

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): The Gambia	
Project Title: Empowering Gambian youth to voice their demands to duty bearers on issues of governance, reconciliation, and prevention	
Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: IRF X 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.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Center for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), Convening Agency, CSO 	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fantanka, CSO Think Young Women, CSO Peace Ambassadors, CSO Our Nation, Our Voice (ONOV), CSO 	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Banjul, Upper River Region, Central River Region, North Bank Region, Lower River Region, and West Coast Region	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative⁴ <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): ICTJ: \$500,000 Total: <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</i>	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

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

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): n/a

PBF 1st tranche (35%):

ICTJ: \$ 175,000

Total: \$ 175,000

PBF 2nd tranche* (35%):

ICTJ: \$ 175,000

Total: \$ 175,000

PBF 3rd tranche* (30%):

ICTJ: \$ 150,000

Total: \$ 150,000

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The proposed project aims for youth participation in The Gambia's post-TRRC process to contribute to a positive transition toward a more democratic society. Following the end of Yahya Jammeh's 22-year-long dictatorship in 2017, The Gambia embarked on an ambitious agenda to address the legacies of the dictatorship and build a democratic state. While Gambian youth are more aware of their rights compared to 2017, their meaningful and peaceful participation in national discussions and political processes is severely limited by the impact of decades of dictatorship which left little tradition of consultative governance and political engagement. Compounded by The Gambia's hierarchical social structure and generational divide, youth are often excluded and prevented from being agents of change. Young women and youth from rural areas are particularly barred from participating in relevant discussions due to embedded patriarchal values and a disconnection between the capital and rural areas.

The Gambia is at a critical junction in its transition and the participatory and transparent implementation of The Gambia's Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission (TRRC) recommendations offer a significant opportunity to transform society into one that is more inclusive, accountable, and democratic, respects human rights, and prevents future human rights violations. The proposed project leverages the issuance of a White Paper by the government outlining the TRRC recommendations it agrees to undertake and some motivation among state actors to prioritize transitional justice issues. Within this context, the proposed project supports youth-inclusive political processes and promotes the constructive political participation of a diverse spectrum of young people, especially young women and youth in rural areas, to catalyze support for implementation of the White Paper and promote peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts within the country's transitional justice agenda. The project will build young people's capacity for political engagement through a youth-led and innovative approach that utilizes mentorship of youth-led organizations, strategic discussion, artistic activities, and opening spaces and fora for intergenerational dialogue with duty-bearers and cross-country exchange. Ultimately, this project aims to equip young people with the knowledge, skills, and ownership over domestic policies and frameworks to support their meaningful engagement with state actors to demand the respect of their rights and hold duty-bearers accountable for their commitments in the country's transition to participatory democracy.

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):

ICTJ consulted the implementing partners of this project (i.e., Think Young Women, Fantanka, Peace Ambassadors, ONOV), who actively participated in the development of this proposal. The consultations focused on challenges youth face including access to their economic, political, and

social rights and discussed strategies for engaging young Gambians to improve the enforcement of their rights within the context of the next phase of the country's transition. We later convened a meeting where we discussed and agreed on the proposed project goal and outcomes and activities. The project design, goals, and strategy are grounded in recommendations and analysis from local populations and stakeholder communities that emerged during ICTJ's ongoing work in The Gambia since 2018. ONOV and Think Young Women were previously involved in activities and projects implemented by ICTJ. A draft proposal was shared with implementing partners and the UNPBF Secretariat/Focal point based in the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Banjul for their input.

Thanks to our integrated and participatory approach, we believe this project can rely on existing synergy between implementing partners, beneficiaries, and the stakeholder community. We continuously consult and liaise with these groups and populations to obtain their feedback following activities through bilateral meetings, interviews, surveys, larger strategy meetings, and dialogues. ICTJ also drew on the reflections and best practices raised by our implementing partners following our past collaborations to inform the project's goals and strategy. This includes experience working with ONOV – a youth movement and artist collective born out of our programming – since 2018 to bring youth into the national discussion on transitional justice in Banjul and in the country's most marginalized regions, leveraging artistic expression such as songs and poetry to tackle critical issues and transform transitional justice into a more citizen-driven and accessible process. With Think Young Women and other local women's groups, ICTJ conducted consultations to document the experiences of women during the dictatorship. These consultations resulted in a report that the women's groups submitted to the TRRC and a position paper that was submitted to the relevant State institutions, including the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare; the National Human Rights Commission; and the TRRC.

More recently, in June 2022, at the request of the Ministry of Justice, ICTJ coordinated and implemented regional consultations on the proposed Victims' Reparations Bill. The purpose of the consultations was to gather victims' views on the proposed bill, disseminate the government's White Paper, and increase victims' understanding of the significance of these documents. ICTJ conducted these consultations in partnership with the Ministry as well as civil society partners, including Think Young Women. Together, we reached over 200 victims. In July 2022, ICTJ helped establish a civil society coalition composed of women-led and youth-led organizations to analyze and strategize how to positively influence the implementation of the TRRC's recommendations on gender and reparations. These recent initiatives as well as results and lessons from past collaboration with our partners inform our proposal and ensure the project has context-sensitive goals and an approach that contributes meaningfully to the government White Paper implementation with the participation of young people.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: __2__

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 44.95%; \$224,747.5

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ⁶:

⁵ **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)

⁶ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

ICTJ is committed to mainstreaming gender equality throughout all our interventions and taking a nuanced approach to understanding how gender norms affect different groups and their experience under repression and during violence. Embedded throughout the project activities is a focus on empowering young women and promoting their leadership. In each proposed project activity, we will seek gender parity (50% women and 50% men) in the participants targeted. Understanding that young women are frequently denied platforms and opportunities to voice their demands and claims because of pre-existing structural and gender norms, we will take measures to facilitate their meaningful and safe participation (e.g., women-only sessions and interviews). Considering the social and cultural barriers to women's full participation in the public sphere, we will foster conversations on women's rights, women's experience under the dictatorship, the gendered impact of human rights violations, and the TRRC recommendations on redressing sexual- and gender-based violence throughout the project, with some activities specifically dedicated to this effort. This aims to build recognition that women's empowerment and accountability and redress for Gambian women victims is a key component to sustainable peace in the country. We will work with our implementing partners throughout the project to ensure they also take a nuanced approach to gender and gender-sensitive approaches in their work.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 0

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁸:
(2.1) National reconciliation

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

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

- SDG 16: Promote just, peaceful, and inclusive societies
 - Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
 - Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making
- SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
 - Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
 - Target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:
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⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁸ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

