

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Guinea Bissau	
Project Title: No Ianda Djuntu- Drawing the pathway together: new leadership for meaningful participation, peace and stability in Guinea Bissau	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Interpeace, International CSO	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Voz di Paz, national CSO	
Project duration in months¹: 18 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: national coverages	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ² <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ³ <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Interpeace: \$ 341.000, 00 Total: \$ 341.000, 00 <p><i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i></p> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

PBF 1st tranche (35%): Interpeace: \$ 119.349,86 Total: 119.349,86 USD	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%): Interpeace: \$ 119.349,86 Total: 119.349,86 USD	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): Interpeace: \$ 102.299,88 Total: 102.299,88 USD
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Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): Youth is an underpinning pillar to the consolidation of peace and meaningful democratic participation in Guinea-Bissau. With this premise, the project aims to strengthen the role and leadership of youth to enhance their inclusion in and influence on democratic development and peacebuilding processes in Guinea-Bissau.

Generating a reflection on youth role in decision-making processes, reinforcing their responsibility and capacity to jointly act and influence upon public decision-making bodies and boosting their self-confidence in promoting new leadership models are key entry points of the proposed action which aims to catalyze a tangible and long lasting institutional change for an effective inclusion of young men and women in political, civic and economic life.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups): The project has been designed in close collaboration with Voz di Paz, Interpeace long-standing and implementing partner in Guinea-Bissau in the framework of the proposed intervention. The whole proposal development has been done in close collaboration with Voz di Paz in order to merge their experience and contextual knowledge with Interpeace international expertise on youth and peacebuilding. A first joint analysis on the state of youth leadership and participation in Guinea-Bissau political and civic life and the related risks and opportunities associated to the promotion of a more meaningful role have been discussed at large with VDP teams and have been translated in clear goals and objectives to be achieved through the proposed intervention.

The proposal development was informed by Interpeace colleagues working in New York and Ivory Coast on youth related topics and their feedback was discussed with Voz di Paz to ensure its pertinency to the country context.

The proposal has been discussed also with the Secretariat for Youth and Sports (SEJD), under tutelage of the Ministry of Education, with the perspective of engaging and collaborating collectively.

The proposal has been discussed with PBF Secretariat in Bissau to evaluate its complementarity with other intervention under PBF portfolio and its pertinency with PBF objectives in the country.

Project Gender Marker score⁴: GM2

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

Gender equality and women's empowerment is a significant objective of the project and gender is strongly mainstreamed across the project outcomes with 46,74% of the direct costs (approximately 160.000 USD) dedicated to promoting young women meaningful participation and inclusion in decision-making processes.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁵:

The project considers the huge disparity in the participation of young women and men in decision-

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

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% 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)

⁵ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

making processes as a key element to be addressed. However, based on the direct experience of Interpeace and Voz di Paz on promotion of women’s rights, the project adopts a conflict and gender sensitive approach to avoid gender-based backlashes. This means young women are going to be actively and directly involved in all the activities of the project, but no women specific and tailored activities will be developed. In this way, the proposed action will try to address the root causes of young women social exclusion from the inside out, focusing mostly on a joint reflection on the distinct experiences and patterns of marginalization of young women and men, looking at discussing masculine identities and what positive masculinity means in Guinea Bissau.

Project Risk Marker score⁶: 3

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁷:
Democratic Governance (Priority Area 2: Building and/or strengthening national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict)

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

Outcome 1:

The State institutions, including defence, security, and justice, consolidate the stability and the Rule of Law, democratic participation, and equitable access to opportunities for all.

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:

SDG 5: Targets: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life and End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere;

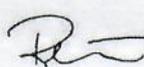
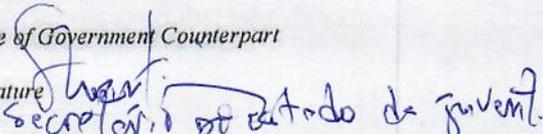
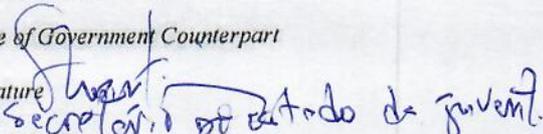
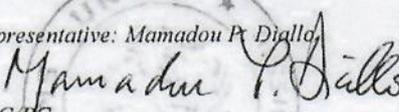
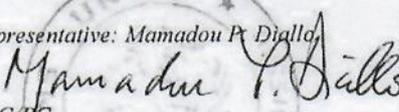
SDG 16 target: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</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><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>
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⁶ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁷ **PBF Focus Areas** are:
(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁸</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> </p> <p><i>Signature</i> Renée Larivière <i>Name of Agency</i> Interpeace <i>Date & Seal</i> 08.10.20</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> </p> <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Title</i> Secretário de Estado de Juventude <i>Date & Seal</i> 09.10.2020, Bissau</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Mamadou P. Diatta </p> <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Title:</i> DSRSG/RC <i>Date & Seal</i> 08/10/2020</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i>  <i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>

⁸ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

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

Youth represents a human capital for change in Guinea-Bissau, where 64% of the population is under the age of 25, and 80% under 34 years old⁹. Albeit they represent the majority, youth are largely excluded from the decision-making processes both nationally and locally and this has impact on their lives politically, economically, and socio-culturally. Although new generations are equipped to be key actors in the civic and political space, they lack the social recognition needed to meaningfully participate. This imbalance causes exclusion, opens the way to manipulation, frustration and dissatisfaction which can in turn cause disruptive effects in the lives of young people and wider society. Exclusion from civic space can make youth more vulnerable to manipulation and migration patterns and poses the risk of society losing youth's innovative potential, slowing Guinea-Bissau's socio-political and democratic development down.

