SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): Lebanon	

Project Title: Tripoli Peace Initiative: Safeguarding Stability in Lebanon
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):

PBF project modality:	**If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):**
☒ IRF ☐ PRF	☐ ☞ **Country Trust Fund** ☐ Regional Trust Fund **Name of Recipient Fund:** Lebanon Recovery Fund

List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): IOM (UN) [Convening Agency], UNDP (UN), UNICEF (UN), UNSCOL [UN, Advisory entity]
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): The selection of implementing partners will be subject to a formal selection process initiated at the start of the project.

Project duration in months[1] [2]: 24 months
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Tripoli, Lebanon

Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:
  Gender promotion initiative[3]
  Youth promotion initiative[4]
  ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
  ☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
IOM: USD $1,069,500 (convening agency)
UNDP: USD $1,039,500
UNICEF: USD $891,000
TOTAL: USD $3,000,000

*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.

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

PBF 1st tranche (70%):	**PBF 2nd tranche* (30%):**	
IOM $ 748,650 UNDP $ 727,650 UNICEF $ 623,700 Total: USD 2,100,000	IOM $ 320,850 UNDP $ 311,850 UNICEF $267,300 Total: USD 900,000	

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):
Since 2019, Lebanon has faced a profound socio-economic crisis impacting peace and stability, particularly in Tripoli in North Lebanon. This project seeks to strengthen social peace and stability in Tripoli by engaging

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[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

adolescent and youth[5] in targeted municipal governance and community-driven initiatives. The project will utilize the Lebanon Tension Monitoring System to assess social tensions, focusing on analysing political narratives, hate speech, and gender issues. Building on this, youth engagement and representation at the municipal level will be strengthened through youth-focused Mechanisms for Stability and Local Development (MSLD) consultations that seek to identify tensions and community priorities.

Building on the MSLD consultations, the project will implement the Youth Leadership Programme (YLP), through which participants will identify, plan, and implement youth-focused projects that seek to address the causes of tension and contribute to social stability, while supporting municipality participation, and effective oversight to help promote the legitimacy of local authorities. To complement this, the project will train 450 youth (50% female) in employment and life skills (social cohesion, teambuilding) enhancing their livelihood prospects and reducing their vulnerabilities while mitigating one of the main drivers of instability (a lack of livelihood opportunities). Under this project, the leadership and wellbeing of adolescent girls and young women will be prioritized through adopting a girl-centered strategy for skills development, which involves:

a. Prioritizing girls' involvement by placing them at the forefront of design, implementation, monitoring, and learning processes;
b. Customizing the program to meet girls' specific needs, such as offering tailored training, caregiver engagement and protection services;
c. Increase in female participation in traditionally male-dominated fields such as construction (carpentry, car mechanics, electromechanical, solar systems, etc.) and IT (coding); and
d. Roll out of a tailored and gender transformative adolescent girls' empowerment package which addresses the basic life skills that adolescent girls in difficult conditions could need such as (trust and support, assertive communication in healthy relationships, self-esteem, and confidence, coping with stress and dealing with emotions, problem solving and decision making, and safety in GBV contexts).

To support long term sustainability and financial viability of the community projects, the innovative Co-Funding Mechanism (CFM) will be implemented to facilitate community-led management of priority projects and strengthen diaspora engagement and financial contributions. The CFM will enable the communities to identify, fundraise for, cofinance, and jointly implement a community priority of their choice, with the support of diaspora, based on a set criterion. The project will be jointly implemented by IOM, UNDP, and UNICEF, supported by UNSCOL's political framework to ensure long-term sustainability and national integration.

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):
IOM, UNDP and UNICEF have engaged with a wide range of partners and stakeholders, including community members and municipalities, to ensure the project design has been inclusive, collaborative and a consultative process. In Tripoli, multiple rounds of discussions engaged marginalized youth from various neighbourhoods, gathering firsthand insights on local tensions. This was achieved through a series of key informant interviews and focus group discussions conducted throughout 2023. Additionally, through quarterly Tensions Monitoring System, over 5,000 individuals across Lebanon, representing government bodies, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector, have been consulted. This system facilitates incident monitoring and conflict mapping, offering valuable data for program and policy development and has been critical to the design of this proposed project. Key government ministries and CSOs also provided their perspectives, enhancing the project's relevance. Additionally, the project leveraged insights from technical meetings with private sector stakeholders, such as TVET and vocational training providers, as well as business incubators. Diaspora organizations have also been engaged, ensuring a broad base of support and input for the peacebuilding initiatives. RCO and UNSCOL were consulted on a regular basis to ensure

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[5] In line resolution 2250 (2015), which defined youth as persons aged 18 through 29, this project will primarily focus on youth ages 18 to 29; however, it will also target adolescents ages 16-18 for specific learning, protection, cohesion and empowerment activities in order to ensure a holistic approach, especially when addressing engagement in conflict of late adolescents and gender-based violence/ early marriage of young girls.

complementary peacebuilding efforts. Several consultative meetings between agencies and a project design meeting were held to further review and harmonize the project interventions. Additionally, consultations were conducted with the PBSO focal points who provided strategic guidance and technical support to the design process.

Project Gender Marker score[6]: 2
47% and $1,425,911 of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender equality and women empowerment are cross-cutting in all planned activities.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) [7]:
According to the findings of the gender responsive conflict analysis, although women have been playing a remarkable role in responding to the country's many crises and play a powerful role in support peace and stability, they still find themselves sidelined from many decision-making processes, particularly in Tripoli. In this view, the project seeks to increase young women's participation in governance and decision-making processes to address the multidimensional vulnerabilities of marginalized young women who are often excluded from peacebuilding initiatives in Tripoli. The activities planned under Outcome 1 will equip women with the fundamental skills for leading and engaging in peace and decision-making processes. This will grow the influence of women in decision making circles where they are able to voice their experiences and needs in peace processes, thus contributing to advancing peace and stability in their communities. Women and girls will be invited to actively participate in youth led MSLD committees. The composition of the MSLD committees will be as diverse as possible to ensure maximum inclusion, and to contribute to social stability through interaction and collective action of the community committee members from different groups and genders. The MSLD process will provide the platform for promoting women's engagement, participation, and decision-making in identifying local initiatives that respond to their needs and concerns, while also ensuring that their voices are heard throughout the entire process by enhancing their capacities to be a key player in public life and decision-making process.

Based on previous experience, and anticipating potential resistance, the MLSD is specifically tailored from its inception to address challenges hindering women's participation. This pragmatic approach ensures that from the start, the process is designed to create a conducive environment for women, even in neighbourhoods where resistance may exist. Through targeted and transparent community engagement, customized outreach strategies, and culturally sensitive frameworks, the process aims to dismantle barriers and actively encourage women to take part in shaping peacebuilding efforts. By prioritizing inclusivity and responsiveness in its design, the process seeks to empower women and amplify their role in fostering sustainable peace in Tripoli. For example, having specific women's discussion groups by organizing regular meetings where women can openly discuss peace-related issues in a supportive environment. Ensure these groups are accessible and encourage active participation. And conduct community outreach sessions to be small, interactive sessions in local neighbourhoods to directly engage women. Use these sessions to gather feedback, share information about peacebuilding activities, and address any concerns or barriers to participation to be later projected and integrated in the full process.

GEWE will also be strengthened through the Girls Leadership Package, allowing women and girls impacted by a lack of social cohesion to play an equal part in building peace and stability. This component will include a multisectoral, gender transformative girl-driven programming for adolescent girls to promote their leadership, decision making and access to learning, skills building and prevention of Gender Based Violence (GBV) through the development of a life skills package dedicated to the issues faced by girls in Tripoli. This package will also build negotiation skills and strategies of girls, allowing them to become role models in their communities and to take on leadership roles. Building on the inclusive community committees established under the MSLD structure and the skills development components, the capacity of women's engagement in community projects will be strengthened through the CFM under Outcome 2. Where possible, CFM will

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

encourage diverse groups, even those with historical grievances, to collaborate rather than compete for resource. The project will ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed in the implementation of the CFM, including wherever possible, ensuring at least 50% of community committee members are women. In line with the pragmatic approach to ensure participation in the MSLD structures outlined above, the project will also seek to overcome barriers to women's participation in the CFM, by addressing practical challenges that often prevent attendance, such as providing support for daycare for children and transportation. Where needed, online options for participation will be explored, especially if attending physical meetings is difficult for women. The project will also ensure the venue is gender-sensitive and includes other women, not just men. From an empowerment perspective, the project will actively communicate with women to encourage their participation and provide reassurance. Recognizing that some social norms often view women primarily as caregivers, consistent effort and advocacy is needed to change this perception. Noting this, the project will provide guidance to men in the community, to emphasize women's valuable contributions and participation.

