

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Country (ies): Yemen	
Project Title: Empowering Yemeni youth towards peace: ensuring access to information and participation	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): <u>00118937</u>	
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): United Nations Educational, Cultural, Scientific Organization (UNESCO, UN)	
List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Main local implementing partner: RNW Media (CSO, headquartered in The Netherlands, based in Sana'a and Aden since 2013). Potential additional implementing partners: - Nahdet Shabab (CSO, based in Hudeydah) - Basement Foundation (CSO, based in Sana'a) - Studies and Economic Media Center (CSO, based in Taiz and Aden) - Youth without Borders Organization for Development (CSO based in Taiz) - Youth Initiative Foundation (CSO, based in Mukalla) - Yemeni Community Radio Network (based in Sana'a with presence in Hadhramout, Aden, Hudeydah)	
The project will be implemented in close coordination and cooperation with the Office of the Special Envoy for Yemen and relevant authorities in the country.	
Expected project commencement date¹: 29 November 2019 Project duration in months ²: <u>24 months (18 months + 6 months extension)</u> Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:	

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.

The project is expected to focus on the following five governorates: Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Hudeidah and Hadhramout.

Since the project will engage with youth through Internet and social media platforms as well, it is important to note that the geographical scope of the project goes beyond the five targeted governorates. A large and diverse pool of Yemeni online users will be also able to access information and share their perspectives on peace-building and with digital content produced, including youth from across the country and young Yemenis living in the diaspora.

Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:

☐ Gender promotion initiative

X Youth promotion initiative

☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions

☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

UNESCO: \$1,499,989.77

Total: \$1,499,989.77

**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 (70%):

UNESCO: \$1,049,992.84

Total: \$1,049,992.84

PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):

UNESCO: \$449,996.93

Total: \$449,996.93

PBF 3rd tranche* (%):

XXXX: \$ XXXXXX

Total:

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

Building up on the momentum created when confidence-building measures were agreed upon at the Yemen peace talks in December 2018, this project is a timely and much-needed intervention to reconnect young Yemenis with the peace-building process, by raising youth' voices, fostering the free flow of information and two-way communication. Through its inclusive and participatory approach, the proposed project aims to empower youth with the skills, knowledge and tools to create information, content and dialogue in support of the peace-building process. By combining online access to information and media development and assistance, the project will be the first youth-led and youth-focus initiative in Yemen providing insights into the present-day opinions and concerns of Yemeni youth on peace-building while amplifying their freedom of expression and aspirations with decision-makers, duty bearers and peace brokers.

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:

Prior to submission of this proposal, two levels of consultations were undertaken:

- Consultation with youth and civil society:

UNESCO and RNW Media's engagement with Yemeni youth is based on regular feedback and interaction with more than 200,000 young online users who follow RNW Media's Manasati30 platform, the sixth largest Facebook page in Yemen. Since 2017, UNESCO and RNW Media have launched a series of youth surveys and debates to understand the priorities of Yemeni youth on peace-building. On average, more than 1,500 youth participate in each survey and 400 in each debate. Data gathered through these surveys and debates were essential in identifying priorities for interventions for this project.

In preparation for the PBF Youth and Gender Promotion Initiative call, RNW Media held design workshops in April 2019 with a diverse group of Yemeni youth and civil society organizations from the North and the South to discuss priority areas to strengthen youth inclusion and participation in the peace-building process. Among the urgent needs they listed were increased access to information, awareness raising on youth political rights, capacity-building on political leadership and more opportunities for dialogue with decision-makers to shape the peace building process in Yemen. As an outcome of these workshops, youth and civil society organizations developed together a problem and solution tree as well as a project concept that could be used by RNW and UNESCO to develop into a full project proposal. The design workshops were also an opportunity for youth and civil society organizations to map potential risks for project implementation and to discuss how the gaps and weaknesses of ongoing peace-building projects could be tackled and addressed through this new project.

In December 2018, UNESCO set up a newsroom during the peace negotiations in Sweden to support young Yemeni journalists in providing balanced coverage of the negotiations to audiences back home. The newsroom was a success, with more than 5,000 people in Yemen following the page within a week and 80,000 views of the content produced within a month. As the newsroom focused on covering multiple faces and voices of the peace-building process, journalists were able to report on topics such as women inclusion in peace-building, prisoners exchanges, safety of journalists, reconciliation measures, justice for victims of torture with access to high-level decision-makers, advisers and diplomats. The newsroom generated strong levels of interest in Yemen as it opened the public to perspectives not usually reported on in traditional media. As a follow up, UNESCO asked journalists to evaluate their experience and identify areas where improvement was needed. Among the recommendations was the need to diversity content distributed on social media, to improve engagement with audiences and to integrate new journalists from under-reported to the newsroom. UNESCO also reviewed feedback from audiences, who commended the journalists' work. Several followers urged for the newsroom to continue to operate as it represents a rare opportunity for Yemenis to follow the negotiations live and to voice their needs and opinions with journalists. These recommendations were taken into account and incorporated in the project component relating to access to information.

- Consultation with decision-makers and duty bearers:

While attending the peace talks, UNESCO and RNW Media shared the results of the youth surveys on peacebuilding with decision-makers from the opposite parties to the conflict and duty bearers. Their responses were very positive and discussions with Yemeni NGOs, advisers to the Special, government representatives and foreign ambassadors were held to formulate project ideas to strengthen youth engagement in the peace-building process.

In September 2019, UNESCO organized a consultation meeting between the UN Special Envoy for Yemen and a group of young Yemeni journalists, film-makers and photographers from across the country, including Taiz, Aden, Hudeydah, Hadhramout, Socotra, Ibb, Mareb and Sana'a. The discussion enabled an open and critical dialogue on the status of the peace-building process. By being given direct access to the Special Envoy, youth felt empowered to convey their aspirations and solutions and share their frustration about their marginalization from the peace-building process. In response, the Special

Envoy acknowledged that one his goals was to reinforce its engagement with youth and that this would be one of his priorities in the coming months, starting with this type of consultation meeting. He also stressed the importance for him to hear from young people, and particularly on success stories, and welcomed the role played by UNESCO in opening this channel of communication between his Office and young Yemenis. Key recommendations and points of discussion between these youths and the Special Envoy validate this project's approach and were integrated to the project document.

Project Gender Marker score: 2 ³

750,000 USD of the total budget (50%) will be dedicated to ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment throughout project implementation.

Project Risk Marker score: 1 ⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project: ⁵

1.4 Political dialogue

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

Effective leadership, participation and engagement of women, youth and civil society are promoted to strengthen their contribution to peace and security in Yemen. (UN Yemen Strategic framework)

UNDAF Outcome 6: Engagement of young women and men in decision-making related to their own well-being enhanced.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes: N/A

Type of submission:

- ☐ New project
☒ Project amendment

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

³ **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)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

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

	<p>Extension of duration: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): <u>6 months, up until 30 November 2021</u></p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>The project implementation period coincided with the Covid-19 outbreak in Yemen. The Secretary-General, in his message on 18 March 2020 on the COVID-19 pandemic, stated that “we are facing a global health crisis unlike any in the 75-year history of the United Nations, one that is spreading human suffering, infecting the global economy and upending people’s lives”. As reported in the PBF semi-annual report in November 2020, this unprecedented challenge added an extra layer of complexity to an already very complicated reality. In addition, in January 19th, the U.S. Department of State designated Ansarallah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order (E.O.) 13224, as amended and have been added to the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Person List. Additionally, the U.S. Department of State also designated three of Ansarallah’s leaders as Specially Designated Global Terrorists pursuant to E.O. 13224, as amended. The designation has further acerbated the political fracture in the country and potentially deepened the implementation challenges of humanitarian but also development work in the country.</u></p> <p><u>Due to the Covid-19 outbreak (first wave-beginning of 2020) and its impact on-inter alia- the original implementation strategy, the project had to review the sequences of activities and put-on hold temporarily the implementation of 4 out of 7 project outputs. In particular:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>• Output 1.2: “Skills of young journalists developed to provide balanced coverage of the peace building process for youth”;</u> <u>• Output 2.2: “Opportunities for dialogue developed through youth debates”;</u> <u>• Output 2.3: “Weekly programmes on network of community radios for young people to voice their opinions on building process”</u>
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- Output 2.4: “Strategic outreach initiatives organized for Yemeni youth to convey their messages to international community and decision-makers”

In this framework, based on the risk management matrix and in line with best practices within the UN system in Yemen, the project management had identified online implementation modalities as mitigation measure, able to restart project implementation and minimize risks related to:

- a) Covid-19 outbreak;
- b) specific fragmented political Yemen context;
- c) the political sensitivity of the “peace building” subject.

In particular, in the project Steering Committee (SC) meeting held online on 14/12/2020, taking in account the digital nature of the project and the above-mentioned challenges, project Steering Committee members have acknowledged the risk management strategy adopted by the project management and agreed for the project to rely in first instance on online implementation modalities. In particular:

- In Hudeydah and Sana’a the project will rely on online modalities only;
- In Hadramout, Taiz and Aden, offline modalities might be used, based on continuous feasibility assessment after each activity implemented.

Shifting from off-line to online implementing modalities is ensuring the principle of no-harm for UNESCO staff and project beneficiaries, while supporting implementation of the project, in line with its original results framework. In addition, online modalities are respecting and promoting the innovative digital approach of the project.

