint agenda.

Risk 4: Conservative masculinized culture and conservative perceptions within society generate opposition to participation of women in mixed-activities in Burundi. Likelihood: Medium. Severity: Medium. Mitigating strategy: Develop an inclusive intervention strategy from the beginning of the project implementation and call all stakeholders both men, women and youth for ownership of the project.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.

Cordaid, REJA and YELI-Burundi all have institutional capabilities and experience enabling them to monitor, evaluate, and assess the impact of projects in line with the quality standards of major bilateral and multilateral donors. The M&E plan is outlined in brief below:

- *Baseline assessment* (at project launch) will survey the relevant knowledge, attitudes and skills related to community security and peacebuilding, gender transformation, and advocacy of all youth selected to participate in capacity development, using an innovative online tool; collect information on capacities and activities from youth organizations involved in the project through online self-diagnostic questionnaires; and generate in-person focus group data from communities where targeted peacebuilding initiatives will be implemented. Analysis of the baseline assessment will enable project partners and stakeholders to co-determine project targets and monitoring system.
- *Joint kick-off workshop* (at month 6) with partners and representatives of local youth groups and Youth National Council will include the introduction to the project and the TOC, and explanation of outcomes, outputs, activities, assumptions and indicators.
- *Intermediate outcome harvesting workshop* (at project mid-point) to increase the capacity of youth leaders on outcome harvesting and to obtain results from the relevant actors at local, national and international levels.
- *Outcome harvesting statements* are used as inputs for the final report.
- *Final evaluation* (at project conclusion) will measure progress of youth leader knowledge, attitudes, and skills trained and mobilized by the project; assess the development of youth organizations associated with the project in relation to gender-

transformative community safety and peacebuilding activities; and review outcome harvesting statements collected from communities where targeted peacebuilding initiatives were implemented. Supplemental elements of the evaluation will include independent verification, through consultation with selected local, national and international stakeholders and experts; and analysis of institutional and policy change effected through project activities.

- *Project financial audit* (at project conclusion) to ensure transparency, accountability and value-for-money.

The project budget allocates 8% of total expenditure to M&E, including: provision for 3 M&E Officers (\$32 400), ongoing monitoring activities including regular meetings with partners (\$4800), an independent final evaluation (\$4628), and a project financial audit (\$4000).

- e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.

The advocacy focus of the project underpins the exit strategy by generating policy-level change aligned with project aims. Youth leaders and partner organizations will share the insights and lessons learned produced through project activities at community level with relevant local, national and international policymakers, and apply them to the development of practical recommendations for opening-up policy processes (such as implementation of UNSCR 2250) to young people and women. The aim of the project is to create an enabling policy environment for young people and women to contribute to inclusive, just and sustainable solutions for community security (with specific attention to the position and safety of women) and peace in Burundi. More broadly, Cordaid will leverage project results to advocate for the role of youth on gender-transformative community security and peace elsewhere.

Cordaid, REJA and YELI-Burundi will seek to ensure that 144 youth leaders (to be selected by the use of participative approach of implementing partners with the guidance of other stakeholders), with their collective large scope of interests and capacities, and their critical understanding of the needs of citizens across Burundi, drive the project. Actions implemented throughout the project will contribute globally not only to developing and reinforcing the capacities and competencies of these youth leaders, but also embedding them in institutional frameworks (that is, the existing networks of REJA and YELI-Burundi) that will channel and sustain their activities in a strategic manner, and ensure the strongest possible coordination with communities and local authorities. A focus on training-of-trainers and public communication skills will increase the probability of youth leaders not only mobilizing a broader cross-section of community members, including young women and men, but also exerting a demonstration effect in their communities, whereby others are inspired to adopt new attitudes and behaviours aligned with project aims (especially related to transformation of harmful gender norms).

It should be noted that the diverse array of targeted peacebuilding initiatives developed and delivered by the youth leaders and financed by the project may not all be sustainable in the mid- to long-term. However, while seed funding will be made available for the targeted peacebuilding initiatives, youth leaders will also be equipped to seek support from local government and businesses to provide additional (financial and in-kind) support. It can be expected that at least some of these initiatives will operate beyond project exit.

IV. Project budget

The attached project budget outlines an expenditure planning framework that can be justified as follows:

- Personnel complement (9-member team led by national staff with international advisory support) is sufficient to ensure necessary management, technical and monitoring capacity is available for project implementation, distributed across the three implementing partners
- Allocation of more than 60% of the budget to REJA and YELI-Burundi promotes meaningful local ownership and burden-sharing across the consortium
- \$90 000 in sub-grants available for support to targeted peacebuilding initiatives furnishes adequate resources for implementation of a youth-driven peacebuilding agenda
- Significant resources (8% of total budget) have been allocated to monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment activities, in order to ensure project implementation (including course corrections throughout the project cycle) is based on sound analysis of the context and end results can be measured against a detailed baseline

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

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

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

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

Financial reports and timeline:

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁵
- 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.

