

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Burundi	
Project Title: “Ejo Nahacu” (Let’s take ownership of our country’s future) Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stichting ImpunityWatch (CSO Convening Agency) 	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association pour la Promotion de la Fille Burundaise (APFB) - CSO • ISHAKA 2250 - CSO • Solidarité pour la Promotion des Droits Humains (SPDH) - CSO 	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Bujumbura Mairie, Bubanza, Gitega, Kirundo, Makamba Ngozi	
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 initiative ⁴ <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): Impunity Watch: \$1,558,604.80 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 of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>	
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):	

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

PBF 1st tranche (35%): Impunity Watch: \$545,511.68 Total:	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%): Impunity Watch: \$545,511.68 Total:	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): Impunity Watch: \$467,581.44 Total:
<p>Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):</p> <p>Ejo Nahacu (“Let’s take ownership of our country’s future”) engages young people from six provinces in Burundi in advocating and building a foundation for peace through community-driven transitional justice (TJ). The project creates space for youth advocacy on community-driven TJ policy, supports existing community-driven informal TJ processes, empowers youth centres in 24 communes to become important local actors, and pilots an approach using visual, literary, and performing arts to provide and develop creative platforms for youth participation in sustainable peace and TJ (throughout, “youth” will refer to girls, boys, young women, and young men aged 18-35).</p> <p>To ensure sustainability, the lead organisation partners with the Ministry for National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender, in building capacities among its local structures and integrating key ministerial priority actions for peacebuilding among its strategies, fostering deep institutional commitment to youth engagement in politics and in meeting the demands for justice they articulate.</p> <p>The project is furthermore complementary to the national-level TJ process (TRC), building on political space now more conducive to strategies for TJ and reconciliation. To this end, the project will create a collaborative space in which the Ministry, partners, and the UN will jointly develop practical policy guidelines and tools towards a comprehensive strategy contributing to established ministerial priorities on national dialogue. Ejo Nahacu is led by Impunity Watch, one of the foremost international TJ CSOs, and implemented in consortium with APFB, among Burundi’s most established CSOs promoting the rights of women and young girls, ISHAKA 2250, a youth-led CSO whose principal mission is to promote the SDGs in Burundi, and SPDH, a youth- and women-led human rights CSO working to engage marginalized communities in local reconciliation and peacebuilding processes.</p>		
<p>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):</p> <p>Consultation with stakeholder communities is central to this project and Impunity Watch (IW) consulted extensively with a variety of stakeholders to ensure adequate targeting and sustainability. During the consultations led by IW, a common grievance mentioned was that too often, efforts to promote accountability for the past fail to bring the needs and demands of victims into consideration. By not being victim-centered, efforts to address the past have perpetuated unaddressed resentment, and ultimately undermined the prospects for lasting peace. In Burundi, the vast majority of the population still bears the traumatic aftereffects of cyclical violence. As such, the input of affected communities is pivotal if this project is to succeed in creating safe spaces for dealing with the past that are of therapeutic and transformative value.</p> <p>During the consultations, our partners engaged with stakeholders who to date have not adequately been consulted in most TJ and peacebuilding projects: women and young people. Together, women and youth are key to preventing violence and to building sustainable peace in Burundi. Violence has historically been carried out in part by manipulating young men into violent groups, a process that is fed by violent ideals of masculinity and the ways in which women’s unequal status leaves them little room to challenge these notions. Creating safe spaces for men and women to engage with the past on an equal footing both empowers women and enables the establishment of new norms of</p>		

masculinity for young men by taking into account the psychosocial pressures on individuals and the gendered social context of participants.

Since April 2022, IW has led consultations at three levels, through in-person discussion, online exchange, and by providing written feedback. First, partners have been active participants in the design of the project, beginning with the theory of change and logical framework, strategy and narrative development, and budgeting. The project's name was agreed after consultation that aimed to find a symbolic appellation that would echo among and appeal to young Burundians with the project. The participation of partner project staff, MEAL officers, and financial teams has supported the development of a coherent proposal. Our partners brought lessons derived from their work directly with their stakeholders, chief among which is that both youth and women feel often excluded from policy discussions in general, and discussions of dealing with the past in particular. Though young people have less experience of violence in Burundi, they, too, bear the scars of this violence, especially in the inherited traumas of their parents and family members, and in the lingering and dangerous tensions that lurk in communities and between groups. The latter issue resurfaces often during times of political turbulence. Furthermore, our findings have indicated that women, so often targeted by violence, have been habitually excluded from peace negotiations and TJ discussions. Efforts to promote reconciliation, peace, and human rights will not succeed if they do not act on the demands of women and youth.

Second, consultations have been held with PBF focal points in-country and input has been received and integrated on the draft project strategies. IW and the RCO's Senior Human Rights Adviser have held multiple discussions on project alignment with the UNCT's human rights and TJ priorities, as well as jointly engaging with the Ministry National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender ('the Ministry'), to present the project. Feedback on the draft proposal was received prior to the draft (August) and final (October) submission, with subsequent feedback provided in writing and by phone.

Finally, IW partners consulted extensively with the Ministry, specifically its General Directorate of Human Rights, Peace Education and National Reconciliation ('the DG') to ensure that the project is integrated within the Ministry's peace capitalization priorities. The project aligns with an existing and highly beneficial collaboration framework signed in 2018 between IW, the Ministry, and the DG, and builds on strong foundations laid by three existing collaborations with the Ministry on TJ projects. The plan for Ejo Nahacu was presented to the technical staff at the DG in August 2022, with a focus on its contribution to existing policies and strategies of the Ministry that constitute the broader peacebuilding architecture of the Ministry. Subsequently, a meeting with the Permanent Secretary on 9 September secured approval for the project, particularly on the priority actions of the DG that are integrated into the project – forming the basis of the partnership and the foundations for the impact of the project to be sustained after its close.

During the same meeting, we agreed to integrate actions working with Burundi's National Youth Council, as an additional strategy to build local capacities and ensure sustainable impact, and to present the project for the Minister's signature. Changes in the administration in September 2022, including the replacement of the Permanent Secretary, came at an inopportune moment but IW worked closely with the RCO's Senior Human Rights Adviser and PBF focal points in Burundi, and remained in daily contact with the technical team and ministerial focal points to secure a meeting with the new Permanent Secretary on 27 September 2022. A second meeting on 29 September with the Permanent Secretary and the General Director a.i. approved the peacebuilding priority actions of the project, confirmed the embedding of the project within the Ministry's strategic frameworks, and clarified the regularity of technical-level M&E meetings throughout the project. On 4 October,

IW's Country Director met with the Minister ahead of her signature approving the partnership on the project.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: Approximately 42% of the total project budget, equivalent to \$650,502.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment⁶:

UNSCR1325 calls for the full integration of women in efforts to secure and maintain a peaceful end to conflicts. It was passed to address the pervasive exclusion of women from these processes, despite the heavy toll of conflict on women and girls. While it dates back to 2000, the exclusion of women from peace negotiations and subsequent efforts to prevent conflict – including transitional justice – are still minimal and poorly implemented.

IW regards the inclusion of women in discussions about transitional justice (TJ) and peacebuilding as an essential step, but an insufficient one if the goal is to guarantee that past conflict is not repeated. Structural forms of gender discrimination fuel violence and in Burundi it has played a direct role in intergroup conflicts. Cultural norms stigmatizing women are inextricable from violent norms for male conduct and women are disproportionately victimized.⁷ Despite significant gains in women's representation in politics, women have been side-lined at most major peace negotiations and accountability discussions in the past. Studies have shown that women's meaningful participation in TJ can challenge discriminatory power structures, improve its operational effectiveness, and transform them as agents rather than objects of such processes.⁸ IW's own research likewise demonstrates that unless women's inequality is treated as a root cause, non-repetition will not be guaranteed. Gender transformative TJ measures are vital.

Burundi has made significant progress in integrating women into political, labour, and civic life, through the quota on members of the legislature and through the tireless work of women's rights activists. The growing role of women in politics means the time is ripe for a transformative approach. Advancing gender equality while addressing factors of discrimination and marginalisation is one of the project's main objectives. Young women's participation in advocating for and implementing TJ initiatives is central. Of the 192 youth leaders driving Outcome 1, 128 are women (66%). The youth leaders will design and advocate for community TJ agendas based on discussions they animate within their collines. Furthermore, a gendered approach is required to frame the complexity and multitude of narratives and experiences that will underpin the TJ activities of the project.

IW will provide technical assistance to craft agendas that promote gender transformation and women's needs by specifically including women's experiences to increase the resilience to and prevention of violence. Building women's leadership from the ground up will mean that they will

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**

⁷ See for example: https://genderandsecurity.org/sites/default/files/Dijkman_et_al_-_SV_in_Burundi_-_Victims_perpetrators_the_role_of_con.pdf.

⁸ See for example: <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/Research-paper-Womens-meaningful-participation-in-transitional-justice-en.pdf>

remain engaged in community-level TJ work, increasing the peace dividend to be shared through their own networks.

Given the importance of engaging men in advancing women's rights and in promoting constructive masculinities, the group of 192 youth leaders will receive trainings and toolkits on content including women's political participation and (violent) masculinities. The content has been designed and tested in collaboration with national women's rights organisations, meaning it is tailored to the specificities of women's political participation in the Burundian context through the integration, for example, of Kirundi proverbs.

Dedicated attention is also given to training male youth leaders on their role in promoting transformative masculinities. Toolkits targeting men are similarly tailored to the context, focusing on examining and confronting power dynamics between Burundian men and women, and to unpacking the individual, familial, and community benefits of positive masculinities.

