

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: The Central African Republic	
Project Title: Towards Youth Inclusive and Gendered Peace Processes in the Central African Republic 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 (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <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): The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD – CSO), National Council of Central African Youth (CNJCA - CSO), Youth-led Organization (TBD)	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: MINUSCA The Ministry of Youth and Sports The Ministry in charge of the Promotion of Women, Family and the Protection of Children Relevant Ministries and structures in charge of implementing the Peace Agreement The University of Bangui Civil Society Organizations Relevant UN Agencies	
Expected project commencement date¹: January, 2020 Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Bangui (Ombella-M'Poko), Bambari (Ouaka), Bossangoa (Ouaham)	
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	

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.

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): \$ 801,408.00

Total: \$ 801,408.88

**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.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): N/A

PBF 1st tranche (35 %):

ACCORD: \$ **280,493.11**

Total: \$ **280,493.11**

PBF 2nd tranche* (35 %):

ACCORD: \$ **280,493.11**

Total: \$ **280,493.11**

PBF 3rd tranche* (30 %):

ACCORD: \$ **240,422.66**

Total: \$ **240,422.66**

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

Sixty percent (60%) of the Central African Republic's population is estimated to be under the age of 24³. Despite their significant numbers, youth remain largely underrepresented and excluded as partners in decision making processes, and their contributions to peace are often overlooked. Capitalizing on the current momentum, following the signature of the Peace Agreement, the proposed project seeks to work with youth-led organizations in CAR to research and document the lived realities and contributions of young women and men, build their capacities, and create an environment that is conducive to their full participation in the peace efforts. Considering the short-time frame and urgency of implementing the key pillars of the Peace Agreement, the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan, and taking into consideration the upcoming elections, this project is time-sensitive and seeks to ensure that youth are meaningfully represented and included in the ongoing peace processes.

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:

Government representatives, civil society organizations, international organizations, as well as youth-led organizations, and the coordinator of the PBF in CAR were consulted prior to the submission of the final project document. The purpose of these consultations was to introduce the project to potential partners and key stakeholders, solicit inputs and feedback on project interventions, finalize target areas and beneficiary criteria, as well as define sustainability measures. The outcomes of these consultations informed the design of the final project document.

Project Gender Marker score: 2 ⁴

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 30%

³ Ibid

⁴ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

Project Risk Marker score: __1__⁵	
Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): <u>1.4 Political Dialogue</u> ⁶ If applicable, UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes: If applicable, Sustainable Development Goal to which the project contributes: Goals 5 and 16 If applicable, National Strategic Goal to which the project contributes: The Project contributes to the Political Accord for Peace and Reconciliation Agreement	
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 (number of months and new end date): 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>

⁵ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁶ **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)

SIGNATURES DU PROJET :

<p>AGENCE RECIPIENDAIRE¹</p> <p>Nom du rep: [REDACTED] KHA</p> <p>Signature : [REDACTED]</p> <p>Nom de l'organisation : ACCORD</p> <p>Date et visa : 20/09/2019 BANGUI</p>	<p>Représentant du gouvernement national</p> <p>Ministère de la Promotion de la Jeunesse et des Sports</p> <p>Nom : Régis Privas DOUNDA</p> <p>Signature : [REDACTED]</p> <p>Titre : Ministre de la Promotion de la Jeunesse et des Sports</p> <p>Date et visa : 23 SEPT 2019</p>
	<p>Ministère de l'Économie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale</p> <p>Nom : Felix MOLOUA</p> <p>Signature : [REDACTED]</p> <p>Titre : Ministre de l'Économie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale</p> <p>Date et visa : 24 SEPT 2019</p>
<p>Coordonnateur résident</p> <p>Nom : Denise BROWN</p> <p>Signature : [REDACTED]</p> <p>Date & visa : [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Bureau d'appui à la consolidation de la paix (PBSO)</p> <p>Nom du représentant : Oscar FERNANDEZ-TARANCO</p> <p>Signature : [REDACTED]</p> <p>Sous-Secrétaire général pour l'appui à la consolidation de la paix</p> <p>Date & visa : 19 November 2019</p>

¹ Veuillez inclure un bloc de signature dans le tableau pour chaque agence bénéficiaire du projet.

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

The Central African Republic (CAR) has witnessed a long history of protracted conflicts that continue to inordinately shape the country's political, economic, and social landscapes. The CAR conflict is rooted in a complex history stemming from long-standing structural socio-political and governance challenges, ethnic and inter-communal sectarian tensions, and the failure to adequately respond to marginalization and deep-seated grievances⁷. Despite the signing of numerous peace agreements, women and youth remain politically excluded.

In December 2012, a number of armed groups joined forces and formed the Séléka rebels; a group that would later stage attacks in the northeast of the country, ousting President François Bozize and seizing power in March 2013⁸. Following these events, the crisis deteriorated rapidly and a gathering of self-defense groups, dubbed 'anti-balaka' entered the scene, with the fighting between the two warring parties intensifying. Following deadly intercommunal violence and under international pressure, the Séléka leader, Michel Djotodia, resigned from the presidency in January 2014⁹. Consequently, a transitional Government, led by the interim President Catherine Samba-Panza, was put in place, and elections were planned for the end of 2015¹⁰. In January 2016, Faustin Archange Touadéra was elected president.