A set criterion determines the CFM ratio which can double, triple, quadruple or quintuple community funds within a pre-established funding ceiling. The more diverse the contributing communities, the larger the scope of the project, and the more the project contributes to peace and stability, the higher the co-funding ratio. Within the criteria, the higher the gender balance, the higher the co-funding grant, therefore it's in the communities' interest to ensure gender diversity. There is flexibility to adjust the criteria so ensure no groups are disadvantaged through the scoring system. IOM will also strive to increase and encourage the participation of female diaspora by replicating some of the measures already piloted through other diaspora engagement programmes such as direct outreach to women-focused diaspora organizations. In addition, all data will be gender disaggregated where possible.

Project Risk Marker score[8]: 1

Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes
Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:
No

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project *(select ONLY one)* [9]:
2.3 Conflict prevention/management.
If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:
Peace Pillar Outcome 2: Strengthened security, stability, justice, and social peace; Prosperity Pillar Outcome 2: Strengthened diversified income opportunities to promote social and economic inclusion.
Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:
SDG's 16, 1, 8, 10, 9, 5 and 17.

Type of submission:	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: N/A
X New project ☐ Project amendment	**Extension of duration:** ☐ Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): **Change of project outcome/ scope:** ☐ **Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:** ☐ **Additional PBF budget:** ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: N/A **Brief justification for amendment: N/A**

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[8] **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes
[9] **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)

Contents

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

IOM	Representative of National Authorities
Mathieu Luciano	Tripoli Mayor : Dr Riad Yamak
	Name of Government Counterpart (FBC)
Signature	Signature
Head of Office, IOM Lebanon	Title
Date & Seal 04 MAR 2025	Date & Seal 3/3/2025
UNDP	**DSCL/RC/HC**
Blerta Aliko	Imran Riza
Signature	Signature
Resident Representative	UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
Date & Seal 5.3.2025	Date & Seal 06 March 2025
UNICEF	**Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)**
Akhil Iyer	Elizabeth Spehar
Signature	Signature
UNICEF Representative	Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support
Date & Seal 5 March 2025	Date & Seal 14 March 2025

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

a) A brief summary of gender-responsive **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.

The following comprehensive conflict analysis builds on the Tension Monitoring System, an inter-sector tool for conflict analysis and mainstreaming under the Social Stability Sector led by UNDP, with IOM and UNICEF core sector members. The analysis is based on several key sources which are triangulated together. This ensures a solid analysis which covers both perceptions as well as materialization of tensions in both the online and the offline space. Data sources include:

- **Quarterly perception surveys of communal relations** (carried out across populations (refugees and Lebanese) with data being representative at the district level)
- **Monthly conflict incident mapping** and mapping of tension hotspots
- **Regular automated social media monitoring** of media and social media sources
- **A qualitative study covering the years 2022 and 2023** carried out by UNDP in Tripoli, focusing on social relations and tensions in the most vulnerable and volatile neighbourhoods called '*Tripoli Truths: Voices of struggle and despair'* using WhatsApp voice note surveying, FGD and KIIs.
- **Quarterly rapid conflict analysis** carried out together with a range of partners in the North (led by UNDP and UNICEF and IOM are partners) where "Tension Task Forces" at local level jointly identify qualitative municipality-level data on levels and sources of tensions, including how these materialize into incidents and restrictive measures.
- Quarterly hate Speech monitoring carried out by UNSCOL monitoring trends of hate speech in the mainstream media. The report informs about the national trends and impact of regional dynamics with a focus on antagonistic discourse and political polarization in context of the ongoing conflict in Gaza, or in reaction to particular events.

National Overview

Within Lebanon's unprecedented and multifaceted crises, communal relations at all levels are deteriorating. In 2023, heightened tensions manifested in anti-refugee sentiments, intra-Palestinian clashes, escalating intra-Lebanese incidents and de-prioritisation of gender-based issues. Coupled with high political instability and community insecurity, these factors all impact Lebanon's stability. Further to this, with the escalation of the situation in South of Lebanon, additional tension trends are emerging. According to UNDP Regular Perception Survey, both inter- and intra-communal relations have hit an all-time low. Over the last four years, refugee-host community relations in Lebanon have deteriorated: In October 2023, 45% of respondents reported negative inter-communal relations, compared to 37% in August 2022. For comparison, in July 2018, only 4% of Lebanese cited negative intra-Lebanese relations between different communities. As of October, 32% of respondents reported negative relations with some geographical differences. Within this context, the main tension drivers are of economic nature. At the national level, '*competition for lower skilled jobs'* remains the most-frequently cited source of inter-communal tensions. As public perceptions about the quality of services have significantly deteriorated compared to pre-crisis levels, access to services has increasingly become a pressure point for tensions. Further to this, a rise in thefts, violence, and crime is not only leading to a rising sense of insecurity among the communities, but also to additional tensions and conflict. Finally, with the exchange of fire across and beyond the Blue Line, sectarian and political strife has been further aggravated. UNSCOL quarterly monitoring report highlights that the war in Gaza and the parallel front in south Lebanon predominantly shapes the context of hate speech, with divisions around Hizbullah's military activities and Lebanon's subsequent involvement in the conflict becoming a defining faultline. Within this context, the relations to the state and the institutions are deteriorating leading to a decline in vertical trust and to horizontal tensions.

Local Conflict Drivers in Tripoli, North Lebanon

Volatile conditions are particularly prominent in North Lebanon, specifically in inner-city Tripoli – Lebanon's second-largest city and one of its poorest, with some of the highest rates of unemployment rates, especially

among young people. The region also holds a mixed population, with many underlying dividers – both in terms of nationalities (543,145 Lebanese; 200,620 Syrians and 20,972 Palestinians) and confessions (Sunnis, Alawites, and Christians). Tension levels are high with 44% in the North describing inter-communal relations as negative/very negative (main tension driver for inter-communal relations is competition for lower skilled jobs), as compared to 30% citing negative intra-communal relations in the North (noting that this is double the number from 2020). For intra-Lebanese relations, 70% cite political and sectarian conflict as a primary tension driver. Such sentiments frequently materialize in incidents and restrictive measures at various levels.
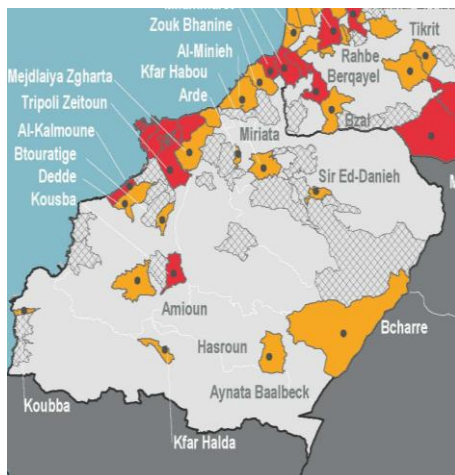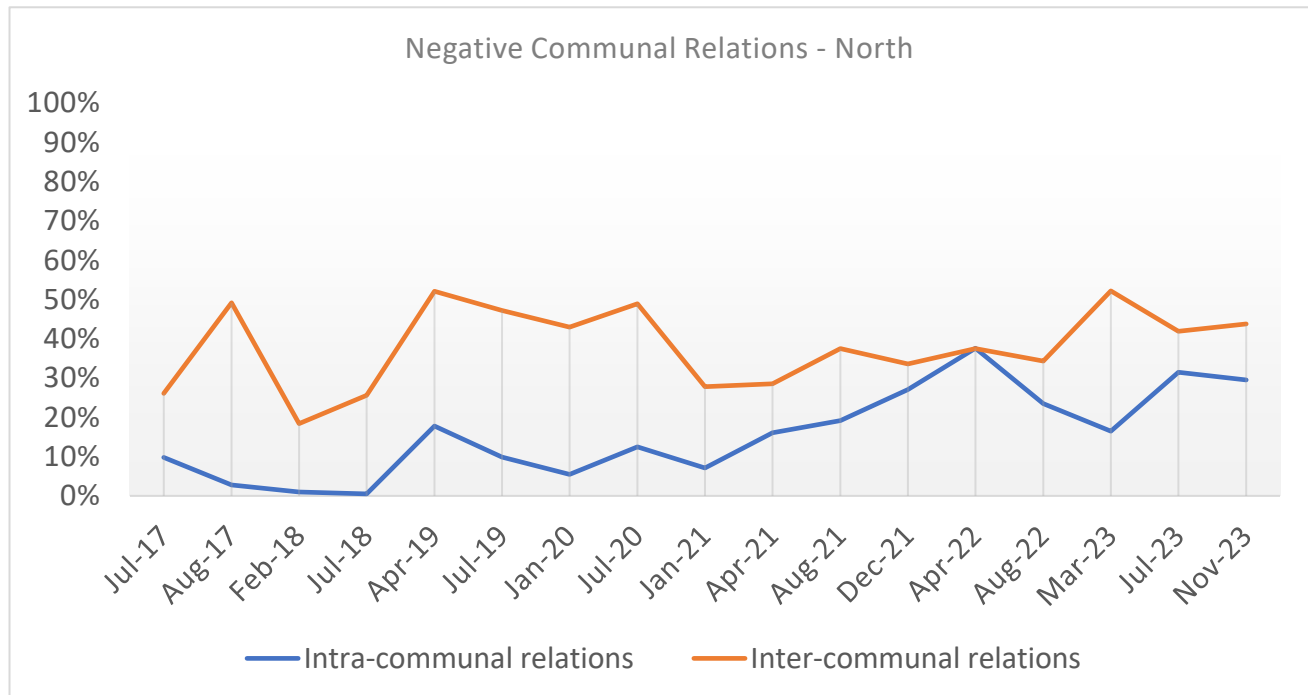