Our Outcome 2 strategy includes women-only intergenerational dialogues, creating safe spaces for women and girls to discuss past violence, traumas, and experiences. The strategy's other activities prioritise women's equal participation as a minimum, as do strategies contributing to Outcomes 3 and 4. Among the project partners, APFB and SPDH are women-led CSOs, with APFB's mission to promote the human rights of Burundian women and girls. Both partners will lead the design of trainings, supporting a collaborative process to ensure that content is differentiated for women and girls. The organisations will support ISHAKA 2250 in the development of arts curricula, helping to reflect gender-specific barriers to participation in civic life and TJ through visual, literary, and performing arts.

Project Risk Marker score⁹: 1

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)¹⁰:
(2.1) National reconciliation

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

The project contributes to Result 6 ('men and women have equal access to services guaranteeing accountability, peace, gender equality, justice, and respect for human rights') of Burundi's UNDAF 2019-2023, which aligns with the country's National Development Plan (2018-2027).

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

The project contributes directly to the achievement of SDG 16, especially targets 16.3, 16.6, and 16.7. The project also contributes to achieving SDG 5 for gender equality and empowering women and girls, particularly target 5c.

Type of submission:

☒ **New project**

☐ Project amendment

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

Extension of duration: ☐ Additional duration in months (number of

⁹ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

¹⁰ **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

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

	<p>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</i></p> <p><i>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>
--	---

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Marlies Stappers</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i> Impunity Watch</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 4 October 2022</p> 	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Hon. SABUSHIMIKE Imelde</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> Ministre de la Solidarité Nationale, des Affaires Sociales, des Droits de la Personne Humaine et du Genre</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 6 October 2022</p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Damien Mama</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> UN Resident Coordinator in Burundi</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i> 6 October 2022</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> Assistant Secretary General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p><i>Date & Seal</i></p>

BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT
DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES
AU BURUNDI

¹¹ 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.

Burundi has experienced cyclical violence since it gained independence in 1962, fueled in part by political tensions and unresolved traumas. Significant peacebuilding efforts have been undertaken since the peace negotiations initiated during the civil war that was sparked by the assassination of the country's first democratically elected president in 1993. These negotiations led to the signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in 2000. The Agreement led to a TJ framework to address violence and its root causes; expectations remain high for a comprehensive approach to widespread trauma within Burundian society, but many questions remain despite the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 2014 and a second one in 2018. Meanwhile, communities still struggle with the legacies of violence and the threat of youth militarization associated with identity conflicts rooted in historical injustices and inherited traumas passed down through generations.

Addressing these lingering grievances and assisting communities to obtain redress would support otherwise progressive government policies prioritizing peace capitalization, particularly when focusing on supporting Burundians to build common narratives. This, in turn, would promote truth, justice, and reconciliation, and build stronger foundations for the non-recurrence of violence by tackling some of the dynamics that were brought to the fore during political instability in 2015. Despite progress since the 2020 election of Evariste Ndayishimiye and the government's stated prioritization of peace capitalization, a holistic reckoning with the past is still urgently needed to create the lasting foundations for peace.

After 2015, a new generation of youth is still grappling with the legacy of the past and the toll it has taken on their communities. Many children witnessed or were victim of violence in prior periods of instability, with profound consequences for their wellbeing. Research by IW among youth in 2015 found that ethnicity was *not* a key driver of the political tensions but was nonetheless used by young people as a framework to understand and relate to the prevailing events place. Similarly, a 2014 study in *Children & Society* found that "children appear to strategise their actions in relation to larger social structures, revealing a learned *logic of violence*". Both studies demonstrate how conflict in Burundi has immediate and long-term effects on children and youth: ethnic identity is rooted in understandings of violent periods in the country's history, and violence takes on a symbolic dimension for young people to understand the world around them.

This highlights a risk as well as an opportunity. IW and partners have observed that the absence of shared narratives and understandings of the past creates 'imagined' differences between groups. Instead of unifying national narratives on Burundi's complex history, memories and narratives of the past are inherited by younger generations, reproducing traumas that have been left unaddressed. This creates fertile ground for collective victimhood that often shapes identity politics. For young people wrestling with these traumas, these dynamics leave them vulnerable to manipulation. For young men in particular, they are intertwined with violent notions of masculinity that together create risk factors for violence. IW research has noted that masculinity exists in contrast to *femininity* and hence violence against women has been an expression of male powerfulness and dominance over women. These gendered relations and the promotion of hegemonic masculinities in conflict are used to manipulate young people into violence. The study shows that increasing resilience among young men requires addressing historical traumas *and* present-day social and political dynamics dominated by hegemonic masculinities.

Addressing the risks of violence therefore requires action upstream and the consideration of gender relations as a cross-cutting issue in TJ: we must invest in young people by dealing with collective traumas and increasing understandings of the past; and we must simultaneously increase their resilience to manipulation. Actively engaging young people in TJ and peacebuilding processes to transform the legacies of past violence is a powerful way to achieve this. To be truly transformative, these processes should target the intersections of the patriarchy and violence against women, both in terms of the root causes of past violence and the unequal gender dynamics that prevail in today's society.

Indeed, gender inequality has driven past violence and still creates barriers to justice. Though disproportionately affected, women's voices have been unwelcomed in efforts to address the past, as a 2018 report demonstrates. One male negotiator at Arusha remarked: *"I have to admit that we didn't at all understand what women were doing there. Their presence was undesirable [...] It was like our personal space had been invaded"*. Women activists organized a parallel conference, forcing their inclusion, but their proposals were largely rejected. Fifteen years later, the 'Arusha II' process showed change is sluggish: *"The stakes are too high. We can't just let anyone be at the head of our delegations. To put a woman there would be too dangerous. You could never be sure that she would play her role properly."* These opinions are indicative of a context in which women are eager to play an active role in TJ and peacebuilding, but face multivariate forms of discrimination, as well as economic and political empowerment obstacles, limiting their ability to contest these realities and demand that the past be holistically dealt with.

Our experience is therefore that TJ and peacebuilding efforts should be youth-inclusive and gender transformative, addressing past traumas and present-day inequalities that have resulted. In parallel, it requires engaging constructively with political stakeholders to influence policy. Burundian culture has not been favourable to youth, especially young women's inclusion in local and political decision-making, creating a disconnect that limits participation in TJ efforts and leads to issues of vital importance to women and young people not penetrating into policy fora. With TJ policy mostly top-down and sensitive, young people are furthermore restricted from accessing policymaking spheres to make their voices heard. Promoting cohorts of youth leaders with the skills and the substantive policy input to positively contribute to discussions on TJ and peacebuilding would not only bridge this gap, but would lead to more effective and responsive policymaking.

These are just some of the reasons why Burundi needs an inclusive and multifaceted approach to addressing the past so that the causes of violence are understood and uprooted. Without dealing with inherited traumas, without understanding gender inequality associated with violent masculinities and past traumas, and without shared narratives, the past will continue to be a source of division that can undermine sustainable peace. By contrast, by facing the underlying factors that caused violence, its recurrence can be effectively prevented. Youth are key to this as they are also the future of the country. Their greater understanding about the past and their empowerment to constructively deal with its enduring consequences can break this impasse, while at the same time building the commitment of the new generation to a peaceful future. Involving young women and men in articulating the importance of community-driven TJ measures can help ensure more responsive policies and, by bringing young people into policy discussions on TJ, ensure that future policymakers understand and address the root causes of past violence, and take steps to prevent recurrence. **Ejo Nahacu** ("Let's take ownership of our country's future") engages young people, women, and men in advocating and building a foundation for peace through community-driven TJ, doing so in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Rights to achieve lasting impact.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹², 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

Government peacebuilding policy framework: Ejo Nahacu aligns with strategic objective 2, axe 13 (Governance) of Burundi's National Development Plan (2018-2027), specifically programmes 2 (human rights) and 4 (eradication of inequalities), contributing to projects on peace capitalization, dialogue, social cohesion, and building policy capacity. It aligns with the National Programme for the Capitalization of Peace, Social Stability, and the Promotion of Economic Growth 2021-2027 (PNCP-SS-PCE), specifically its sixth priority area, 'peace and reconciliation' and youth empowerment. It contributes to the President's key priorities, priority 3: Sustaining Peace, Security and Economic Growth. This alignment shows the project's complementarity with the TRC policy, focusing on the local level and enhancing reconciliation in communities beyond the TRC's reach. Ejo Nahacu conforms with pillar 6 of Burundi's Vision 2025 for social cohesion, the government's SDG commitments, and its regional obligations, such as the AU's Transitional Justice Policy (AUTJP). Burundi's NAP 1325 has expired, but its strategic axes remain crucial: promoting women's participation in peace capitalization.

Ministerial peacebuilding policy framework: IW and partners collaborate effectively with the Ministry for National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender ('the Ministry'). The project directly contributes to IW's programme objectives approved by the Ministry in a 2018 convention, and to the Ministry's National Human Rights Policy 2018-2027. It supports the roll-out of the General Directorate of Human Rights, Peace Education and National Reconciliation's ('the DG') peacebuilding priority actions, specifically capacity-building of the local administration, sustainable support to youth centres, awareness-raising on reconciliation, and its cross-cutting gender and youth focus. Priority actions agreed during the consultation process were identified to generate sustainable impact by focusing on building capacities, supporting stronger local structures, and providing resources and tools for use after the project's close. Ejo Nahacu solidifies the partnership between IW and the DG, embedding the project within the operationalization of the DG's peacebuilding priorities; the impact of the project is sustained by this ongoing cooperation, and the commitment of the DG to goals that have been integrated into their own plans. The project will also engage the National Youth Council locally and nationally, further ensuring sustainable impact.