This political and social landscape in CAR has been impacted by a developing rule of law, a weak reconciliation process, reported corruption, and the continued complexity of geopolitics in the region. The CAR has been severely debilitated by violent extremism, ethnic and religious divisions, migration, economic mismanagement, and resource distribution disparities, among a host of other issues. The crisis manifests itself in food insecurity, transnational crime, and massive displacement. Together, these factors have played a large role in stymying ongoing efforts aimed at establishing a durable peacebuilding environment.

This backdrop of chronic insecurity exposes civilians to the threats of violence, extortion and exacerbates the state of an already fragile governance and service delivery system. Children, women, and youth bore and continue to bear the brunt of these crises¹¹. CAR's population is predominantly young, with 60 percent of the population estimated to be under the age of 24¹². Despite their numbers, youth remain largely underrepresented and excluded as equal partners in decision making processes, and their contributions to peace are often overlooked.

In addition to their low levels of political participation, Central African youth confront a number of challenges such as unemployment and poor access to health and education services. In 2016, CAR ranked last in the Youth Development Index, earning it the title of the 'worst country to be young'. The opportunity to address the underlying causes of these issues by the leadership are often placed on the shoulders of youth. Young men continue to be portrayed as perpetrators of violence, and women as victims; further limiting their meaningful engagement in peace processes.

⁷ Conciliation Resources, "Analysis of conflict and peacebuilding in the Central African Republic," November 2015

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ National Legislative Bodies / National Authorities, *Central African Republic National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (2017-21)*, November 2016

¹² Ibid

Young women experience additional layers of discrimination as a result of gender inequalities. In the Gender Inequality Index, CAR ranked last (188th). Moreover, in 2016, over 11,000 cases of gender-based violence were recorded nationally (UNOCHA, 2017). Tackling gender dynamics in CAR necessitates dealing with systemic, structural, and institutional barriers to participation in a gender-responsive manner.

The *Political Accord for Peace and Reconciliation* was initialed in Khartoum and signed in Bangui on the 6th of February, 2019. This Agreement is the 8th peace accord but the first to have culminated from direct dialogue between the Government and armed groups. This peace deal ushers in a new period of hope for the country, contingent on the inclusion of the most marginalized segments of the population, including youth and women.

Today, CAR stands at a critical juncture in its history, with the signature of the Peace Agreement being the very first step in a long process. Seeing that formidable challenges are afoot, sustaining the peace momentum and adhering to an inclusive peace agenda is now relevant more than ever. The Agreement acknowledges that women and youth play a central role in the management of the state and in national reconciliation. Ensuring the inclusion of youth and women in the unfolding peace efforts will thus have a crucial bearing on prospects for sustainable peace in CAR.

Nonetheless, the peace process will not be complete without credible elections. CAR's presidential and legislative elections are slated for 2020 and 2021. The upcoming elections are a necessary step to maintaining the gains of the peace process. To this end, the proposed capacity building efforts will seek to bridge the gap between the youth electorate and government representatives, foster dialogue towards increasing the strategic relevance of the youth and women constituencies, and build trust in government institutions and the ongoing peace processes.

In light of the above, the proposed project seeks to partner with youth-led organizations in CAR to further research, document, capacitate and ensure the full participation of youth in peace processes in general, and in the implementation of the Peace Agreement in particular. Considering the short-time frame and urgency of implementing the key pillars of the *National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan*, this project is time-sensitive to ensure that youth are represented and included in the unfolding peace efforts, beyond mere tokenism.

- a) 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 builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

Through its focus on the full participation of young women and men in peace and decision-making processes, this project complements both the PBF portfolio in CAR as well as National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan, and the recently signed Peace Agreement.

The National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan identifies youth inclusion and gender equality as some of the most critical cross-cutting objectives that will lead to addressing the drivers of conflict and violence. The project's gendered approach aligns with the Plan's "promoting gender equality" component. Outcome 2 of the proposed project aims to not only enhance the access of youth to decision-making processes, but to ensure that women and men are meaningfully engaged in throughout these processes, that their views and contributions are

given due consideration, and that accountability mechanisms are in place to guarantee their full participation. This also aligns with Pillar 2 of the Plan which aims at ‘renewing the social contract between the State and the population’.

However, The National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan does not outline the mechanisms required to guarantee youth inclusion in the peace processes nor elaborates on the structural barriers facing young women and men. The project fills this gap by examining and addressing these structural barriers at community and national levels, through a collective inquiry process that seeks to interrogate challenge, identify existing informal and formal engagement approaches, and institute permanent mechanisms for youth participation.

The PBF currently supports CAR’s National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan which 1) promotes inclusive political dialogue, 2) advocates for the inclusion of women in peacebuilding processes. The proposed project, across its outcomes, directly contributes to areas 1 & 2. Lastly, the proposed project reiterates the underlying principles of UN Resolutions 2250, 2419 and 1325 and takes into account the recommendations of “The Missing Peace” study. Particularly, its focus on generating research and data on youth.