In conclusion, online implementing modalities have proven to be a successful, relevant and effective approach to mitigate sanitary, safety and political risks as outlines in the section “risks management” below. However, those modalities require more time to be implemented vis-à-vis offline modalities. In fact, in order to ensure that beneficiaries can fruitfully benefit from and engage in online activities in a country with scarce internet connection, measures shall be taken to ensure full access to internet. Those measures include: minimize duration of online connection for each sub-activity, distribute activities over more number of days, customize learning processes and technical support. As illustrative example, the consultations with youth and journalists under output 1.1 were implemented through a research rather than a in situ workshop. It required over two months to be completed in quality manner and ensure full inclusion of the target in all 5 governorates, while the originally planned in-situ modality would have allowed for a much quicker completion of the activity (one week). Another example is the training-of-trainer activity, output 1.2. Workshops agenda have been customized for online implementation, per day

session duration limited and distributed over two weeks, recorded and shared with participants. In addition, daily follow-up by the trainers have been carried out to ensure that the training material was absorbed by all participants equally. This has allowed to overcome differences in access to internet per governorates and household. However, this resulted in longer timeline for implementation. The same applies to output 2.2 and 2.3.

Therefore, after reviewing the timeline in consultation with UNESCO's partners, UNESCO believes that a 6-months no-cost extension will allow the project to absorb the implementation delays generated by the outlined external factors and to fully deliver outputs and expected results in line with the originally approved result-based framework and budget.






While the Project results framework will remain unaltered, the below elements are requested to be amended and reflected in the below document and annex D accordingly:

A) Output 2.3-Weekly programmes on network of community radios for young people to voice their opinions on building process:

- In regard to the geographical scope, due to security concerns this component would likely not possible to be implemented in Hudeydah and Sana'a while fully ensuring the principle of no-harms. This output will be implemented in the southern part of Yemen only.
- In regard to the implementing modalities, UNESCO launched a request for proposal through informal price requests to contract a technical entity (company,CSO...) to implement activities listed under output 2.3.

B) Budget modifications:

1. USD 47'000 from Output 1.1. Activity 1.2.1 (line 4-contruactual services) to Output 1.2 Activity 1.2.1 (line 4 contractual services). The amount of USD 47'000 is not used under the activity 1.1 as consultations have been carried out online. This underspending could be used under activity 1.2.1 to provide further capacity development to young Yemeni journalists, in line with the project outcomes and outputs.
2. USD 20'000 from Output 2.2 Activity 2.2.3 (line 4-contruactual services) to Output 2.4 Activity 2.4.2 (line 4 contractual services). The amount of USD 20'000 is not used under the activity 2.2.3 as consultations have been carried out online. This underspending could be used under activity 2.4.2 to provide further opportunities for Yemeni youth to participate in high-level events related to peace-building dialogue, in line with the project outcomes and outputs.

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p><i>Name of Representative: Dr. Anna Paolini</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p></p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i> UNESCO GCC and Yemen office</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 04/03/2021</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team RC/HC a.i. : L. Bukera</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 16.03.2021</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>for/</i> Oscar Fernando </p> <p><i>Signature</i></p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> March 26, 2021</p>

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

A) Conflict analysis finding

In December 2018, parties to the conflict in Yemen agreed on a series of confidence-building measures known as the “Stockholm Agreement”, under the coordination of the Special Envoy for Yemen. One of the most striking observations of these talks was the lack of participation of young Yemeni women and men, who represent 70% of the population. As the agreements reached in Sweden are currently being reviewed or implemented in the country, this is a timely opportunity to ensure young people are given a platform and the necessary information and support to be informed, actively participate, understand, reflect and contribute to these ongoing negotiations.

The specific issue that this project seeks to address is youth engagement in the peace-building process. Yemeni youth under the age of 30 represent almost 20 million people, in a country with a total population of 29 million inhabitants. As demonstrated by recent events, including the 2011 revolution, any attempt to bring positive change in Yemen is not likely to succeed unless it is led or supported by youth. Ensuring young women and men are informed on peace negotiations so they can express themselves and contribute to shaping public opinion and influencing political decisions is therefore essential to build trust and a sense of agency and ownership over the peace-building process. However, two key challenges are hindering this potential.

First, in a context where independent media is under attack, young Yemeni women and men struggle to find reliable, fact-checked and duly-sourced information on the peace building process, including the ongoing negotiations. Polarized information, and too often disinformation and misinformation, means youth are unable to keep abreast of developments and need to rely on political messages from either sides of the conflict to understand the status of negotiations. The media landscape in Yemen has historically always been captured and manipulated by political agendas as most outlets were and continue to be owned by political parties. The ongoing conflict has exacerbated this characteristic, with increased levels of unfactual, biased political messages and hate speech appearing on the media. This, in turn, has created an overall communication vacuum that needs to be tackled for youth to be able to participate and feel a sense of agency and ownership over the process. In fact, how could youth be expected to trust the peace building process if they do not have access to information to understand it? This is particularly important for young women who, due to cultural sensitivities around the use of technology, face more challenges than men in accessing information. In a digital age, it is important to ensure that key discussions about the future of Yemen and the global youth, peace and security agenda are well articulated and explained to young women and men so they may understand their rights and contribute as potential solution providers.

Second, Yemeni youth also lack spaces to freely share their perspectives on the kind of society they aspire to live in. Opportunities for exchanges, participation and dialogues on peace among youth, but also between youth and decision-makers are very limited. Following the crackdown on NGOs and independent voices after the escalation of violence in 2015, and the subsequent collapse of the National Dialogue Conference, civic space for debates considerably shrunk. These space, mainly youth-led, represented a much-awaited change among youth who took part in the 2011 demonstrations. But with no seat at the negotiations table back then and still today, and despite repeated calls to ensure 20% quota for youth in all government bodies, youth continue to be largely isolated from political dialogues. This is particularly important at a time

when peace agreements are being discussed, negotiated and reviewed by local and international actors. Youth exclusion from peace negotiations can be explained by various factors, including cultural ones: young men's opinions are not taken into consideration until they become economically active with a source of income; young women face more challenges accessing and using technology and therefore tend to remain further isolated.

In this context, social media, among other means, has proven a very compelling tool to stimulate youth discussions online and circumvent some of the existing restrictions and security threats on offline youth activism and advocacy. This situation has led to increased concerns about rising support for violent extremism, particularly among youth. Without jobs but with the possibility of earning both a living and status with armed groups, young people often see little option but to enlist in them. To address these issues, and reaching out to at least 200,000 youth in Yemen, this proposed project therefore seeks to better integrate the voices of Yemeni youth into the ongoing peace negotiations and empower them as actors of positive change in the peace building process through the use of media, communication and technology.

B) Project alignment with/supports existing Governmental and UN Strategic frameworks

While the last Peacebuilding Priority Plan dates back to 2014, prior to the escalation of violence, this project will seek to use the Stockholm agreement agreed upon by the two parties to the conflict as a reference to build youth engagement on peace building.

The project is also aligned with the UN Strategic Framework for Yemen 2017-2019, which recognizes that “the participation of women, youth and civil society in peace and security work [...] exponentially increases the chances that peace will be sustainable over the long run”, and particularly through Outcome 4 “Peace and security in Yemen is strengthened with an emphasis on the effective leadership, participation and engagement of women, youth and civil society”.

In addition to SDG 16, the project also contributes to SDG 5: Gender Equality, SDG 10: Reduced Inequality, SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals. The project's focus is to have equal contribution of young males and females by setting targets of participation of women in the activities and achievements on outcome level (SDG 5). Reduced inequality is addressed as the project seeks to make the peacebuilding process more inclusive for young people who often are left out of the peace discussions and negotiations (SDG 10). Contributing to an inclusive society and peacebuilding process in Yemen is the main objective of this project. The consortium established to implement this project will ensure a strong partnership is built to align the local groundwork by connecting young people with decision-makers (SDG 17).

The project is aligned with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250, adopted in 2015, which urged Member States to increase representation of youth in decision-making at all levels in peace processes and dispute resolution. This resolution recognizes the need “to give youth a greater voice in decision-making at the local, national, regional and international levels”. As 70% of the Yemeni population consists of young people below the age of 30, the resolution recognizes that this large group should not be neglected in “shaping lasting peace and contributing to justice and reconciliation”.

As stated in Annex B, this project also contributes to several of the recommendation made during the 2019 cycle of the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights for Yemen including:

1. 124.39 Engage with relevant stakeholders in good faith in continuous peace negotiations led by the Special Envoy for Yemen, Martin Griffiths, and respect their outcomes;
2. 123.47 Continue to work towards a sustainable political solution to the conflict that includes a broad cross section of Yemeni society, especially women, youth and tribal, regional and religious leaders;
3. 123.63 Fulfil previously accepted recommendations to protect freedom of expression, including through amendment and enforcement of the Press and Publications Act (Canada);
4. Recommendation 123.66: Recognize the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all Yemeni people, across the country, and, hence, their right to active participation in political decision-making (2019);
5. Recommendation 123.68 Actively promote and ensure that marginalized and vulnerable ethnic, religious or social groups are effectively and meaningfully involved in the national reconciliation process (2019);
6. Recommendation 123.133: Pursue efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political process and their participation in public life without discrimination, including in any peace and transitional processes;
7. Recommendation 123.140: Promote women's participation in decision-making and peace processes (2019);

The proposed methodology is also in line with the UN Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech, launched by the UN Secretary General on June 2019 as well as the UN Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, spearheaded by UNESCO.