National ownership: Our collaboration with the DG will be the basis for ensuring national ownership. Consultations during project design will be sustained by regular project meetings as part of M&E strategies. This engagement extends to the local and provincial administration in the six provinces - important target groups and beneficiaries, especially in the development of sustainable youth-sensitive policy at local, provincial, and national levels. Partners work closely with the Ministry on youth- and women-focused projects, especially APFB who have a longstanding partnership. Locally, the community-driven approach promotes agency and ownership by enabling women and youth to implement informal TJ and design policies to tackle concerns they themselves identify. Our experience is that using Kirundi project names helps promote ownership, hence the name, "**Ejo Nahacu**".

UN Strategic Frameworks: Ejo Nahacu contributes to the UNDAF 2019-2023. It aligns with UNSCR 2250, notably that *youth should actively be engaged in shaping lasting peace and contributing to justice and reconciliation*, and *a large youth population presents a unique demographic dividend that*

¹² Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

can contribute to lasting peace and economic prosperity. It operationalizes the resolution's 5 pillars, promoting: youth **participation** in decision-making and design of TJ initiatives; **protection** by dealing with past violence; **prevention** via youth- and women-led efforts reinforcing social cohesion and in policy spheres; and leveraging national and UN policies to drive **partnerships** to meaningfully engage young people. The project furthers UNSCR1325 goals on WPS and aligns with the PBF's national reconciliation focus. The project aligns with SDGs 5, 16 and 17. Among the partners, ISHAKA 2250's mission is promoting the SDGs among Burundian youth. On SDG 16, it aligns with the report, "On Solid Ground" of the WG on TJ and SDG16 of which IW is a member: *The SDGs do not refer explicitly to massive human rights violations, but they do include objectives to which transitional justice contributes [...] Furthermore, the 2030 Agenda provides political opportunities to make the case that the legacies of human rights violations must be addressed in order to move that agenda forward.* Nationally, IW's Burundi office and the UNCT have agreed to align the project with the PBF's TJ priorities and broader portfolio, and its integration into the RCO's Joint Human Rights Programme for Burundi currently being developed, aiming to foster human rights collaboration between development partners and the government. Alignment has been agreed during several meetings (*see: consultations*).

- 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.

Ejo Nahacu (EN) fills a strategic gap in PBF interventions by linking peacebuilding with TJ at the local level and through placing the meaningful participation of youth in TJ at the project's core.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Barundi, Tuyage! (Let's Talk, Burundi) (2021-2025) , implemented by Impunity Watch, THARS, MIPAREC and Yaga.	Dutch Embassy €2,222,670	<u>Objective</u> Promoting national dialogue about the past and strengthening social cohesion among Burundians at the community level.	<u>Complementarity</u> : One common province, with youth as the main beneficiaries. The media component complements EN TJ strategies. Project tools are the same, ensuring more people access tested methods. Multiplier effect ensured as Kirundo, Bubanza, Gitega, Ngozi are exclusive to EN . <u>Differences</u> : (a) Connecting youth and women to decisionmakers via policy fora; (b) Integrating economic empowerment; (c) Different partners, prioritizing youth- and women-led CSOs.
Twuzuzanye: Let's Build Each Other, Together (2022-2023) , implemented by	Belgian Development Cooperation €799,999	<u>Objective</u> Promote positive masculinities and women's political	<u>Complementarity</u> : Similar target groups in Makamba, Bujumbura, Cibitoke. Focus on

Impunity Watch, Dushirehamwe, SPDH, and Yaga.		equality for sustainable peace.	masculinities and women's empowerment aligns with EN . Yaga's media works targets youth and women on relevant themes. <u>Difference:</u> (a) Provinces and partners, except SPDH; (b) Strategies and tools violent masculinities different to EN TJ tools; (c) Targets ex-combatants and MHPSS.
Dukomeze kunywana: Reinforcing Reconciliation (2021-2023) , implemented by Impunity Watch, AFSC and Cord.	EU €1,065,000	<u>Objective</u> Strengthen the rule of law and contribute to reconciliation and the non-recurrence of conflicts in Burundi.	<u>Complementarity:</u> Similar strategies but different provinces or collines. This ensures a multiplier effect in Bujumbura, Cibitoke, Kirundo, Makamba. EN benefits from local authorities being already trained on TJ. <u>Differences:</u> Bubanza, Gitega, Ngozi exclusive to EN , as is focus on linking understanding about the past with economic actions. Different partners.
PBF/IRF-460: Amelioration De L'Acces A La Terre De La Femme Burundaise (2022-2023), Cordaid	PBF \$1,500,000	The project promotes peace by increasing women's land access. It builds the capacities of CSOs to promote land access, strengthens mechanisms to protect women's rights and resolve land conflicts, and supports local authorities in ensuring women's rights.	Project has a different focus and targets than EN . Both projects aim to contribute to peace consolidation by tackling the root causes of inequality and conflict at the community level, all of which are legacies of historical violence.
PBF/IRF- 465: Renforcement De La Paix Durable À Travers L'Amélioration Du Bien-Être Psychosocial Des Femmes Affectées Par Les Traumatismes Liées Aux Crises Et Aux Vbgs, Et Des Policiers Œuvrant Au Niveau	PBF \$1,500,000	The project promotes psychosocial well-being among two key target groups: women victims of GBV and community-based police officers. A major focus of the project is on ensuring decentralized access of police to psychosocial supports structures and	Focusing on service provision and decentralized psychosocial support is a different programmatic focus than EN . Principal target groups are different, with focus on police unique to the UNDP project. Complementarity is at

Communaute (2022-2023), UNDP and Cord		providing operational and peer-driven support to police stations.	the level of dealing with the consequences of violence and strategies to tackle the drivers of present-day conflicts.
---------------------------------------	--	---	---

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).

Our analysis shows that age and gender discrimination discourage youth engagement in TJ efforts. Young people, women especially, have been excluded from discussions about possible measures, because of prevailing cultural norms and the top-down nature of most TJ policymaking. Youth organizations have therefore had little incentive to engage in discussions about justice for the past. Given Burundi’s very young population, this stymies efforts to think creatively and develop bottom-up approaches to understanding and memorializing the past. But Burundi’s youth are, of course, its future. As the analysis also shows, youth deal with inherited traumas of the country’s past. Addressing this past, and doing so with the engagement of young people, is essential to secure long-term peace and human rights. We have distilled **7 key factors** that the project targets to catalyze longer-term change (*see: sustainability*) and which underpin the intervention strategies:

1. Burundian youth face serious obstacles to their participation in TJ policymaking linked to cultural norms, lack of information, and low skills; young women facing double discrimination.
2. Communities and young people lack access to space for expressing their TJ needs, and for engaging in positive, evidence-based political dialogue with decision makers.
3. Decisionmakers, in turn, lack information to formulate youth- and women-sensitive TJ policy; TJ policy is politically sensitive, leading to restricted access to policymaking spheres.
4. Youth need peer support, information on rights, and financial means to sustain community action.
5. Civil society is underequipped to play a constructive role in TJ actions among youth.
6. Alternative forms of artistic expression and creativity are an underused means for tackling past violence and historical injustices, especially among young people in Burundi.
7. Multi-ethnic, political, and intergenerational dialogues enable shared understandings of history.

The **primary objective of Ejo Nahacu** is to engage young people in designing and carrying out TJ processes as a critical step in securing peace and democracy and ensuring national ownership. It will be achieved through four outcomes:

- **Outcome 1:** Burundian youth of diverse ethnic and political backgrounds from 6 provinces advocate for youth-sensitive TJ policies at local, provincial, and national levels, with particular attention to the needs of young women.
- **Outcome 2:** Greater historical understanding combined with economic empowerment increase resistance to manipulation among youth from 6 provinces.
- **Outcome 3:** Youth centres in 6 provinces engage young people in local TJ processes.
- **Outcome 4:** Art provides a new avenue for adolescent engagement in understanding the past.

A consortium of IW, APFB, ISHAKA 2250, and SPDH will work in 24 communes of 6 provinces on **4 intervention strategies (IS)** to pursue these outcomes. IS1 (Political Participation) will train 192 youth leaders (128 women), building leadership, political skills, and TJ expertise, supporting them to engage communities in periodic discussions on TJ needs at the *colline* level. The discussion outcomes

will be analyzed in workshops identifying common priority issues for each commune. Community TJ agendas will result, driving advocacy by youth leaders for tangible community-based TJ measures targeting communal, provincial, and national policymakers. The community TJ agendas, as well as key themes documented from the dialogues (IS2) will be discussed in periodic workshops with the DG at the Ministry. With support from the UN, this will be a collaborative space for the development of practical policy guidelines and tools towards a comprehensive strategy that contributes to the DG's priority action for a countrywide peace education and history programme.

In parallel, IS2 (Dialogue and Cohesion) will enable youth and women to participate in local TJ initiatives that support their rights to truth and to non-repetition. Using skilled methods tested by IW, TJ awareness-raising and truth-telling will lead to pluralistic memories being shared across social and political divides, forming the basis for shared understanding and constructive historical narratives. Support to community networks to develop and launch economic empowerment initiatives will help the groupings become permanent dialogue platforms (*see: sustainability & lessons learned*), and income-generating activities that will act to counter manipulation. IS3 (Civil Society) will extend IW's ongoing work with youth centres to develop and financially support strategies to engage more young people in TJ. Finally, IS4 (Artistic Initiatives) will draw upon different artforms to stimulate adolescents to engage with their country's history and learn about the past to promote peace and the non-repetition of violence.