It's important to underline that there is significant **gender disparity** in youth participation in decision-making, mainly due to the cultural socialization patterns that furtherly exclude and marginalize young women more than men. Young women perspective is limited to the household, and the success model of a woman mainly depends on the good functioning of her marriage. However, men are highly valued in the public and political spheres and this social preference is at times reinforced by women. From a very early age, women are taught that their role is to support men in their development at the cost of their own detriment. This submissive attitude of self-exclusion is highly valued in society, mirroring the complexity of gender relations and as such gets embedded in all aspects of society, including in decision-making. Young women who want to access the public sphere and play a role in decision-making, have a significant challenge in overcoming these social barriers¹⁰.

A key factor excluding youth, both men and women, from decision-making is the **lack of opportunity to move up the political circles due to the resistance of "older" generation**. The common narrative constantly refers young people to be leaders of tomorrow, effectively excluding them from today decision-making processes and bodies, because "their turn has not come yet". In this sense, Bissau Guinean youth are marginalized by elders and political elites. This marginalization contributed to fracture society, deepening mistrust, and often leading to tensions, and confrontations. This situation leads to a general feeling that the country's institutions favor the status quo, leaving young people with little hope of ever being able to engage in decision-making or having any meaningful political, civic or economic participation's role.

In addition, the absence of mechanisms for participation combined with the large **deficits of participatory democracy and decentralization** processes poses an additional challenge to young people¹¹. A few national organizations strive to represent young people's interests and ensure their participation in decision-making. The National Youth Council of Guinea Bissau (CNJ), an umbrella organization of youth associations and the National Network of Youth Association of Guinea Bissau (RENAJ) are two organizations that aim to promote the development of youth, and represent young

⁹ Prevision based on data from last census (2009)

¹⁰ *Fala di Mindjer; Beyond Social Pressure and Institutional Barriers: The Role of Women in Decision-Making in Guinea-Bissau*, Interpeace e Voz di Paz, 2017

¹¹ *Support for the Political Participation of Women and Youth for the Promotion of Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau*, INEP e UNFPA 2019

people vis-a-vis to authorities. However, these organizations have fallen into the trap of early institutionalization and political manipulation and their capacity to truly represent the variety of youth's worlds is therefore limited, **especially at the local level**. In addition, these initiatives limit their activities at the capital level, leading to the exclusion of large parts of the country. Moreover, because of limited engagement at the community level and in informal participation spaces, these organizations fail to represent the diversity of the Bissau-Guinean youth.

As such, the situation has led to deep feelings of marginalization and increased frustrations and vulnerability. Broadening the leadership definition to new participatory concepts and modalities and widening youth participation to a broader geographic base is therefore essential.

Despite significant female representation, especially in grassroot-based organizations and political parties, women are not included or encouraged to be part of the decision-making structures. For example, of the 64 youth organizations members of National Network of Youth Association of Guinea Bissau (RENAJ), only 6 have a woman in leadership roles. There is therefore a critical need for formal structures to integrate women in driving positions and understand the added value of gender diversity. Youth organizations and movements acting in Guinea Bissau are also prone to political manipulation which weakens young people capacity to advocate with a common interest and deepen dynamics of corruption and clientelism. This is particularly accentuated during electoral periods when political parties fuel divisions by manipulating and mobilizing youth organizations for their own personal interests. Many young people feel they are only 'remembered' during electoral campaigns and then conveniently forgotten once the electoral period has passed. This make young people discouraged from participation in the development of the country.

Finally, **leadership models** represent another barrier to youth inclusion. The most common leadership model is a middle-age man with a sound knowledge of the past and the communities and benefitting of social recognition.. Young people, but especially women, do not 'fit' into these societal models. This leads to poor self-**confidence**, making young people understand they are not able to take on the responsibilities of being a leader. This is particularly true for young women, who often have less self-esteem, leading to their very weak participation in decision making. Both the models of education, either formal (school) or informal (parents, community) do little to stimulate girls and young women to develop the self-esteem needed for their active participation¹². New leadership models, which are inclusive, endogenous, and closer to the reality of Guinea-Bissau, must be developed and promoted across the country. Youth need to be truly engaged so that they can contribute to their society in a meaningful way.

The obstacle constituted by older generations and the lack of opportunities for youth to meaningful participate in decision making are at the heart of young people social, political, economic exclusion and marginalization. On the other side, the lack of self-confidence generated by existing leadership models contributes to perpetrate these patterns of exclusion.

*b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹³, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process*

The project, aiming to strengthen the role and leadership of youth as an underpinning pillar to the consolidation of peace in Guinea-Bissau, is aligned and contributes directly to the National Youth

¹² Fala di Mindjer; Beyond Social Pressure and Institutional Barriers: The Role of Women in Decision-Making in Guinea-Bissau, Interpeace e Voz di Paz, 2017

¹³ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

Policy focusing on “the development of skills, attitudes and behaviors of youth to favor peace, democracy, participation in the national, regional and international public life”. The project is also aligned with the **Stability Pact** seeking “to strengthen social cohesion mechanisms and strengthen dialogue between political and social actors around major national issues, such as the implementation of structural reforms and the conclusion of a labor stability agreement”.

Main objectives of the proposed action have already been discussed with the **Secretariat for Youth and Sports (SEJD)**, under tutelage of the Ministry of Education, with the perspective of engaging and collaborating collectively. This commitment, in addition to the creation of a Steering Committee with participation of the SEJD, will enable national ownership of the initiative and by providing strategic guidance and, therefore, ensure sustainability and institutional change.