It will build upon UN good practices on fostering two-way communication and communication with communities in humanitarian contexts.

C) Summary of existing interventions

The below table is a summary of interventions related to peace-building and youth participation in Yemen, since the beginning of the conflict:

- *Implemented by organizations involved in this proposal:*

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Next Generation – Manasati30 (RNW Media)	Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs - €948,000	Engaging young Yemenis via surveys, online conversations, and debates to ensure that their voices are heard by mainstream media and other influential actors	Complementary as the project also includes online surveys, training and youth debates. The difference is that the proposed project particularly focuses on the peace-building process and creates a direct link between young people and decision-makers.

		and their agendas are gradually being represented in policy and social changes.	
Yemen Peace Talks Newsroom (UNESCO)	SIDA, France Crisis and Support Centre, UNESCO - € 150,000	Media coverage of the peace negotiations by young Yemeni journalists for audiences back in Yemen	Proposed project will build on lessons learned, based on recommendations from newsroom journalists. The difference is that, through the proposed project, media coverage will be done by young journalists and tailor-made for young audiences primarily.
Supporting Yemeni media in promoting peace and dialogue (UNESCO)	Finland, SIDA - € 80,000	Creating dialogue among journalists, media professionals, international and local press freedom NGOs and UN agencies to support peace-building through media (project completed in 2017).	Proposed project is built on lessons learned of this initiative and Action Plan that was developed as the outcome of the project which included recommendations on building the capacities of journalists on conflict-sensitive reporting and follow-up trainings on this topic with several journalists in Yemen.
Yemen Youth Mobile (UNESCO, Internet Society Yemen)	UNESCO – \$ 40,000	Empowering young Yemenis to create mobile apps to promote peaceful coexistence and support the humanitarian response (project completed in 2018)	Different projects and objectives. However, the proposed project will be built on lessons learned drawn on youth engagement with technology including obstacles, challenges and solutions, with a particular focus on young women.
Combatting hate speech in Yemeni media (UNESCO, Mansa Foundation for Media Development)	Inter-governmental Programme for the Development of Communication - \$ 30,000	Creating dialogue between editors in chief, journalists and local NGOs to identify ways to tackle hate speech in Yemeni media (project completed in 2018)	Projects do not share the same objective. However, lessons learned from this initiative will inform methods, strategies and risk mapping when dealing with the concept of “peace-building” in Yemen, which is considered a sensitive term to use for CSOs and journalists in certain regions in Yemen. As this initiative focused on reconciliation and promoting coexistence through media,

			UNESCO acquired valuable information on the obstacles local CSOs can face when working with UN agencies and engaging with high-level officials on sensitive subjects, including hate speech, and what could be done to mitigate risks.
Protecting the safety of journalists in Yemen	Inter-governmental Programme for the Development of Communication, Finland, SIDA, Rory Peck Trust - \$ 40,000	Provide media professionals with trainings on safety of journalists and support efforts by NGOs to monitor, protect and advocate for the safety of journalists.	UNESCO has trained more than 100 journalists on occupational and digital safety, including provision of toolkits and high-risk environment trainings. Proposed project will build on lessons learned to ensure all trainings addressed to journalists ensure components related to safety. Safety of journalists trained will be essential for successful implementation of the project, particularly for community radios and journalists reporting on the peace-building process.

- *Implemented by external organizations:*

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Yemeni Voices (London School of Economics)	United Nations - unknown	Create an independent mechanism for civil society consultation in the Yemeni conflict resolution process through research and surveys.	Project has not yet started. There will be complementarity with the proposed project as both seek to amplify voices of Yemenis on the peace-building process. However, the difference is that the proposed project focuses on a defined target group (18-30 years old) which is not the case for this initiative, and its engagement methods are already defined (online surveys, media engagement, youth debates, etc).
Perceiving Yemen (Yemen Polling Centre)	European Union, Germany – budget unknown	Provide an overview of life in 26 of Yemen's 28 governorates to show how the living situation of youth compares to	Initiative focuses on collecting opinions of young Yemenis on the political situation (interventions of regional powers for example) and their living conditions (access to electricity,

		each other through interactive data visuals.	water). The proposed project will survey a different age group (18-30 compared to 15-25 for Perceiving Yemen) on peace-building matters only. Complementarity in terms of methodology but not in terms of outcomes as the proposed project also includes engagement with decision-makers on data collected.
Furthering the youth, peace and security agenda in Yemen (UNFPA, UN Women)	Peace Building Fund - 1,500,000	Contribute to track II efforts by establishing a national Youth, Peace and Security dialogue structure to influence the peace-building process.	Complementarity on the overall outcome, which is to strengthen inclusion of youth in peace-building processes. One activity in specific is similar (youth surveys). However, we understand this activity hasn't been conducted by the implementing organizations yet and the proposed project has a difference methodology (youth surveys based on already existing audience of 200,00 youth for the proposed project, compared to the use of cyber cafes in Yemen for this initiative). Main difference is that the proposed project seeks to target the "masses" to create dialogue between various groups on peace-building whereas this initiative focuses on creating an institutionalized structure to enable youth to have a seat the political negotiations.
Supporting the peace process in Yemen (GIZ)	GIZ – budget unknown	Strengthen local capacities for peace to promote peaceful coexistence with local council members, leaders of civil society organizations, high school students and members of youth initiatives.	Complementarity on the techniques used to engage civil society in peace-building activities such as media and technology. The difference is that this initiative isn't youth-focused. This initiative focuses on capacity-building for several actors (CSOs, council members, journalists) and particularly on supporting the media sector in developing conflict-sensitive media reports through trainings, content production while the

			proposed project seeks to use the media and technology to create dialogue between actors for further youth engagement. The proposed project seeks to create a two-way communication while this initiative focuses on creating one-way communication on reconciliation.
Research Cooperation on Peacebuilding in Yemen (CARPO)	GIZ, European Union – budget unknown	Develop the capacities of Yemeni and international researchers and organizations in researching and advising on peacebuilding in Yemen including on civil society, women, youth, media and the private sector	This initiative is purely research-focused, analyzing trends and root causes of the conflict from the perspectives of several actors. However, there is complementary with the proposed project as the research produced through this initiative can be very valuable to inform the focus of the interventions of the proposed project, specifically on youth, media and peace-building.

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

A) Brief description of project content

The primary objective of this project is to make the peace-building process more inclusive and participatory by strengthening youth engagement through the use of media, communication and technology. This will be done by improving access to information for youth on the peace-building process so they can increase their knowledge and make informed decisions. In parallel, the project will provide young Yemenis with safe spaces of dialogue, including social media, online surveys, youth debates and radio programmes to voice their needs and opinions with decision-makers and duty bearers.

As independent media in Yemen are under attack and there is little space for Yemeni youth to express themselves freely, they, in this digital age, mainly access information via their mobile phone. Therefore, this project will seek to ensure that the peace-building process and key discussions are well explained so young people can understand and can contribute to it. Project interventions will pay particular attention towards encouraging women to contribute online as they face more challenges accessing and using technology. Social media has proven to be a very compelling tool to stimulate male and female participation in online youth discussions and to circumvent restrictions or security threats that exist when participating in offline activism or advocacy.

Similarly, this project will aim to ensure youth feel included and consulted on the future of the country as partners in change, rather than beneficiaries of peace-building interventions. This is why the proposed project will support the development of safe spaces of dialogue led by youth

and for youth using multiple tools and methodologies including debates, surveys, consultation workshops and participatory media programmes. These interventions will enable youth to engage in constructive dialogue and exchange perspectives with other youth across the country, identifying ways forward for reconciliation while providing decision-makers and peace brokers with data, discussions and materials to understand what seventy percent of the population aspire to.

The project will therefore seek to contribute to the following two key outcomes by implementing the following logic:

Outcome 1: With improved access to information, Yemeni youth better understand the peace building process and their role within this framework;

- Support the development an information platform for youth to find information on the peace building process;
- Developing the skills and capacities of young journalists to provide professional, conflict sensitive and fact-checked coverage of the peace building process for youth;
- Launching the “My Solution” video series to showcase success stories of young Yemeni peacebuilders

Outcome 2: Safe places of dialogue are created to ensure young Yemeni’s priorities for the peace building process are shared with decision makers and duty bearers;

- Launching the “Yemeni Youth Barometer” surveys to inform decision-makers of youth priorities on peace building process;
- Creating opportunities for dialogue among youth and with decision-makers through debates;
- Fostering dialogue among youth on the peace-building process through community radio programmes.
- Enabling Yemeni youth to convey their messages to international community and decision-makers through strategic outreach initiatives

B) Project level ‘theory of change’

Recognizing that the participation of youth is essential for sustainable approaches to peace building, it is important to ensure young people have access to information to make informed decisions and access to safe places of dialogue to convey the aspirations, needs and ideas of young peace builders to the negotiation table. In the Yemeni context, where 70 percent of the population is under 30 and remains largely excluded from the decision-making process, strengthening youth engagement in the peace-building process is a sine qua non condition to its success and sustainability.