Creating cohorts of youth working towards the project objective in collaboration with the local and national structures of the National Youth Council will foster a positive youth movement that can counter the patriarchal and violent ideals that fuel youth radicalization and the lack of redress for past violence. This creates an alternative to violent means for young people to take part in politics, and gives momentum to those seeking to address longstanding injustice. Fostering discussions about masculinity and gender equality, is an essential part. Absent this, two major drivers of violence – the subjugation of women and celebration of violent male ideals – will continue to fester.

We will inform young people about Burundi's history and the contribution of community-driven TJ for peacebuilding and social cohesion, providing concrete opportunities for youth to engage with communities and with policymakers to promote and participate in efforts to address the past. Because many young Burundians were born after the periods in question, their involvement in understanding the past ensures that memory of what happened is not lost, and that violence is not repeated. Creating opportunities for youth to serve their communities in this way will energize TJ actors and build commitment to the process, however long it takes. It will have the secondary benefit of engaging a larger segment of Burundi's young population in political processes, showing them the importance of political participation and their potential to affect change. This, in turn, helps ensure that youth are committed to their political system's integrity, fending-off authoritarianism and safeguarding peace. Relatedly, greater understanding of the past will help mobilize young people to demand remedies for victims and meaningful steps to guarantee non-recurrence. This will be complemented by collaborative work that project partners, the UN, and the Ministry will undertake to develop practical guidelines and tools contributing to the DG's priority action for a countrywide peace and history programme.

- 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.

Our ToC is centred on the idea that long-term transformative change of the structural conditions that enable cyclical violence and prevent reconciliation requires meaningful participation of victims and

communities in the short-term. The UN Special Rapporteur on TJ (2016) suggests the following pre-conditions for this: (i) victims, civil society, and affected communities design, establish, and lead TJ processes; (ii) policies promote citizens' rights and are locally-driven, context specific, and politically informed; and (iii) decision-makers guarantee appropriate space for the participation of victims, civil society, and affected communities. Our ToC is that *if youth, especially women, have the capacity to shape and influence policies on TJ in collaboration with decision-makers, if community dialogues and artistic initiatives produce constructive social discussion and multiple narratives, and if civil society actors are better equipped to work on TJ, then an inclusive shared understanding of Burundian history and experiences will be promoted, community social relations positively transformed, and better policies initiated*. Underpinning our ToC is the assumption that youth and women's voices are rarely heard in policymaking on TJ and peacebuilding, communities lack safe spaces for truth-telling, and civil society is weak after recent political upheaval. This aligns with the recent HRC report (A/HRC/49/39), which sees participatory approaches, public engagement, and an overall people-centred approach as essential to "maximize the positive impact of transitional justice on sustaining peace and on sustainable development." Ultimately, such processes create accountability, provide redress, and bolster public confidence in the sanctity of human rights, which help to ensure a stable, conflict-free future.

For each intervention strategy, a set of causal pathways and assumptions apply:

ISI: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION	
IF...	THEN...
Youth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop a commitment to non-recurrence • are equipped to act on behalf of their communities • have space to consistently bring the TJ needs of communities to decision-makers • build substantive relationships with decisionmakers, and • are supported to promote truth, justice, reparations, and the non-recurrence of violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they will become positive actors for peace in Burundi • they will claim space for engaging with decision-makers and will advocate for community-based TJ • they will counteract age and gender discrimination that otherwise inhibit their meaningful participation • their input will inform TJ measures at the local and national levels
Decision-makers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have access to community-driven TJ agendas • develop an understanding of TJ rooted in the needs of the different affected communities • engage in constructive discussions on TJ and social cohesion in collaborative spaces with partners and the UN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they will be more mindful to act on the needs of Burundian youth and victims • they can become allies for youth and communities to claim their rights • better TJ and peacebuilding policies will emerge that complement existing priority actions, and which contribute towards sustainable impact
Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exclusion of youth and women from TJ and peacebuilding policy is driven by stereotypes and discrimination exacerbated by conflict and entrenched political interests, contributing to the weakness of those same policies ○ Improved capacities of youth and women to articulate the needs of their communities, combined with their ability to claim political space, leads to them organising and advocating for TJ agendas. ○ More meaningful youth participation leads to more effective and indigenous policies. ○ The participation of local and national decision-makers in constructive, evidence-based policy discussion with youth leads to some decision-makers becoming allies for the defence of citizen's rights. 	
IS2: DIALOGUE AND COHESION	
IF...	THEN...
Youth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better understand their rights • dialogue across political or ethnic affiliations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they understand political causes of violence and challenge political narratives about the past • they drive social dialogue and honest discussion

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate actively in seeking the truth about the past through dialogue with their elders • are exposed to multiple narratives about the past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they develop a shared understanding and increase their collective power to resist manipulation • the foundations for social cohesion can be built
Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mobilise in networks to initiate collective TJ actions • are supported to launch economic initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • space and opportunity to jointly deal with the legacies of violence are increased • poverty becomes less of a risk factor for violence and an inhibitor of social cohesion
Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ When youth consume multiple narratives about the past in safe spaces, carefully moderated, and in parallel with broader TJ efforts within their communities, they can develop greater understanding, question their collective sense of identity, and understand the suffering of others, which positively impacts social relations. ○ Youth engagement and influence over community-level dialogues increases their understanding of the root causes of violence, thereby building their resilience to hate speech based on manipulation of the past. ○ Social relations improve when people understand the causes of violence and access safe spaces to dialogue. ○ Economic empowerment and income-generating activities enable youth to resist political manipulation. 	
IS3: CIVIL SOCIETY	
IF...	THEN...
Youth Centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are equipped with the skills and knowledge to initiate community-based TJ • are provided with tried-and-tested tools • receive support to develop their own strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they initiate community actions that positively engage youth in TJ and peace consolidation • they will be strengthened to continue to contribute to TJ and peacebuilding after the project's close • a multiplier effect of local initiatives emerges
Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Civil society has a crucial TJ and peacebuilding role, but prevailing lack of expertise and threats to freedoms deprive the population this actor, especially in supporting youth and women's participation. ○ Youth centres have the willingness and the legitimacy in the eyes of local officials and their communities to promote TJ, as well as the civic and political space in which to initiate community TJ actions. ○ A greater number of civil society actors working on TJ has a positive net effect on discussions about the past and on the quality and volume of social debates, constructively impacting on social cohesion. 	
IS4: ARTISTIC INITIATIVES	
IF...	THEN...
Adolescents in Bujumbura Mairie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in TJ awareness raising activities • are supported to use art to understand the past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they develop a better understanding of history • they will express their experiences and views • their greater historical and self-knowledge increase their resilience to manipulation
Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appropriate platforms for adolescents to participate actively in discussions about the country's history are limited; artforms provide a creative way for counteracting exclusionary age-related dynamics. ○ Art is an effective way to promote multiple narratives about the past and for engaging adolescents in constructive dialogue that can lay the foundations for preventing violence in the future. ○ Art by Burundian adolescents conveys their TJ views and political messages, and when made available in public spaces, provokes discussion about the contribution of youth to TJ and peace consolidation. 	

- 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.

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

Outcome 1: Burundian youth from diverse ethnic and political backgrounds from 6 provinces advocate for youth-sensitive TJ policies at local, provincial, and national levels, with particular attention to the needs of young women. Core Outcome 1 activities will be capacity-building and support for 192 youth leaders, carefully chosen for their skills and interests and drawn from different

ethnic groups, including 128 women. Youth leaders will participate in deep trainings covering TJ, civic education, leadership, and advocacy. These sessions will be accompanied by educational materials. Having trained the cohort, partners will help them organize policy forums, engaging the National Youth Council where possible, to raise awareness of TJ, explore the perspectives of victims and affected communities, and engage policymakers and officials at the community, provincial, and national levels. These actions will have three results. First, young people's leadership and political skills increase, and they join policy discussions of vital importance to the country. Second, they gain understanding of affected communities' needs, including but not limited to women and youth, crafting community TJ agendas. Third, through communal, provincial, and national forums supported by partners and the Ministry, participants access policy spheres to make their voices heard and influence more responsive policy. Demonstrating their commitment to non-recurrence and putting their leadership and advocacy skills to direct use, the youth leaders will lead the policy forums, using their community TJ agendas to share information with national authorities and advocate for more grounded, transformative policymaking. The translated agendas will also be shared in regular briefings organized by IW with the UNCT and the diplomatic community. The agendas and key themes documented from the dialogues will also provide content for periodic policy workshops. In this space, and with UN support, partners and the DG will collaborate to develop policy guidelines and practical tools grounded in community experiences and multiples narratives. The outputs contribute to the DG's priority action for implementing a comprehensive, countrywide strategy for peace and history dialogue.