The proposed intervention is part of **PBF** efforts to include the most marginalized, promote gender equality and strengthen the role of young people, women, and girls in peacebuilding (PBF 2020-2024). The proposed project is based on the findings of the **Youth, Peace and Security Agenda** and the five pillars of **UNSCR 2250** (prevention, participation, partnership, protection and disintegration and reintegration). The project has been developed, taking into account core findings of the **Independent Progress Study on YPS: The Missing Peace**. The initiative will also contribute to the implementation of both the **YPS** and **WPS** agenda by enhancing youth influence, especially young women, and their meaningful participation in local governance. The project is developed in line with **UNPAF for Guinea Bissau** priorities and responds directly to the gap identified of “the low citizen participation, particularly that of women and young people, in the management of public affairs”, as one of the factors that have damaged the credibility of public institutions. The UNPAF further establishes four strategic outcomes that fall under the strategic priorities of the Government from 2015 to 2025, and the current proposal aligns with UNPAF priority: “Consolidating stability and rule of law, democratic participation and equal opportunities for all”. The proposed initiative also aligns with recommendations developed in the **Pre-MAPS Mission Report for Guinea-Bissau** which identified the engagement with civil society and youth organizations as strategic entry points for UN support to advance the SDG agenda in the country.

- c) *A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.*

The proposed project builds upon findings, inputs, and methodologies from other previous PBF funded projects implemented both by Interpeace and other UN agencies, and enhances the portfolio of the PBF, emphasizing on the inclusion of youth in political processes and local governance. The project builds on the long-standing experience of the joint programme of Interpeace and Voz di Paz. Particularly important for development of this proposal were the findings of the initiative “*Towards a new balance in Guinea-Bissau: creating the space for a real participation of women in peaceful conflict management and in governance*”. The deep understanding of the gender barriers to political participation has positioned Interpeace as a key actor on this topic.

In addition, the proposed initiative will build on previous work carried out by previous PBF funded projects such as “*Supporting Women’s and Youth Political Participation for Peace and Development in Guinea-Bissau*” (UN Women, UNFPA, and WFP from Dec 2017 to March 2018) and “*Mobilizing Rural Youth and Adolescents to serve as Peacebuilding Leaders*” (UNICEF, UNDP and OIM from December 2017 to January 2020).

Brief of past initiatives.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Political Stabilization and Reform through Confidence Building and Inclusive Dialogue Jan 2020-Jan 2022	PBF 2,000,000 USD	<p>This project aims to enable a smooth transition during and following the closure of UNIOGBIS by enabling the UN Agencies to advance key peacebuilding priorities and better coordinated strategies and stronger partnerships related to political stabilization and confidence building efforts.</p> <p>Part of the work with CSO will include youth-led organizations to reinforce the role of youth in achieving peacebuilding priorities and increase their role in awareness and influencing decision making processes, in line with the Youth, Peace and Security agenda, namely by convening a Civil Society Forum and producing a Strategic Plan for Stabilization. The leadership academy to be created under this project will also target youth partisans. The project will mainstream youth concerns and views throughout its implementation.</p>	<p>Differences: PBF project targets youth but adopting a broader perspective oriented to the implementation of key reforms outlined in the Conakry Agreement (constitution, political party framework and electoral law).</p> <p>Possible synergies: Youth capacity building work developed in the framework of the PBF project could feed the work realized at the level of mentoring platforms.</p> <p>The creation of a Civil Society Forum would also represent a space for youth leaders participating in proposed initiative. A civil society forum could be among the institutions chosen as target for youth led initiatives developed in the framework of the proposed action.</p>
Strengthening of justice and security sector response to drug trafficking and transnational organized crime to reduce insecurity in Guinea-Bissau Dec 2019 - Dec 2021	PBF 2,000,900 USD	<p>The overall goal of the project is to reduce Guinea-Bissau's vulnerability to drug trafficking and organized crime and to diminish the negative impact of such crimes on the fragility and dependence of the country's security institutions, rule of law and local communities, hence reducing a major source of the country's cycle of instability.</p> <p>the project aims to support activities that will engage the communities in the fight against DTOC, with the objective to fill the gap existing between the communities and the institutions and promote increased trust and oversight mechanisms over these institutions, including by empowering the communities.</p>	<p>Differences: PBF project has a strong focus on justice and security and aims to include youth as a vulnerable group.</p> <p>Possible synergies: The project will support the creation of an early warning system based on existing vigilance committees and CSOs networks in particular youth, community leaders and women groups in the regions to act as a platform of Early Warning mechanism on DTOC cases and human trafficking. Experiences developed by youth in the framework of this project would feed the exchange within the mentoring platform.</p>
YouthConnekt (to be launched in last quarter of 2020)	UNDP 200,000 USD	<p>The YouthConnekt project will seek to build a platform to connect the youth for socio-economic transformation. It will include the set-up of a network that connects and strengthens established Guinean youth empowerment initiatives through knowledge sharing, providing financial and technical resources as well as by promoting national ownership and youth involvement in socio-economic transformation agendas.</p>	<p>Differences: UNDP project focuses on socio-economic transformation and the provision of financial and technical resources, while the Interpeace proposal aims to work specifically on political participation.</p> <p>Possible synergies: Youth participating in UNDP intervention could be involved in Interpeace project activities. In addition, youth participating in the development of the micro-grant programme will then have the knowledge to apply individually to other similar intervention widening their access to funds.</p>

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

- a) *A brief **description of the project focus and approach** – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).*

The project aims at creating tangible spaces and opportunities for young men and women to enhance their meaningful participation and inclusion in decision making processes in Guinea-Bissau. Orienting an intergenerational dialogue on barriers and opportunities for youth participation in political economic and social life, the project aims to build-up the relationship between older and younger generations. This will contribute to form stronger alliance and will open the way for young people move up the political circles becoming leaders in their society.