⁵ 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)

<p>Outcome 1: Communities in 6 provinces are safer and more peaceful, due to behaviour change promoted by targeted peacebuilding initiatives driven by youth leadership, with specific improvements to the everyday safety situation of women and girls</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a Measurable improvement in knowledge, attitudes and skills of 144 leaders (at least 50% female) in 6 provinces relevant to leadership, community security, gender transformation, and advocacy</p> <p>Baseline: aggregate and gender-disaggregated scores on key knowledge, attitudes and skills Target: 80% of youth leaders meet project standard score on key knowledge, attitudes and skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Online assessment tool, data collected pre-training and at 3 milestones over course of project until conclusion - Outcome harvesting 	Month 18
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b Increase in perceived everyday safety, for community members generally and women and girls specifically, within communities affected by 36 targeted peacebuilding initiatives (independently validated through consultation with community members and external experts)</p> <p>Baseline: % focus groups rating community as "mostly safe" or "always safe" and % rating same for women and girls Target: +10% against baseline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community focus groups, data collected at project inception and project conclusion - Documentation of independent validation, collected at project conclusion - Outcome harvesting 	Month 18
	<p>Output 1.1 Young women and men (ages 18-35) trained for data collection and leadership and advocacy on gender-transformative community security and peacebuilding</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification and selection of local youth groups in 6 provinces ▪ Development of youth leader training curricula 	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Training curricula for youth leaders produced by project partners, including modules on data collection, leadership, advocacy, gender transformation</p> <p>Baseline: no training curricula Target: training curricula in use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training materials - Training development reports - Outcome harvesting 	Month 3
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 144 youth leaders identified, screened and selected</p> <p>Baseline: no youth leaders selected</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Candidate applications and screens - Letters of approval to candidates 	Month 3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification, screening and selection of youth leaders ▪ Implementation of youth leader baseline survey ▪ Implementation and evaluation of training 	Target: youth leaders selected		
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Training curricula implemented, evaluated Baseline: no evaluation of training curricula Target: training curricula evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curricula modules available - Workshop attendance records - Workshop evaluation forms - Community survey available 	Month 4
	Output 1.2 Data collected at local level via implementation of the community data collection, and joint analysis conducted in collaboration with communities to identify priority safety issues, with specific attention to the everyday safety needs of women and girls	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Community data collection strategies developed by youth leaders, supported by mentors, in conjunction with project partners Baseline: no community-level data collection strategies Target: community-level data collection strategies in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning documents - List of mentors trained 	Month 5
	List of activities under this Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify mentors in each commune ▪ Organize mentorship training for the selected mentors ▪ Design and delivery of community-level data collection ▪ Implementation of data collection and joint analysis with community members to identify priority safety issues ▪ Organize a validation workshop 	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Data collection strategies implemented, stories documented Baseline: no community-level data collection Target: community-level data collection completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documentation of stories collected 	Month 6
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Joint analysis workshops with community members designed and implemented, priority safety issues identified Baseline: no joint analysis conducted Target: joint analysis completed, priority safety issues identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshop reports - Workshop attendance records - Documentation of priority safety issues - Outcome harvesting 	Month 6
	Output 1.3 Targeted peacebuilding initiatives designed and delivered, based on priority safety issues List of activities under this Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of plans for 36 targeted peacebuilding initiatives 	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Based on priority safety issues, plans for 36 targeted peacebuilding initiatives devised and checked by project partners Baseline: no plans for targeted peacebuilding initiatives Target: 36 plans completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning documents 	Month 8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshop for planning and strategize community peacebuilding initiatives Approval of financial and monitoring plans for targeted peacebuilding initiatives approved Implementation of targeted peacebuilding initiatives in conjunction with communities 	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2 Completion reports approved</p> <p>Baseline: no completion reports approved Target: completion reports approved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved reports Outcome harvesting 	Month 16
<p>Outcome 2: Institutions at the local, national and international levels are more committed to and capable of integrating the participation and influence of young people and women in community security and peacebuilding policymaking, enhancing outcomes for all Burundians and young people and women specifically</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a Increase in perception of participation and influence in relevant community security and peacebuilding policy processes among youth leaders and youth organizations engaged in the project</p> <p>Baseline: % respondents (youth leaders, youth groups) rating participation in listed processes as "sometimes accessible" or "always accessible," % female youth leaders rating; % rating their role as "very influential" or "somewhat" influential," % female youth leaders rating Target: +10% against baseline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online assessment tool, data collected at 3 milestones over course of project until conclusion Outcome harvesting 	Month 18
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b Inclusiveness of key community security and peacebuilding policy processes (no. / % women, no. % youth, direct engagement of women and youth CSOs, outcome docs inc. gender- and age-specific measures or targets, advocacy positions of women and youth CSOs reflected in outcome docs) increased</p> <p>Baseline: determined in baseline assessment Target: +25% against baseline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis conducted by project partners using open-source information (press releases, memoranda, meeting reports, participation reports) Outcome harvesting 	Month 18