Outcome 2: Greater historical understanding combined with economic empowerment increase youth resistance to manipulation among youth from 6 provinces. Here, we carry out two sets of activities. First, drawing on existing networks and connections of project partners, we will help youth leaders establish 24 community networks for TJ awareness-raising actions, focused on the importance of addressing the past for peacebuilding and how youth can contribute to TJ. Participants will use IW's tried-and-tested TJ awareness-raising tools. IW will organize expert trainers to help develop 24 income-generating initiatives, recognizing that financial pressure is a barrier for youth political participation. Previous project experience shows that financial initiatives enable communities to establish permanent dialogue platforms on social cohesion, peace, and TJ. Initiatives will be financed via the project budget. In parallel, dialogues will be organized in 96 collines promoting a multifaceted, shared understanding of the past. Intergenerational (96) and women-only dialogues (32) enable youth to discuss experiences of older Burundians, whilst youth dialogues (96) target cross-identity exchange, including among politically active and non-affiliated youth. Dialogues are proven to promote multiple narratives, fostering understanding of history and its impact on communities and society. Provided security can be guaranteed and *do no harm* prioritized, key discussion points from the dialogues will be documented for the policy workshops and for M&E, relying on tools used by IW and partners.

These actions aim at two results. First, they provide youth with an understanding of TJ and Burundian history, as well as opportunities to engage with past human rights abuses constructively. This will help young people, those in the project and those in their networks, understand the causes and the impact of mass atrocities in the past, providing more pluralistic narratives of the past that can counter singular narratives associated with group identity. Second, they enable the economic empowerment of youth working with the project, helping make it possible for them to devote time to promoting TJ as described above, and helping build resilience to radicalization, which often preys upon the sense among young people that they have no options to make their way in the world.

Outcome 3: Youth Centres in 6 provinces initiate local TJ processes. Creating cohorts of youth to engage in outreach on TJ is a central element of the project. To ensure we have the scope and scale necessary to build wider support, youth centres will develop projects bringing young people into TJ processes. Collaborating with the Ministry, we will map youth centres in target communities,

providing trainings that introduce TJ concepts and provide hands-on skills in creating TJ awareness campaigns for young people. IW will distribute two books we have written and tested: “I MOSO,” a memory book, and “Intango Nshasha,” a graphic novel addressing TJ themes, as well as accompanying guides. These materials will help cultivate discussions among young people on memory, peace, and reconciliation around Burundi’s history. The strategy has been piloted in a GIZ-funded IW project and is currently being used with tangible results in three of IW’s ongoing projects. These two strategies will lead to two results that, in turn, contribute to the outcome. First, they contribute to greater TJ knowledge among youth centres, and a higher degree of expertise that they can contribute by training their constituents and in planning local TJ strategies. Second, this expertise will lead the youth centres to develop and implement community actions promoting TJ, human rights, and peacebuilding.

Outcome 4: Art provides a new avenue for adolescent engagement in understanding the past.

Artistic expression is a valuable means to engage youth in questions of rights, history, and peace. In workshops, young people will produce TJ-themed comics and partners will promote a Youth Arts Challenge, and slam poetry/painting festivals. These activities help youth develop messages on the need for truth, accountability, and reconciliation, as well as the means to share the messages. The result is that youth become more invested in TJ measures, their messages contribute to national dialogue on the past, and greater public attention is given to TJ.

The activities under each outcome will be overlapping. Training cohorts of young people and youth centres in tandem will have a reinforcing effect, as more youth and community members gain TJ awareness, and hence are responsive to civil society efforts to implement TJ-related programming. O1 activities will precede and inform O2 activities, and those associated with O3 will overlap with both O1 and O2. O4 activities will take place later in the proposed grant period. Together, these strategies will engage young people in Burundi’s history and community-driven TJ efforts for peacebuilding and social cohesion. Concrete opportunities for youth to engage with communities and policymakers, including older people with greater firsthand knowledge of past violence in the country, will promote efforts to address the past. Because many young people were born after the periods in question, understanding the past is an important way to ensure that historical memory is not lost, and violence is not repeated. Creating opportunities for youth to serve their communities in this way is complementary to national-level TJ initiatives and contributes to a broader, holistic TJ landscape. The contribution of community-driven, informal TJ processes is now widely understood as being of crucial importance for dealing comprehensively with past violence. Indeed, a forthcoming (2022) multi-country research report by IW into victim participation in informal TJ demonstrates this, as do longer-term analyses of TJ contexts that prioritized national mechanisms. A key lesson from these contexts is that the physical and cultural proximity of community-based, informal initiatives promotes broader participation, and can reach significantly more people than top-down mechanisms. This understanding is taken forward in this project, especially with some of the limitations of Burundi’s current mechanisms, having the secondary benefit of engaging a larger segment of Burundi’s young population in political processes, showing them the importance of political participation and their potential to affect change. This, in turn, will ensure that youth are committed to the integrity of their democracy and to sustainable peace.

- 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.

Ejo Nahacu will operate in 96 collines (24 communes) in 6 provinces: Bujumbura Mairie, Bubanza, Ngozi, Kirundo, Gitega, Makamba. Each partner will work in two provinces to implement the

strategies, selected based on four criteria that contribute to achieving broad project support: strong partner networks; complementing and expanding existing IW projects; proximity to international borders and returnee populations; and geographical balance. IW will work nationally (national forums, civil society, trainings, coordination). Direct beneficiaries will be 192 youth leaders (including 128 women, 66%) with activities specifically addressing the need for political space for women and girls, as well as elders having opportunity to share stories about the past. Partners will work with local authorities to establish selection criteria including proportional representation of target collines, ethnic parity, and representation of political viewpoints and the National Youth Council. Once established, the 192 youth leaders will be elected by their peers. Indirect beneficiaries will be victims and their loved ones, and vulnerable communities who will benefit from broader movements for justice and accountability. Key actions will include, periodic community discussions in 96 collines in which 2,400 people will participate, 96 intergenerational dialogues among 2,400 people, 32 women-only dialogues among 800 women, 96 youth dialogues bringing together 1,400 youth of different political and ethnic identities, 72 communal forums among over 1,000 people, and 12 provincial forums and 2 national forums among 200 decisionmakers. To increase targeted impact, beneficiaries will participate in multiple dialogues over the duration of the project.

Partners will utilize tried-and-tested manuals and guides in the identification of participants and in the implementation of the actions. These tools and their associated strategies have been designed with *Do No Harm* principles as integral components. Moreover, the trust and established relations that partners enjoy in the target provinces mean that they understand the local context and dynamics where **Ejo Nahacu** will be implemented, including with powerholders: this is key to *Do No Harm* approaches.

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
Impunity Watch	€1,095,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Union Netherlands Embassy in Burundi Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs GIZ 	6 Rue du Coton, Gatoke, Bujumbura, Burundi.	18 staff based in Bujumbura	Country Director Project Coordinator MEAL Officer Finance and Operations Coordinator
Implementing partner: APFB	447,396,789 Fbu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN WOMEN Play International 	18 Avenue Mugamba, Rohero II, Bujumbura.	18 staff Bujumbura: 7 Bubanza: 1	Executive Secretary Project Coordinator

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Fund for Women. • Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rutgers) 		Gitega: 2 Kirundo: 2 Makamba: 2 Other provinces: 4	Community facilitators Members (non-paid) of APFB, including several founding members, will provide expertise: (1) Human Rights & Gender expert; (2) Women's leadership expert; (3) Peacebuilding expert; (4) Women empowerment expert.
Implementing partner: ISHAKA 2250	314,257,350 Fbu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PNUD • UNICEF • German Embassy in Burundi • OIM • UN Information Centre, Burundi • AGR / ISHAKA 22550 WOMEN 	67 Avenue du Large, Kinindo, Bujumbura.	24 staff Bujumbura: 16 Bubanza: 2 Other provinces: 6	Director Project Manager Peacebuilding Officer M&E Officer
Implementing partner: SPDH	239,349,026 Fbu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Endowment for Democracy • GIZ • Oxfam-Novib 	24 Avenue Bututsi, Rohero II, Bujumbura.	17 staff Bujumbura: 8 Kirundo: 1 Makamba: 2 Other provinces: 6	Executive Director Project Coordinator M&E Officer SPDH has experts on human rights and peace

					consolidation; SPDH has an expert on entrepreneurship and income generation.
--	--	--	--	--	--

- 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.

IW has over ten years' experience in Burundi. Our work has garnered respect and partnerships with prominent local and international advocates, policymakers, and donors. Our extensive connections to civil society and victims' groups worldwide helps build accountability movements that gain legitimacy from the ground up. We are the leading international CSO working on TJ in Burundi.

As the consortium lead, IW will manage the oversight, grant management, and reporting responsibilities, including M&E data analysis. Alongside these responsibilities, IW will provide technical TJ expertise to partners through trainings, regular consultations, and project training curricula, modules, and TJ toolkits. An integrated 8-member management committee will implement the project, comprised of IW's Project Lead and M&E Officer, project managers and M&E staff (2 staff) of APFB, ISHAKA 2250, and SPDH. The management committee will meet each quarter with responsibility for planning and coordination, M&E data collection, and drafting of reports. The consortium team will be composed of the following positions:

- Country Director (IW), funded at 20% by the project, responsible for overall grant management and relations with the Ministry of Human Rights.
- Head of Programmes (IW), funded at 25% by the project, responsible for programme management, relations with the General Directorate, contact person for UNPBF and the UNCT.
- Project Coordinator (IW), funded at 100%, responsible for the overall project coordination, partner support, report-writing, and for leading the management committee.
- Finance Coordinator (IW), co-funded (60% Yr 2), responsible for the production of financial reports, compliance with UNPBF regulations, and providing financial support to partners.
- 3 Project Managers (APFB, ISHAKA 2250, SPDH), at 100%, responsible for implementation in the respective provinces, report production, and participation in the management committee.
- 4 M&E Officers (1 per organisation), partially funded by the project, collectively responsible for the implementation of the M&E strategy, data collection, and monitoring activity progress.
- 3 Finance Officer (APFB, ISHAKA 2250, SPDH), partially funded by the project, responsible for the financial management and reporting of each partner organisation.