- b) A **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus
High Intensity Work (THIMO) Ongoing 22nd January 2015	World bank from the CEMAC Transport and Transit fund 4 billion Franc	Violence and unemployment reduction, stability enhancement and promotion of local communities
Engaging youth and community leaders to prevent mass atrocities in CAR 23rd September 2016-31st December 2017	Implemented by Search for Common Ground in collaboration with J’aieve, Don Bosco with the financial support of the Bureau of conflict and stabilization operations of the US Department of State	Deter youth from participating in atrocities; Resist political manipulation to commit violence; Promote alternative livelihood activities for at risk youth
Alternative to violence strengthening youth-led peacebuilding in CAR	UN Secretary-General’s Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)	To build the coping skills, psychosocial wellbeing and resilience of youth so that they are better able to capitalize on these opportunities whilst dealing with the challenges of their situation.
ASPIRE (Advancing Solutions for Peace through Intercommunity)	Funded by USAID	Youth and community leaders to manage intergroup tensions,

Reconciliation and Engagement) Two years ended in November 2017		rebuild community cohesion and strengthen pluralism in the town of Bouar and its surrounding areas
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The proposed project fills a critical research and capacity building gap. Quantitative and qualitative data on youth in Central African Republic is scarce. Such in-depth research on youth, with youth is vital in order to design evidence-based policies and programs that take into account the actual needs and priorities of young women and men, as well as reflect their diverse perspectives on peacebuilding. The outcomes of this research will feed into instigating change at the policy level and will serve as a blueprint for future research projects. The proposed project also seeks to create synergies and compliment efforts of other ongoing interventions and will leverage on established women and youth networks to build capacities in the areas of conflict management and resolution, as well as advocacy, communications, and leadership.

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

a) A brief description of the project content

The Project is based on the following three outcomes and their associated outputs:

Outcome 1: A nuanced and gendered understanding of the conflict trajectories, challenges, opportunities, and trends surrounding youth inclusion in peace processes.

Without a contextual and nuanced understanding of the myriad issues facing both young women and men in CAR, especially in the areas most affected by the conflict, there is a risk of designing programs and policies that are informed by exogenous considerations rather than evidence, and that are disconnected from the everyday realities of youth. Understanding what peace means to the diverse groups of young people, and how they navigate their complex realities will lay the groundwork for the inclusive inclusion of youth in the ongoing peace efforts.

Output 1.1: Participatory research on how youth navigate conflict and engage with peace.

In addition to equipping young people with hard and soft skills and instilling confidence in them, Participatory Action Research (PAR) offers valuable insights that may not otherwise be available to outside researchers. Through this pilot research study, the project aims to ascertain how the various conflict drivers affect young women and men, and how youth engage with peace at the community level. PAR also reinforces peer networks, and shifts power dynamics in that it creates the opportunity for youth to “claim” spaces, exercise their agency, and own the research project. Where possible, the research teams will be mixed and women will form at least 30% of the research teams.

Output 1.2: A narrative of change is cultivated through promoting impactful youth-led initiatives.

The activities under this output seek to challenge the prevailing negative narratives around youth. More specifically, the focus will be on documenting the positive contributions of young women and men at the grassroots level. The impact of youth-led everyday peace initiatives will be assessed qualitatively, in order to capture lessons and best practices. These change narratives will be disseminated through short documentaries, community theatre, radio spotlights, and written reports/stories.

Outcome 2: Youth participation is addressed at the policy level, and formal and informal engagement mechanisms are put in place to strategically link youth to decision making processes

The second component of the project will complement the findings of the research component with a more policy-embedded approach. The policy engagement aspect will utilize the research assessments to engage with government agencies, parliamentarians, CSOs, and other key stakeholders in devising recommendations and designing accountability mechanisms for the full inclusion of youth in the unfolding peace process.

Output 2.1: Systemic barriers to youth participation are addressed, with emphasis on the double burden faced by young women.

Using a series of workshops, roundtables, and community dialogues, the Project will convene policy/decision-makers, practitioners, researchers, CSOs, and youth-led organizations to reflect on and facilitate conversations around the systemic barriers to youth participation, focusing particularly on the barriers confronting young women. These workshops offer the opportunity to devise human-centered and locally-led solutions to improve the quality of inclusion and participation of youth in peace processes.

Output 2.2: Technical assistance and capacity building is provided to ministries dealing with youth and peace issues.

Following a needs assessment, the project will build the capacities of key line ministries and parliamentarians in order to ensure that youth and gender issues are mainstreamed in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and that gender and youth-sensitive policies are instituted and operationalized. It will also build their capacities in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of context-specific programs meant with the meaningful engagement of youth in peace processes.