Building on the relationship between youth and members of key government institutions, the project aims to create entry points for an active and effective collaboration and increase vertical and horizontal cohesion. Increasing trust among young citizens and institutions will contribute to improve vertical cohesion, setting the premises for reshaping the social contract in the country.

By providing new spaces for young men and women to exchange and collaborate among them, and creating opportunities for youth to lead their own initiatives, the project will concretely address youth marginalization and exclusion in local governance contributing to fill the deficit of participatory democracy and decentralization in Guinea Bissau.

By including different voices and perspectives of youth from different background, the proposed intervention will help in broadening and reshape the definition of leadership. It will also contribute to develop new inclusive leadership models that strengthen youth confidence, especially of young women, and reduce those tensions and rising frustrations created by marginalization and exclusion of youth from the political, economic and social life of the country.

Finally, enabling youth to embrace their role as leaders in a more conscious and self-confident way and creating the conditions for this role being recognized by their community and society, the project wants to create new pathways for inclusion of youth in Guinea Bissau decision making processes.

- b) *Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project’s outcomes.*

The theory of change that underpins the project intervention strategy lays its foundations on the assumptions that to strengthen the role and leadership of youth, and to enhance their meaningful participation and inclusion in decision making processes in Guinea Bissau, young men and young women have to play a pivotal role in defining new pathways and models for leadership and participation together with the older generation.

By creating the space and opportunities for an intergenerational dialogue, the project will contribute to building trust and relationship between young people and older generations, bridging the existing intergenerational gap. By strengthening and boosting young people self-confidence to meaningfully take part to decision making and peace processes, and accompanying and structuring youth initiatives, the project will address some of the causes of youth exclusion such as the lack of self-confidence and social recognition, and the lack of effective inclusion in participatory democracy mechanisms at the local level. By bringing together older generations, the political leaders and young people, the project will seek to address some of the institutional barriers as well as the lack of incentives to make youth participation a priority.

By giving youth the opportunity to set their own agenda, to lead actions that specifically target key institutions to take forward the recommendations coming from the dialogue and to outreach to a wider

audience with new positive leadership models, it will create the momentum for long lasting change in Guinea-Bissau economic, political and civic life

- c) *Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.*

Outcome-1 Relationships between youth leaders and key government institutions/authorities at the national and local levels are improved

The project strategy is built around the concept of “*building trust and relationships*” in order to achieve institutional change and long-term impact. The project aims to shift from the traditional approach of achieving institutional change through technical expertise to an innovative and relational approach focusing on creating trust between older generations, and young people.

Output 1.1- Young men and young women leaders are connected to representatives of key government institutions, including government institutions in charge of promoting gender equality/women’s empowerment and participation

At the beginning of the intervention the project team will identify and select key stakeholders from local, regional and national authorities as well as youth leaders (young men and women) from CSO, grass root associations, political parties and Security and Defense Forces (SDF) to be involved in a nation-wide dialogue process (A1.1.1). Participants will be invited to regional dialogue spaces/circles to identify main institutional and societal barriers to youth participation at the regional and national level and to target those institutions which are more relevant for youth inclusion in decision making processes and can be used as entry points to take forward dialogue’s recommendations (A1.1.2). Young women as also women from older generations and institutions will be involved to ensure gender perspective is duly included and embedded in final recommendations. Building on women capacity to work together across dividing lines, will also trigger the collaboration between different generations.

Output 1.2 – Participants in the dialogue process develop a common vision on youth meaningful participation and set regional roadmaps for their future engagement and inclusion in decision making bodies/instances at local/regional and national levels

Dialogue meetings will allow participants to exchange, get to know each other, be exposed to different perspectives, and will enable them to find consensus over the obstacles and barriers that impede youth inclusion and participation to decision making processes. The dialogue process will, thus, lay the foundations for trust and mutual understanding reducing the vertical distance between institutions and youth. This will allow participants, to jointly develop and design a common strategy and action plan (roadmaps) on how to make youth participation effective tackling the obstacles and barriers identified during the dialogue process. (A 1.2.1).

Validation meetings will be organized and include various institutions to validate and “endorse” the recommendations elaborated at regional level and ensure opportunities will be created for youth meaningful inclusion in decision making (A 1.2.2)

Outcome-2 Capacities and self-confidence of young men and women to influence public decision-making at the local, regional and national level are strengthened

The nation-wide dialogue process described in O1 is, in its nature, action oriented. By seeking a consensus upon what are the obstacles and opportunities for youth inclusion, the project aims to define actions that can have a catalytic impact to ensure effective and meaningful youth participation. By strengthening youth leaders’ capacities to carry out those actions, the project will propose new models of leadership and create the foundations for new governance approaches that values youth inclusion, participation and representation.

Output 2.1- 220 young leaders, 50% women, are supported and connected through mentoring platforms.

By creating a space for youth leaders to exchange and a mechanism for them to develop and implement coordinated and synergetic actions to foster youth participation, the project will increase their self-confidence and capacity to effectively influence the public space and let their voices to be heard in decision-making instances. Their own capacities will be improved by peer-to-peer exchanges and discussions; synergies and complementarities between their own initiatives will be identified and leveraged through common action and vision and finally a corporative leadership model will be developed and youth will jointly act to achieve their goals of inclusion, representation and participation in public life.

Youth leaders previously involved in the nation-wide dialogue process with key institutional actors will be gathered round 11 regional mentoring platforms (A2.1.1). Mentoring platforms are meant to be safe spaces for young men and women leaders to exchange experiences, capacities, and competencies on how to participate in and influence upon decision-making processes. These gathering spaces would also allow to maximize and capitalize on the impact of previous activities and training these young leaders have already received in the framework of other interventions. The diversity of profiles, experiences and background (youth networks and organizations, political parties, CSOs, DSF and communities) of youth leaders attending to these platforms will stimulate the exchange but also will promote the creation of synergies among them, and their respective initiatives and, finally, fostering and boosting the horizontal trust and relationship among youth citizens and organizations. Particular attention will be given to women who will be consistently involved to ensure their equal participation but also to build on women networking propension and capacity, which make gender an aggregating factor in Guinea Bissau.