Based on a participatory and inclusive approach “for youth by youth”, the theory of change used for this project therefore assumes that:

IF 1) youth are better informed about the ongoing peace negotiations AND 2) are better equipped with skills and knowledge, to contribute to the discussion shaping the peace-building efforts AND 3) they are provided with safe platforms of dialogue THEN Yemeni youth will feel empowered to voice and share their aspirations with decision-makers and duty-bearers BECAUSE they will feel a sense of agency, ownership and participation in the peace building

process AND will therefore be more likely to act as constructive force for positive change in their country by proposing solutions and taking actions in support of the peace-building process.

C) Project result framework

Please find the Project Results Framework in **Annex B**

D) Project targeting and sequencing strategy

The project builds on achievements of UNESCO, RNW Media and local partners who have already demonstrated success in tackling issues related to youth empowerment through media and innovative technologies. In fact, the project will be implemented in close cooperation with the network of partners across Yemen which UNESCO and RNW Media developed over the last five years ranging from media development organizations to youth NGOs. The implementation strategy of this project is therefore built on lessons learned and best practices developed in the past five years with a reliable network of local partners and based on regular exchanges and consultations with key stakeholders including national authorities, the Office of the Special Envoy, representatives of the diplomatic community (European Union) and experts on the best approaches for youth engagement in Yemen.

It should be stressed that UNESCO already cooperates with the implementing partners listed in this proposal on initiatives with similar objectives and outcomes than those proposed in this project. Successful collaboration with these local entities has enabled UNESCO to identify best practices which are expected to be scaled up through this project. In that sense, the local CSOs and partners listed as implementing partners for this project have not only been consulted in the stage of the proposal development but have also already demonstrated efficiency and success in implementing initiatives proposed in this project.

Geographic scope

These five governorates have been selected based on the following criteria:

- **Relevance to the peace-building process:** the project seeks to understand young people's aspirations on the peace building process, including on the Stockholm Agreement. The governorates included in the agreement such as Taiz and Hudeydah were therefore kept as priority geographic areas for the project. Sana'a and Aden, governorates under the control of the warring parties, are also important locations to understand the pulse of debates, discussions among Yemeni youth. Hadhramout was selected as the fifth governorate given the diversity of influences shaping youth aspirations in this region and its recent history dealing with extremist groups. In 2016, parts of Hahdramout, including its provincial capital Mukalla, briefly fell under the control of AQAP before being taken back by Yemeni government forces.
- **Access and civil society engagement:** to ensure the feasibility of the project, selecting areas with appropriate and safe level of access for civil society organizations is important. The five governorates selected are also the center of a rising and burgeoning youth scene and therefore represent a relevant and interesting sample for this project. UNESCO and its local implementing partner RNW Media rely on a network of partners in these five governorates and have implemented activities in these areas in recent months. Selection of implementing partners was therefore made based on geographical

scope of the project, ensuring the presence of at least one implementing partner in each targeted governorate.

- Geopolitical balance: due to the lack of control and contested legitimacy of the Government along the ongoing conflict lines, ensuring representation of youth from different social, economic and political backgrounds is essential. Given the high levels of polarization in the public sphere, it is also important to balance geographical areas to ensure participation and engagement of youth from different gender and with varied tribal, religious and political affiliations.
- Principle of no-harm and geopolitical balance: in regard to output 2.3- Weekly programmes on network of community radios for young people to voice their opinions on building process- due to security concerns this component would likely not possible to be implemented in Hudeydah and Sana'a while fully ensuring the principle of no-harms. This output will be implemented in the southern part of Yemen only.

During the kick-off consultations with implementing partners and stakeholders, the list of governorates covered by the project will be discussed and analyzed. While no change of geographical scope is expected, unless the security situation in one or several of the targeted governorates worsen, consultations with relevant partners will be an opportunity to review potential risks and mitigation plans and strategies for implementation of activities.

Selection of beneficiaries

The project will target young Yemeni women and men aged 18 to 30. Given the large project component on online outreach and engagement with young people on peace-building, target groups will include young women and men living in rural and urban areas in Yemen as well as youth living in the diaspora, who have an importance influence in shaping public opinion and debate.

Within this age group, the identification and selection of project beneficiaries will vary based on outputs as follows:

Outcome 1: With improved access to information, Yemeni youth better understand the peace building process and their role within this framework	
<i>Output</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>
Output 1.1: Information platform developed for youth to find information on the peace building process	Direct beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth living in urban and rural areas who use social media platforms to connect and share content with friends; • Youth living in urban and rural areas who go online to find information, read the news, seek employment opportunities; • Youth living in urban and rural areas with interest in politics, civil society work, activism who are active online to exchange opinions and/or mobilize others; • Youth in the Yemeni diaspora;

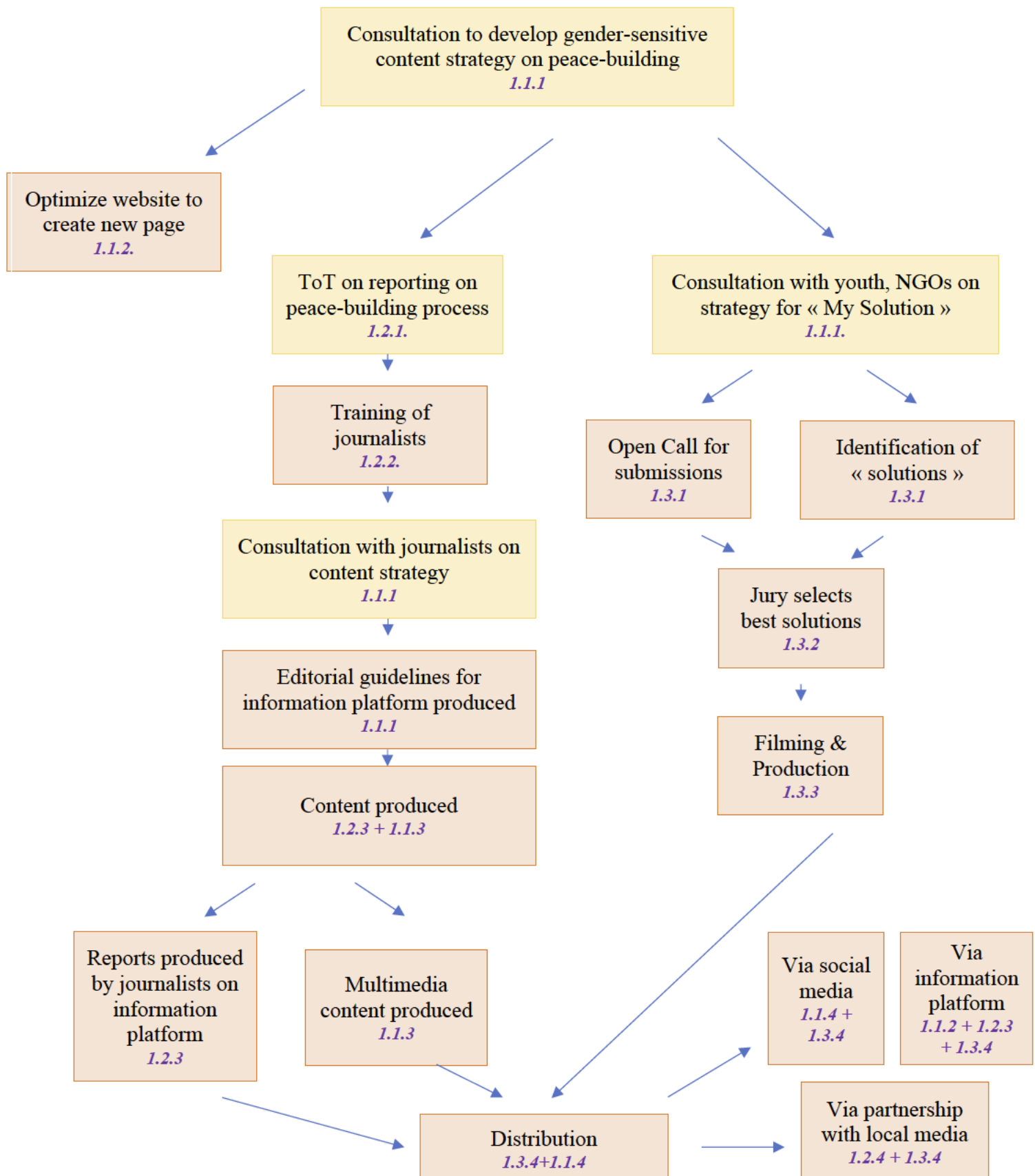
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff/members of youth-led CSOs, NGOs working in the field of peace-building and humanitarian programming. <p>As figures show that young Yemeni women have a lower engagement rate on social media platforms, additional efforts will be made to ensure the content strategy developed is gender-based, with specific measures to address and tackle gender gaps in online engagement.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary beneficiaries will include decision-makers, politicians, journalists and duty-bearers who will also access the platform and/or content produced through the platform.
Output 1.2: Skills of young journalists developed to provide balanced coverage of the peace building process for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth taking part in training of trainers on reporting on the peace-building process: Journalists with at least 5 years of experience writing or producing content for local media outlets. Young journalists taking part in trainings on reporting on the peace-building process: Journalists with at least 2 years of experience writing or producing content for local media outlets.
Output 1.3: My solution' video series launched to showcase success stories of young Yemeni peacebuilders	Same beneficiary group as output 1.1
Outcome 2: Safe places of dialogue are created to ensure young Yemeni's priorities for the peace building process are shared with decision makers and duty bearers	
<i>Output</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>
Output 2.1: Yemeni Youth Barometer' survey is launched to inform decision-makers of youth priorities on peace building process	Same beneficiary group as output 1.1
Output 2.2: Opportunities for dialogue developed through youth debates	<p>Direct beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth who will participate as speakers in debates: young bloggers, social media influencers, activists, journalists with at least 2 years of professional experience OR students who have taken part in CSO, NGO or community initiatives linked to peace-building in the least 2 years. <p>Indirect beneficiaries: Debate attendees including:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth living in major cities with interest in politics, civil society work, activism, peace-building; • School and university students; • Young professionals; • Staff/members of youth-led CSOs, NGOs working in the field of peace-building and humanitarian programming. • Decision-makers, politicians, journalists and duty-bearers.
Output 2.3: Weekly programmes on network of community radios for young people to voice their opinions on building process	<p>Direct beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community radios staff who will be trained to develop programmes for youth on peace-building. Radio personnel to take part in the training will include programme managers and/or journalists with at least 2 years managing, developing or presenting community radio programmes. <p>Indirect beneficiaries:</p> <p>Radio audience including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth living in urban and rural areas who go online to find information, read the news, seek employment opportunities; • Youth living in urban and rural areas with interest in politics, civil society work, activism who are active online to exchange opinions and/or mobilize others. • Decision-makers, politicians, journalists and duty-bearers. <p><u>Due to security concerns this component would likely not possible to be implemented in Hudeydah and Sana'a while fully ensuring the principle of no-harms. This output will be implemented in the southern part of Yemen only.</u></p>
Output 2.4: Strategic outreach initiatives organized for Yemeni youth to convey their messages to international community and decision-makers	<p>Direct beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth who will participate as speakers in at least two international events and who will have taken part in the project as beneficiaries or representatives of one of the implementing partners. <p>Indirect beneficiaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audience who will attend these outreach international events including international community (foreign governments representatives, international NGOs, donors), decision-makers, politicians, journalists and duty-bearers.