Figure 1: Tension Hotspot Mapping

Poorer and denser areas the most volatile – with 19 out of 274 municipalities in the North listed as high-tension municipalities, many of these cadasters are within the Tripoli area and within Tripoli Municipality: Trablous el Hadid, Trablous el Mhatra, Trablous el Haddadine, Trablous El Qobbe, Trablous en-Nouri, Trablous Er-remmaneh, Trablous es-Souayqa, Trablous et Tabbaneh, Trablous et-Tell, Trablous ez-Zahrieh, Trablous ez-Zeitoun, Trablous Jardins.

Shifting social relations and drivers of growing tensions driven by the current crisis in the targeted vulnerable and volatile neighbourhoods

The tension landscape in Tripoli has intensified due to drastic declines in security and socioeconomic conditions, exacerbated by the country's broader economic crisis. Tensions have intensified on all levels: between the host community and Syrian refugees, between neighbourhoods, within the Syrian community, and within families. The city's historical economic decline, sectarian divides, and past conflicts contribute to ongoing social fragilities. While existing tensions are increasingly noticeable, new tensions also emerge mainly related to socio-economic elements.

Tensions in the targeted neighbourhoods are now dominated by the following three main tension drivers:

(1) The deteriorating socio-economic situation, coupled with weak local and public authorities, are of particular concern, with gaps in employment and access to services, social and economic inequalities

perpetuate injustices and intensify tensions, undermining efforts to foster stability and reconciliation in the area. In fact, in March 2024, 67% of respondents in the regular perception survey on social tensions stated that unfair distribution of resources is the main tension driver between Lebanese in the areas, followed by economic competition at 58%. Addressing these shortcomings in Tripoli is therefore essential for promoting stability and advance peacebuilding in the longer term. The deterioration of the economic situation has led to a tremendous increase in crime such as in theft, robbery, drug and alcohol abuse, and kidnapping across populations but where youth are a particular area of concern. Other major concerns mentioned in all areas is the increase of weapons and the limited capacity of law and security enforcement entities and growing informal self-security, all triggering tensions. Both horizontal and vertical tensions are rapidly growing and increasingly leading to incidents such as personal disputes escalating into violence, or attacks towards service providers. Recent protests against the economic crisis and government corruption have marked Tripoli as a centre for discontent. On a macro-level, the perceptions between certain communities appear good; but sentiments seem to deteriorate on the micro-level (individuals) and the meso-level (communities).

(2) **Marginalisation, feelings of neglect and structural injustice in Tripoli mainly services along two lines of tensions:** Firstly, negative sentiments towards national and local governments that Tripoli, or specific areas/neighbourhoods within Tripoli are systematically neglected and marginalized. Such sentiments have been rising even more since the 2019 crisis with the deterioration of services. The crisis has caused deteriorating trust in institutions at all levels, coupled with a surge in horizontal tensions between people and the state and its institutions. Before the crisis, in July 2018, some 82% of the population in Tripoli reported that "the municipality is doing the best it can to respond to the needs of the people in the community". These perceptions have vastly deteriorated with 21% now agreeing with this statement. Secondly, negative sentiments drive both vertical (between citizens and the state) and intra-communal horizontal tensions along sectarian lines as there are strong perceptions that political affiliation and nepotism strongly influence employment opportunities which are also decreasing with the current situation. In a recent WhatsApp survey conducted, respondents generally related the deteriorating economic situation and high unemployment to structural injustice, and noted that Tripoli, and especially their communities, had been systematically neglected and marginalized by the national and local governments for decades. Within this situation, youth have been particularly affected. A 2022 UNICEF report highlighted that amid rising poverty, many young people are forced to forgo education and seek employment. This fuels feelings of marginalization and economic humiliation, which can have volatile consequences, such as the 2021 Tripoli riots. If left unaddressed, these issues will lead to further risky behaviours parallel to the continued disintegration of the state and economy, posing additional threats to Lebanon's social stability.

(3) **Political and sectarian divides** which with all its sub-drivers further unsettle the already fragile social stability: an incredible complex environment with strong pre-existing political-sectarian and historical divides *within* both Lebanese and Syrian communities – in some cases, progress in dealing with the past is being reversed. Indeed, Tripoli is a city marred by neighbourhood conflicts dating to the Lebanese Civil War period and occasionally erupting since the 1980s. Political-sectarian divides are deeply rooted in the city where numerous factions still drag until today with almost the same tension causalities. In 2007-2008, the city witnessed increased tension and clashes after the assassination of former Prime Minister Hariri in 2005, which instigated a forced exit of the Syrian forces in Lebanon. This in effect split the country politically into two opposing political blocs. In Tripoli, this political-sectarian divide is expressed at the neighbourhood level, with frequent violence and street fights. In addition to the above, since 2011, the Syria war impacted Tripoli, escalating existing political and sectarian splits in place since 2008, primarily impacting Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen neighbourhoods. During the ISIS and Nusra era, Tripoli, also experienced tensions linked to Syria. Indeed, the city's proximity to the Syrian border and its Sunni-majority population led to spillover effects from the Syrian war where Tripoli saw clashes between Sunni residents (often sympathizing with the Syrian opposition), and Alawite residents, who tended to support the Assad regime. Groups affiliated with ISIS and Jabhat al-Nusra were also active in the area, further exacerbating the instability. The tension magnitude reached its peak in August 2013 when two mosques were bombed in the city, with 47 people killed and five hundred injured in what has been called the "biggest and deadliest" bombing in Tripoli since the end of Lebanon's Civil War. These bombings were widely considered to be

part of the spillover of the Civil War. Although experiencing a degree of relative calm since 2015, the conflicts linked to the sectarian differences continue. In fact, when discussing political-sectarian divides in Tripoli, the most notable is the intra-Lebanese conflict between Jabal Mohsen on one side and Tabbaneh and el-Qobbeh on the other; followed by intra-Syrian tensions and tribal-related frictions in al-Shawk. The intra-communal tensions are mainly reflected in a neighbourhood conflict between the Alawite-dominated neighbourhood of Jabal Mohsen and the Sunni-dominated neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh and el-Qobbeh. This conflict is considered primarily sectarian (between Alawite and Sunni communities) and political, dating back to violent disputes that started in the 1980, predating the war in Syria. During the last parliamentary elections that took place in 2022, conflicts and divisions have increased in Tripoli. The decision by Saad Hariri to withdraw his Future Movement — often seen as a leader of the community — from the election, led to fears that many Sunnis would abstain from voting despite the fact of being majority. In fact, this materialized into numerous clashes where Tripoli experienced the highest level of incidents nation-wide. Incidents included clashes between supporters of the Free Patriotic Movement (FPM) and the Lebanese Forces, and between supporters of Faysal Karame's Dignity Movement and candidate Ashraf Rifi.