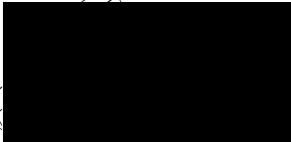

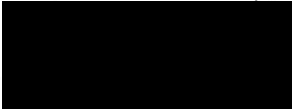
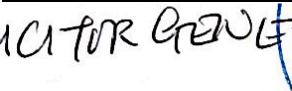



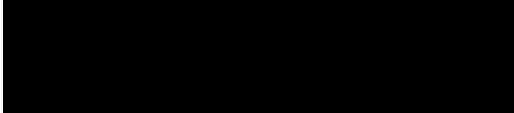
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(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)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment	<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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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i> International Center for Transitional Justice INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE <i>Date & Seal</i> 07/10/2022  50 Broadway, 23rd Floor New York, NY 10004</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> <u>HUSSEIN THOMAS</u></p> <p><i>Text</i> </p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> <u>SOLICITOR GENERAL</u></p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> <u>07-10-2022</u> </p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Seraphine Wakana</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> UN Resident Coordinator in Gambia</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 07-10-2022 </p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 08/12/2022</p>

¹ 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.

Young Gambians played a key role in ending Yahya Jammeh's 22-year authoritarian rule, and they have continued to show their political potential by mobilizing participation in recent elections. Gambian youth are now more aware of their economic, social, and political rights than in 2017. However, they lack the capacity and space to meaningfully exercise their rights and participate in political processes, making it difficult for them to voice their demands for addressing their increasingly dire situation. Gambian youth face high unemployment, poor economic opportunities, police brutality, and difficulty accessing education and healthcare. Economic, social, and political exclusion have led to growing frustration among youth, threatening sustainable peace and social cohesion in The Gambia.

The lack of inter-generational and capital-rural connections only exacerbates this situation. Young Gambians have told ICTJ that politicians only reach out to them during electoral campaigns and, even then, they primarily reach out to educated youth. Young Gambians who lack formal education or live in rural areas are thus particularly disenfranchised. Without mechanisms to encourage their participation, restrictive gender norms and gender inequality make it especially difficult for young women to voice their views, expectations, and needs. Additionally, many young Gambians lack awareness of the democratic avenues available to raise their demands outside the scope of elections.

The Gambia is at a critical juncture in its transitional justice journey to build a democratic state, restore victims' dignity, strengthen human rights, and establish sustainable development and peace. After three years of work, the Truth, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission's (TRRC) December 2021 final report exposes past human rights violations and provides an analysis of the root causes and structures that enabled violations. The report provides recommendations to address legacies of the past, challenge ongoing impunity, and deliver wide-ranging forms of redress to victims.

In May 2022, the government issued a White Paper indicating the recommendations it has agreed to undertake, including prosecuting perpetrators; implementing measures to prevent SGBV; banning officials from holding office; reforming the security and judicial sectors; and providing transformative reparations to victims. To inform the White Paper, the government undertook a consultation process to gather the views and opinions of civil society actors and victims on the TRRC recommendations, but young Gambians, women, and people from rural regions were generally left out. Additionally, there has been limited dissemination of the TRRC's final report and White Paper.

While most Gambians agree the TRRC recommendations are an opportunity to transform their society into a peaceful and rights-respecting one, they doubt the government's capacity to implement them given its pattern of top-down governance and lack of accountability. Bolstering these concerns, the White Paper lacks an implementation plan and fails to acknowledge the steps needed to implement each recommendation. If the government were to take a top-down process to implement the recommendations, it could further erode civic trust and compound young Gambians' frustration.

Meeting these challenges will require galvanizing Gambian youth to play a stronger role in holding authorities accountable for protecting their rights. While young Gambians claim their rights and seize opportunities to engage in politics, they need support to work together across gender and regional divides, participate in the post-TRRC process, engage duty bearers implementing the TRRC's recommendations, and promote human rights and peace. Despite their many challenges, young

Gambians know their potential to enact change, and they remain highly motivated to use the country's transition as an opportunity to voice their claims and strengthen their political action beyond elections.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**⁹, 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 contributes to The Gambia's transitional justice and reconciliation agenda embedded in domestic transitional justice, reform, and development priorities established after the end of the dictatorship in 2017. This includes: the national strategy on transitional justice; the national strategy on security sector reform, which recognizes the need for accountability and respect for human rights; and the government's White Paper on the implementation of the report's recommendations; and the National Development Plan (2018-2021),¹⁰ which articulates a vision for a "new Gambia" with respect for economic, social, and political rights, accountability, transparency, social cohesion, reconciliation, and empowered youth (Strategic Priority 7). Through its prioritization of equal participation of young women and raising awareness of women's rights and experiences, the project is also aligned with The Gambia's commitments to gender equality and women's rights, inclusive of the priorities outlined in the Women, Peace, and Security agenda, especially UN Resolutions 1325 and 1889. Additionally, the project is aligned with UN Resolutions 2250 and 2419 on youth, peace, and security, which the Gambian government has committed to realizing.

Embedding the project's goals and approach around national priorities, frameworks, and policies help to ensure national ownership. Currently, Gambian youth lack a strong sense of ownership over political processes and policies, stemming from the exclusion they face (described above). The project seeks to address these barriers through capacity building and opening spaces for political engagement.

- 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.

Civil society initiatives (supported by various donors including UNDP via UNPBF) remain the primary outlet for participation in political processes, despite the government's attempts to ensure participation during the post-TRRC phase. However, youth continue to struggle in terms of participation and these initiatives have a limited local reach because Gambian civil society is concentrated in the capital. The project complements these initiatives by focusing on youth, especially from regions outside the capital.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
PBF/GMB/A-4: Support to the implementation and monitoring of the Truth, Reconciliation and Reparations Commission (TRRC) recommendations in The Gambia	UNPBF \$3,494,150	Aims to help the Government of The Gambia create awareness of and improve capacities to implement TRRC recommendations using a consultative and participatory approach	The proposed project complements PBF/GMB/A-4's focus on making the post-TRRC process more participatory, but the proposed project takes a ground-up approach that focuses on empowering

⁹ National gender and youth strategies, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

¹⁰ A new National Development Plan is in the process of being developed. The government is in the consultation phase.