Output 2.3: Development of an operational framework on meaningful participation of youth in peace processes

To ensure full and meaningful youth inclusion in peace processes during and after the Peace Agreement's implementation phase, the Project will work with relevant ministries, parliament, as well as CSOs and youth-led organizations to develop an operational framework. The framework will delineate a set of levers to help the government make progress in including youth in peace processes, as well as to identify issues and policy responses to effectively address the issue of youth exclusion. The framework will also serve as an indicative roadmap that will be reviewed and refined as more data emerges.

Outcome 3: Creating a network of trained youth that is linked to networking and coaching resources, during and after the project.

Based on an initial mapping of youth-led initiatives in the Central African Republic, the Project will contribute to strengthening the capacities of youth-led organizations and associations. The Project will also provide mentorship and coaching both remotely (i.e. whatsapp) and in person (through internship and mentorship schemes), and will connect the Project's young beneficiaries to regional and continental youth networks to ensure that the mentorship component extends beyond the project's lifespan.

Output 3.1: The capacities of youth-led organizations to engage in formal and informal peace processes are strengthened

Needs assessment will be conducted at different stages of the project to ascertain knowledge and skills gaps. In addition to building the capacities of youth, the proposed activities will be reinforced by the research findings. Trainings will take the form of ToT in order to reach as many young people as possible during the project's cycle.

Output 3.2: Youth networks and platforms are set up/strengthened to cultivate a community of practice.

The project aims to create mutual learning spaces to allow for knowledge transfer between the different youth groups. Where youth platforms and networks exist, they will be strengthened. Existing youth structures will serve as resource centers and information hubs. Online and offline platforms will be established to ensure that young people across CAR have the opportunity to dialogue, network, and share lessons and best practices.

Implementation strategy

The project implementation strategy will be designed based upon the implementing partners' collective experience of carrying out similar activities and supporting young people in CAR. The final implementation strategy document will be shared with all partners and key stakeholders, to ensure local ownership, coordination, and cooperation.

The implementation strategy takes into account the dynamic nature of the conflict in CAR. As such, the strategy is designed to be flexible and adaptive to the rapidly changing conditions on the ground. Seeing that elections are planned for 2020, the project seeks to carry out a number of activities concurrently to avoid delays and disruptions.

Over the 18-month period, the project will deliver in-depth analysis of the conflict and power dynamics in CAR and the differential ways in which it affects young women and men. This will be achieved through Participatory Action Research (PAR). Three research methodology workshops will be organized in Bangui for young people from the three target areas and facilitators will be selected. Young researchers will then be supported by technical experts, project staff, as well as facilitators to carry out the proposed research and mapping activities. A clear strategy outlining the research process, structures and frameworks will be agreed upon and communicated following the first workshop. Young people will also be engaged in the data analysis, report writing and dissemination and documentary production processes. Lastly, all research activities will maintain ethical considerations.

Furthermore, consultations revealed that one of the challenges concerning capacity building in CAR is the disjointed nature of interventions, leading to a situation where

each new intervention starts from the scratch, rather than building on the lessons and gains of previous interventions. The proposed project will avoid this primarily by ensuring the first step in implementing each capacity building activity is an extensive study of existing and previous interventions. Moreover, training modules will be adapted and contextualized. Lastly, all capacity building activities will take the form of ToTs to ensure that the maximum possible number of target beneficiaries is reached.

Finally, the project will adopt the Collective Impact Framework approach. This approach will ensure that a common agenda is established at the outset, that a shared measurement system is in place, that activities are mutually reinforcing, and finally that a shared communication language is developed.

b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’**

IF the conflict trajectories and lived realities of youth – differentiated by gender, age, geographical location, religion, ability, and other factors – are understood, **and** their contributions to the peace process (both positive and negative) are contextually situated, **and IF** permanent mechanisms of youth inclusion are set up, **and** youth-led organizations are supported and strengthened, **THEN** youth can contribute more effectively to a sustainable peace process, **BECAUSE** programs and policies will be informed by evidence, and therefore will be youth-responsive and gendered, and decision-making processes will be more inclusive.

The proposed project assumes that young people and youth-led organizations have the time and are willing to participate in the proposed activities. Additionally, it is assumed that there is political will to engage in dialogue with youth and to institute permanent participation mechanisms for their full participation.

In addressing all underlying assumptions, at the inception phase, ACCORD will actively engage with all stakeholders to ensure that they understand the project’s purpose as well as create spaces for them to share and discuss their views on further shaping the project.

A logical framework will form the basis of the project’s monitoring and evaluation system. Verifiable indicators will be identified and used to measure the expected results for each output.

c) **Project result framework** (See attached Annex)

d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy**

Consultations to select the final geographic zones and criteria for beneficiary selection were carried out. Based on these consultations, three (3) prefectures were preliminary identified for this project, namely: **Ombella-M’Poko, Ouaham and Ouaka**. The following criteria were employed in selecting prefectures:

1. Access and where the programme can add value
2. Youth geographical distribution.
3. Reach of the implementing partners

Moreover, seeing that the realities and priorities of youth in urban and rural areas are different, the project will aim to balance the representation of youth and will ensure that at least 30 percent of participants represent rural youth, where possible.