Output 2.2 Young leaders' access to technical and financial support to design and develop local initiatives promoting youth engagement in decision-making is increased.

A pilot mechanism to provide technical and financial support (A2.1.2) to youth-led initiatives promoting effective youth engagement in decision-making will be established in the framework of the mentoring platforms. This mechanism will enhance young people knowledges on funding procedures and practices and will contribute to structuring their capacities to develop and manage small grants. Development of this micro-grant mechanism will be done based on recommendations resulting from the collective reflection realized at the regional level to ensure that granted activities will be strategically addressing those barriers and institutions which are key for youth meaningful participation.

A robust monitoring and accompaniment system (A2.1.3) will ensure transparency of funds granted and will allow youth leaders technical accompaniment. Monitoring will also ensure the collection and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned to inform both the different granted activities and further initiatives after this pilot phase.

Outcome 3 Local/regional and national support for new leadership model is increased helping shift the common narrative on young men and women leadership

The last project outcome aims to achieve a catalytic effect by engaging the wider public and give young leaders the opportunity to share their stories, aspirations and dreams presenting new models of local governance and meaningful youth participation in decision making processes.

Output 3.1- Successful experiences of youth leaders are shared with key institutions and the wider public.

Youth leaders will be capacitated to run a public awareness campaign on new youth leadership models. A multi-media portal for youth voice and storytelling will be created and used to disseminate all the audio-video products young people will have produced to share their own experiences and initiatives across the country.

Youth leaders involved in the activities under O1 and O2 will be further equipped with communication and advocacy skills through a series of trainings on participatory video-making, storytelling and communication techniques for social change (A3.1.1). They will be able to document their own experience in leading public activities to foster youth participation and inclusion in decision making instances through the production of videoclips (A3.1.2). The videoclips developed with Voz di Paz audiovisual team, will be used to follow up with relevant institutions on the activities implemented through the micro-grant mechanism. Videoclips will also be used on social media platforms. The audio-video material collected along the nation-wide dialogue process will be transformed into radio programmes broadcasted nationwide (A3.1.3) broadening the public debate on youth participation. This national reflection will be fostered also through radio debates between youth leaders and key people from the older generation (A3.1.4) promoting new pathways for youth participation and advancing new models of youth leadership.

Annex C with all outcomes, outputs, and indicators attached.

- d) ***Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.*

The **geographical coverage of the** project will include all the regions of the country to ensure representativeness at the regional and sectorial level. In the last 10 years, Interpeace and Voz di Paz have developed a strong network across the country. Leveraging knowledge of the regional and sectorial context and its ability to mobilize large sections of society, Interpeace and Voz di Paz will adopt a nationwide approach which is fundamental in ensuring that “no one is left behind”.

The direct **beneficiaries**, who will be selected based on a set of criteria will be approximately 440 men and women. The process will involve 40 people in each session (10 sessions at the regional level and 1 in Bissau) equally balancing the participation of youth leaders and representatives from key institutions. Particular attention will be paid to the gender dimension with at least 50% of participants selected to be women. For **youth leaders**, beneficiaries will be selected among young women and men (30% of those with less than 30 years) active in youth networks and organizations, political parties, CSOs, Security and Defense Forces (SDF) and communities and especially those with a leadership position. To strengthen the inclusiveness and representativeness, youth participants will be selected from various backgrounds including those youth active at a more informal level less "connected" with spheres of influence and less targeted by other NGOs, generally, diversifying the range of youth experiences and enrich the exchange among youth leaders. Building on the mapping of organizations and institutions working on gender related issues, the project will map existing youth organizations and youth-led initiatives to identify those young leaders who have the potential to catalyze further young men and women meaningful participation within their organizations, communities, and institutions. In this mapping exercise, the contribution of Voz di Paz's Regional Spaces for Dialogue (RSD) will be fundamental together with the information collected from other organizations who led previous similar interventions. At the **institutional level**, the project will target those key people at the regional and national level who are widely recognized as leaders and clearly belong and represent an institution (Political Party, SDF, traditional power, Justice Institutions, Public Administrations and public and political institutions in general). Even in this case the support of RSD will be fundamental, together with Voz di Paz knowledge of the context, to identify those people who can be considered as *youth champions* for a stronger institutional commitment. At least 220 among those youth involved in the dialogue process and definition of regional roadmaps, will be then involved, under outcome 2, in the mentoring platform to exchange and participate in the definition and implementation of the micro-grant programme. Following the criteria defined along the process, those who will be granted through the micro-grant programme will then be engaged in documentation and dissemination of their

experiences to key institutions (Outcome 3). At every stage, the project team will ensure the equal participation of young women (at least 50%) as also representativeness of different social, economic, and geographical background. In consideration of the fact that in Guinea Bissau, youth concept is often applied with a very broad meaning, the project team will ensure in every stage the participation of at least 30% of people under 30 years old.

Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

Interpeace is the convening organization that will receive PBF support. **Voz di Paz** is the implementing partner of Interpeace and will be the main actor in the implementation of the project. Voz di Paz and Interpeace work in partnership in Guinea Bissau since 2007.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: Interpeace	17.500.000 USD (2019)	PBF, UE Delegation, UNDP, UNICEF Switzerland, Netherlands, Sweden	Bissau	80 of which 1 in Guinea Bissau	Interpeace Principal Representative (New York) and Senior Peacebuilding Advisor was highly involved in development of the Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security
Implementing partners: Voz di Paz		EU delegation in Guinea Bissau, PBF, UN agencies	Bissau	9 all in Guinea Bissau	VdP research team staff has sounded experience in gender and youth promotion thanks to the involvement in previous project. VdP director is nationally recognized for her commitment in gender promotion and inclusiveness.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

Interpeace will be responsible for the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the project to the PBF. Nevertheless, Voz di Paz will play, alongside Interpeace, a central role in **project management and implementation**. The project implementation team is composed by Interpeace Program Manager in Guinea Bissau, and the Voz di Paz implementation team which include a Director and a team of 2 Researchers in charge of leading the activities on the ground including 2 Audiovisual (AV) Researchers. The research team will lead the dialogue process and the validation of its final findings with multiple stakeholders and will facilitate the creation of mentoring platform following the establishment of a microgrant mechanism. The audiovisual team will ensure the training of youth leaders and will carry out all the activities linked with production and dissemination of AV products.

The Director will ensure the technical experience on gender youth promotion and social change and will play a strategic support role in the analysis and management of the political space at the national level. Interpeace Programme Manager, with his experience on project management, social change and innovative tools will monitor the implementation of the project ensuring the publication and sharing of main project results at the national and international level. Interpeace Programme Manager will also ensure the coordination with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau and contribute to the management of the political space at the national and international level with the support of the Senior Representative for West Africa Programme of Interpeace based in Abidjan.

Regarding **financial management**, Voz di Paz will ensure administrative, financial, and logistical support through the Head of Finance and Administration, an Accountant and the Driver. Interpeace Program Manager will monitor the financial management of the project with the support of the Interpeace Finance Officer based in Abidjan. They will be supported by the Geneva-based Interpeace finance officer as needed. It should be noted that Interpeace engages Voz di Paz in the financial management of the projects, which include the transfer of fiduciary responsibility regulated through an MoU between the two organizations. This approach helps to strengthen the institutional capacity of Voz di Paz contributing to its sustainability and to the creation of bonds of trust between the two organizations. Along the years Interpeace has developed a set of rigorous financial controls and procedures, including, among others, the monthly assessment of activities against expenses, checking the difference between budget and actual expenses, bank consolidation, balance sheet analysis, and overall adherence to PBF financial rules and procedures. The consolidated accounts are audited each year by Mazars, a large international audit firm, in accordance with Internal Financial Reporting Standards. As described in detail below in the section dedicated to budget, the project budget will cover a total of 9 people from both Interpeace and Voz di Paz with different percentages.

A technical-level Project Coordination Team (PCT), chaired by Interpeace Program Manager, will be established to serve as platform **for coordination and exchange of information**, and to oversee technical aspects of project implementation, including joint field missions for programmatic visits and assurance of project overall quality and reporting. The PCT will include personnel from Interpeace, Voz di Paz and the PBF Secretariat and will meet on a monthly basis or as regularly as required to address project implementation needs. The PCT will be coordinate with the activity of the project Steering Committee involving relevant national institutional actors with the purpose of inform and support the implementation of the project and foster national ownership.

- c) **Risk management** – *Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.*

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Political instability may affect the achievement of the expected outputs and lead to political manipulation.	<u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Impact for the project:</u> Medium	Interpeace and Voz di Paz will regularly assess the political situation in consultation with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau and other relevant actors. The steering committee of the project will play a fundamental role in supporting Interpeace and Voz di Paz in navigating the political space during instable moments. The reputation and recognized neutrality of Voz di Paz in the country will be fundamental to avoid political manipulation.
A new Covid-19 outbreak could impede the realization of activities as they have been planned.	<u>Probability:</u> High <u>Impact for the project:</u>	The experience matured in the last months equipped Interpeace and Voz di Paz with a better understanding of dynamics underlying this multidimensional crisis and how to better address them. A contingency plan will be prepared and shared with the PBF Secretariat in Bissau at the beginning of

	High	the project and will be modified accordingly with the evolving of the situation.
Resistance or lack of will of key institutions' representatives could undermine their participation in project activities	<u>Probability:</u> Low <u>Impact for the project:</u> Medium	Based on Voz di Paz knowledge of the context, the project will engage leaders who have already demonstrated their support for promoting youth participation. Voz di Paz will also maintain privileged relations with key persons within the government, political parties, CSOs and the SDF at different level to ensure their active participation and involvement in the project.
Wrong perception of the project and its scope may affect credibility of the project itself	<u>Probability:</u> Medium <u>Impact for the project:</u> Medium	Interpeace and Voz di Paz will share project related information in a transparent and accessible way through radio, TV and social media. At the institutional level, the steering committee members will ensure the correct understanding of the project within their institutions.
Tension with existing youth initiatives and organizations could affect the impact of the project	<u>Probability:</u> Low <u>Impact for the project:</u> High	Interpeace and Voz di Paz will ensure active participation of youth leaders from existing youth organization/institutions and initiatives along all the project implementations. Their involvement will allow the creation of synergies between already existing initiatives and the action proposed
Climatic conditions (heavy rains) may affect Voz di Paz mobility during field activities in the month of August.	<u>Probability:</u> High <u>Impact for the project:</u> Low	The planning of activities will take into account the rainy season so to ensure feasibility of all activities without delays.

*d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.*

Interpeace systematically integrates Monitoring & Evaluation strategies (M&E) in programme implementation to measure the effectiveness of its projects, determine progress towards outcomes and inform potential adaptations to the project strategy on an ongoing basis. The M&E strategies employed by Interpeace are practical and adapted to local context with a particular emphasis on gender integration. This project will use the following **qualitative and quantitative M&E methods**:

- Surveys with each group of participants will be used to inform the baseline and monitor progresses.
- Attendance lists will be used to monitor levels of participation in activities.
- Activity reports will be produced to consolidate evidence, lessons learned, and capture overall progress towards objectives, with strategic reflections on contextual developments.
- Pre-test and post-test training will be used to measure and monitor the increase in youth skills and capacities and adapt the training modules.