Start: 2 Dec. 2021 End: 1 May 2024		involving key judicial and human rights institutions and civil society organizations, with a special focus on victims' and women's organizations.	young people as key actors in the TRRC recommendations implementation and to voice their demands to duty-bearers on governance, reconciliation, and prevention of violence and conflict.
PBF/GMB/D-2: Young women and men as stakeholders in ensuring peaceful democratic processes and advocates for the prevention of violence and hate speech Start: 23 Nov. 2020 End: 18 Nov. 2022	UNPBF \$2,160,500	Seeks to address institutional barriers (such as exclusion from decision making) to strengthens youth's capacity to engage and participate in governance and leadership positions and to address hate speech and counter fake news and misinformation through media and local community structures.	This proposed project is complementary in its youth-led focus and aim to strengthen youth's capacity to participate in governance processes. However, the proposed project differs with its specific focus on the post-TRRC process as an opening for youth's participation to voice and advance their demands as well as to strengthen peace and stability.
PBF/GMB/A-2: Strengthening Inclusive Citizen Engagement for More Accountable Governance in The Gambia Start: 10 Jan. 2020 End: 9 July 2022	UNPBF \$1,649,997	Aims to improve performance, transparency, and accountability among state actors, strengthen transparent and inclusive exchanges between rights holders and duty bearers, and prevent political polarization by strengthening dialogue among political parties.	The proposed project complementary by also supporting a participatory transition by strengthening civic engagement and good governance and recognizes the importance of youth participation but differs with its youth-led and youth- and gender-sensitive approach that emphasizes intergenerational and civic collaboration in decision-making.
Supporting the Active Participation of Women and Youth in the Transitional Justice Process and the Promotion of their Rights in The Gambia Start: 1 May 2021 End: 28 Feb. 2023	NED Budget: \$145,567	ICTJ's project funded by NED aims to strengthen the capacity of victims of human rights abuses to advance their demands for reparations and reforms and maintain the transitional justice process on the political agenda	The proposed project is complementary in its support to strengthen youth engagement in the post-TRRC process and keep transitional justice on the government's agenda. The proposed project expands this work but differs in its in-depth focus on youth with varied capacity building methods, including mentorship, peer-to-peer,

			cultural expression, and cross-country exchange.
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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 goal is to increase youth participation in The Gambia’s post-TRRC process and contribute to a positive transition toward a more democratic society. Through a youth-led approach, Gambian youth are the primary beneficiaries and important implementing partners. Their demands, priorities, and vision for the country drive the project to address the overarching issue of limited spaces for youth to participate in the public sphere peacefully and effectively. The project interventions build on each other and are sequenced to lay a foundation for long-term impact and change. Through coordinated implementation with our partners, project interventions will fill a knowledge gap among youth regarding knowledge of their civic rights, political processes, the White Paper, and TRRC recommendations. Youth will use this knowledge to ground their advocacy and strategies to engage duty-bearers. Project interventions will provide platforms and support youth to identify democratic avenues to present their demands and expectations to duty bearers leading to increased youth empowerment and ownership in the post-TRRC process. Through ongoing interaction and workshops, the project will sensitize local and national level duty-bearers to the value of youth participation. Our diversified implementation strategy utilizes creative expression, media, cross-country and intergenerational exchange, and strategic meetings to engage youth and foster dialogue with duty-bearers. This approach aims to help youth find modes of communication that work well for them to mobilize and express their demands. Gender sensitivity is mainstreamed throughout our approach. Given that young girls in The Gambia face additional barriers to their participation stemming from a patriarchal society, we will take measures to ensure young women can safely participate in project activities and foster conversations among participants about women’s rights, SGBV, and gender, and encourage young Gambians, especially young men, to be champions for gender equality. Together with ongoing mentorship of project partners, these efforts aim to increase the inclusivity, sustainability, and dynamism of civic engagement, which was weakened during the dictatorship.

- 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. *(Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)*

Grounded in a rights-based approach, the project’s theory of change assumes that when the capacity of youth (rights-holders) is strengthened and they have access to platforms for intergenerational dialogue with state actors, they can create and leverage openings, structures, and strategies to be productive political actors which will increase the likelihood of state actors (duty-bearers) listening to youth and considering their input and engaging with them in inclusive and constructive dialogue. We assume this because we have seen this approach empower youth’s political engagement to influence national discussions and exert pressure on duty-bearers beyond the election cycle. Moreover, with this approach, we have witnessed duty-bearers be more responsive and open to hearing youth’s ideas and

demands and, in the long-term, seek out youth's input and promote youth-inclusive political processes. Underpinning this theory of change is the assumption that youth in The Gambia are agents of change. This has been ICTJ's experience, and since 2017 young Gambians have proven to be critical stakeholders supporting an inclusive and participatory transitional justice process when given the opportunity. We have witnessed their deep motivation to change their country and transition toward participatory democracy. The project utilizes a variety of tools (e.g., artistic expression, digital platforms, strategic discussion), that we have found to be effective in catalyzing youth action, bridging generational divides, and opening dialogue and youth participation in the public sphere. Leveraging duty-bearers' mandates to implement the White Paper and TRRC recommendations, their commitment to the national transitional justice and reconciliation agenda, and ICTJ's good relationships with duty-bearers, the project will open doors for youth participation within the context of the post-TRRC processes. Together, this work will lay a foundation for long-term sustainable and positive change in the way youth engage and are engaged by duty-bearers in political processes, ultimately contributing to holding duty-bearers accountable for promises to implement TRRC recommendations.

- 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: Empower Gambian youth as agents of change.

Output 1.1: We will increase the organizational and technical capabilities of our civil society partners to enhance the sustainability of their work promoting youth political participation and prevention of serious human rights violations. We will subgrant 40% of the requested budget to our project partners for implementing some project activities and building their organizational independence. Subgrants will be complemented by regular coordination meetings, technical assistance, and ongoing mentorship from ICTJ throughout the project. A 3-day retreat will train 25 of our partners' leaders (ages 19-30, 13 women, 12 men) on project management, project cycle, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and financial policies and procedures. The retreat will provide a space to create an overarching workplan for project activities. We will invite representatives from the Ministries of Justice and Youth to give presentations during the retreat and—following ICTJ's consultations with the Ministry of Justice and responding to the Ministry's request—ICTJ will invite young Ministry staff members to benefit from the trainings as well. This will create an opportunity for engagement between youth and duty-bearers, including those from the same age cohort, early in the project's implementation.

Output 1.2: We will hold 3 trainings for 25 of our partners' members (15 women, 10 men) on transitional justice issues, links with building democracy and sustainable development (e.g. SDGs 5, 10, 16 and the National Development Plan), and frameworks and policies protecting fundamental rights and promoting youth's role in peacebuilding. We will again invite young Ministry staffers to the trainings to build their knowledge in these areas and create further opportunities for engagement with their civil society peers. Of the 25 of our partners' members, we will select 10 (5 women, 5 men) based on their knowledge, communication, and interpersonal skills and commitment to constitute a pool of youth peer trainers who can conduct similar trainings throughout The Gambia. This will ensure that this project is sustainable and has a multiplier effect.