The following preliminary criteria will be employed (and will be refined following ongoing consultations as well as the results from the research component of the project):

1. Young women and men between the ages of 18-35 from diverse socio-economic, social, political, cultural, and religious backgrounds
2. At least 35% are women
3. Young people/organizations who are involved in peace and security issues at the grassroots, regional, or national level
4. At least 10% persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, and minorities
5. Government ministries/structures in charge of women and youth

In addition to the above criteria, the selection of youth-led organizations or initiatives will be further based on their geographic location, and their reach and influence.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

ACCORD will serve as the convening organization for the proposed project. Following the in-country consultation, the National Council of Central African Youth (CNJCA) was selected as an implementing partner. The CNJCA serves as a bridge between youth organizations and government authorities and represents an umbrella of youth organizations and networks across the country. Moreover, the proposed project aims to partner with a youth-led organization, and consultations are on-going. In addition to these partners, ACCORD will leverage on its existing relationships with the Government to ensure that key ministries are included in the implementation of project activities. Other partners such as the University of Bangui and MINUSCA were also identified.

b) Project management and coordination

At the foundation of our project management approach is a commitment to transparency, flexibility and responsiveness. Our work plan will be a 'living document' designed to adapt to any project changes that arise as the project unfolds. ACCORD and its implementing partners will develop a robust and agile management structure that responds to the project's components. The organizational structure outlined below will (1) focus on cost-effectively meeting the needs of stakeholders in the target areas; (2) provide for centrally-managed implementation and quality control systems; (3) delineate clear lines of communication and reporting; and (4) leverage existing networks and partnerships to achieve the objectives of the project.

As the convening organization, ACCORD will be responsible for project coordination and management oversight. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established during the inception phase. The PSC will be led by ACCORD's Head of Mission, based in Bangui and will be comprised of government representatives, the heads of implementing partners, PBF Coordinator, UN Representative, and one representative

from a youth-led organization (ensuring gender parity, where possible). The Project will also hire a Project Coordinator, and a Program Officer (with M&E expertise) who will be dedicated 100% to the project and will be based in Bangui, with frequent travel to Ouaka and Ouaham during the first phase of the project. An administrator will also be assigned to the project (100%) and will be based in the implementing partners' office. Managerial oversight and technical support will also be provided by ACCORD's team in Durban. Key Durban staff will travel to CAR where necessary to provide operational and technical support.

Funds to local implementing partners will be disbursed in three tranches, in line with the accountability and reporting mechanisms set up. The second tranche will be disbursed upon completion of activities and expenditure of at least 75% of the first tranche.

Lastly, the project team will work in close collaboration with the PBF Office in Bangui to ensure that the planned activities enhance overall PBF objectives and are complementary to the PBF portfolio in CAR.

c) **Risk Management**

Based upon ACCORD's continuous risk assessment in CAR, the proposed project is assigned a Risk Marker Score of 1 (medium risk to achieving outcomes). In close collaboration with implementing partners, MINUSCA, and the PBF Secretariat in CAR, a detailed assessment will be completed. To ensure the safety of staff, implementing partners and beneficiaries, the risk matrix will be monitored and updated on a regular basis. As Such, the following risks for project implementation and mitigation measures have been identified:

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation Strategy
There is a persistent risk of insecurity in targeted project areas	High	High	ACCORD's Office in Bangui monitors the conflict situation in the country on a regular basis. Close coordination with MINUSCA, UN Agencies, INGOs and CSOs will further strengthen the project's security management and will inform implementations. Additionally, working with youth groups and community based organization, the project will set up Whatsapp groups to allow community members to provide timely information. This will serve as an early warning system.
The lack of political will to engage in dialogue with youth and to institute permanent participation mechanisms for their full participation	Medium	High	ACCORD built trust and strong relationships with high-level officials both at Presidency and Ministerial levels. These relationships will be leveraged to ensure that project outcomes are met. Moreover, the project team will continue to sensitize the relevant ministries on the objectives of the project and will keep them informed of the results. Furthermore, during the inception phase, the team will conduct a more detailed political economy analysis to understand how key institutions and individuals could support or undermine the project within each prefecture.
Implementing partners do not have the requisite capacity to carry out the proposed activities.	Medium	Medium	Prior to the start of the project, ACCORD will assess the capacity needs of its local implementing partners and will design tailored capacity building programs to meet these needs. Needs assessments will not be a one-off activity.
Targeted youth do not have the capacities to carry out the research component of the project/do not take ownership of the project	Medium	Medium	Engaging with youth representatives and organizations prior to the start of the project. Ensuring their inputs on the proposed activities are reflected and taken into account and that they have ownership over activities. Incentives to participate will also be addressed. Moreover, during the inception phase, and based on a thorough needs assessment, youth and community researchers will be trained in research methods.
Overlap with other donor-funded projects	Low	Low	ACCORD and its implementing partners will map previous and existing interventions in order to build on lessons learned from previous initiatives and coordinate efforts to build synergy with existing interventions.
Limited access to the target areas due to insecurity, poor infrastructure or other logistical limitations.	High	High	ACCORD is highly experienced in operating in challenging settings. Through its security management plan, relationships with MINUSCA and other organizations, the project team will ensure that logistical challenges are addressed in a timely manner.
Power imbalances and gender/cultural norms are disturbed	Medium	Medium	All activities will be carried out in accordance with do no harm principles. The project will also establish feedback mechanisms that are culturally contextualized so that issues of concern can be raised
Young women participation in events is limited due to cultural, religious, or time and logistical factors	Medium	Medium	All project activities will carefully study the barriers to women's participation during the planning phase. Young women and men will also be consulted on how best to organize activities to ensure the full participation of the target beneficiaries. Lastly, all project activities will be designed in a manner that takes into account the triple burden faced by women and their time-poverty.
Delays in staff recruitment due to limited local capacity	Medium/High	High	While international recruitment of personnel is feasible, the project to build local capacities. Local capacities will be assessed and the project will recruit local staff who demonstrate willingness to learn and potential to successfully carry out their responsibilities.

d) Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

The proposed project will apply tested impact and performance evaluation methodology. At the inception of the project, a rigorous monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) plan will be devised, in collaboration with implementing partners. This MEAL plan will establish data collection and analysis, as well as monitoring and verification procedures to not only track progress toward objectives, but to support and facilitate a continuous process of learning and of translating knowledge into better practices. Reports of monitoring visits by the project staff will be collected and synthesized to assess challenges, problems, and successes. Consolidated reports will be shared with the PBF Office, project beneficiaries and other key stakeholders. This framework will serve as a living document which will be updated regularly to inform the approach of the project as it unfolds.

The indicators, definitions, data sources and targets will be selected through a participatory process. A baseline, midline, and end-line data collection strategy will also ensure proper documentation throughout the project cycle. Finally, in line with ACCORD's standard policy and the PBF guidelines, all data collected will be age and gender disaggregated, providing a necessary base for understanding the differential impact of project activities, as well as gender mainstreamed recommendations. Continuous media monitoring will also be conducted, as there are several output-level indicators that relate to messaging around youth issues.

The MEAL plan will be designed to be as collaborative as possible to ensure cost effectiveness and to build capacities. Decentralized data collection will take place through partner organizations in each geographic area of study, while spot checks will in turn be conducted by the project's M&E lead (Program Officer). The Program Officer will provide hands-on support and coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities, under the overall guidance of the Project Coordinator.

Evaluation

Evaluation exercises will measure both intended and unintended project impacts and will be adapted to the context in order to increase relevance and utility. ACCORD will seek support from the PBF Secretariat in Bangui when defining the Terms of Reference for the evaluations. A learning approach will be applied to foster participation and ownership in the project evaluation, including identifying the indicators to measure and developing the key evaluation questions. Evaluation assessment will be translated into local languages, and will take into account the needs of persons with disabilities. The results will be disseminated in accordance with the PBF's guidelines as well as the project's communication strategy.

Timeline and budget:

During the inception phase, a detailed monitoring schedule will be developed. Subsequently, a baseline study will be carried out in order to gain a better understanding of the current status of the proposed outcome indicators. The project team will use mixed-methods tools to track project indicators. This approach allows for capturing young people's experiences, perceptions, and lived realities. Review meetings will take place on a quarterly basis in order to assess the output data and make adaptive changes to the activities, as necessary. Additionally, monthly evaluation reports will be prepared by the project team. A final independent evaluation will be undertaken in order to assess project impact and capture lessons

learned. Approximately, seven (7%) percent of the project's budget will be allocated to M&E activities, this includes the final independent evaluation.

Finally, the project aims to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation tools of implementing partners in order to increase the availability of reliable data for an evidence-based evaluation. A knowledge management plan will also be devised.

d) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The Project's exist strategy is underpinned by generating change at the community and policy levels. Moreover, Local ownership of peacebuilding will go a long way to enable a meaningful working relationship between government institutions, civil society organizations, youth associations and the wider community. As such, the project's sustainability plan is designed to ensure that local actors are central to the development and implementation of peacebuilding strategies. The plan seeks to ensure that the target beneficiaries are equipped with the skills and tools they need to address their challenges and successfully work together.

To ensure the outcomes of the project are sustained, significant investments will be made in capacity-building at all stages, ensuring that government, CSOs, youth-led organizations, and other local partners. From building the capacities of young people to carry out research and articulate their issues (Outcome 1), to improving the capacity of government institutions to assess the barriers to youth participation and mainstream gender and youth issues in all peace efforts (Outcome 2) to supporting the establishment of a well-trained network of youth-led organizations working on peacebuilding (Outcome 3), the proposed project will provide young people, government authorities, and CSOs with the resources and skills needed to define the next phase of progress. The plan also seeks to put systems in place that allow for ongoing and meaningful engagement between youth and government, as well as the operationalization of the youth inclusion framework.

Most importantly, the Project strives to ensure that its outcomes are anchored and linked to larger national and international peacebuilding processes and that the Project and its key stakeholders foster strategic partnerships to ensure sustainability. During the project's phase-out period, ACCORD and its implementing partners will remain available to provide on-demand technical and advisory support to ensure that local partners have the requisite capacities to carry out future project as well as attract funding.