An **annual workplans** (AWP) and a **M&E plan** will be prepared by the project team with technical support from the PBF Secretariat in Guinea-Bissau. The M&E plan will stipulate monitoring activities to support reporting requirement and data collection activities, based on the Project's Results

Framework. The M&E plan will be fine-tuned and implemented by Voz di Paz staff and by Voz di Paz Regional Spaces for Dialogue, under the supervision of the Programme Manager.

To ensure a constant feedback on the project, the monitoring and evaluation system will include the organization of **regular follow-up meetings** of the project team and with the PBF secretariat in Bissau (Project Coordination Team-PCT), which will allow to analyze the data collected along the implementation of the project and to evaluate potential adaptation.

A **final external evaluation exercise** will be organized with the support of an external consultant, or a team, with experience in the evaluation of peacebuilding projects and with a good understanding of the national context. Approximately 5% of the total budget will be allocated to external evaluation exercise which will also include the identification and discussion of recommendations and learning points for greater impact of the work of Interpeace and Voz di Paz in the consolidation of peace in Guinea-Bissau.

As the project recipient organization, Interpeace will be ultimately responsible for complying with all **narrative and financial reporting requirements** established by the PBF, in addition to any internal reporting requirements. The Project Manager, with the support of key staff under the project, will produce narrative and financial reports, for the approval of the Project Coordination Team.

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

The proposed action has been designed to achieve long lasting institutional change. This means the essence of the intervention strategy itself has been built towards and around the concept of sustainability. In fact, by focusing on relational approaches and trust building the projects aims to set the basis for durable change by providing key institutions with the incentives needed to endorse and take forward the recommendations issued from the nation-wide dialogue and translate them into policy actions. By mapping, supporting and investing in current youth led initiatives the project will ensure to leverage and bring up to scale those already existing youth-led actions which have the potential to show an alternative and positive model of youth leadership and meaningful participation in local governance and decision-making processes and really influence policy makers to effectively include youth among the decision makers.

Interpeace track 6 approach is in itself a pledge of sustainability. In fact, our integrated approach establishes processes of change that connect local communities, civil society, governments and the international community by ensuring that high-level policies reflect local realities and benefit from local knowledge. This contributes to the policies' legitimacy and sustainability and ensure long lasting institutional change.

Local ownership will be sought at each stage of the project development and implementation and will ensure that the results and impact of the proposed intervention will continue and be strengthened even after the completion of the initiative.

III. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient

*funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.*

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Annex D with budget is attached.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

The budget was prepared in close collaboration with Voz di Paz. The **total budget allocated to the local partner represents 60%** of the total costs.

Voz di Paz will ensure the correct implementation of activities under all the three outcomes.

One staff from the Research Team will be 100% committed to the project implementation while another will be supporting the key moments of the project at 50% of his time. The Audiovisual Researcher will work at 70% on the project ensuring coverage of main moments while the Head of Audiovisual will be cover at 30% to ensure the quality of the products realized and the training provided along project implementation. The administrative, logistic and financial staff of Voz di Paz (part-time on the project) will support project implementation and management in compliance with financial procedures both internal and from the donor. Voz di Paz Director (at partial / reduced rates on the project) will ensure the technical and strategical supervision of the project together with the Interpeace Programme Manager for Guinea Bissau who will monitor and support the regular project implementation working in close collaboration with Voz di Paz, in line with Interpeace's objectives of strengthening local peacebuilding actors.

Staff from Interpeace Programme in West Africa, even if not budgeted in the project, will monitor the implementation of the project, ensuring both financial and technical support. **The share of the total budget devoted to Interpeace Human Resources is 22%.** Travel costs have been reduced to a minimum including three trips of Interpeace staff from West Africa Programme for monitoring and capacity transfer purposes.

The budget allocation choices were made according to a rational approach of maximizing existing equipment (veicule, computer, AV equipment) to the project's needs. The cost of activities is relatively limited in view of 1) Interpeace and Voz di Paz's policy of "delivering more and the best, at the best cost", and 2) seeking to avoid monetarizing the relationship with our beneficiaries (for example, participants receive a per diem only in case of activities that require them to stay out overnight). Monitoring of participants and support to the organization of activities at the local level will be ensure by Voz di Paz Regional Spaces for Dialogue who usually support Voz di Paz in the implementation of its projects.

Financial support to young men and women leaders will be issued accordingly with procedures and criteria developed in the framework of the micro-grant programme.

Finally, the budget also includes the costs relating to the **monitoring and evaluation of the project**, as well as the costs relating to the **final financial audit** of the project.

The budget will be transferred in **three tranches**, with a request for disbursement of a new tranche after exhausting at least 75% of the previous tranche, as justified in reports to the PBF.

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		The Secretary for Youth and Sport have been consulted and informed in the development of the current proposal
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	Government representatives will participate in the project Steering Committee
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	YES	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		Staff percentage is equal to 22%. The justification is available in the project narrative
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.			The project doesn't include UN agencies and missions

Annex B.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 cost 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
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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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent’s website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.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	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or

may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.¹⁴
- 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.