Output 1.3: The peer trainers will in turn conduct trainings for 250 young Gambians in the 5 target regions (50 per region, 25 women, 25 men) to enhance their knowledge on international policies protecting youth's rights and opportunities in domestic policies (e.g., the White Paper) to advance their rights and promote accountability, state building, and sustainable development. As with the previous trainings, we will invite young Ministry staffers to attend these trainings as well.

Outcome 2: Increase Gambian youth capacity to engage duty-bearers and promote accountability.

Output 2.1: Complementing the peer trainings, our partners will hold peer discussions with the same 250 youth in the 5 regions (50 per region, 25 women, 25 men) to share the contents of the TRRC’s final report and the White Paper and to develop strategies for taking their demands to decisionmakers and sensitizing their communities, which our partners will implement. To guide these discussions, ICTJ and our partners will produce user-friendly versions of the White Paper (e.g., a simplified language or audio version). We will also help our partners to develop methodologies that assist young Gambians in identifying the causes of their grievances and linkages to the legacies of the dictatorship. These discussions will help participants contextualize the post-TRRC phase and identify 2-3 priorities from the TRRC’s recommendations and the White Paper on which to focus during the project.

Output 2.2: In order to create awareness and ownership of the post-TRRC process among youth, ICTJ and our partners will then open spaces targeting youth at a larger scale using various communication techniques with which youth are familiar and confident. Targeting the 5 regions and 300 youth per region, a nationwide caravan will sensitize youth on topics covered in the previous trainings using performances by artistic members of ONOV and Kaneleng groups.¹¹ To publicize the caravan and help duty-bearers to build relationships with youth, we will hold radio programs in which local authorities will be invited to discuss with young people how some of the TRRC’s recommendations could be implemented locally. During the caravan, our partners will lead intergenerational dialogues with community leaders (50 participants) on the TRRC recommendations and White Paper and possible local actions to promote democracy and human rights. These discussions will begin fostering relationships with local leaders based on mutual respect.

Output 2.3: Using digital media and visual art, youth will be empowered to practice civic engagement and create their own outreach focused on youth’s rights and the White Paper, with a focus on TRRC’s recommendations for addressing SGBV. In urban areas where internet connections are strongest, our partners will organize a video messaging campaign on social media. We will consult youth to determine which social media platform would be most effective for the campaign. In two regions outside the capital where dictatorship-era witch hunts occurred, we will support youth to produce two murals acknowledging the harms done to victims in these communities. Due to stigmatization, victims of the witch hunts garner little sympathy and were less involved in the TRRC process. As a result, they have not received any official acknowledgement of the violations they suffered. To model a concrete response that the government should undertake to acknowledge these victims, young Gambians will navigate the approval process for the murals and coordinate their production by the communities.

Output 2.4: Simultaneously, ICTJ will hold 5 roundtables (1 per region) with 50 duty-bearers (10 per region) and 100 youth (20 per region) to enhance their understanding of youth demands and rights to participation, increasing the likelihood that they will meaningfully listen and be receptive to youth.

Outcome 3: Support the safe and meaningful participation of youth in governance issues, reconciliation, and prevention by bringing stakeholders together to jointly develop solutions.

Output 3.1: Through 10 meetings (2 per each of the 5 regions) in the form of roundtable discussions, young people will have a safe space to engage community leaders and local authorities to discuss, prepare, facilitate and encourage systematic and ongoing engagement with young people on issues of governance, peacebuilding, development, and social rights. Focused on the TRRC recommendations and White Paper and efforts to promote peace and social cohesion, the meetings will target in 150 individuals (30 per region), 100 youth (20 per region, 10 women and 10 men), and 50 community leaders and local authorities (10 per region). In the second roundtable in each region, which will be held after the conferences (Outputs 3.2 and 3.3) youth and local authorities will agree on a regular

¹¹ “Kaneleng” groups are rejected (non-fertile) women who assume a non-gendered/marginal identity in traditional societies and are traditional communicators, using the power of song, story, and rituals to pass messages.

schedule of follow up conversations. After the second roundtable, ICTJ will follow up with young leaders monthly to assess their progress and assist in their ongoing interaction with relevant authorities.

Output 3.2: At a national level, we will convene a conference focused on the implementation of the TRRC's recommendations, creating a space for interaction between 100 young people (50 women and 50 men, with at least 50 from the rural areas) and 20 duty bearers (from both local and national levels). The conference will be a unique opportunity for youth to monitor the White Paper implementation by asking questions about the status of TRRC recommendations from different government sectors and setting milestones for follow up. The conference will include panel discussions and working sessions focused on the presentation of the ideas and proposals developed throughout prior project activities. To facilitate follow up, accountability, and sustainability of the conference discussion and outcomes, ICTJ and its partners will develop a conference report that will be used in a series of bilateral follow up meetings with relevant state actors and project partners, including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, and the National Human Rights Commission.

Output 3.3: A second conference will facilitate valuable cross-country learning and mutual support by bringing together 100 young people from The Gambia and Côte d'Ivoire (CDI) for the first time to share their experiences in advancing the rights of youth and engaging duty-bearers. CDI was chosen for this conference because, despite their linguistic and historical differences, The Gambia and CDI are neighboring countries with an explicit commitment to transitional justice by the government that was later subject to fluctuating political will. Between 2013 and 2020, ICTJ helped CDI to implement as transparent and inclusive a transitional justice process as possible. We found that activating the potential of youth was critical in navigating the changing political winds in CDI, and we helped Ivorian youth to engage their peers and voices their demands to duty-bearers throughout our engagement in the country. Réseau Action Justice et Paix's (RAJP) efforts to engage Ivorian youth in peacebuilding, supported by ICTJ under an 18-month UNPBF project (grant 181126; 2019-2020), were especially valuable in preventing recurrent violence during the 2020 presidential elections. Years after our engagement, our young Ivorian partners continue to be respected advocates for the rights of youth and are engaged by duty-bearers in peacebuilding efforts. Based on their years of experience, young CDI activists can provide relevant lessons learned to young Gambian activists. On the second day of the conference, Representatives from the AU and Gambian government will be invited to meet with youth to better understand their needs and considerations for developing youth-sensitive peacebuilding initiatives under regional and domestic frameworks (e.g., the African Union Transitional Justice Policy and forthcoming Gambian National Development Plan). By learning about the role Ivorian youth played in preventing violence in CDI, our intent is for the Gambian authorities to see the potential of their own youth as peacebuilders and the value of opening spaces for their participation.