Engaging women and young people is a priority in all IW projects in Burundi. This begins in-house. Our recruitment policies favour passion over experience, leading to a team mostly under the age of 35. We have actively recruited and advanced women to senior positions (Finance Coordinator, 3 Project Leads), as well as a female driver. Partners have been selected because of their gender (APFB) and youth expertise (APFB, ISHAKA 2250, SPDH), and because they are women- and youth-led CSOs.

- 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)
Women youth leaders face opposition and negative reactions from peers and from communities when seeking to assert their rights to political participation due to patriarchal norms, hegemonic masculinities, and conservative values.	Risk: High Impact: High	We will develop an intervention strategy to address these dynamics from the outset. The project will also use toolkits (manuals, awareness-raising tools) developed by IW in a parallel project on violent masculinities and women's political participation.
Recruiting the full cohort of 192 participants is too ambitious and combined with the sensitive nature of the activities, creates safety risks for the youth leaders and partners; the large number of planned activities cannot all be implemented in the time available.	Risk: Medium Impact: Medium	The strategy builds on an approach piloted in other projects, with safety built into the project design and implementation. Working with the Ministry and taking time to engage with local authorities during a start-up phase is a proven mitigation strategy. The target group and number of activities are shared among the three partners, each responsible for implementation in two provinces. Per province, the strategy has been designed to limit the cohort to 32 youth, a manageable size for partners. The same strategy applies to the dialogues, for example of the total 96 intergenerational dialogues, each partner will organize a maximum of 16 per year.
Youth lack trust in project staff and/or one another, hampering discussion and dialogue.	Risk: Low Impact: High	The intervention follows a plan to select participants and carry out trainings and dialogues with proven trust-building measures. Partners have strong local community connections and will use methods and tools tested by

		IW and proven to generate constructive discussions.
Local TJ initiatives fail to generate buy-in from local authorities.	Risk: Medium Impact: Low	Our analysis and past project experience shows the probability medium to high, but impact low, provided community engagement is robust. We will engage authorities in activities from the outset to help them understand and support our work.
Project activities fall short in generating shared narratives and influential stakeholders block more holistic understandings of the past.	Risk: Low Impact: High	The strategies build on many years of experience, lessons learned, and adaptive programming approaches. Moreover, the tools that will be employed to support dialogues and dealing with longstanding traumas have been produced by communities with support from IW and therefore reflect community realities and lived experiences that participants can relate to. Partners are skilled at using accompanying pedagogical guides and in creating safe spaces. Careful engagement with local stakeholders prior to project activities and continual feedback loops will minimize negative influences.
Local, provincial, and national authorities fail to take youth-driven advocacy seriously.	Risk: High Impact: High	The impact and the probability of this risk are high. Plans reflect the need to mitigate this risk. Locally and nationally, partners and IW bring officials into the process, including the National Youth Council. Nationally, IW will organise national forums with the Ministry of Human Rights, giving officials the message that the work is sanctioned by the government, which has an interest in its success.

		Ultimately, the benefits from youth engagement are long-term: it may pay immediate dividends, but even if youth advocacy gets little immediate traction, participants will likely stay socially engaged on issues of justice for many years.
Suspension of INGOs and/or CSOs similar to September 2018.	Risk: Low Impact: High	The risk is low given the improved trust between government and INGOs over recent years. IW has built a good relationship with the Ministry of Human Rights. Project information will be used to consolidate this trust. Regular contact with the UNPBF and UNCT will enable agreement on project changes if needed.

- 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.

Impunity Watch staff will gather data and coordinate with partners to effectively assess progress made towards the project goal, outcomes, and outputs. An overarching M&E strategy will be based on the project results framework, integrating gender-sensitive indicators and methods. This will be overseen by IW's M&E expert, collaborating with partner M&E officers (*see: project management*). In addition to salaries for the M&E officers, the project will allocate 11% of the project budget to M&E actions. The strategy will consist of a mixed-method approach, relying on both quantitative and qualitative data. For trainings and similar activities, we will track attendance, compile meeting notes where appropriate and safe, and use written surveys for feedback wherever possible. Central to this will be regular skills and knowledge assessments among the youth leaders (*see: LogFrame*), including their perceptions of their participation and level of influence. This indicator will be useful for identifying where adaptations may be required to project activities and for monitoring youth commitments to non-recurrence. Documentary evidence will be used to track progress and assess impact of the community TJ agendas and policy change, as well as the outputs (strategy documents, products) from the youth centre strategy and the artistic initiatives. This includes documenting key themes emerging from the dialogues and sharing translated versions of the community TJ agendas with the UNCT and diplomatic community in regular briefings. At the Outcome level, perception studies will be employed to assess impact, as well as social media analytics to assess positive interactions with content. In order to capture the full spectrum of the kinds of change we pursue, we will use a "stories of change" methodology. Stories of change will be collected from target groups and beneficiaries to provide qualitative data on the project's impact. Visual testimonies will be gathered, with an external audio-visual consultant supporting the production of a series of short case studies demonstrating impact and supporting project

sustainability. The stories will be connected to the project communications strategy where feasible to amplify project impact in challenging violent masculinities and mitigating risks to sustained peace.

Information gleaned both from internal monitoring and external evaluations will be used, first, to understand the impact of our work and assess whether the activities are well placed to effect the outcomes we seek; as the data indicates, we may shift plans based on evidence that changes will improve the prospects for success. Where relevant, both during the project period and after its conclusion, we will share information with other CSOs and beneficiaries, especially where we have insights that may enable these stakeholders to build upon the work we have done. The principal components of the M&E strategy are organised into three categories as follows:

(a) External consultants

- **Baseline.** Conducted at the outset among a representative sample of beneficiaries, the baseline will assess knowledge and attitudes on TJ and engagement with the past among young people. The baseline will integrate targets specific to individual intervention strategies: a baseline of skills and knowledge among the 192 youth leaders (O1); a baseline established via focus groups with youth participants in the community networks (O2); and a baseline among adolescents participating in O4 actions. Data will be used to refine the project M&E system and targets.
- **Audio-Visual Consultant.** The consultant will compile, edit, and produce short ‘stories of change’ video case studies to document and demonstrate the project’s impact.
- **Endline study.** Conducted by an external consultant, the study will analyse progress against the indicators and the baseline, and assess efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability.
- **Audit.** A financial audit will examine project value for money and assess expenditures.

(b) Internal M&E Strategy

- **M&E Strategy development.** A bespoke strategy and set of quantitative and qualitative tools will be developed by the M&E Officers and validated by the management committee. Partner staff will be trained on the use of the tools and supported to implement them for data collection.
- **Kick-Off Workshop & Launch Events.** In Q1, a Kick-Off meeting will be organised with project staff and the Ministry to finalise planning, discuss implementation, and set procedures. In Q2, launch events with officials will be organised in Bujumbura and in the provinces.
- **Evaluation & Planning Workshops.** Three periodic evaluation and planning workshops will be organised with partners using M&E data to adjust planning and evaluate project progress.
- **Monitoring visits.** IW and partners will organise regular monitoring visits throughout the implementation of the project to oversee the activities, evaluate strategies, and gather data.

(c) Stakeholder meetings & visits

To ensure buy-in and collaboration with the Ministry, the following activities will be organised:

- **Workshops with Ministry representatives.** Two workshops per year will be organised to discuss progress and provide updates on project implementation.
- **Government visits to project intervention zones.** Two visits per province, per year by government officials will be facilitated to promote transparency and ownership of the project.
- **Meetings with local officials.** One meeting per year in each of the 6 provinces organised by partners among local officials to discuss project implementation and obtain feedback.

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

what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.

The fundamental tenet of IW's work is that communities should play a central role in advocating for, designing and implementing TJ measures, and working with actors such as those described in this proposal is paramount. Sustainability underpins each of the intervention strategies of the project.

The aim of O1 is to build the skills and capacities of a large cohort of youth leaders – 66% of whom are women – positioning them to become politically engaged after the project close. The community TJ agendas they develop and advocate for are aimed at ensuring longer-term change through the development and adoption of youth-sensitive TJ policies in Burundi, with particular attention to the needs of young women. Our aim is to create a multiplier effect among youth and policymakers, where young people are emboldened to speak up, and policymakers acknowledge and begin to incorporate youth input, contributing towards a policy environment that is more open and conducive to youth and women's input. Finally, putting information from the community TJ agendas and key themes emerging from the dialogues towards the development of a comprehensive peace and history dialogue strategy, which is already an identified ministerial priority, supports the connection between local and national dialogues, and the longer-term sustainability of project impact through concrete policy outputs.

At the community level, O2 creates strong community networks that sustain the dialogue processes on the past via income-generating activities. By establishing community groupings for income generation, as well as savings and loans schemes, we build on past experiences that these groups serve the dual purpose of economic empowerment and sustaining a permanent dialogue platform that will embed project impact within communities and provide opportunities for engaging the wider community. Finally, O3 activities will be driven by a training-of-trainers logic, whereby youth centres are equipped with the skills and provided with tools (distribution of the books) that position them to become community focal points for youth engagement. Our aim is that by implementing this strategy in conjunction with the Ministry, youth centres will be supported after the project's close, and integrating TJ outreach into their work will serve to sustain and expand youth engagement in TJ on an ongoing basis. The project also integrates a pilot strategy under O4, one that will be evaluated and continued by IW and its partners. As well as impact for beneficiaries in Bujumbura Mairie, piloting different artistic activities among youth and adolescents will lead to concrete outputs and data that will be used to expand the strategy as part of IW's TJ strategy for Burundi.