V. Project budget

During the inception phase, ACCORD will work with implementing partners to develop clear workplans as well as reporting schedules. The funds will be disbursed to implementing partners in three tranches, as per the PBF guidelines. Each tranche will be divided into micro-grants not exceeding \$10,000. The second tranche will be disbursed upon completion of activities and expenditure of at least 75% of the first tranche and upon submission of all required progress reports, as per ACCORD's strategy and the PBF Secretariat's guidelines.

Although ACCORD has two for-profit subsidiary entities, namely; Africa Dispute Resolution (Pty) Ltd and ACCORD Development Consulting (Pty) Ltd. We confirm that no monies from any UN Peacebuilding Fund partnership would be channeled through these entities.

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project¹³
- 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.

¹³ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: A nuanced and gendered understanding of the conflict trajectories, challenges, opportunities, and trends surrounding youth inclusion in peace processes.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a % of government institutions who report an increased understanding of the challenges and opportunities around youth inclusion in peace processes, as a result of the research</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Baseline survey Interviews Focus groups Pre-post evaluation Research uptake assessment Outcome harvesting</p>	<p>Research findings are translated into actionable policies/programs</p>
	<p>Output 1.1 Participatory research on how youth navigate conflict and engage with peace.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 % and # of youth trained in participatory research methods (disaggregated by age, gender, and location)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Training records Progress and evaluation reports Surveys</p>	<p>At least 30 young people are trained in research methods across the three targeted areas</p>
	<p>List of activities under this Output: 1.1.1 Inception meeting 1.1.2 Baseline Survey 1.1.3 Research methodology workshop 1.1.4 Support to Youth Researchers, Data validation workshop, publication of findings and Youth report launch</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of joint analysis workshops that are carried out in collaboration with youth, research centers/universities, etc...</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Workshop reports Workshop attendance records</p>	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Policy briefs and a state of the youth report are produced</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Documentation/ Publication Online platform</p>	<p>After 6 months: data is collected and analyzed.</p> <p>7 months' mark: research findings are validated and disseminated.</p>

				<p>9 months mark: A state of the youth report is developed</p> <p>12 months mark: A youth knowledge repository/portal is set up</p>
	<p>Output 1.2 A narrative of change is cultivated through promoting impactful youth-led initiatives.</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>1.2.1 Mapping youth-led initiatives contributing to peace processes</p> <p>1.2.2 Organizing advocacy and awareness campaigns</p> <p>1.2.3 Producing a documentary to capture impactful youth initiatives</p> <p>1.2.4 Documentary premier</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1 The impact of youth-led initiatives is assessed and stories are documented</p> <p>A knowledge repository is established</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Assessment reports Documentation of success stories Reports Database</p>	<p>6 months mark: A database of youth-led initiatives is established.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of awareness and advocacy campaigns organized to sensitize communities to the positive contributions of youth</p> <p>% of community members/CSOs/Government institutions who report an increased awareness of youth contributions to peace processes as a result of project activities.</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 6</p>	<p>Interviews Focus groups Pre-post evaluations Surveys</p>	<p>12 months mark A documentary is produced</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3 # of youth engagement events organized (i.e intergenerational dialogues, peace hackathons, etc...)</p>	<p>Attendance records documentation Progress and monitoring reports</p>	<p>12 months mark: A documentary is produced</p>

		Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Youth participation is addressed at the policy level, and formal and informal engagement mechanisms are put in place to strategically link youth to decision making processes</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a</p> <p>Inclusiveness of the peace and implementation processes (no. / % women, no. % youth, direct engagement of women and youth CSOs, advocacy positions of women and youth organizations reflected in outcome docs) increased</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Meeting and evaluation reports</p> <p>Outcome harvesting</p>	<p>Youth are able to meaningfully participate in decision making processes</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b</p> <p>Formal and informal youth engagement mechanisms are set up</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Assessment and progress reports</p> <p>Policy documents</p> <p>Outcome harvesting</p>	<p>Engagements mechanisms are in place</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 c</p> <p>% of youth who report an increase in their participation in decision-making processes as a result of project activities (disaggregated by age, gender, and location)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>Pre-post evaluation reports</p>	
	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Systemic barriers to youth participation are addressed, with emphasis on the double</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p>% of project beneficiaries who report an increased understanding of the gendered barriers to youth participation in peace processes (disaggregated by age and gender)</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>Pre-post evaluation reports</p>	<p>Recommendations are put forth to operationalize policies that seeks to address barriers to youth inclusion.</p>

	burden faced by young women.			
	List of activities under this Output:	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
	2.1.1 Convene consultative meetings to discuss barriers to youth participation	Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of intergeneration dialogues organized (disaggregated by location)	Progress and monitoring reports Attendance records	
	2.1.2 Organize brainstorming workshops to devise recommendations for the inclusion of youth in peace processes	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
	2.1.3 Inter-generational dialogues	Output Indicator 2.1.3 % of youth/community members who report an improved level of trust in government institutions and processes (disaggregated by age, gender, and location) % of community members who report a change in attitude in relation to the role of youth in peace processes Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Interviews Focus groups Pre-post evaluation reports Outcome harvesting	
	Output 2.2	Output Indicator 2.2.1 # of ministries and government institutions trained in mainstreaming youth and gender issues Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Progress and monitoring reports Attendance records	
Technical assistance and capacity building is provided to ministries dealing with youth and peace issues.				
List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 2.2.2	Progress and monitoring reports Attendance records		
2.2.1 Needs assessment				