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

- 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 proposed project will have a local and national focus targeting national authorities in Banjul and youth, civil society, and local authorities in 5 Gambian regions: Upper River Region, Central River Region, North Bank Region, Lower River Region, and West Coast Region. Our regional-focused approach seeks to ameliorate the government's overly centralized approach, which excludes rural Gambians even though most Gambians (and victims) live outside the capital. The geographic focus will build on established working and trusting relationships between ICTJ and regional groups to

continue bridging the gap between urban and rural populations and ensuring a truly inclusive and human rights-centered project.

The project will reach at least 1,920 stakeholders. This includes at least 120 duty-bearers at the local, regional, and national levels. At the local and regional levels, we will target Alkalos (village chiefs), local development groups (e.g., Village Development Committee), community leaders, and regional governors. At the national level, we will focus our efforts on the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry of Youth and Sports; the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Finance; the National Assembly; the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); and, once established, the body in charge of reparations. Among these government stakeholders, the project will include a special focus on young leaders, whom we will welcome to join our trainings. The project will reach at least 1,800 young people from various geographical, economic, educational, ethnic and linguistic backgrounds, and they will include those who are victims, relatives of victims, and those who are not victims. Targeting young victims is important for ensuring that duty-bearers consider their needs and demands, and including youth more broadly is key for building societal awareness of victims' experiences and the importance of transitional justice. While we recognize that the gender distribution among duty bearers, including national authorities, community and religious leaders may be predetermined, we will aim for equal participation of men and women in our activities. The beneficiaries selected will be young women and men between 18 and 30 years old. We will prioritize young members of civil society groups who can help us to reach young Gambians who are not organized and more difficult to reach. We will address barriers to the participation of young people with disabilities, including holding activities in accessible locations and ensuring support for those with hearing or vision loss.

The project goals and strategy are grounded in the findings and recommendations from consultations with implementing partners (i.e., Think Young Women, Fantanka, Peace Ambassadors, ONOV), stakeholders, target groups, and beneficiaries of the project. For example, the project strategy responds to findings from recent consultations ICTJ held with young Gambians, in which many pointed out their need for space and training on how to approach duty bearers and others without a formal education requested more artistic spaces to voice their needs. ICTJ's integrated and participatory approach results in continuous consultation and planning with partners and stakeholders to ensure activities are aligned with their needs, complement existing work, build on past results, leverage emerging opportunities, and help them to become more autonomous and better able to continue supporting a more inclusive transition in The Gambia after the project has ended. As a result, the proposed project is a continuation and reinforcement of ICTJ's ongoing work with Gambian youth since 2017 and reflects their current assessment of needs and ideas on how they would like to engage with the post-TRRC process. Our implementing partners helped develop and subsequently endorsed the project goals and strategy.

III. 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.

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

Convening Organization:					
Implementing partners:					
Recipient Organization: ICTJ	The total budget for ICTJ's Gambia program in the previous fiscal year was \$326,850 inclusive of support from ICTJ's HQ, policy teams, finance, development, communications, and monitoring and evaluation.	Key sources of funding are grants from the National Endowment for Democracy, UNDP, and the Global Survivor's Fund	Banjul	3	ICTJ staff includes experts in wide ranging transitional justice issues including participation of youth, victims' participation, gender justice, truth and memory, reparations, rule of law, and human rights. Please see project management and coordination section for more information on ICTJ staff supporting this project.
Implementing partners: Fantanka, Peace Ambassadors, Think Young Women, Our Nation Our Voice (ONOV)	Please see below for details about implementing partners				

Implementing Partner: Fantanka

Total Budget in Previous Calendar Year: \$130,000

Key Sources of Budget: UNFPA; International Coalition of Sites of Conscience; SOS Children's Villages

Location of in-country offices: Bakoteh

No. of existing staff, of which in project zones: 10

Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to the project: Fantanka has expert staff in a variety of areas including gender equity and social inclusion, mental health and psycho-social support, law, transitional justice, youth, and media and communications.

Implementing Partner: Peace Ambassadors

Total Budget in Previous Calendar Year: \$66,069

Key Sources of Budget: UNICEF; UNDP; UNFPA

Location of in-country offices: Kanifing with Regional Chapters in 7 Administrative Regions

No. of existing staff, of which in project zones: 12

Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to the project: Peace Ambassadors has staff who are experts in peacebuilding and gender issues, specifically FGM.

Implementing Partner: Think Young Women

Total Budget in Previous Calendar Year: \$158,000

Key Sources of Budget: UNFPA; UNICEF; AmplifyChange; NED; FORWARD UK; FRIDA

Location of in-country offices: Banjul

No. of existing staff, of which in project zones: 7

Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to the project: TYW has experts in the following areas: transitional justice, youth, women and girls, peace and security, peacebuilding, international human rights law, rule of law, communications and public relations, and advocacy.

Implementing Partner: Our Nation Our Voice (ONOV)

Total Budget in Previous Calendar Year: -

Key Sources of Budget: ICTJ

Location of in-country offices: Banjul, ICTJ Office

No. of existing staff, of which in project zones: 19

Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to the project: Expertise among its staff include activists, lawyers, and communications.

- 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.

The project will be managed by ICTJ's head of program in The Gambia, **Didier Gbery** (44%), an Ivorian national based in Banjul. In addition to leading and managing ICTJ's work in The Gambia since 2019, Mr. Gbery led ICTJ's work with youth groups in Côte d'Ivoire. In Côte d'Ivoire, his experience includes supporting the Commission dialogue Verite et Reconciliation (CDVR) to develop truth-seeking approaches and strategies for the safe participation of child victims and helping establish Réseau Action Justice et Paix (RAJP), a youth-led civil society group to advance youth participation in the transitional justice process and peacebuilding issues that continues to operate. He also has provided expert support reviewing the children's chapter for the Mali truth commission and designed a methodology for the development of child-friendly versions of the commission's final report. In addition to his management of ICTJ's work in The Gambia, he provides support to Commission Verite, Justice Reparation et Reconciliation in the Central African Republic to develop a strategy and mechanisms for the participation of children to the truth-seeking process. Didier Gbery holds a master's degree in criminology and certificates in transitional justice and child protection from the United Nations Peacekeeping School in Bamako. At ICTJ's office in Banjul, he will be supported by a gender and youth specialist consultant (fully funded by the project), **Tuti Nyang**, a young Gambian activist and founding member of the Gender Platform for Transitional Justice, a coalition group established with the support of ICTJ to enhance the participation of women in transitional justice in The Gambia. Prior to joining ICTJ, she worked as a reconciliation officer at the TRRC and Programme Officer at the Gambian National Youth Parliament. Additional support in Banjul will be provided by Media consultant (75% funded by the project), **Tijan Jow**, a young Gambian activist, artist and communicator (radio animator) who is a founding member of the youth movement Our Nation Our Voice (ONOV), established by ICTJ and partner under this project. Under this project, we will recruit a consultant (fully funded by the project), **program assistant** based in Banjul to be in charge of preparing and conducting monitoring and evaluation activities with the support with our Senior Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation (DME) Specialist based in New York. This program assistant will also provide logistic and programmatic assistance in the implementation of the project.