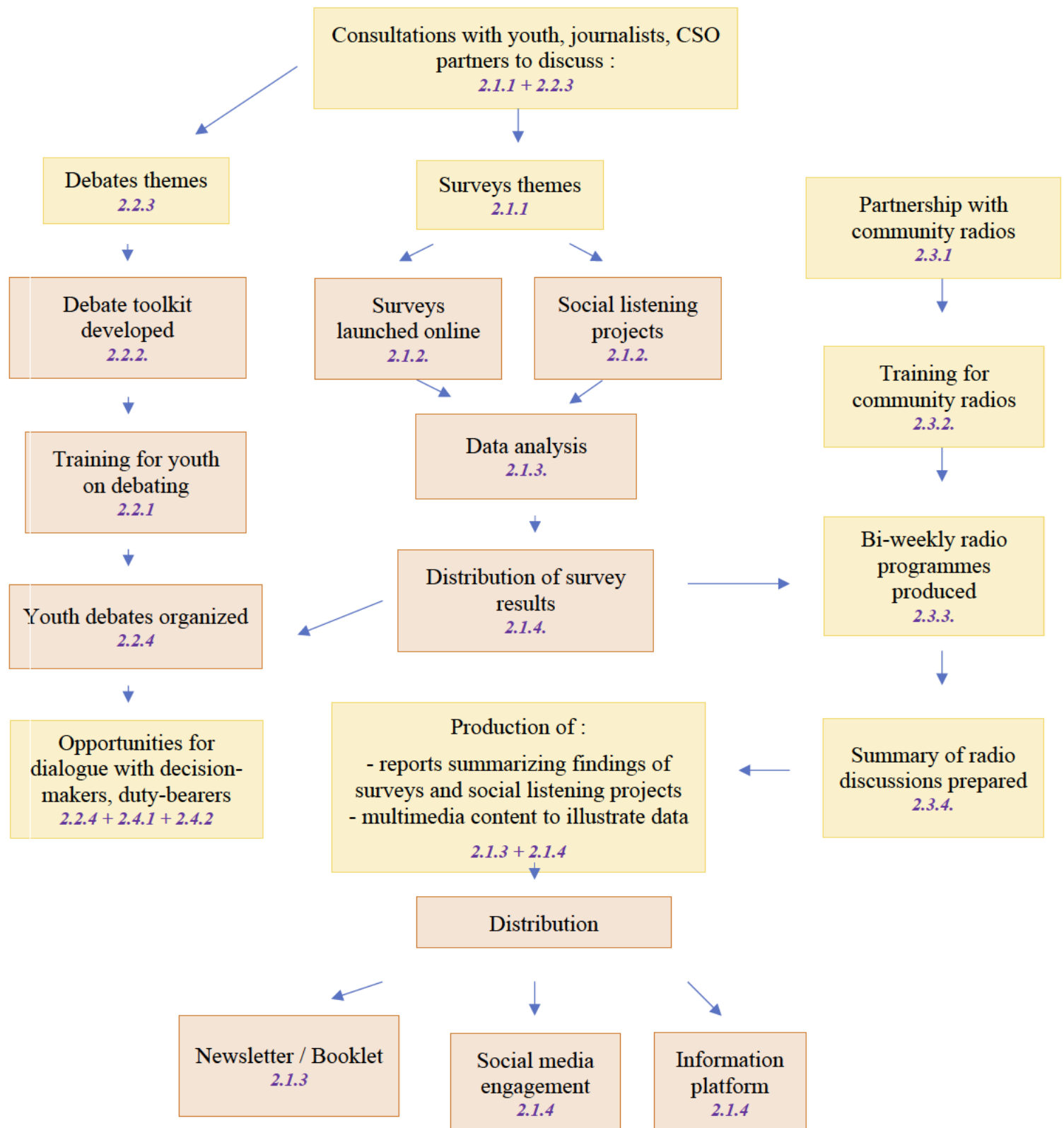
Sequencing of activities

Delegation of tasks between UNESCO, RNW Media and local implementing partner is defined in the sequencing of activities as follows:

Outcome 1: With improved access to information, Yemeni youth better understand the peace building process and their role within this framework



Outcome 2: Safe places of dialogue are created to ensure young Yemeni's priorities for the peace building process are shared with decision makers and duty bearers;



III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

A) Recipient organization and implementing partners

Convening/Recipient organization	Justification (mandate, experience, local capacity)
UNESCO Regional Office for the Gulf States and Yemen	<p>Working on media development and youth engagement in Yemen since the beginning of the conflict. UNESCO is currently the only UN agency in Yemen mandated and with experience in implementing projects on freedom of expression, media development and empowerment of youth through media and technology. UNESCO has a success track record of implementing projects in Yemen and relies on a strong network of local implementing partners in the field of youth programming and media development.</p> <p>UNESCO is set to open a project office in Sana'a by the end of 2019 and will continue to ensure administrative and operational back up from its office based in Doha, Qatar. The office in Doha is responsible for the GCC and Yemen activities.</p>
Main implementing partner	
RNW Media	<p>RNW Media is a NGO headquartered in The Netherlands and registered as a local NGO in Yemen since 2017. RNW was established in 1947 and has become a leading INGO working with young change makers in polarized and fragmented societies to create inclusive digital communities for social change. RNW Media identifies young people's needs and engages them via user-owned digital platforms on taboos and sensitive topics to generate strong stories for advocacy.</p> <p>Since 2013, RNW Media has implemented multiple projects in Yemen on social inclusion and non-violence to inspire young people to think about different possible perspectives on the armed conflict and radical groups. RNW Media's social media platforms are among the most popular with youth in Yemen, with its Facebook page being the sixth largest page in the country with more than 200,000 followers. RNW Media has a successful track record working and engaging with youth and has been commissioned by multiple international and local organizations to conduct youth surveys including Oxfam, the Office of the Special Envoy, the Small and Micro Enterprise Promotion Service (SMEPS) among others. RNW Media has also developed extensive experience in organizing youth debates, analyzing youth surveys data for</p>

	<p>positive change and tackling the issue of violent extremism among youth through creative arts including community theatres.</p> <p>Its offices in Yemen are based in Sana'a and Aden with a total staff of eight employees in this proposed project zone including a project coordinator, content editor, video coordinator, social media editors, data researcher, PMEL officer, and communication officer.</p> <p>RNW Media team in Yemen will be supervised and support by RNW Media Regional Project Manager along with RNW Media's content strategist and engagement strategist based in The Netherlands.</p>
Potential local implementing partners	
Youth without Borders Organization for Development	CSO based in Taiz working on building the capacities of youth and empowering them to play significant and effective roles to bring about positive changes. Have worked with RNW Media to organize youth surveys debates in Taiz and with UNFPA and GIZ to implement peace-building workshops for youth.
Basement Cultural Foundation	CSO, based in Sana'a that seeks to create an enabling environment for youth to develop their cultural and creative expressions by encouraging dialogue with Yemeni society. Worked with RNW Media to launch youth surveys and debates in Sana'a.
Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC)	CSO based in Taiz and Aden with a focus on media development and community engagement. SMEC has put in place local development committees to create community-led changes on peace, economic development and community resilience in several governorates including in Taiz. SEMC also has a successful track record of working on media development projects, including capacity-building for journalists. Worked with UNESCO on training for media professionals.
Nahdet Shabab	CSO based in Hudeydah, which focus on youth employment and vocational training and coordinates with numerous local partners and other diverse community actors through Community Advisory Boards to support youth role in community rebuilding and recovery projects. Has worked with RNW Media to organize youth surveys and debates in Hudeydah.
Youth Initiative Foundation	CSO based in Mukalla founded by young people to rehabilitate and develop youth capacities in creative and innovative industries by providing professional trainings and programmes for students and young professionals.