Overview of three main tensions drivers in the targeted neighbourhoods as well as Tripoli at large and how they materialize into tensions		
Tension Driver	**Sub-Driver**	**Materialization and Direction**
The deteriorating economic situation	**Competition for livelihoods and low-skilled jobs**: Economic competition is particularly triggered where Lebanese are taking up low-skilled jobs that were previously the primary source of Syrian employment. Often, it is in areas with high number of Syrians where Lebanese perceive increased competition for an already limited job market. As it relates to unemployment, youth are particularly affected.	Horizontal. Mainly inter-communal tensions (towards Syrians). Often materializes in restrictive measures such as different wages for different populations, job-related raids such as security forces closing Syrian-owned or operated shops, confiscating documents, and arrests.
	Services: In area with large economic challenges, there is now very limited access to public services, both Lebanese and Syrians finding themselves in competition for services such as infrastructure, water, solid waste, shelter, and healthcare.	Vertical and horizontal. Pressure on infrastructure and services often leads to health issues, pollution as well as both inter- and intra-communal tensions. Examples of incidents include: • Clashes between members of two different Lebanese families due to dispute over generators • A group of protesters in Tripoli broke into the local water company and tried to pump water to their houses • Landlords threatened to evict any Syrian family that does not pay the solid waste collection fee. **To note that the North governorate recorded the highest rate of violent service-related incidents nationwide.**
	Perceptions of Insecurity and Crime: The desperate situation leads to rising crime (drug and alcohol abuse, gun ownership, theft, and armed disputes).	Vertical and horizontal. For intra-communal tensions, these mainly materialize in clashes between families or neighbourhoods. Disputes are varied and include fights over parking spots, harassment of a local girl, or disagreement

		over inheritances. For inter-communal, these mainly materialize in restrictive measures such as night curfews and raids. In Tripoli, some 77% of the population agree with the statement that *"the presence of Syrian refugees in this community has contributed to more incidents of crime and violence"*. For vertical tensions, this leads to negative perceptions of security forces where response, vigilante security arrangements are forming due to the absence of local policing. These arrangements tend to align with sectarian and political affiliations, exacerbating communal divisions and involving "young men with nothing to do and nowhere to go."
	Aid allocation and distribution: Lack of aid distribution has fuelled distrust of UN, NGOs and local intermediaries.	Vertical: Mainly inter-communal tensions (towards Syrians) and intra-communal tensions (within the Syrian community). Perceptions of unfair assistance and misuse is particularly creating conflicts between neighbours. Horizontal: Towards the state (including municipalities) as well as aid organizations. Materializing in protests such as an attack on a UN office in Beirut relation to what is happening in Gaza (October 2023), a person setting herself on fire in 2021 in protest and regular protests in front of service points and municipalities.
Perceptions of neglect/injustice	**High unemployment is increasingly linked to structural neglect and injustice at two levels:** 1) Tripoli is systematically neglected and marginalized by the national and local governments; and 2) Political affiliation and nepotism strongly influence employment opportunities	Vertical. Intra-Lebanese. Some 53% of total social instability incidents reported under the Tension Monitoring System in Tripoli are vertical (towards the state) and Tripoli is a major centre of activism and protest since the October 2019 uprising. Such vertical tensions are related to the deteriorating living situation, banks and the public hold the government and political class responsible, with directs protests at the government. In Tripoli, deteriorating living conditions have been the main source of tension. Some 50 demonstrations, riots and clashes related to banks were recorded, in Tripoli; this was the second-highest rate nationally, after Beirut governorate. Violent incidents were related to the living situation (26 incidents), elections (20 incidents), the exchange rate (19 incidents), and banks (10 incidents).
Political and sectarian divides	**In this fragile environment, historical, political, and religious**	Horizontal and Vertical. Political-sectarian and historical divides are growing as a

differences that have traditionally divided communities in Tripoli are magnified. At the community level, incidents such as disputes between members of different religious communities and between Lebanese and refugee communities, quickly escalate into violence. This often leads to scapegoating of Syrians as the perceived perpetrators of violent acts and crimes and consequently the enforcement of restrictive measures such as curfews for Syrians or even their expulsion from some municipalities.	tension driver *within* both Lebanese and Syrian communities – in some cases, progress in dealing with the past is being reversed. This includes intra-Lebanese but also intra-Syrian tensions and tribal related frictions. The main challenge is for Intra-Lebanese where 57% state that political and sectarian conflict is a main tension driver.

Gender-related tensions in Tripoli

Despite progress on enhancing gender equality, challenges remain within the sphere of women's legal rights and protections. In particular, gender-based violence is high, and the participation of females in the labour force and politics remains low. These strains are magnified by the presence of multiple financial, political and public health crises, with female-headed households typically more vulnerable to poverty and hardship. According to the 2023 Global Gender Gap ranking, Lebanon ranked 132 out of 146 globally when it comes to gender parity. As of 2019, Lebanese women's labour force participation rate was 29 per cent, while the rate of men's participation was three times higher at 76 per cent. For Syrians, labour force participation is even lower, at 16 per cent for women compared with 81 per cent for men in 2021. For both Lebanese and Syrian women, low participation is particularly prevalent in areas outside Beirut as well as for women with lower levels of education. Specifically in Tripoli, the ILO Labor Force Survey (2022) showed that 37.7% of the girls aged 15 to 24 years are NEET[10]; compared to 31.2% of young male for the same age category. Moreover, young women's participation in governance has been often limited by traditional gender ideologies. FGDs done by UNICEF have pointed to certain religious and cultural beliefs as a main factor undermining women's participation where women are not expected to take leadership positions nor access certain services to develop their livelihoods. This in turn, increased dependency on their families and husbands, and limits their participation in leadership, governance, and peacebuilding initiatives in their communities. Specific gender-related gaps and strains for Tripoli vary significantly by nationality and economic situation. For example, female refugees, particularly those without residency status or adequate shelter, face significantly more vulnerabilities than the general population. As further detailed below, many of these factors significantly influence the inter- and intracommunal social tensions but the main gender-related issues which can become contributing factors that cause, spark or worsen inter- and intracommunal tensions are:

1. **Gender-based violence:** Practitioner data reveals social narratives that make stereotypical assumptions about the identity of both perpetrators and victims/survivors of GBV, which mainly contributes to intercommunal tensions. Most reported types of GBV are domestic violence and intimate partner violence. GBV was traditionally viewed as an individual-level concern, but recent analysis has also shown its damaging effects on social stability and national security. Such tensions can take both inter- and intra-communal forms.
2. **Gender-related disputes between families:** Practitioner data indicates that gender-related disputes between families in Tripoli have a high risk of potentially escalate. The underlying issues may include all forms of GBV, as well as severe marital disputes, relationships involving minors, elopements, etc. Depending on the identity of the families or clans involved, these escalating disputes most commonly contribute to intracommunal tensions, but they may also contribute to intercommunal tensions. Masculine gender norms matter here, as these disputes often involve male family members fighting to protect or influence a female family member.

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[10] The share of youth which are neither in employment nor in education or training in the youth population.

3. **Gender norms and roles:** Cultural differences in norms are contributing to social tensions, sometimes leading to public disputes that escalate. Intra-communal flash points include clothing styles and gender advocacy. Inter-communal tensions include family and marriage dynamics (for example around early marriage, size of family, and marriage outside of sect/nationality).
4. **Women's participation in public spaces**: Practitioner data indicate that current disputes around women's participation in public spaces are indeed contributing to intra-communal tensions, be it along political, sectarian, or geographical lines. However, note that high-profile incident reports may be relatively few because women lack safe access to opportunities to express dissent.

Specific materializations reported under the Lebanon Tension Task Force:

- A woman was abused by her husband and wanted a divorce. The husband resisted the divorce. Her family intervened, and the families began a violent dispute which escalated into armed clashes.
- Marriage outside sect leading to violent sectarian tensions between families and sometimes between villages (escalation into armed clashes and kidnapping).
- Male minors sexually harassing a girl leading to tensions between their families.
- A rape incident leading to a collective action by a community.
- Negative perceptions around prostitution sometimes trigger incitement.

Although the Tension Monitoring System captures gender-related incident, these remain largely underreported however incidents leading to larger scale tensions are well captured.

Peacebuilding challenges to be addressed under this joint programme

Social instability in Tripoli has the potential to rapidly spread across the country if measures are not implemented to address the growing drivers. This project will therefore focus on the following challenges to peace:
1. Lack of inclusive local governance and development planning;
2. Lack of inclusive and comprehensive community dialogue and peacebuilding infrastructure.
2. Gaps in basic service delivery; and
3. Lack of economic opportunities, especially for women and youth.