ICTJ's team in The Gambia will work closely with the implementing partners. Every project quarter, the ICTJ team will hold coordination meetings with each partner, providing an opportunity to jointly identify challenges they face, determine potential solutions, and discuss upcoming project activities. Based on the overarching workplan developed during the retreat, our partners will then submit quarterly workplans outlining upcoming activities and budgets for each organizations' sub-grant under this project to serve as a request for funds. The ICTJ team will review and provide feedback on the workplans and budgets. ICTJ's team will conduct needs assessments for the partners on an ongoing basis, to determine gaps that we can later address by organizing short trainings. Each partner, depending on their capacity and independence, will lead project activities in a target region while ICTJ conducts monitoring visits in each region and provides direct support to partners in earlier stages of developing their organizational capacity.

Outside The Gambia, the country team will have support from ICTJ's Deputy Executive Director and Director of Programs, **Anna Myriam Roccetello** (5%) who will provide oversight, coordination, and strategic direction for the project and implementing team, drawing on her over 25 years of international experience in human rights, rule of law, and transitional justice. **Virginie Ladisch** (5%), ICTJ Senior Expert, leads ICTJ's work on children and youth and has supported The Gambia country team since 2018. She has provided technical support around ways to engage children and youth in transitional justice processes in Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Liberia, Myanmar, Nepal, and Tunisia. ICTJ's Senior DME Specialist, **Mateo Porciuncula** (5%) will support The Gambia country team to develop appropriate and effective tools to monitor and evaluate project activities to assess their impact. Finances for ICTJ's Gambia office and this project will be managed and overseen by financial officer, **Fatoumata Binate** (61%) based in Abidjan. She has over 15 years' experience in accounting and financial management. She will also be supported by ICTJ's financial team based in New York.

- 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)
Limited will by state actors to engage in matters of transitional justice poses a risk to the project's impact	Medium	ICTJ will engage young people and youth-led civil society to advocate for their rights to political participation and advance transitional justice. The project also builds support among community authorities to advance accountability and democratic processes. Together, this provides alternative entry points to state authorities considering possible limited political will. Moreover, ICTJ conducts timely and ongoing analysis of the socio-political

		<p>situation and reflection on lessons learned through internal reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and planning mechanisms, which enables us to review program implementation and adjust our approach if needed. ICTJ will keep members of the international community updated on developments in and importance of The Gambia's transitional justice process, and where possible and relevant we will bring UN stakeholders (e.g., UNDP, UNFPA) into project activities. Continued international attention on the state's obligations to redress past violations will encourage state actors to keep transitional justice on the political agenda.</p>
<p>Competing priorities among project beneficiaries (specifically among state actors) may pose a risk to the project by limiting availability to participate in activities</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>By linking transitional justice with sustainable peace and development, the project frames implementation of the TRRC recommendations as a means of reform and a process integral to the state's development priorities. ICTJ will keep an open line of communication with project partners and beneficiaries when scheduling project activities to accommodate schedules. We will carefully consult our partners to determine appropriate timing of activities and ensure regular follow-up preceding the activity. This will require a degree of flexibility and adaptability among ICTJ and from donors to revise plans as required by partners.</p>

<p>The COVID-19 pandemic may limit the possibility of domestic and international travel as well as restrict the possibility and attendance of in-person activities</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>ICTJ has been proactive in adjusting the way we work since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 and exploring various online platforms that are accessible and offer security. For the safety of ICTJ staff and participants, we will ensure full implementation of COVID-19 preventive measures (following travel and quarantine requirements, social distancing, limited number of participants, distribution of masks to all participants and provision of hand sanitizers, etc.) and will work in accordance with ICTJ's institutional policies related to the pandemic including a process of rigorous assessment for holding in-person activities. When fully in-person activities are not possible due to the health situation, we will adjust our approach to prioritize virtual or hybrid implementation and to work towards the same project goals.</p>
<p>The patriarchal structure of Gambian society may limit the participation of young women due household responsibilities monopolizing their time and /or opposition from their families to participate in the public sphere.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>ICTJ has significant experience in a variety of contexts to ensure that our ongoing social and political analysis informs measures to mitigate risks participants might experience considering social and cultural dynamics and power hierarchies. We will employ proven strategies ICTJ has used in The Gambia and elsewhere to ensure young women's participation and mainstream gender considerations throughout. We will target young women already involved in</p>

		community organizations and daughters of victims. These groups will be active or support transitional justice. We will also work with our partners to identify appropriate solutions and explaining the impact and value of young women's participation in the project them and their families.
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- 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.

ICTJ ensures implementation of our work with a rigorous internal system of monitoring and evaluation (M&E), using a logical framework approach to focus on achieving strategically valuable results. This will ensure that we meet all expectations and deliverables and learn from our intervention's results. At the outcome level, we will measure change based on perception and objective developments, such as increased participation, proposals developed, and commitments articulated. At the output level, we will measure the delivery of services and activity implementation. ICTJ develops ad-hoc M&E instruments to gather quantitative and qualitative data for programming specific to project and activity objectives. Considering the different impacts of human rights violations on young people, women, and men, to the extent possible our indicators will disaggregate data based on sex/gender and age. ICTJ will analyze quantitative data using descriptive statistics to characterize and summarize results, and we will analyze qualitative data by identifying trends and patterns from textual narratives.

Staff involved in M&E work include the Head of Program, a Program Assistant with DME duties based on Banjul (to be recruited), and a Senior DME specialist based in ICTJ's New York office who will oversee the design of tools and analysis of data. Some of the tools we will use include:

- Retrospective pre-test surveys to measure perceived knowledge and skills of participants following workshops and other capacity building activities. A questionnaire will be developed and will use a 5-point Likert scale for rating the pre- and post-training status of participants.
- Key-informant interviews to solicit feedback from participants. Through semi-structured interview questions, we will gather rich narratives about participation and the inclusion of victims' and other citizen perspectives, qualitative changes as measures and programs are implemented, etc. To accommodate illiterate communities and those not used to surveys, we will combine this technique with focus groups in some cases. This technique is valuable as a source of qualitative insight that contributes to our ability to adapt to emerging trends.
- ICTJ staff uses also a bespoke qualitative hybrid methodology based on outcome harvesting to capture unintended positive or negative results of our interventions.