	<p>Output 2.1 Emergent best practices highlighted by project implementation shared with policymakers via project advocacy report</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translation of data on priority safety issues, documentation and analysis of targeted peacebuilding initiatives into project advocacy report Organize advocacy meetings with decision makers at communal and provincial level Create a digital platform as a channel to disseminate best practices from project Organize advocacy campaign for young people and women to take part in decision-making bodies 	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Publication and dissemination of project advocacy report</p> <p>Baseline: no dissemination of project advocacy report Target: project advocacy report disseminated to min. 50 relevant local, national and international policymakers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project advocacy report - Mailing list for dissemination - List of decision makers met - Operational platform (advocacy messages widely spread) - Photos - Lobby and advocacy campaign report - List of participants 	Month 10
		<p>Output indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>Baseline: no platform for dissemination of results Target: peacebuilding initiatives disseminated via the digital platform</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platform online - Platform traffic statistics 	Month 12
	<p>Output 2.2 Advocacy actions toward local and national policymakers planned and implemented, and influence relevant security and peacebuilding policymaking</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular briefings with local officials Organize quarterly dialogue exchange sessions with local leaders Organize quarterly dialogue exchange sessions with national leaders Regular briefings with relevant officials in 6 provinces 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Min. 288 briefings with local and provincial officials in communities where targeted peacebuilding initiatives are implemented</p> <p>Baseline: determined in baseline assessment Target: min. 288 briefings conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting minutes - Supplemental correspondence 	Month 18
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Min. 8 briefings conducted with officials from relevant ministries (Home Affairs, Human Rights & Gender, Justice, Youth & Sports), Independent National Commission on Human Rights in Burundi (CNIDH), MPs, Ombudsman Institution, and other relevant public bodies</p> <p>Baseline: determined in baseline assessment Target: min. 8 briefings conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting minutes - Supplemental correspondence - Advocacy policy document including advocacy messages 	Month 18

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular briefings with officials from relevant government ministries (Home Affairs, Human Rights & Gender, Justice, Youth & Sports) ▪ Knowledge and communications products widely disseminated at local level ▪ Policy impact tracked and documented by project partners 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Inclusiveness of key security and peacebuilding policy processes (no. / % women, no. / % youth, direct engagement of women and youth CSOs, outcome docs inc. gender- and age-specific measures or targets, advocacy positions of women and youth CSOs reflected in outcome docs) increased</p> <p>Baseline: determined in baseline assessment Target: +25% against baseline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis conducted by project partners using open-source information (press releases, memoranda, meeting reports, participation reports) - Outcome harvesting - Questionnaire - Advocacy policy document including advocacy messages 	Month 18
	<p>Output 2.3 Advocacy actions toward regional and international policymakers planned and implemented, and influence relevant security and peacebuilding policy processes</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular briefings conducted with UN Resident Coordinator, EU Delegation and key diplomatic missions in Bujumbura ▪ Regular briefings conducted with UNCT agencies ▪ Knowledge and communications products routinely disseminated to regional and international policymakers ▪ Organize an exchange dialogue with international decision makers ▪ Policy impact tracked by project partners 	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Min. 10 briefings conducted with officials from EU Delegation and key diplomatic missions in Bujumbura</p> <p>Baseline: determined in baseline assessment Target: min. 10 briefings conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting minutes - Supplemental correspondence 	Month 18
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 Min. 5 briefings conducted with UNCT agencies</p> <p>Baseline: determined in baseline assessment Target: min. 5 briefings conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting minutes - Supplemental correspondence 	Month 18
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 Inclusiveness of key security and peacebuilding policy processes (no. / % women, no. % youth, direct engagement of women and youth CSOs, outcome docs inc. gender- and age-specific measures or targets, advocacy positions of women and youth CSOs reflected in outcome docs) increased</p> <p>Baseline: determined in baseline assessment Target: +25% against baseline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis conducted by project partners using open-source information (press releases, memoranda, meeting reports) - Outcome harvesting - Exchange dialogue report 	Month 18

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question			nment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	yes		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?		no	Cordaid will use standardized models
3. Have project sites been identified?	yes		Communes in six provinces have been identified
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	yes		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	yes		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	yes		To be elaborated further with partners
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		no	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	yes		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		No next steps are covered in the proposed work plan

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