¹⁴ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Relationships between youth leaders and key government institutions/authorities at the national and local level are improved</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Percentage of youth leaders who perceive institutional actors are more accessible disaggregated by age and sex</p> <p>Baseline: to be defined based on reference questionnaire</p> <p>Target: 70% of young men leaders and 70% of young women leaders participating in the dialogue process</p>	Questionnaire submitted before dialogue process and after validation of its results	At the end of the II trimester after completion of the dialogue process
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>Percentage of key governmental/institutional authorities who reports considering youth leaders as equal partners in policy making increases</p> <p>Baseline: to be defined based on reference questionnaire</p> <p>Target: 60% of key governmental/institutional authorities men and women</p>	Questionnaire submitted before dialogue process and after validation of its results	At the end of the II trimester after completion of the dialogue process
	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p>Young men and women leaders are connected to representatives of key government institutions, including government institutions in charge of promoting gender equality/women's empowerment and participation</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1</p> <p>Percentage of participants selected on the basis of a detailed understanding of initiatives/ organizations/ programs already acting for youth advancement in Guinea Bissau disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline: n/a</p> <p>Target: 90% of participants are from the institutions and organizations mapped by the project team</p>	File with the mapping document	At the end of the I trimester after finalization of the mapping exercise
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2</p>	Attendance sheets and report of the dialogue sessions	After completion of the national dialogue process

		<p>Number and quality of people involved along the national dialogue process disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline: n/a Target: 440 people 50% women 30% represent government institutions 30% youth under 35</p>		
	<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Participants in the dialogue process develop a common vision on youth meaningful participation and set regional roadmaps for their future engagement and inclusion in decision making bodies/instances at local/regional and national level</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1</p> <p>Share of roadmaps documents including a common strategy and action plans identified and approved by all youth and institutional participants present</p> <p>Baseline: n/a Target:100% (11 one for each dialogue session)</p>	Report of the dialogue sessions and roadmaps documents	After completion of the national dialogue process (II trimester)
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.2</p> <p>Number and quality of people who participate in the validation of roadmaps documents disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline: n/a Target: 440 people 50% women 30% represent government institutions 30% youth under 35</p>	Attendance sheets and report of validation activities	After organization of validation moments (II trimester)
		<p>Output Indicator 1.2.3</p> <p>Share of commonly conceived recommendations in the roadmaps documents that are focused on women's empowerment and participation</p> <p>Baseline: N/A Target: 40%</p>	Report of the dialogue sessions and roadmaps documents	After organization of validation moments (II trimester)
Outcome 2:		Outcome Indicator 2a	Questionnaire submitted before starting the	I trimester of the second year

<p>Capacities and self-confidence of young men and women to influence public decision-making at the local, regional and national level are strengthened</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Percentage of youths participating in the process who feel more involved in decision making at the community, regional and national level disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline: to be defined based on reference questionnaire Target: 70% of young women and 70% of young men</p>	mentoring platforms and at the end of the last meeting	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b Percentage of youths who feel more confident in their ability to influence public institutions disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline to be defined based on reference questionnaire Target:70% of young women and 70% of young men</p>	Questionnaire submitted before starting the mentoring platforms and at the end of the last meeting	IV trimester
	<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>220 young leaders, 50% women, are supported and connected through mentoring platforms.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of youths supported by the project and connected through the mentoring platforms disaggregated by sex and age</p> <p>Baseline: n/a Target: 220 50% young women 35% younger than 30</p>	Attendance sheets and report of the mentoring platforms activity	III trimester
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of exchange meetings realized by each platform</p> <p>Baseline: n/a Target: 33 (at least 3 for each platform)</p>	Attendance sheets and report from the regional space for dialogue monitoring	III trimester
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Share of meetings at which capacity building topics are discussed</p>	Attendance sheets and report of the mentoring platforms	III trimester

		Baseline: n/a Target: 90%		
	Output 2.2	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Existence of a micro-grant mechanism Baseline:0 Target:1 micro grant mechanism	Documentation related to the micro-grant	End of the II trimester
	Young leaders' access to technical and financial support to design and develop local initiatives promoting youth engagement in decision-making is increased	Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of youth leaders who access funds to implement actions to promote youth participation in decision making disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: n/a Target: 24 (indicatively 2 for each platform) 50% women	Report of the session for selection of youth proposal	End of the III trimester after selection of the proposals
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Share of selected proposals that focus on young women's access and participation to decision making Baseline: Target: 50%	Report of the session for selection of youth proposal	End of the III trimester after selection of the proposals
		Output indicator 2.2.4 Share of funded projects that pass the monitoring system requirements and demonstrate sufficient transparency and efficacy Baseline: n/a Target: 80%	Microgrant monitoring data	At the end of the micro grants
Outcome 3: Local/regional and national support for new youth-owned leadership model is increased challenging the common		Outcome Indicator 3a Percentage of positive reactions and comments to the videos posted online Baseline:0 Target:70% of reactions are positive	Analysis of dissemination channel statistics	I trimester of the 2 nd year

<p>narrative around young men and women leadership</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b Percentage of positive reaction to youth experiences disseminated along radio debates</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: 70% of comments received along radio programme broadcast are supporting comments</p>	<p>Record of radio broadcasting and analysis of all comments</p>	<p>II trimester of the 2nd year</p>
	<p>Output 3.1</p> <p>Successful experiences of youth leaders are collected by youth leaders themselves and disseminated to key institutions.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of videoclips produced by youth to document youth experiences</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target:24 (1 videoclip for each youth led action granted in the framework of O2)</p>	<p>Voz di Paz website</p>	<p>At the end of the I trimester of the 2nd year</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of radios programme produced with material collected along the dialogue process broadcasted nationwide</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target:11 radio programme broadcasted 2 time per week by 2 national radio and 1 per week by community radio</p>	<p>Record of radio broadcasting and agreement with radios stations</p>	<p>At the end of the II trimester of the 2nd year</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of radio debates between youth leaders and key people from the older generation broadcasted nationwide</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target:20 radio debates broadcasted</p>	<p>Record of radio broadcasting and agreement with radios stations</p>	<p>At the end of the II trimester of the 2nd year</p>