As described in our conflict sensitivity policy, ICTJ takes a do no harm approach with precautionary measures to ensure victims of human rights abuses feel safe and supported during activities. This may include women-only sessions/interviews, psycho-social support, and accessible facilities, among other steps to address social and financial barriers to meaningful participation. ICTJ also prioritizes cultural sensitivity in data collection, and we have designed our monitoring and evaluation methodology to

minimize potential bias in responses (e.g., by establishing trust, using local consultants, and providing multiple vectors for information). ICTJ staff will capture the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups using mostly quantitative indicators (e.g., number of participants disaggregated by gender and age). Analysis of this data will inform us if adjustments are needed to bolster participation.

ICTJ understands that context and conditions on the ground in The Gambia are likely to change during the project, and our DME data and ongoing political analysis will reinforce our adaptive management approach. This will help us respond to key developments and keep the intervention relevant. ICTJ will work with our partners, including donors, to agree on any changes necessary to the project's approach.

We have budgeted essential monitoring and evaluation costs for the project, including the addition of a local program assistant who will prepare and conduct DME activities with support from our senior DME officer as well as assist with logistics and program implementation. The data collection methods (i.e., in-person, by phone, or online platforms) will be determined based on participants' accessibility and ongoing analysis of the health situation in The Gambia. ICTJ has budgeted for a mid-term review at the project's halfway mark and an external evaluation after the project's end.

- 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.

ICTJ's approach is designed to ensure that the benefits of our projects are sustainable over the longer-term by developing local capacity, enhancing knowledge, changing attitudes, and improving practice. During our 5+ years of work with youth in The Gambia and our 20+ years of work with young people in other contexts around the world, we have learned that including young people in transitional justice processes significantly increases the potential for longer-term and broader impact.

The youth engaged through this project will gain skills and knowledge necessary for them to continue and grow their engagement with duty-bearers and their ownership of and involvement in the post-TRRC phase after the project ends. Moreover, these skills are transferable and will enable youth to engage in other political processes and peacebuilding work more broadly in the future.

Our long-term engagement with our implementing partners in The Gambia will ensure that the knowledge and skills that they gain will be sustained. For example, ICTJ provided support to consolidate and amplify the voices of young people through the creation of ONOV. This project is part of our ongoing partnership with ONOV to build their capacity and independence so that they can continue the work in the years to come. The mentorship our partners will receive during this project includes project and operational management and is aimed to prepare them to sustain their engagement and help hold government actors accountable long after the project end date.

Additionally, the Gambian authorities engaged through this project will gain a greater appreciation for the value of actively engaging with young people outside the context of elections. These government authorities will better understand young people's potential as agents of change, making them more likely to listen to young people's ideas in future political processes. By including young staffers in the Ministries in our activities, the project will also help to ensure that the next generation of Gambian government leaders carry this understanding with them as their careers progress.

IV. 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 note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

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.

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

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.).

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 propose timeline	X		All implementing partners have been identified through the following process: - we first defined criteria (youth led or women led organizations, active on transitional justice, internal structuration) - mapping of the youth led organizations/consultations with other CSO including TANGO - shortlist and meeting with those shortlisted to present the initiative and get their adhesion
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	ICTJ is developing the TOR for the program assistant which is the only job that is currently unfilled on the project team. Once developed and reviewed and signed off by ICTJ's HR, the TOR will be published through our partners and local actors and online via Gamjobs.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		ICTJ is already working in the 5 regions targeted by the project and the partners also have activities there.
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		Since the project is related to ICTJ's existing program with youth in the Gambia, ICTJ's partners and other stakeholders are aware of ICTJ's work. ICTJ has undertaken numerous consultations with youth, women and officials in the country. Most recently ICTJ conducted dialogues with youth; most resolutions of these dialogues have inspired the project.

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		See Above
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		The beneficiary criteria have been identified. They are: young men and women aged from 16 to 30, educated or not, students, workers, affiliated or not to an organization.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		ICTJ was initially engaged in the Gambia after invitation from the MoJ. We are also already implementing our activities in the same areas and have had several meetings with local authorities. We have a good relationship with the MOJ.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Formal arrangements for implementation have not yet been made. ICTJ will develop MOUs with partners following project approval.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		After the project is approved, ICTJ will visit the areas to inform our counterparts about the approval and explain again the project goal and their roles, before starting actual implementation
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		Yes, several consultations with young people have inspired the design of the project.
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		See Annex D
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		Unit costs are based on accepted costs from ICTJ's previous work in the Gambia
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		ICTJ's experience working in The Gambia, including with participants in more rural regions, and our use of local staff and implementing partners, ensure proportionality of the budget in relation to expected outcomes.
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		The staffing costs on the project are representative of the actual contribution required by staff for implementation and management of the project. Operational costs are related to project management out of the Gambia office
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		ICTJ will be using staff based locally, including our consultants. Minimal time is allocated to ICTJ's experts based in HQ who bring comparative expertise to the project
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	n/a
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	n/a
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.	X		ICTJ will work closely with the mission to ensure complementarity on this project

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 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.
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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.¹²
- 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.

¹² 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
Outcome 1: Gambian Youth are empowered as agents of change Activities: 1.1 Strategic planning retreat with partners 1.2 Series of 3 trainings of youth organizations members on transitional justice issues, youth and peacebuilding, and sustainable development 1.3 Ongoing mentorship and assistance to partners 1.4 Trainings of rural youth by peer trainers on international frameworks and opportunities in domestic policies to advance their rights		Outcome Indicator 1a: 4 youth and women-led organizations empowered technically and financially Baseline: 00 Target: 04	Document review (agreements, project documents, funding, beneficiaries' work plans, other qualitative evidence of greater agency). Interview with organization leaders – twice during the project and 6 months after. External evaluation	
		Outcome Indicator 1b: Percentage of young women engaged throughout the project participate in peacebuilding initiatives and sustainable development Baseline: defined as 0 at the onset of the project Target: 60%	Survey among women participants regarding change in terms of participation in peacebuilding and sustainable development initiatives	
	Output 1.1: Organizational capacity of the youth-led organizations and their leaders has increased	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of youth led and women-led organizations supported by the project Baseline: 00 Target: 04	Participant lists	
		Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of activities on practical skills and organization capacity delivered (project management, strategic planning, reparations, guarantee of non-recurrence, policies and framework protecting youth participation) Baseline: 00 Target: 04	Project documents (participant lists, agenda of the sessions, photography)	
		Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of members of the youth organizations (male and female) who have an increased understanding of international, regional policies that protect youth rights (UN	Survey among participants	