This approach builds on the three agencies' extensive experience in Tripoli, through multiple programmatic interventions which all underscore the imperative of such comprehensive approaches. The pivotal role of engaging youth in enhancing local governance structures and advocating for institutional reforms within their communities is key, as well as ensuring engagement with community-based organizations and civil society organizations who play a key role in sustaining peace and stability.

Main stakeholders to be engaged to tackle the peacebuilding challenges.

The project will work with a wide array of local and national stakeholders to ensure inclusive, conflict sensitive programming. The main actors are noted below:

Local and National Government: Municipalities are key stakeholders necessary for local stability and long-term sustainability, however their growing inability to deliver services undermines their effectiveness. If public service delivery is supported and maintained (such as infrastructure, community security and solid waste management), then the legitimacy of municipalities will be enhanced, engendering a greater sense of stability. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Labour, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also be engaged.
Youth: Youth are powerful agents of change in their communities, with the right skills and support. IOM, UNDP and UNICEF and their partners in the North of Lebanon have extensive experience mobilizing youth to implement positive actions in their communities and supporting them with skilling, access to job opportunities, peacebuilding, empowerment and volunteering initiatives. Moreover, young girls' networks will be established by UNICEF to implement Youth led initiatives in their communities focusing on issues and conflict related intervention they identify with their peers.
Women's Organizations: To ensure the project effectively encourages young women's participation in governance and decision-making processes to address the multidimensional vulnerabilities of marginalized

young women, women's organizations such as the Social Skills and Rehabilitation Association in Tripoli and the Women Leaders Group, Lebanese League for Women in Business, Ruwwad Al Tanmiya, and Akkarouna will also be proactively engaged to increase women's inclusion.

Existing community peace structures: Tripoli has a wide range of local CBOs and CSOs which have contributing to the peace process in Tripoli for the past years. However, it has been noticeable that most of them are not able sustain such processes as many have moved into the political sphere. One key actor is the Tripoli Task Force which was established by 24 members from the city, most holding previous or current institutional and political roles. There are also several policies think tanks such as the Tripoli Institute for Policy Studies which include mainly academic figures and development experts.

Private sector and diaspora communities: Lebanon has a large diaspora, estimated at between 4 million and 14 million. Remittances are a major pillar of Lebanon's economy, and recent IOM research shows that diaspora networks remain eager to support Lebanon, under certain conditions. In addition, diasporas are not only part of transnational communities but also contribute significantly to their stability. On the one side, diaspora engagement could alleviate pressure on communities but on the other side it has the potential to aggravate community tensions if not carefully managed, therefore it is imperative to understand this crucial role of the diaspora in reducing tensions, but also potential for harm if sectarian issues are ignored. Therefore, the project will aim to engage diaspora communities in a meaningful and conflict sensitive way, by recognizing their contributions and addressing their concerns. The project will engage and mobilize diaspora networks, connecting them to local projects. Following fundraising, the amount raised will be supplemented through the co-funding mechanism.

b) A brief description of **how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks[11],** 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. Elaborate on the **catalytic nature of the project** and how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

The project aims to foster trust between local authorities and constituents, in line with SDG 16 and SDG 5 and the Lebanon United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2025 (UNSDCF) Peace and Prosperity pillars. Project goals are intertwined with two of four main goals of the UNSDCF focusing on resilience and inclusive income-generating and livelihood opportunities (Goal 2) and sustained peaceful and inclusive society for participatory and equitable development (Goal 3). Additionally, the project aligns with the 2024 Lebanon Response Plan (LRP), specifically emphasizing the MSLD approach. It aims to bolster the capabilities of municipalities and both national and local entities to tackle resource limitations, mitigate tensions, foster peace, and foster community dialogue. The project will play a role in executing the National Youth Policy Action Plan 2022-2024 (NYPAP) and will support the 2018-2022 National Strategic Framework for Technical, Vocational, Education, and Training in Lebanon, making education more accessible and advocating for the social and economic rights of young individuals. Moreover, this project supports the National Strategy for Women in Lebanon 2022-2030, related to the empowerment of women in political, administrative, economic, and social spheres, as well as their participation in institutions and the creation and development of reforms and implementation at a local level. Continued collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports through the Youth Leadership Programme (YLP) and MSLD that will be implemented in this project will work towards the goals of facilitating job search and improving access to jobs, while facilitating the capacity of youth participation in decision making and increasing the political and civic engagement of youth, in line with NYPAP outcomes. Finally, the project will contribute to the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration by addressing underlying factors that drive individuals to irregularly migrate. Leveraging the esteemed academic institutions in Lebanon and the expertise of Lebanese academics abroad, the project will benefit from academia's involvement, fostering sustainable partnerships given the well-established academic institutions in Lebanon.

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.

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

The project will fill several important strategic gaps. Firstly, it targets highly vulnerable areas where currently, there is a lack of holistic area-based bottom-up programming. A component that is currently missing is support to underpin local governance by a) injecting dedicated peacebuilding resources, and b) ensuring more inclusive planning and engagement by citizens. Inclusive planning and prioritization with local stakeholders, throughout the MSLD process, remain crucial, with a focus on engaging communities across social, environmental, health, educational, and economic domains. This approach ensured flexibility and context sensitivity, tailored to Tripoli's unique socio-economic and cultural landscape. Additionally, PBF funding will fill a critical gap and allow the project to pilot the CFM in Lebanon which would also support with identifying sustainable funding sources. The project will also leverage the power of Lebanon's substantial diaspora, estimated to be between 4 million and 14 million individuals which is an under tapped resource for peacebuilding initiatives in Lebanon. The project will serve as a foundational step toward a long-term strategy that connects Lebanese community initiatives with diaspora organizations. Simultaneously, this effort aligns with the RCO Partnership and Financing Strategy, particularly components targeting the diaspora.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Lebanon Host Communities Support Program 2014 – ongoing (UNDP)	US, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Korea, USD 26 million (in 2024)	Social Stability Livelihoods Peacebuilding	Following the spill-over from the Syria war and the influx of over one million refugees into Lebanon, and in light of multiple protracted socio-economic crises in the country, this project established to strengthen social stability, support livelihoods, and mitigate inter and intra communal tensions and conflicts at the level of vulnerable communities affected by the crises. Through an area-based approach, LHSP identifies projects and analyses root causes on tension through the MSLD approach. The proposed activities complement LHSP2.0 both in terms of geographical scope (communities in Tripoli) as well as substantively (declared focus of youth).
Live Love initiative 2009 (ongoing) (UNDP and UNICEF)	USD 300,000 (2024)	Social Stability Peace Building Livelihoods Community Development	Live Lebanon was established in 2009 with the aim to engage the Lebanese diaspora with the development effort in Lebanon. Live Lebanon seeks to overcome challenges facing the countries with innovative solutions. Since its launch the initiative managed to

			successfully fund 76 projects from the Lebanese communities abroad and from the private sector. The initiative also partners with UNICEF (i.e. the Nahno Volunteer programme) working on enhancing participation of youth in communities. The proposed project will build on this initiative through identification of community projects that are complementary.
Combating hate speech and fake news locally by empowering youth (media students) to create alternative narratives - 2019 – ongoing (UNDP)	UK and Germany USD 1,000,000	Social Stability Peace Building	Since 2019, UNDP has trained a total of 180 youth and media students, primarily selected from communities involved in the MSLD process. Among these trainees, 40 are from Tripoli, a city known for its numerous media outlets, platforms, and a mix of media professionals and amateurs, where fake news and hate speech significantly contribute to social tensions. These youth have acquired essential digital and media literacy skills aimed at combating hate speech, promoting conflict-sensitive reporting, and mastering fact-checking techniques. The trained individuals have already created and continue to produce awareness campaigns focused on countering fake news and hate speech, collaborating with local committees and municipalities in the North. By integrating these trained youth into these committees, the project ensures a youth-focused approach that empowers young change-makers.