Barring severe changes in context, we anticipate completing all of these activities in the proposed grant period, and continuing work with project partners and participants beyond the project. To facilitate the latter, the Exit Strategy consists of close-out sessions with local authorities and stakeholders in each of the 6 provinces, and an evaluation and capitalization workshop with partners and the Ministry at the end of the project. IW forms long-term partnerships with local victims' groups and broader civil society movements, working together to explore new dimensions of the struggle for accountability and justice, and finding opportunities to leverage our past work together to expand victims' role in building a stronger foundation for human rights. The results of the proposed project will be absorbed into our long-term collaborations, and this will help ensure that the results are sustainable, and continually adaptive to changing circumstances.

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.

The project budget has been designed by way of a collaborative process with partners. Activities have been costed to ensure maximum value for money, using the most recent figures from similar ongoing activities implemented by IW, APFB, ISHAKA 2250, and SPDH. The budget reflects the following key components:

- Of the total \$1,456,640 budget (excluding indirect costs), an allocation of 70% is provided for the three partner organisations. This supports effective local ownership and more targeted interventions that maximize the budget investment into actions that directly impact target and beneficiary communities.
- Key IW personnel will support the project implementation, though the costs for human resources have been kept to a minimum, representing 10% of the total budget.
- The project specifically allocates 42% of the budget towards gender equality and women's empowerment and (GEWE), which is achieved through actions that specifically target women's rights and gender transformative TJ, actions exclusive to women such as the women's intergenerational dialogues led by APFB, and the 128 women youth leaders who represent 66% of the target youth cohort (192). Other aspects of the project will also contribute to GEWE indirectly, by empowering women participants, and breaking down cultural and institutional barriers to policy advocacy by women.
- Monitoring, evaluation, and learning is a crucial component of the project, with 11% of the budget allocated to, among others, the development of bespoke project tools, the collection of impact stories, regular coaching and monitoring visits to support the youth and partners, stakeholder meetings and feedback sessions, as well as regular context analyses that support strategy modifications where needed.
- Resources have been allocated to ensure that Ministry partners participate in the implementation and monitoring of the project through budget for Ministry counterparts to visit project zones and through the purchase of laptops for focal points. The costing for field visits is based upon (and will apply) the harmonized framework agreed in February 2022 between the major development partners including UNDP, fixing the amounts to be provided to government representatives for costs including hotel rooms.

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 proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission	X		Standard IW models will be used.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		The intervention provinces have been identified. Draft communes are identified, to be finalized in Month 1 in collaboration with the Ministry.
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		Full details in the 'consultations' section (pp. 2-4).
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		Lessons learned from previous and ongoing projects, including external evaluation recommendations, informed project design.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		See 'targeting'.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		Details in the 'consultations' section (pp. 2-4) and in the strategy explanations.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Project partners were involved in project design throughout.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		Section IV highlights additional information on the design of the budget, key choices, and the allocation of the budget to partners, GEWE, and M&E.
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		All unit costs have been calculated based on current and recently implemented projects in Burundi. Impunity Watch has over 10 years' experience designing and budgeting projects in Burundi.
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		The budget was developed based on our experience of implementing projects in Burundi with an appropriate understanding of inputs required that are essential to achieving the project 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		Impunity Watch staff costs represent 10% of the total budget, with operational costs at 2%.
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		Staff costs are calculated based on our experience of level of time required to ensure robust management and implementation of projects in Burundi. A proportion of time of 6 staff members based in Impunity Watch Burundi office are included in the budget. 5 are local staff. The Head of Mission is an international staff member who has been in position since 2015. He is responsible for general and strategic direction of the work of Impunity Watch in Burundi.

6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.		X	The project will be implemented in collaboration with the UNCT, but without budget allocation.

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
----------------	----------	--------------

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.
---	------------	--

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.¹³
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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

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: Burundian youth of diverse ethnic and political backgrounds from 6 provinces advocate for youth-sensitive transitional justice policies at the local, provincial, and national levels, with particular attention to the needs of young women. (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Target 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.		Outcome Indicator 1a 192 youth leaders (128 women) from 6 provinces measurably improve their leadership and advocacy skills, and their knowledge of transitional justice, civic education, and the SDGs. Baseline: Skills and knowledge to be assessed and disaggregated by sex and province at the outset of the project. Target: 75% of youth leaders improve their skills and knowledge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline study and pre-training assessment at the outset of the project. Periodic assessment (month 12). Endline evaluation at the project's close (month 24). Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Month 1-6 (baseline) Month 12 (assessment) Month 24 (endline)
		Outcome Indicator 1b Perceptions of participation and influence in TJ discussions and policy processes increase among youth leaders (disaggregated by sex and province). Baseline: % to be assessed at the outset of the project (disaggregated). Target: 20% increase against baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline study. Periodic assessment (month 12). Endline evaluation at the project's close (month 24). Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Month 1-6 (baseline) Month 12 (assessment) Month 24 (endline)
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels. 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.	Output 1.1 Young women and men (aged 18-35) trained on leadership, advocacy, transitional justice, and the SDGs. <u>List of activities under this Output:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and selection of 192 youth leaders (128 women). Development of training curricula for partners to train youth leaders. Development of toolkits for use by the youth leaders. Periodic trainings for youth leaders (32 per province) on leadership, civic education, and advocacy. Transitional justice and SDG trainings for youth leaders. 	Output Indicator 1.1.1 192 youth leaders (128 women) aged 18-35 identified and selected. Baseline: 0 Target: 192 (128 women, 32 youth per province)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner reports detailing the selection process. List of youth leaders with contact details. 	Month 1-3
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Toolkits developed and distributed to 192 youth leaders. Baseline: 0 Target: 192 kits distributed and in use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toolkits available. Reports and photos of distribution by partners to youth leaders. Photos of toolkits being used by the youth leaders. 	Month 1-3
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Number of training sessions held among the youth leaders. Baseline: 0 Target: Each youth leader participates in at least 4 training sessions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training workshop attendance lists. Training workshop evaluations. Training photos. 	Periodic (Month 3-18) Month 24 (endline)

(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)	Output 1.2 Young women and men (aged 18-35) develop concrete policy input based on the identified needs of their communities. <u>List of activities under this Output:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of community discussion methodology and format for community TJ agendas. • Youth leaders initiate periodic community discussions in 96 collines on TJ needs. • Workshops (72) organized among youth leaders from the same communes to discuss the outcomes from the community discussions and identify priority issues. • Community TJ agendas are produced based on identified priorities. 	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Periodic community discussions held in each colline (96) to discuss TJ needs and expectations. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 community discussions per colline over the duration of the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community discussion reports and attendance lists. • Discussion photos. • Documentation of key themes discussed. 	Periodic (Month 6-18) Month 24 (endline)
	Output 1.3 Young women and men (aged 18-35) access political space at the local, provincial, and national levels, and influence policymaking. <u>List of activities under this Output:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of community TJ agendas. • Organisation of 72 communal forums and 12 provincial forums among local officials and decisionmakers in which youth leaders advocate for community TJ agendas. • Organisation of 2 national forums among decisionmakers and officials from relevant ministries, MPs, Senators, etc. • Organisation of periodic workshops with the DG to develop practical policy guidelines that contribute to 	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Periodic workshops organized among youth from the same commune and priority issues identified. Baseline: 0 Target: 3 workshops per commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop reports and attendance lists. • Workshop photos • Draft agendas of priority issues developed. 	Periodic (Month 6-18) Month 24 (endline)
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Community TJ agendas are produced and updated as needed based on the identified priority issues. Baseline: 0 Target: 24 community TJ agendas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community TJ agenda documents containing policy priorities. 	Periodic (Month 6-18) Month 24 (endline)
		Output Indicator 1.3.1 86 policy forums (organized with communal, provincial, and national officials) Baseline: 0 Target: 86 forums organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum reports and attendance lists. • Forum photos. 	Periodic (Month 12-24) Month 24 (endline total)
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Policy commitments are made and documented during policy forums and workshops with the DG. Baseline: 0 Target: At least 10 policy commitments made by officials and decisionmakers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented policy commitments. • Post-forum meetings, emails, or other correspondence. • Stories of change. 	Periodic (Month 12-24) Month 24 (endline)
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 At least 4 briefings conducted with UNCT and the diplomatic community in Burundi. Baseline: 0 Target: 4 briefings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translated agendas (advocacy document). • Meeting attendance lists. 	Periodic (Month 6-24) Month 24 (endline)