		resolutions on youth and peacebuilding, SDG, peacebuilding, frameworks) Baseline: 00 Target: 25 (12 men/13 women)		
	Output 1.2: A pool of 10 peer-trainers is established to conduct training on TJ, peacebuilding and SDG	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of youth peace facilitators trained Baseline: 00 Target: 25 (13 women /12 men)	Project documentation: List of participants	
		Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of pool members selected and ready to conduct peer to peer activities Baseline: 00 Target: 10 (5 men / 5 women)	Roster of peer trainers	
	Output 1.3: Knowledge of 250 young people increased on national and international policies protecting their rights, peacebuilding and sustainable development	Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of youths trained on relevant international and national frameworks protecting youth rights in the regions Baseline: 00 Target: 250 (50 per region, 125 men / 125 women)	Project documentation: participants lists, photograph	
		Output Indicator 1.3.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who had their capacity improved Baseline: 00 Target: 70%	Retrospective pre test survey among participants	
		Output Indicator 1.3.3: Percentage of beneficiaries feel capable to voice their demand and engage decision makers at the national and local level Baseline: 00 Target: 70%	Retrospective pre test survey among participants	
Outcome 2: Youth have increased capacity to engage duty-bearers and promote accountability Activities:		Outcome Indicator 2a: Quality of Participation: Duty-bearers and young participants report an increase in quality of engagement and participation	Document review Survey conducted among sample of young participants and duty-bearers	

<p>2.1. Develop a user-friendly summary of the White paper</p> <p>2.2. Peer to peer discussions on TRRC recommendations and government White paper</p> <p>2.3. Country-wide caravan and youth-led intergenerational dialogues with community leaders</p> <p>2.4. Outreach and sensitization on the TRRC recommendations and White Paper content relevant to addressing SGBV and acknowledging women's experiences under the dictatorship</p> <p>2.5 Roundtables on youth participation and engagement with duty-bearers</p>		<p>Baseline: NA Target: 70% of sample interrogated report increase in quality of engagement and participation of young people</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 2b: Number of local strategies developed and designed by the youth</p> <p>Baseline: 00 strategy Target: 05 strategies are developed to sensitize and engage local authorities</p> <p>Outcome indicator 2c: Changes in attitude and awareness among the community about: TRRC, SGBV, empathy for women victims and youth civic engagement.</p> <p>Baseline: not known, to be determined at the onset of the project. Target: 70% of people interrogated report positive shift in attitudes towards at least one of these issues</p>	<p>External Evaluation</p> <p>Document review, direct observation</p> <p>External Evaluation</p> <p>Survey or focus group conducted at the community level.</p> <p>External evaluation</p>	
		<p>Output 2.1 : User friendly version of the white paper developed</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Document produced.</p> <p>Baseline: 00 Target: 1 document developed</p>	Document review	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of outreach activities designed by the youth to sensitize on government white paper</p> <p>Baseline: 00 Target:4</p>	Participant lists, agenda, other documentation	
		<p>Output 2.2: Dialogues conducted between local authorities and youth on the TRRC recommendations and white paper</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of dialogues led by young people with local authorities locally</p> <p>Baseline: 00 Target:5</p>	Project documentation. Participant lists, agenda, etc.	
	Output 2.3: Youth, including rural youth and young women, are more aware of their rights, the contents	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1: Number of sensitization and outreach activities conducted on TRRC reparations on SGBV</p>	Project documentation. Participant lists, agenda, photographic records, etc.	

	of the government White paper and TRRC report recommendations especially recommendations on SGBV and women rights	Baseline: 00 Target: 2		
		Output Indicator 2.2.2 and 2.3.2: Estimated number of people reached through outreach activities led by the youths (adult and youth) Baseline: 00 Target: 1,000	Estimate based on observation and participant data available across different activities.	
	Output 2.4: Authorities sensitized about role of youth and youth participation	Output indicator 2.4: Number of roundtables on youth participation with local authorities and ICTJ Baseline: 00 Target: 5	Project documentation such as participant lists, minutes, etc.	
Outcome 3: Youth can safely and meaningfully participate in governance issues, reconciliation, and prevention Activities: 3.1. Meetings between youth and local authorities to discuss, prepare, and facilitate systematic and ongoing engagement on governance, peacebuilding, development, and social rights 3.2. National discussions on opportunities, challenges, and strategies for improving the protection and participation of youth in political processes and peacebuilding 3.3. Regional youth conference on participation in transitional justice processes, peacebuilding and governance		Outcome indicator 3a: Ability to participate in reconciliation and governance issues safely and meaningfully, as perceived by youth stakeholders Baseline: NA Target: 70% report 3 on a 5 point Likert Scale Outcome Indicator 3b: Duty bearers at the local authority level commit, produce declarations, or put forward specific initiatives to support youth participation to peacebuilding, TRRC recommendations on gender, reparations and reconciliation Baseline: 0 Target: 1	Annual quality of participation survey responses from relevant stakeholders. External Evaluation Direct observation, records or minutes from joint meetings. External evaluation	
	Output 3.1: Local authorities systematically engage young people to discuss issues of governance, development and social rights	Output Indicator 3.1.1: Number of meetings between ICTJ, young people and local authorities Baseline: 00 Target: 10 (2 per region)	Project documentation. Participant lists, agenda, photographic records, etc.	

		Output Indicator 3.1.2: Number of local authorities met by ICTJ and young people joint team	Project documentation. Participant lists, agenda, photographic records, etc.	
		Baseline:00 Target: 150 (100 youth, 50 community religious leaders)		
	Output 3.2: ICTJ facilitates a space for interaction between young people and duty bearers after the preparation of the young people (done under outcome 1).	Output Indicator 3.2.1: Number of young people and duty bearers who attended the national conference Baseline: 00 Target: 80 actual participants of 100 people invited young people, 15 actual participants of 20 authorities invited	Project documentation. Participant lists, agenda, photographic records, etc.	
	Output 3.3: Youth activists from Cote d'Ivoire and Gambia are interconnected and able to share their experiences and advance their rights to participation and contribute to TJ processes and peacebuilding in their countries.	Output Indicator 3.3.1: Number of participants to the regional conference Baseline:00 Target:50	Project documentation. Participant lists, agenda, photographic records, etc.	

For MPTFO Use

Totals	
	ICTJ
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 99,002.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 28,753.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 8,747.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 81,709.00
5. Travel	\$ 49,074.77
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 200,004.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ -
Sub-total	\$ 467,289.77
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 32,710.28
Total	\$ 500,000.05

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown		
	ICTJ	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 175,000.02	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 175,000.02	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 150,000.02	30%
TOTAL	\$ 500,000.05	