	2.2.2 TOT on contextualizing and mainstreaming of youth issues in peace processes	# of youth focal points who participated in capacity building programs (disaggregated by age and gender)		
	2.2.3 Secondment of short term experts on youth to ministries in charge of the implementation of the Peace Agreement	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
	2.2.4 TOT on contextualizing and mainstreaming of gender issues in peace processes	Output Indicator 2.2.3 # of seconded youth experts in the Ministry of Youth and Sport and the Ministry in charge of the Promotion of Women (disaggregated by age and gender)	Progress and monitoring reports Attendance records	
		Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
	Output 2.3 Development of an operational framework on meaningful participation of youth in peace processes	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Youth policies are reviewed/updated	Progress/Assessment and evaluation reports Interview Policy documents	
	List of activities under this Output: 2.3.1 Review policies which may hinder youth participation in peace processes 2.3.2 Provide support towards the development of a gendered youth framework to ensure the meaningful participation of young women and men 2.3.3 Gendered youth framework validation workshop	Output Indicator 2.3.2 An operational gendered youth framework on youth inclusion in peace processes is developed and stipulates a minimum representation of women to be 30% in its guidance Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Assessment and Evaluation report Policy documents	12-18 months' mark: An operational framework on youth inclusion in peace processes is developed
	Output Indicator 2.3.3 Gendered youth framework is validated with the condition that gender is mainstreamed in its guidance.			

		Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>Creating a network of trained youth that is linked to networking and coaching resources, during and after the project.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a</p> <p>% of trained youth who report improved peacebuilding skills as a result of the training provided through the project (disaggregated by age and gender)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>Pre-post evaluation</p> <p>Tracer studies</p>	<p>12-18 months' mark:</p> <p>Youth are able to effectively participate in the peace and implementation processes</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 b</p> <p>% of youth who feel that access to capacity building, platforms and networks enabled them to collectively articulate their need and priorities in the implementation process</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>Pre-post evaluation</p> <p>Tracer studies</p>	<p>Youth are better equipped to articulate their positions, needs, and priorities.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 c</p> <p>Number and percentage of youth who network across geographic and other divides (disaggregated by age and gender)</p> <p>Baseline: Target:</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>Pre-post evaluation</p>	<p>Youth from different prefectures are connected and are able to share knowledge and experiences</p>
	<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>The capacities of youth-led organizations to engage in formal and informal peace processes are strengthened</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p>Number and percentage of youth who report an increased capacity to engage in formal and informal peace processes as a result of project activities (disaggregated by age, gender, and location)</p>	<p>Interviews</p> <p>Focus groups</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>Pre-post evaluations</p> <p>Outcome harvesting</p>	

	List of activities under this Output:	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD		
	3.1.1 Needs assessment for youth-led organizations Capacity Building for youth-led organizations	Output Indicator 3.1.2 # of capacity needs assessments carried out Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Monitoring reports	
	3.1.2 Training of trainers and refresher training (1 in each target area)			
	3.1.3 Youth sensitization workshops to the APPR-CAR	Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of capacity building workshops/ trainings organized Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Workshop reports Monitoring and progress reports	
	Output 3.2	Output Indicator 3.2.1 # of youth forums organized (disaggregated by geographic area) Baseline: TBD Target: 3	Workshop reports Monitoring and progress reports	At least 3 youth forums are organized by the end of the project.
	Youth networks and platforms are set up to cultivate a community of practice, and allow exchange of experiences and lessons learned.			
	List of activities under this Output:	Output Indicator 3.2.2 # and % of youth networks that are supported through the Project Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Workshop reports Monitoring and progress reports	Youth networks in the target areas are supported and
3.2.1 Strengthen and support youth networks and platforms, and establish them where they do not exist				
3.2.2 Youth mentorship development	Output Indicator 3.2.3 # of peer-mentorship/internship schemes established as a result of the Project Baseline: TBD Target: 4		At least 4 internships are set up in partnership with ministries and other CSOs	

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline		x	In addition to the National Youth Council, two youth led organizations were identified and contacted, however, the vetting process is still ongoing. The organization will be selected no later than the first week of October.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		x	Staff TORs will be finalized and ready to advertise the first week of October.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	x		Government institutions, CSO and youth organizations were consulted between August and September.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	x		Beneficiary criteria will be refined prior to the inception of the project, should there be any changes to the dynamics on the ground.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		Implementing partners will refine the proposed implementation strategy and approach during the inception phase.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	Before actual project implementation, detailed conflict, gender and political economy analyses will be undertaken.