	Worked with RNW Media to organize youth surveys and debates in Hadhamout.
Yemeni Community Radio Network	Network of community radios led by Yemen Times Radio, based in Sana'a. The network comprises five radios in Yemen including Yemen Times Radio (Sana'a), Radio Ruya (Hadhramout), Radio Nama (Hadhramout), Radio Lana (Aden) and Radio Hudeydah (Hudeydah). The network seeks to develop joint radio programmes supporting peace-building, including participatory programmes, to encourage dialogues across regions.

Local implementing partners have been listed here as potential implementing partners because, with respect to due diligence and transparency in selection of partners and contractors, UNESCO will need to ensure it contracts local implementing partners who provide the best value for money. UNESCO will therefore launch a request for proposal through informal price requests to contract a technical entity (company,CSO...) to implement activities listed under output 2.3. Local implementing partners listed here are therefore CSOs with whom UNESCO and RNW Media have worked in the past and demonstrated capacity to implement the activities listed in the logical framework and who will therefore be approached to take part in procurement process for implementation of activities, in line with UNESCO's financial and administrative rules.

Recipient organization:

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNESCO Regional Office for the Gulf States and Yemen	4,000,000	European Union, Sweden, Qatar Foundation, UNESCO, IPDC, Doha Centre for Media Freedom, Qatar Foundation.	/	4 existing staff to be involved in project implementation (Director, Administrative Office, Senior Programme Assistant, Project Assistant). No staff yet in project zone. Staff recruited for this project will be based in project zone after opening of UNESCO Project Office in Sana'a	Existing staff (Senior Programme Assistant) has been working on implementing media development and youth engagement projects in Yemen since the beginning of the conflict. UNESCO is currently the only UN agency in Yemen mandated and with experience in implementing projects on freedom of expression, media development and empowerment of youth through media and technology. UNESCO has a success track record of implementing projects in Yemen and relies on a strong network of local

				expected before end of the year.	implementing partners in the field of youth programming and media development.
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B) Project management and coordination

UNESCO is the proposed Recipient UN organization under this project. UNESCO Office for the Gulf States and Yemen will be responsible for overall project implementation, coordination and monitoring. UNESCO is expecting to open a project office in Sana'a by the end of 2019 and is expanding its operations to Yemen for the coming 3 years. Among other activities, UNESCO is currently managing an EU-funded project of 12 Millions USD in Yemen in the field of culture and Cash for Work. UNESCO is therefore on its way to open a project office to implement this project and to facilitate other ongoing projects management and implementation.

Project implementation

As part of the project, UNESCO will recruit:

- a full-time Project Manager (in Yemen, local) for overall management, implementation, coordination and monitoring of the project;
- a full-time Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (in Yemen, local) supervised by the Project Manager to undertake all monitoring, evaluation and coordination tasks throughout project implementation and to ensure the projects logical and results framework timeline are respected, in coordination with partners;
- A project assistant (in Doha, local) supervised by the Project Manager to ensure operational and administrative back up from UNESCO Gulf States and Yemen Office, where all administrative processes are centralized. The project assistant needs to be based where UNESCO Office for the Gulf States and Yemen currently processes all administrative and financial requests for Yemen to facilitate project implementation.

The UNESCO Director of the Office will supervise the team and be responsible for general oversight of project implementation. Financial and administrative oversight will be done by UNESCO Administrative and Finance Officer based in Doha, Qatar. The project team will receive additional support from the Senior Programme Assistant and other existing staff in the Communication and Information Sector at UNESCO Doha Office and from UNESCO Headquarters.

RNW Media will have a Project Manager, Youth Engagement Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Regional Manager, Project Coordinator, Content Editor, Video Coordinator, Marketer, two Social Media Editors, Data Researcher, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Content Strategist, Digital Engagement Strategist

Project coordination

UNESCO and RNW Media will convene monthly coordination meetings to follow up on project implementation and address any challenges that may arise.

In addition, a Steering Committee will be created to support decision-making process for project implementing and to provide feedback and monitoring on project progress. The

Steering Committee will comprise the two project implementing partners, namely UNESCO and RNW Media, and a group of advisory members such as the Office of the Special Envoy for Yemen, two additional implementing partners and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. The Steering Committee will meet on a quarterly basis.

The Project Implementation Readiness checklist is enclosed in Annex C.

C) Risk Management

Risk	Likelihood	Severity	Mitigation strategy
Security situation in selected governorates deteriorating due to the conflict, disruption of activities	High	Medium	Step-by-step roll out of activities, regular reviews of security situation with local partners and make adjustments if needed, including re-location of activities to less risky governorates if situation doesn't improve.
Increased risks for CSOs and youth to perform tasks, participate in events/activities and/or unintended consequences for youth and CSOs participating due to sensitivity of topics	Medium	Low	Reinforce safety skills of partners and beneficiaries, choose secure meeting/event locations and put in place safety measures regarding communication, location of events and visibility, and respect the "do no harm" principle. Ensure online safety protocols are in place and observed. Consider selecting local partners who have presence and staff in various governorates who are well integrated in the community and have good understanding of security situation.
Internet shutdown and/or social media crackdown	Medium	Low	Use smart targeting marketing methods to ensure engagement of young Yemenis in less affected regions in the country. Awareness raising and promotion of safe digital usage among beneficiaries to avoid unintended threats and to mitigate potential Internet shutdown.
Increased risk when tailoring content addressing peace due to sensitivity of political context	High	Medium	Develop clear editorial guidelines, and train journalists and other content producers on applying content strategy methods that allows for addressing sensitive political topics safely. When needed, ensure appropriate safety measures are put in place to avoid risks for content producers.
Self-censorship among project beneficiaries when expressing	Medium	Medium	Develop clear audience engagement strategy laying out objective of the project, use of data, respect for privacy for audience to understand how they

opinions, ideas on peace-building			can best participate in the project without compromising their safety.
Decision makers and duty bearers not willing to participate	Medium	Low	Ensure partnering with local partners with established relationships with decision makers. Ensure appropriate consultation and, if needed, authorization prior to implementation of activities to ensure engagement of decision-makers and duty bearers.
Limited participation of young women due to socio-cultural norms	Medium	Medium	Ensure content strategy developed at kickoff of project includes inclusive engagement strategies to create a safe space for female participation. Cooperate with female change makers, influencers, activists to encourage wider female participation.
Risks linked to in-country travels for local partners and beneficiaries	Medium	Low	Select local partners that have presence in various governorates to avoid in-country travels. When no other option available, consider alternative online options such as skype meetings (if meetings/events) or recorded sessions (if trainings).
<u>Covid-19 pandemic</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>High</u>	<u>The Covid-19 pandemic poses a concrete risk in carrying out in situ activities. When no other option available, consider alternative online options such as at distance-online events and/ or recorded sessions (especially for training workshops).</u>

D) Monitoring and evaluation

As the main convening organization, UNESCO will be responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation of the project. In cooperation with local implementing partners, a M&E plan will be developed during the kick-off consultation, using the logical framework enclosed in Annex B as the main tool to assess results and progress.

Project monitoring and evaluation will be done as follows:

- UNESCO will hire a M&E Local Officer and RNW Media will work with its team consisting of a M&E Officer, a data analyst and a PMEL specialist.
- UNESCO Project Manager, UNESCO M&E Officer along with RNW Media Project Coordinator, Data researcher and Regional Manager and M&E Officer will meet on a monthly basis to ensure alignment with results framework and to closely monitor targets and indicator milestones based on baseline measurement and end line measurement.