Youth Leadership Programme 2015 - ongoing (UNDP)	USD 200,000	Education Livelihoods	Empower change-makers and support young women and men to design and implement innovative, impactful, and sustainable development solutions, whether in the form of social enterprises, nonprofits, NGOs, initiatives, or campaigns. Increased employment opportunities among the youth, through improved employability and entrepreneurship skills, by implementing targeted initiatives and interventions that directly address the challenges faced by the economy.
Tension Monitoring System 2017 - ongoing (UNDP)	Denmark, Australia, Switzerland USD 1,000,00 per year	Tension Monitoring	Analysis will feed into this proposed project but is kept separate.
IOM multiple projects (2022-2024)	Italy EUR 2,000,000 PRM USD 900,000 Korea USD, 1,000,000 Kuwait USD 700,000	Livelihoods Protection Community Stabilization	IOM is currently implementing multiple projects that aim to support and protect people's livelihoods to reduce the socio-economic drivers of irregular migration among Lebanese and Syrian refugee communities and support community-based protection responses in areas prone to irregular migration in Tripoli. The proposed project will build on IOM's livelihood and protection programming in Tripoli, by implementing the CFM to fill a critical gap in sustainable funding sources for community led projects.
Employability and empowerment of youth in crisis (2023-2026) (UNICEF)	German government EUR 8,000,000	Livelihoods and Education	This project includes cash for work, advanced training and business establishment, with the aim to increase professional readiness among the most disadvantaged young people in Lebanon, whilst simultaneously

			empowering them to become more active members of their communities. The proposed project will build on this project using the same standardized approach, SOPs, market assessments and standardized curriculum.
PROSPECT II (2024-2027) (UNICEF)	Netherlands USD 6,404,000	Increase professional readiness among the most disadvantaged young people in Lebanon, whilst simultaneously empowering them to become more active members of their communities.	The Netherland's funded programme is at national level, joint with several UN agencies and includes innovation, entrepreneurship, digital skilling and employment, TVET policy work with the Ministry of Education. The proposed project will build on this by using the same standardized approach, SOPs, market assessments and standardized curriculum.

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 factor**s outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The overall objective of this project is to strengthen social stability in Tripoli through targeted peacebuilding interventions designed to reduce the risk of violence in the most volatile neighbourhoods. This is done through: 1) identification and promotion of sustainable conflict prevention tools to facilitate resolution of inter-and intra-communal tensions in the communities; (2) implementation of equitable socio-economic interventions decreasing the divide amongst the communities most at risk of violence; and (3) promotion of youth and women's active participation in local level peacebuilding projects. Dedicated peacebuilding interventions are critical to ensure more inclusive planning and engagement of communities most at risk of violence by addressing root causes of tension and fostering more positive relationships within and between communities**.** Analysis and experience in Tripoli demonstrate the need for a multi-pronged resilience-based approach to tackle the underlying drivers of tension by supporting inclusive planning processes where local communities, municipalities and institutions have the capacities and resources to address sources of tensions. Given the underutilized capacity of women and youth for peacebuilding in the target municipalities as highlighted in the conflict analysis, the project will work closely to context-specific ways to promote women's empowerment and youth empowerment, drawing heavily on lessons learned from women, peace and security and youth practice areas. Effective youth engagement will be ensured across the project where youth will be given a seat at the decision-making table, youth voices will be heard, and their recommendations will be incorporated into activities. Youth capacity building sessions will also have a strong youth empowerment focus, working with young people and youth-led organizations and bodies to help youth develop confidence and critical skills and ensuring safe spaces for youth engagement to contribute effectively to the peacebuilding process.

Implementation Strategy

Under **Outcome 1,** the project will strengthen analysis of the trends in social tensions using innovative methods and conflict analysis. Building on the established Tension Monitoring System and other monitoring tools (i.e. hate speech, gender. etc.), the project will regularly monitor and analyze tensions in the North and under this project, conduct additional and more in-depth data collection so that such tensions are being taken into consideration for development planning and their root causes are addressed by the project. The analysis will focus on youth and their role as enablers/disablers of tensions. Building on the findings of analysis, the project will **conduct youth focused MSLD[12] consultations** in localities with multiple communities experiencing tension, The youth led MSLD will identify community priorities and conflict drivers, ensuring strong youth engagement in the process as well as facilitating their sense of ownership for local development. The project aims to set-up three youth MSLD platforms (with a 50% female representation), which will allow for the identification and prioritization of local-level projects that benefit specifically youth and women. One key criteria for the prioritization will be the project's ability to contribute to social stability, based on the conflict drivers identified through the MSLD's first phase. The implementing organizations will jointly review the proposed projects' feasibility and assess their positive impact on tackling the root causes of community tensions. Furthermore, the project will enrol 120 Youth (50% female representation) in the **Youth Leadership Programme (YLP)** to identify challenges in Tripoli and be empowered to take the lead to work on implementing projects that can contribute to solving these challenges and promotes social stability.

Leveraging the MSLD, as well as YLP as tools, the project will overall strengthen youth involvement, engagement, and representation at municipality level towards identifying concrete youth-focused projects (e.g. infrastructure, basic services, livelihoods) that address the root causes of tension that have been identified by the community themselves in the first phase of the MSLD, thus contribute to improved social stability. The MSLD process will be the main entry point to engage with local communities from a conflict-and gender sensitive perspective. It permits application of a flexible and context-specific approach according to the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the target communities and committees. Functioning and youth focused MSLD committees are key building blocks of a 'local infrastructure for stability' enabling the formulation of comprehensive local stability and local development plans that spell out clear theories of change and formulate a community response to the crisis (i.e. identifying specific peacebuilding needs, priorities, and dedicated response projects). The tailored MSLD process will also be a platform for promoting young women's engagement, participation, and decision-making in identifying local projects that consider their peacebuilding concerns, while also ensuring that women's voices are heard throughout the implementation process and thereafter. Young women will be capacitated to be in a better and more confident position to advocate for their priorities and needs. Their participation in this inclusive and participatory dialogue process will contribute towards enhancing their decision-making skills. Capacity building is a crucial aspect that will expose youth, including young women to the foundations of conflict sensitivity, good governance, mediation, political participation, and participatory leadership.

The Stability and Local Development Plans formulated as a result of the MSLD consultations will be complemented through capacity-building of strategic local development planning skills that strengthen risk-informed and evidence-based decision-making at the community level (as much as possible, this involves updating existing plans and consideration of an initial set of key dimensions most critical for resilience and stabilization)**.** UNDP, with IOM, will then allocate resources, both through the Co-Funding Mechanism (CFM) under Outcome 2 and through direct project implementation, to support the targeted areas. In parallel, youth will be integrated into the committees established to better collaborate in planning and implementing interventions that aim at reducing tensions within their communities through social activities, projects, and events/ bridging activities will be implemented by youth.

To effectively address the impact of the multifaceted, socio-economic, institutional, security, and political crisis in Lebanon which are fulling tensions in the country and especially in the underserved area of Tripoli , it is essential to design a holistic approach and implement measures that will lead to income generation to tackle the

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[12] The MSLD is a people-centred methodology that approaches communities as having capacities, agency, and motivations. It is a process-oriented approach to improving community life through the establishment of community committees and a series of steps that progressively deepen participation and ownership across communal lines. It involves analysis and mapping of local capacities, needs, and pre-existing support, including diaspora contributions.