	developing a comprehensive strategy and tools for history education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of briefings with UNCT and the diplomatic community in Burundi in which the community TJ agendas are discussed. 			
Outcome 2: Greater historical understanding combined with economic empowerment increase resistance to manipulation among youth from 6 provinces. (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all. (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		Outcome Indicator 2a Proportion of youth (18-35) in target communes declaring higher levels of understanding about the past (disaggregated by age, sex, and province). Baseline: % of youth focus group participants stating that they have a “good understanding” or “very good understanding” about the past (disaggregated). Target: 25% increase against baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study focus groups among a representative sample. • Endline evaluation focus groups at the project's close (month 24). • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Month 1-6 (baseline) Month 24 (endline)
		Outcome Indicator 2b Proportion of youth (18-35) participants in the community networks declaring higher levels of economic empowerment. Baseline: 0 Target: 20% increase against baseline.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study focus groups among a representative sample. • Endline evaluation focus groups at the project's close (month 24). • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Month 1-6 (baseline) Month 24 (endline)
		Outcome Indicator 2c Proportion of youth (18-35) participants in the community networks declaring that their resilience against manipulation has increased. Baseline: % of youth focus group participants stating that their resilience to political manipulation is “strong” or “very strong” (disaggregated). Target: 20% increase against baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study focus groups among a representative sample. • Endline evaluation focus groups at the project's close (month 24). • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Month 1-6 (baseline) Month 24 (endline)
	Output 2.1 Community networks contribute to increased transitional justice knowledge and economic empowerment among youth (18-35) in 24 communes.	Output Indicator 2.1.1 Community networks established in 24 communes. Baseline: 0 Target: 24 community structures in place (50% women).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner reports detailing the process for establishing each community network. • List of community network members. 	Month 12
	<u>List of activities under this Output:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of terms of reference and guidelines for the community networks. 	Output Indicator 2.1.2 Awareness-raising sessions conducted among youth (18-35) in 24 communes. Baseline: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner reports detailing the process for establishing each community network. • List of community network members. 	Month 12-18 Month 24 (endline total)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the youth leaders to establish community networks, including identification and selection of members in conjunction with the local authorities. • Awareness-raising sessions on transitional justice planned and conducted through the community networks in 96 collines. • Trainings for network members on income-generating activities. • Support to community networks to develop and launch economic empowerment initiatives and income-generating activities. 	<p>Target: At least 96 sessions (one per colline).</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.3 Number of economic empowerment initiatives and income-generating activities launched.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 12 initiatives (at least)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports detailing the initiatives. • Terms of reference for each initiative listing activities, rules of operation, etc. • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Month 24 (endline)
	<p>Output 2.2 A cross-section of young women and men (18-35) from 96 collines have participated in dialogues about the past.</p> <p><u>List of activities under this Output:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96 intergenerational dialogues organized between youth and their elders. • 32 women-only intergenerational dialogues are organized. • 96 pedagogical youth dialogues are organized. 	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 Number of intergenerational dialogues organized between youth (50%) and older generations (50%), participants disaggregated by sex and age.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 96 dialogues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports and attendance lists. • Dialogue photos. • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Periodic (Month 6-24) Month 24 (endline total)
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.2 Number of women-only intergenerational dialogues organized between youth (50%) and older generations (50%).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 32 dialogues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports and attendance lists. • Dialogue photos. • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Periodic (Month 6-24) Month 24 (endline total)
		<p>Output Indicator 2.2.3 Number of pedagogical youth dialogues organized between, participants disaggregated by sex and age.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 96 dialogues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports and attendance lists. • Dialogue photos. • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Periodic (Month 6-24) Month 24 (endline total)
<p>Outcome 3: Youth centres in 6 provinces engage young people in local TJ processes.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a Proportion of young people (18-35) declaring that their engagement with youth centres has increased (disaggregated by sex, province, centre).</p> <p>Baseline: % of youth stating that their engagement with youth centres is “very frequent” (disaggregated).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study. • Endline evaluation at the project's close (month 24). • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	Month 1-6 (baseline) Month 24 (endline)

<p>development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Target: 20% increase against baseline</p>		
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b Youth (18-35) perceptions of the positive contribution of youth centres for social cohesion increase (disaggregated by sex, province, centre).</p> <p>Baseline: % of youth stating that youth centres have a "strong" or "very strong" influence over social cohesion (disaggregated).</p> <p>Target: 20% increase against baseline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study. • Endline evaluation at the project's close (month 24). • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	<p>Month 1-6 (baseline)</p> <p>Month 24 (endline)</p>
	<p>Output 3.1 Youth Centres have improved resources and increased expertise on transitional justice.</p> <p><u>List of activities under this Output:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and identification of youth centres in collaboration with the Ministry. • Toolkits and training modules updated. • Trainings on transitional justice organized for 24 youth centres. • Toolkits are distributed to 24 youth centres. • Simulation trainings organized on the toolkits conducted with the youth centres. 	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 24 youth centres identified and selected (4 per province).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 24 youth centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports, correspondence detailing the selection process. • List of youth centres, staff, contact details. 	Month 1-3
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of training sessions organized for members of the youth centres.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Members of the youth centres participate in at least 3 training sessions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training workshop attendance lists • Training workshop evaluations. • Workshops photos. 	<p>Periodic (Month 3-18)</p> <p>Month 24 (endline)</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 Proportion of trained youth centre staff declaring higher levels of transitional justice knowledge and skills.</p> <p>Baseline: Skills and knowledge to be assessed and disaggregated by sex and province at the outset of the project. Target: 75% of youth centre staff improve their skills and knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study and pre-training assessment at the outset of the project. • Endline evaluation at the project's close (month 24). • Pre- and post-workshop participant evaluations. • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	<p>Month 1-6 (baseline)</p> <p>Periodic assessments (Month 3-18)</p> <p>Month 24 (endline)</p>
	<p>Output 3.2 Youth Centres have undertaken youth-focused actions on transitional justice at the community level.</p> <p><u>List of activities under this Output:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printing of two sets of books (tools) for each youth centre. 	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1 Copies of the two books (tools) printed and distributed to the youth centres.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10 copies of each book (20 in total) distributed to each of the 24 youth centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of the books available. • Signed documents per youth centre confirming reception of the books. • Photos of the distribution process. 	Month 12
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2 Number of awareness-raising strategies developed by the youth centres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written strategy documents per youth centre. • Workshop attendance list. 	Month 12

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 youth centres trained on the use of “I MOSO” and “Intango Nshasha” and copies distributed. • Workshop to support youth centres to develop awareness-raising strategies. • 24 youth centres implement awareness-raising strategies targeting youth. 	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 24 youth centre strategy documents.</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2.3 Number of awareness-raising actions implemented by youth centres.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: Minimum of 2 actions per youth centre organized.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner & M&E visit reports. • Photos of the community actions. • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	<p>Month 12-18)</p> <p>Month 24 (endline)</p>
<p>Outcome 4: Art provides a new avenue for adolescent engagement in understanding the past.</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to) SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 4a Proportion of adolescents (10-17) declaring higher levels of understanding about the past after participating in targeted activities (disaggregated by age, sex, activity).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20% of adolescents (10-17) participating in target activities declare having a “better understanding” about the past than before the activity (disaggregated).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline focus groups among a representative sample of adolescents before the target activities. • Evaluation focus groups at the project's close (month 24). • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	<p>Month 20 (activity baseline)</p> <p>Month 24 (endline)</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 4b Proportion of adolescents (10-17) declaring that art is an effective means for engaging them and their peers in discussion about Burundi's history (disaggregated by age, sex).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20% of adolescents (10-17) participating in target activities who “agree” or “strongly agree” that art should be used more widely to engage them and their peers in discussing Burundi's history (disaggregated).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline focus groups among a representative sample of adolescents before the target activities. • Evaluation focus groups at the project's close (month 24). • Stories of change (qualitative impact). 	<p>Month 20 (activity baseline)</p> <p>Month 24 (endline)</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 4c % of positive interactions on social media with the published content.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 60% of interactions with the content are 'positive'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media analytics (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram). • Evaluation period: one month from publication. 	<p>Month 20 (activity baseline)</p> <p>Month 24 (endline)</p>
	<p>Output 4.1 Adolescents (aged 10-17) use different art forms to express their views on Burundi's history and on peacebuilding.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 4.1.1 10 cartoons and comics produced on Burundi's history by adolescents (10-17) in Bujumbura Mairie.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners activity reports and photos. • Availability of 5 cartoons and comics. • Publication on social media (Facebook, Twitter, 	<p>Month 20-22</p>

	<u>List of activities under this Output:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and identification of 10 participating schools in Bujumbura Mairie in collaboration with the Ministry. • Agreement with the officials of identified schools; information sessions organized. • Trainings for adolescents on producing cartoons and comics. • Productions of 5 cartoons and 5 comics. • Purchase and distribution of painting equipment. • Organisation of Slam Poetry and painting day for advocacy on transitional justice in Burundi. • Media coverage of the Youth Arts Challenge and publication of the comics and cartoons on social media. 	Target: 5 comics and 5 cartoons published online.	Instagram) by IW and partners.	
		Output Indicator 4.1.2 Slam Poetry and Painting Day organized among 10 participating schools in Bujumbura Mairie. Baseline: 0 Target: One Slam Poetry and Painting Day organized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of a video to document the Slam Poetry and Painting Day. 	Month 20-22
		Output Indicator 4.1.3 Inter-school Youth Arts Challenge organized. Baseline: 0 Target: One inter-school Youth Arts Challenge organized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prizes awarded for four winners. • Media coverage (two media) of the Youth Arts Challenge. • Social media posts. 	Month 20-22

For MPTFO Use

Totals	
	Impunity Watch
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 156,540.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 45,390.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 23,000.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 112,950.00
5. Travel	\$ 66,760.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 1,017,440.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 34,560.00
Sub-total	\$ 1,456,640.00
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 101,964.80
Total	\$ 1,558,604.80

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown		
	Impunity Watch	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 545,511.68	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 545,511.68	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 467,581.44	30%
TOTAL	\$ 1,558,604.80	