Frequency	Deliverable	Objective / Means of verification	Budget
Monthly	Monthly monitoring reports	To monitor results, risks and best practices based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Results framework; – Activity plan with indicators and relevant budget; – Social media and Google Analytics; – Online survey analytics; – Media reports and coverage; – Activity plan with indicators and relevant budget. 	53,994\$
Quarterly	Quarterly progress reports	To track progress, ensure quality assurance and make corrections, if needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Missions to project zones to meet with implementing partners, beneficiaries and to collect feedback and evidence on the impact of the work conducted; – Analysis of monthly monitoring reports; – Results framework; – Survey reports analysis to test and validate the rationale of the project. 	
Annual	Annual narrative report	To identify good practices and monitor impact of project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monthly monitoring reports; – Quarterly progress reports; – Results framework; – Risk matrix. 	
End of project	Evaluation	To be conducted in last three months of the project by an external evaluator to evaluate overall project based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Interviews with partners, beneficiaries, stakeholders; – Monthly monitoring reports; – Quarterly progress reports; – Annual report; – Risk matrix; 	30,000\$
		Total	

E) Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The sustainability of the project's impact beyond its completion date is planned to be ensured as follows:

- The project will remain an integral component of UNESCO's strategy in Yemen, in coordination with the UNCTs and UN related programmes on peace-building in Yemen, including with the Office of the Special Envoy for Yemen;
- All activities will be jointly planned and implemented with local CSOs and NGOs to ensure knowledge transfer and ownership of standards, processes and project

achievements. To this end, more than 40% of the total budget of the project will go to local CSOs and NGOs;

- The creation of safe spaces of dialogue at the local level and the opening up of channels of dialogue with decision-makers and duty bearers will have long-term effects by stimulating public debate, building a momentum around “youth participation”, and strengthening two-way communications channels between youth and decision-makers;
- Platforms supported as part of the project will be sustainable and serve long-term objectives of ensuring youth inclusion in peace-building. For example, the information platform on peace-building addressed to youth will be created on RNW Media’s existing website. This will allow maximum visibility of the page from the project onset as RNW Media’s website is popular among youth and connected to its social media platforms. It is expected that the information page developed as part of the project will remain an integral part of RNW Media’s website, which is part of their ongoing programming. The information will therefore remain active and sustainable beyond project completion, ensuring RNW Media continue to produce and share information with youth on peacebuilding;
- Through its capacity-building efforts, the project will help develop a network of experts at the local level, in order to share and continue to develop knowledge across all governorates and to maintain a qualified group of nationals able to sustain the project’s achievements;
- A large amount of the resources developed under the project, including multimedia content, news reports, toolkits, etc will be uploaded and uploaded online on the information platform of the project which will also contribute to availability of information and sharing of best practices in the long-term;
- Strategic international outreach events will also contribute to the sustainability of the project by generating interest and increasing visibility of impact to attract potential additional funding for the continuation of the project.

IV. Project budget

Please find the Project budget in **Annex D**.

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project⁶
- 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.

⁶ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: With improved access to information, Yemen youth better understand the peace building process and the role within this framework</p> <p>Contribution to SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>The Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and follow, year of UPR):</p> <p>1) Recommendation 123.66: Recognize the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of a Yemen people, across the country, and, hence, the right to active participation in political decisions on making (2019);</p> <p>2) Recommendation 123.68 Active promote and ensure that marginalized and vulnerable ethnic, religious or social groups are effectively and meaningfully involved in the national reconciliation process (2019);</p> <p>3) Recommendation 123.136: Ensure the active participation of women in the peace process (2019);</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a: a) Number of page views on the optimized website and content created under activity 1.1.2 and 1.1.3; b) Number of video views on the content created throughout the project</p> <p>Baseline: a) 0; b) 0 Target: a) 50,000; b) 300,000</p>	<p>Google / social media analytics; Data analytics collected on number of page views and video views</p> <p>Frequency: collected during monthly progress updates;</p>	<p>50,000 page views reached over total project period;</p> <p>300,000 views reached for multimedia content produced</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b: a) Number of journalists with increased capacity to report on the peace building process as a result of the trainings; b) Number of total online engagement (likes, shares, comments, survey participation) on content produced</p> <p>Baseline: a) 11; b) 649,465 Target: a) 60 journalists (50% women); b) 1,300,000</p>	<p>Survey; Google / social media analytics; Monthly data analytics collected on engagement</p> <p>Frequency: collected after training;</p>	<p>10 trained journalists provide 5 trainings on reporting on the peace building process, increasing the capacity of an additional 50 journalists (including 50% women); 1,300,000 engagement on content produced</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 c: % of websites visitors with increased understanding of the peace building process</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 70%</p>	<p>Online user survey on website and via social media; data analytics</p> <p>Frequency: collected on quarterly basis</p>	<p>70% of website visitors confirm they have improved their understanding of the peace building process</p>
	<p>Output 1.1 Information platform developed for youth to access information on the peace building process</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>A1.1.1: Youth and gender sensitive content strategy focused on peacebuilding developed</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of youth and gender sensitive content strategies developed</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>First quarterly progress report;</p> <p>Frequency: collected once at the end of the activity</p>	<p>Youth and gender sensitive content strategy focused on peacebuilding developed, including analysis and mapping of understanding of the peace building process among young women and men;</p>

<p>4) Recommendation 123.140: Promote women's participation in decision making and peace processes (2019);</p> <p>5) Recommendation 123.142 Continue efforts to improve women's participation in the political process and other domains (2019)</p>	<p>A1.1.2: Optimization of ManaSat 30 website with new page dedicated to project</p> <p>A1.1.3: Production of gender and youth sensitive Arabic multimedia materials focused on peacebuilding</p> <p>A1.1.4: Distribution of online multimedia content on peacebuilding for youth via social media</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: New website page created optimized</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p>First quarterly progress update;</p> <p>Frequency: collected at the end of the activity</p>	<p>New website pages created and tested to fit young Yemeni user experience</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of Arabic multimedia materials focused on peacebuilding created</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 14</p>	<p>List of created Arabic multimedia materials;</p> <p>Frequency: collected during monthly progress updates</p>	<p>14 multimedia materials produced and made fit for different social media channels</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.4: Number of views of multimedia content produced</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100,000</p>	<p>Monthly progress update; Data analytics; social media engagement and feedback.</p> <p>Frequency: collected during monthly progress updates</p>	<p>Multimedia content generates at least 200,000 views online</p>
	<p>Output 1.2 Skills of young journalists developed to provide professional, conflict sensitive, fact checked coverage of the peacebuilding process for youth</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>A 1.2.1: Training of trainers for young journalists on reporting on the peacebuilding process</p> <p>A1.2.2: Series of trainings by local trainers for young journalists on reporting on the peacebuilding process</p> <p>A1.2.3: Young journalists produce content pieces for youth on peacebuilding via the information platform</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of young journalists trained as trainers on reporting on the peacebuilding process</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10</p>	<p>Training materials, attendance list;</p> <p>Frequency: collected in an evaluation report developed at the end of the activity</p>	<p>10 young journalists trained as trainers (50% women)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: a) Number of trainings conducted by local trainers; b) Number of journalists trained to report on the peacebuilding process</p> <p>Baseline: a) 0; b) 11 Target: a) 5; b) 60</p>	<p>List of trainings and training materials;</p> <p>Frequency: collected during monthly progress updates</p>	<p>5 trainings conducted by trained journalists who in turn train a total of 10 people at least 30 out of the 60 journalists are young women (50%)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3: Number of content pieces produced by young journalists via the information platform</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 144</p>	<p>List of content pieces produced; List of authors of content published; Number of stories by women journalists.</p>	<p>Young Yemeni journalists produced 144 content pieces (at least 50% of content pieces are written/developed by young women)</p>

	A1.2.4: Partnersh p w th trad t ona med a out ets Yemen to share content produced by young journa sts		Frequency: co ected dur ng month y progress updates	
		Output Ind cator 1.2.4: Number of content repub shed by trad t ona med a out ets Base ne: 0 Target: 60	L st of estab shed partnersh ps; V s ts to severa trad t ona Yemen med a out ets organ zed; Med a coverage and med a mon tor ng; Frequency: co ected dur ng month y progress updates	Partnersh ps deve oped w th 20 oca med a out ets
	<p>Output 1.3 ‘My so ut on’ v deo ser es aunched to showcase success stor es of young Yemen peacebu ders</p> <p>L st of act v t es under th s Output:</p> <p>A1.3.1: Open ca for subm ss on of the best youth ed so ut on support ng peace bu d ng</p> <p>A1.3.2: Se ect on of best youth ed so ut on by ury members</p> <p>A1.3.3: F m ng and product on of “My So ut on” v deo ser es</p> <p>A1.3.4: D str but on of “My So ut on” v deo ser es through soc a med a</p>	Output Ind cator 1.3.1: Amount of open ca s pub shed Base ne: 0 Target: 2	L st of pub shed open ca s; Number and st of so ut ons rece ved; Frequency: co ected at the end of act v ty.	At east 20 so ut ons rece ved from the pub c through the two open ca s; Jury se ect ng best so ut ons s created;
		Output Ind cator 1.3.2: Number of best stor es se ected Base ne: 0 Target: 14	L st of so ut ons dent fed; L st of se ected so ut ons; Reports from jury de berat ons. Frequency: co ected dur ng month y progress updates	14 so ut ons for peace ed by youth h gh ghted and promoted n v deo formats on ne (at east 50% of v deos feature so ut ons deve oped by young women).
		Output Ind cator 1.3.3 Number of comp at on v deos produced Base ne: 0 Target: 14	L st of v deos produced; Frequency: co ected dur ng month y progress updates	14 v deo des gns are set up; 14 v deos produced and ed ted.
		Output Ind cator 1.3.4: Number of v ews for a My So ut on v deos produced Base ne: 0 Target: 50,000	L st of d str buted v deos; Number of v ews; Soc a med a engagement and feedback. Frequency: co ected dur ng month y progress updates	14 My So ut on v deos generate at east 50,000 v ews.

<p>Outcome 2: Safe spaces of dialogue are created to ensure young Yemeni representatives for the peace building process are shared with decision makers and duty bearers</p> <p>Contribution to SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>The Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and follow, year of UPR):</p> <p>1) Recommendation 123.66: Recognize the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all Yemeni people, across the country, and, hence, the right to active participation in political decisions on making (2019);</p> <p>2) Recommendation 123.68 Actively promote and ensure that marginalized and vulnerable ethnic, religious or social groups are effectively and meaningfully involved in the national reconciliation process (2019);</p> <p>3) Recommendation 123.131: Strengthen efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political process and the participation in public life, without discrimination;</p> <p>4) Recommendation 123.133: Pursue efforts to ensure the representation of women at all levels of the political</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a: a) Number of youth who participate in the online surveys; b) reports shared with decision makers and duty bearers</p> <p>Baseline: a) average of 1,000 per survey; b) 0 Target: a) 1,500 per survey; b) 6</p>	<p>Quarterly progress reports; Distribution of;</p> <p>Frequency: collected on quarterly basis</p>	<p>9,000 youth participate in online surveys (with at least 30% women respondents);</p> <p>6 reports addressing youth concerns and aspirations for peace building are shared with decision makers and the public at large.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b: a) Number of youth who attend the debates; b) Number of decisions on makers and duty bearers who participate in the interactive debates</p> <p>Baseline: a) average of 150 per debate; b) 0; Target: 200 youth per debate; b) 2 decisions on makers per debate</p>	<p>Attendance list; Media coverage and reports;</p> <p>Frequency: collected at the end of each activity (debate).</p>	<p>At least 1,000 youth attend debates (40% are women);</p> <p>At least 2 decisions on makers and/or duty bearers attend each debate.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 c: Number of young people who voice their opinion on a community radio programmes.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p>	<p>Monthly progress updates; Reports summarizing discussions on radio programmes; Audience analytics from community radios.</p> <p>Frequency: collected during monthly progress updates</p>	<p>200 youth voice their opinions on peace building process through radio programmes (50% young are women);</p>
	<p>Output 2.1 ‘Yemen Youth Barometer’ surveys launched to inform decisions on makers of youth priorities on peace building process</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of surveys produced</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 6</p>	<p>List of surveys produced;</p> <p>Frequency: collected at the end of the activities.</p>	<p>6 surveys prepared on peace building.</p>
	<p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <p>A2.1.1: Consultation with partners and stakeholders to identify survey themes</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2: a) Number of surveys launched and promoted online; b) Number of survey participants who share their priorities; c) Number of social listening projects conducted</p>	<p>List of surveys disseminated; Number of survey participants;</p>	<p>9,000 youth participate in surveys produced (30% are young women);</p>

<p>process and the r part c pat on n pub c fe w thout d scr m nat on, nc ud ng n any peace and trans tona processes;</p> <p>5) Recommendation 123.136: Ensure the active part c pat on of women n the peace process (2019);</p> <p>6) Recommendation 123.140: Promote women's part c pat on n dec s on mak ng and peace processes (2019);</p> <p>7) Recommendation 123.142 Cont nue efforts to mprove women's part c pat on n the po tca process and other doma ns (2019)</p> <p>8) Recommendation 124.69: Promote and protect the equa r ghts of women, st mu at ng fema e eadersh p, nc ud ng by guarantee ng a 30 per cent part c pat on rate of women n po tca consu tat ons and peace ta ks, n ne w th Susta nab e Deve opment Goa 5 and the pres dent a statement of the Secur ty Counc dated 15 June 2017 (S/PRST/2017/7)</p>	A.2.1.2: Launch of on ne surveys and soc a sten ng pro ects to understand youth pr or tes and narrat ves on peace bu d ng	Base ne: a) 82; b) average of 1,000 per survey; c) 0 Target: a) 6 new surveys; b) 1,500 responses per survey; c) 6	Frequency: co ected dur ng data ana ys s for each survey report.	
	A2.1.3: Ana yze data and pub sh reports summar z ng f nd ngs	Output Ind cator 2.1.3: Number of reports produced Base ne: 0 Target: 6	L st of reports produced; D str but on sts; Number of down oads for reports; Frequency: co ected on quarter y bas s.	6 reports pub shed and shared w th dec s on makers, summar z ng f nd ngs of surveys and soc a sten ng projects.
	A2.1.4: Convert data nto mu t med a content for further youth engagement v a on ne and oca med a	Output Ind cator 2.1.4: Number of med a content produced Base ne: 0 Target: 12	L st of med a content produced; Frequency: co ected at the end of the act v ty.	V sua nfograph cs and engag ng mu t med a content produced to ustrate data co ected
	Output 2.2 Opportun tes for d a ogue deve oped through youth debates L st of act v tes under th s Output: A2.2.1 Ser es of tra n ngs for youth on debat ng, po tca eadersh p, conf ct med at on and cr tca th nk ng A2.2.2: Debat ng too k t, nc ud ng code of conduct, deve oped A2.2.3: Consu tat on workshops w th youth and oca NGOs to dent fy themes of youth debates A2.2.4: Organ ze youth debates n presence of dec s on makers and duty bearers and broadcast debates on ne to ensure arger part c pat on	Output Ind cator 2.2.1: a) Number of tra n ngs conducted; b) Number of young Yemen s tra ned Base ne: a) 4; b) 0 Target: a) 4; b) 60	Tra n ng mater a s; attendance st; eva uat on report deve oped at the end of the act v ty Frequency: co ected at the end of each tra n ng.	Tra n ng manua deve oped; 60 young Yemen s tra ned (50% women).
		Output Ind cator 2.2.2: Number of debat ng too k ts deve oped Base ne: 0 Target: 1	Quarter y progress updates; Med a coverage; Frequency: co ected dur ng quarter y progress updates	Too k t to support youth n debat ng peace bu d ng deve oped.
		Output Ind cator 2.2.3: Number of consu tat on workshops conducted Base ne: 0 Target: 3	L st of conducted workshops; Attendance st Frequency: co ected at the end of act v ty	5 top cs of debate around peace bu d ng def ned w th oca partners
		Output Ind cator 2.2.4: a) Number of youth debates on peace bu d ng conducted; b) Number of young peop e attend ng each debate; c) Number of debates broadcasted on ne	L st of top cs se ected for debates; Attendance st of debates;	1,000 youth attend a debates organ zed dur ng the project (40% women);

		Base ne: a) 2; b) average of 150 ; c) 2 Target: a) 5 add t ona ; b) 200; c) 5	Frequency: co ected at the end of each debate.	Debates broadcasted on ne v a soc a med a;
	Output 2.3 B week y commun ty rad o programmes deve oped for youth to vo ce the r op n ons on the peace bu d ng process L st of act v t es under th s Output:	Output Ind cator 2.3.1: Number of commun ty rad o journa sts tra ned Base ne: a) 0 Target: a) 10	L st of conducted tra n ngs; Tra n ng mater a s; Attendance sts Frequency: co ected at the end of act v ty.	10 young rad o journa sts (50% are women)
	A2.3.1: Tra n ng for commun ty rad os on youth engagement A2.3.2: Commun ty rad o programmes on peace bu d ng for youth produced every two weeks A2.3.3: Reports summar z ng key d scuss ons on commun ty rad os prepared	Output Ind cator 2.3.2: a) Number of rad o programmes produced; b) Number of youth who part c pate n rad o programmes. Base ne: a) 0; b) 0 Target: a) 140; b) 200	L st of deve oped rad o programme strateg es; Frequency: co ected at the end of act v ty.	140 commun ty rad o programmes engag ng at east 200 youth (50% women) on peace bu d ng produced dur ng the project
		Output Ind cator 2.3.3: Number of reports summar z ng key d scuss ons prepared Base ne: a) 0 Target: a) 70	L st of rad o programmes produced; Summary of rad o d scuss ons; Rad o aud ence data ana ys s. Frequency: co ected dur ng month y progress updates	70 reports summar z ng key d scuss ons among youth on peace bu d ng on commun ty rad os pub shed
	Output 2.4 Strateg c outreach n t at ves organ zed for Yemen youth to convey the r messages to nternat ona commun ty and dec s on makers L st of act v t es under th s Output:	Output Ind cator 2.4.1: Number of s de events h gh ght ng Yemen youth vo ces organ zed dur ng Wor d Press Freedom Day n 2020 Base ne: 0 Target: 1	Med a reports; soc a med a coverage; L st of part c pants reg stered for s de event;	At east 1 s de event organ zed dur ng UNESCO G oba Ce ebrat on of Wor d Press Freedom Day n 2020
	A2.4.1: S de event h gh ght ng Yemen youth vo ces dur ng Wor d Press Freedom Day n 2020	Output Ind cator 2.4.2: Number of pane d scuss on organ zed at h gh eve peace bu d ng d a ogue emphas z ng the ro e of youth Base ne: 0 Target: 1	Med a reports; soc a med a coverage; Attendance st.	At east 1 pane d scuss on organ zed at nternat ona h gh eve d a ogue on peace bu d ng

	A2.4.2: Panel discussion on organized at high level peace building dialogue emphasizing the role of youth			
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	3 TORs are currently being finalized (1 week)
2. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
3. 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		Done on informal basis in 2018 with legitimate government and de facto authorities. No formal agreement or consultation process undertaken due to political sensitivity.
4. 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		
5. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
6. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	No formal agreement or consultation process undertaken due to political sensitivity.
7. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
8. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of local staff in Yemen (2 months); - Rental of additional office space with UNOPS Yemen (one month); - International Partnership Agreement process between UNESCO and RNW Media (2 months)

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

Annex E: Details on UNESCO and local implementing partners budget allocation

Annex F: Supporting letter from UN RC Yemen on government signature