competition for lower skilled jobs which remains the most-frequently cited source of inter-communal tensions; complemented with life skills, social cohesion and team building and engagement in communities, work-based learning and employment placement. As a response, the project will also seek to increase professional readiness and cohesion among the most disadvantaged young people in Tripoli, while simultaneously empowering them to become more active members of their community and change agents. This specifically applies to girls who will be prioritized in the project through adopting a girl-centered strategy for skills development, consisting of: a) prioritizing girls' involvement by placing them at the forefront of design, implementation, monitoring, and learning processes; b) customizing the program to meet girls' specific needs, such as offering tailored training, caregiver engagement and protection services; c) increase in female participation in traditionally male-dominated fields and d) roll out of a tailored and gender transformative adolescent girls' empowerment package; which addresses the basic life skills that adolescent girls in difficult conditions could need (trust and support, negotiation, assertive communication in healthy relationships, self-esteem, and confidence, coping with stress and dealing with emotions, problem solving and decision making, safety in GBV contexts); allowing them to become role models in their communities and to take on leadership roles in the future to increase contribution to peacebuilding efforts. Considering that the tension and vulnerability in Tripoli is multi-dimensional and is triggered by the deteriorating socio-economic situation, coupled with weak local and public authorities, in addition to gaps in employment and access to services, social and economic inequalities perpetuate injustices and intensify tensions. In this respect, UNICEF is proposing to adopt a holistic and integrated approach to learning, economic empowerment, skill building, empowerment, and protection. The project will train 450 youth (with a 50% female representation) in **employment and life skills.** Within this project, UNICEF will build on the work done by UNDP and IOM and target the youth outreached by the two agencies in the same locations, recognising young people's unique contribution as peacebuilders which stems from their particular knowledge and experiences of violence and injustice that go beyond the traditional war setting and include different forms of exclusion and discrimination, from organized crime to sexual and gender-based violence. Building on this, UNICEF aims at contributing to the project through supporting a comprehensive programme that aims to empower youth to: 1) overcome multi-dimensional tensions in Tripoli; 2) develop their capacities for leadership (especially girls), dialogue and acceptance and 3) contribute to reducing economic disparities between social groups in economically marginalized localities. These activities aimed to address the youth as catalysts of positive dynamics, both as target group and collaborators, oriented to minimize conflict and increase cohesion and the sense of belonging to the community. By doing so, UNICEF aims to prioritize youth-inclusive and youth-sensitive peace and security programming, as a core element of more sustainable and long-lasting peacebuilding efforts, focusing on economic empowerment and decent jobs, education and gender in line with the Youth, Peace and Security Handbook. This comes as a recognition of young people as a positive force in preventing and resolving conflict and building sustainable cohesion. Accordingly, UNICEF proposes to support youth in the targeted communities for economic integration and access to learning and employment opportunities as a way to support their broader contribution and sense of belonging to society at inter and intra-communal level and equip them to have "Power within" and give them a sense of self-confidence, self-worth, hope, and affirm their dignity. This comprehensive effort includes learning, skilling, empowerment (social cohesion and team building), work-based learning experiences, youth led initiatives and engagement linked to private sector employment opportunities, to increase cohesion, acceptance, livelihoods prospects and address the impact of poverty as one of the driving causes to conflict[13].

This was highlighted as a successful measure in the 2023 UNICEF TVET and empowerment impact study which provided adolescent and youth with an integrated and multi-dimensional package has improved their empowerment, wellbeing, economic activity, and future perspectives. The study showed that when being provided with the integrated empowerment (which includes social cohesion and leadership modules) and economic integration package; the adolescent and youth (from vulnerable socio-economic background and nationalities) who underwent the UNICEF youth skilling and empowerment programme have 1) acquired a higher level of happiness, confidence, empowerment, and productivity, 2) lead to a larger increase in female youth empowerment and positive coping strategies and 3) improvements in discipline and emotional control (which are the core competencies to acquire for peacebuilding and engagement in conflict). All of these are core

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[13] A 2022 UNICEF report underscores the challenges faced by young people in Lebanon due to rising poverty. Many youths are compelled to forego education and seek employment. However, they encounter difficulties in finding work within the shrinking job market, primarily due to their limited education, lack of training, competition over jobs, and professional networks.

components of empowerment and peacebuilding programme and will also be implemented in this project to ensure lasting and sustainable impact among youth and equip youth with the needed competences and skills to protect themselves and their peers from political and other forms of manipulation, enhance emotional and self-control and improve their sense of belonging to their communities.

Linking training directly to income generating activities is a powerful incentive for young people to access learning opportunities, which helps them improve their poverty situation, empower them and acquire market relevant vocational and life skills. Their participation and the employers' engagement positively impacted their employability, wellbeing, and livelihoods, while also helping in mitigating the adoption of negative coping mechanisms triggered by poverty and the socio-economic situation such as: theft, early marriage, drug use, school drop-out, violence etc. Furthermore, participation in work-based learning and long-term job placement coupled with Life skills for personal empowerment (namely the social cohesion, girls' leadership, teambuilding) has the benefit of supporting social cohesion between adolescent and youth from different communities addressing competition for lower skilled jobs which remains the most-frequently cited source of inter-communal tensions. Given the changing situation of youth in Lebanon, the project will adopt a systemic approach, maximizing resources to enhance youth opportunities. It will focus on networking and intersectoral interventions between agencies, creating complementarity and delivery of a comprehensive package of services.

Under **Outcome 2,** the project will build on the MSLD consultations and **pilot the Co-funding Mechanism (CFM) to support project sustainability beyond the end of the project to improve access to funding sources for critical community projects** The CFM is intended to be a tool to help implement the priorities identified by the MSLDs. Specifically, the MSLD organizational structure establish under outcome 1 will be adjusted to facilitate the community-led management of the CFM, which will include the establishment of a community committee in each of the selected locations, also ensuring women's participation The committees will receive training on project development, fundraising, procurement, accounting, and implementation. Once trained, the committees will be supported to set up an online fundraising and accountability platform to monitor financial contributions from diaspora and the communities in targeted areas. Meanwhile, in coordination with other project recipient organizations, IOM and UNDP will engage and mobilize diaspora networks, connecting them to local projects. Following fundraising, the amount raised will be supplemented through the CFM. The size of the grant will be judged on a case-by-case basis using fixed criteria, including the cost and scale of the community projects, their contribution to reducing tension, and the extent of cross-communal engagement in the planning and implementation of the project.

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.

Based on the above analysis, the following theory of changes has been developed:

IF local communities, municipalities and institutions enhance their capacities to address sources of tensions through dialogue and promote positive interactions;

IF decision-making platforms at the levels of local communities, municipalities, and institutions become more inclusive, particularly involving adolescent, youth and women;

IF there is equitable access to resilient and sustainable economic opportunities, and if skills building and learning are aligned with both the interests and capacities of youth and market needs and explicitly designed to strengthen social cohesion between groups; and

IF diaspora financing opportunities are effectively leveraged to support priority community projects that support peaceful coexistence;

THEN, connections among community members can be strengthened, and diverse perspectives will be integrated into governance, reducing divisions and creating a sense of ownership and commitment to communal harmony and collaborative solutions to shared challenges; and

THEN, additional resources from diaspora will be available to address community needs, further alleviating pressure on local resources and services; and

THEN, economic stability will contribute to reducing competition over resources, one of the key points of tension while also strengthening social contracts between communities and the state;

Because the root of inter-and intra- communal tensions will have been addressed and community members have more confidence to better understand and interact with the community to sustain peace and access to foundational and/or transferable and skills building matching with market needs is increased and adolescent and youth are engaged in influencing positive changes.

Assuming that:

- Community members are agents of change with willingness to engage in dialogue and participate in peacebuilding activities.
- Municipalities and communities are open to working together because they recognize their interests are embedded in the proposed project.
- Decision-making processes will become more inclusive, involving youth and women, and their inputs will be valued and considered.
- The Lebanese diaspora is willing and able to contribute financially to community projects, and mechanisms are in place to facilitate this engagement.
- Local institutions are engaged in improving the livelihood and situation of youth.
- The local economy can support the creation of resilient and sustainable economic opportunities that match the interests and capacities of the youth.
- The security situation in Tripoli remains stable enough to implement the project activities without significant disruption.

   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. Ensure that where relevant UN's Community Engagement Guidelines are adhered to.

There are two key outcomes in the proposed project.

Outcome 1: Social cohesion is strengthened through inclusive local development that opens up to the participation of civil society, particularly women, adolescent and youth, and allows them to identify local development priorities that also address key conflict drivers in Tripoli.

Under this Outcome, youth engagement and representation at the municipal level will be strengthened through youth focused MSLD consultations that seek to identify tensions and community priorities, building on the YLP. Participants will identify, plan, and implement youth-focused projects that address the causes of tension and contribute to social stability, while upholding municipal consent, participation, and oversight to help promote the legitimacy of local authorities. This will be achieved through three specific outputs. The proposed outputs and activities under this outcome are designed to provide the adolescent and youth at risk of engaging in risky behaviour with comprehensive package of services, through a levelled education approach starting with basic learning, skilling, empowerment, and economic engagement with UNICEF and expanding to more advanced entrepreneurial, digital, marketing skilling and business plan development with UNDP. From past experience, young people who are out of learning and out of employment have been easily mobilized to participate in conflict and crime. In a context of deprivation and lack of social and economic equity, the high proportion of youth in Tripoli may turn into a source of instability. Indeed, if young people are left with no alternative but unemployment and poverty, they are increasingly likely to join an armed group or conflict as an

alternative way of generating income. In Lebanon, joining organizations or movement involved in violence remains an attractive option for many youth whose education and employment prospects are discouraged by many restrictions Literature shows that most youth facing deprivation, poverty and frustration resort to violence in the presence of factors such as the availability of weapons, ideology, leadership factors and trigger events; all the factors applicable to youth in Tripoli. Also, while high enrolment rates at all levels of education are expected to be associated with a reduced risk of conflict[14], strong correlation exists between lack of schooling and low alternative income opportunities as important reasons for joining an armed group[15]; encouraging them to join the ranks in return for privileges and a monthly salary. As such, when provided with the right learning, skilling and empowerment, the project aims at decreasing the risk of engagement in risky behaviour and providing them with positive alternative. UNICEF and UNDP will complement each other's work, starting with basic level skilling with UNICEF, reaching an advanced level of skills development with UNDP in line with the following framework:

UNICEF & UNDP Learning & Skilling framework
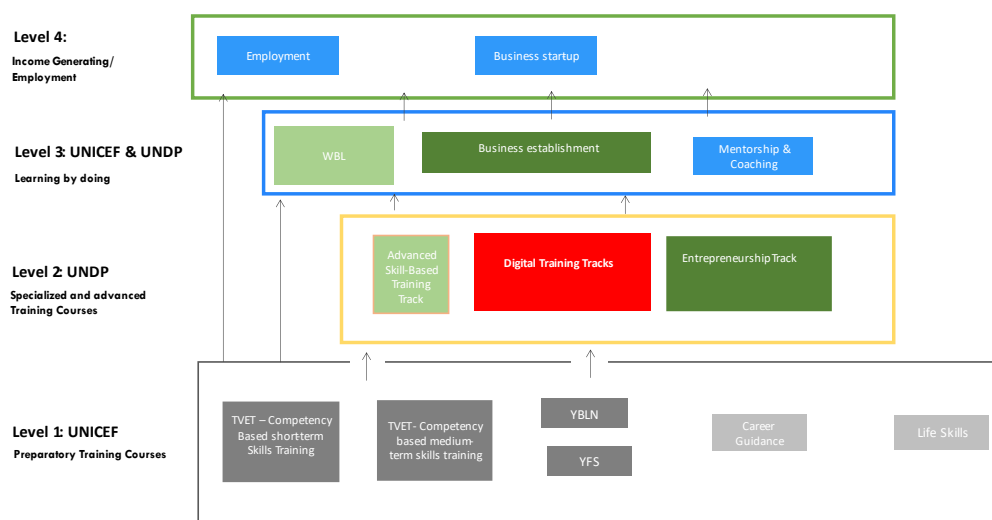
Moreover, the strategic alliance will enable the establishment of comprehensive referral mechanism between the respective components of this proposal with the view to optimize the efficacy of our interventions and maximize the positive outcomes for the identified vulnerable adolescent and youth. To complement the MSLD consultations and the CFM, UNICEF will train 450 adolescent and youth (50% female) in employment and life skills (social cohesion, team building and girls' leadership), enhancing their livelihood prospects and reducing their vulnerabilities while mitigating one of the main drives of inter-communal conflict (over livelihood prospects). The trainings will be conducted through work-based learning experiences, CFM-funded community support projects, and apprenticeship schemes linked to private sector employment opportunities.

Output 1.1: Youth and women-focused MSLD consultations conducted to identify community development priorities as well as conflict drivers, based on a clustering of targeted localities that host multiple communities who experience tension(s)

Activity 1.1.1: Carry out additional tension monitoring data collection and analyses and produce a sequel tension report for the 2022/2023 study Tripoli Truths: Voices of struggle and despair? to identify tension drivers and root causes to ultimately feed into and inform the MSLD process.

Through this activity, UNDP will strengthen analysis of the trends in social tensions using innovative methods and conflict analysis. Through the Tension Monitoring System, UNDP will continue to regularly monitor and

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[14] Urdal, Henrik, A class of Generation? Youth Bulges and Political Violence, Center for the Study of Civil War, The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, 2006

[15] Ibid

analyze tensions in the North and under this project, conduct additional and more in-depth data collection, to feed into the sequel tensions report for Tripoli Truths and the MSLD so that such tensions are being taken into consideration in the planning and their root causes are addressed by the project. The analysis will focus on youth and their role as enablers/disablers of tensions. The project will monitor and analyse tensions, on social media and local incidents, to identify tension drivers and inform youth-oriented interventions.

Activity 1.1.2: Youth-focused MSLD Implementation (in 3 clusters)

The MSLD implemented by local communities aim at building trust between community members and between communities and local governments through addressing root causes of conflict and strengthening inclusive leadership and accountability in local preparedness, recovery, and development planning. Ultimately, the MSLD process contributes to increasing local stability while covering immediate community needs through a conflict and gender sensitive municipal development plan and building capacities for conflict management. In addition, the groups leading the MSLD constitute the proper forum to implement initiatives and social activities that:

- Produce a gendered analysis of their context which studies the factors of instability and stability, stakeholders and their relationships, risks and challenges, as well as entry points for stability and local development taking into consideration gender differentiated needs and opportunities.
- Equip the community with a Stability and Local Development Plan that addresses factors of instability and provides responses for basic service and livelihoods challenges.
- Create an inclusive space for dialogue and positive interactions between community groups to build trust.
- Enable the environment for better accountability of local governments versus their community through practices of transparency and corruption risk management.
- Promote positive, hate free, inclusive dialogue spaces that would also counter gendered-hate speech.
- UNDP will be establishing three youth focused MSLD platforms, following the steps of: entering the neighbourhoods targeted to collect primary data using the "neighbourhood profile" through interviews and focus groups; Mapping and Analysis Phase; Forming the local Stability and Development Group; Developing the Stability and Local Development Plan; and implementing the SLD Plan.
- Through the MSLD process, UNDP will also make sure to integrate gender as well as youth lens and needs into the SLD plans and related priorities/projects. It can investigate where women and youth are located in these sectors; the terms and conditions experienced by women and youth in their diversity, as well as the conditions influencing discriminatory practices in recruitment, pay, benefits and incentive systems.

As a result of the above, the Stability and Local Development Committees will develop the Stability and Local Development Plan for dissemination among LRP partners regionally and across Governorates to promote synergies and leverage partnerships for implementation.

Output 1.2: Vulnerable and at-risk adolescents and youth increasingly access inclusive and gender sensitive empowerment, quality learning, market-relevant skills and work-based opportunities to support their learning to earning transition and strengthen inter and intra- communal cohesion and personal empowerment.

As highlighted in the PBF Guidance Note on Youth Peacebuilding, recent evidence clearly shows that the reasons why some young people turn to violence and join violent extremist groups. These reasons are complex and multiple and are often primarily related to a sense of exclusion and injustice. As such, adolescent and youth empowerment is fundamentally about providing young women and men with specific opportunities, resources and skills so that they can advance their peacebuilding goals and participate fully in civic, economic and political life. Additionally, revitalize the economy and generating immediate peace dividends with focus on Employment and equitable access to social services is essential. If young people are left with no alternative but unemployment and poverty, they are increasingly likely to join an armed group or conflict as an alternative way of generating income. As such, youth and peacebuilding projects that focus on political participation, social cohesion and economic integration are particularly strategic for peacebuilding projects. As such, the proposed output under

this project is designed around (1) promoting economic empowerment and provide adolescent and youth with decent employment or livelihoods; and (2) contribute to peacebuilding[16], recognising that lack of access to livelihoods can be key contributing factors in conflicts[17].

Within this context, UNICEF has designed a comprehensive package of services that addresses social cohesion, leadership and economic integration; and seeks to keep adolescent and youth away from conflict paths and by stabilizing their socio-economic environment and build trust between youth and the employers. Contrary to the assumption that peace building should precede development, "economic development is complementary to the political and security elements of peace building"[18]. The link between job creation and peacebuilding has been affirmed by the UN Secretary General's approval of the "*UN Policy for Post Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration*" (2008). As such, under the empowerment window of this outcome, UNICEF in coordination with UNDP, will enhance the life skills and role of young girls and boys in ensuring social cohesion between and within groups, and peaceful cohabitation in their communities while building girls future leaders, to "heal from conflict-related trauma, sexual violence and other stressors that need to be addressed to improve prospects for peace and recovery"[19]. Whereas under the economic integration wing, the focus is on enhancing the economic integration for youth at-risk from diverse groups (mentioned under activity 1.2.1 and displaced adolescent and youth. Evidence provided in the conflict analysis above shows that the primary root cause of conflict in Tripoli are complex and multidimensional, starting with poverty, lack of education and competition over available services and jobs. As such, this project addresses the latter, focusing on a dual peace building dynamic within youth from the different nationalities and backgrounds; generating long term employment to alleviate the negative effect of the multi-crises and marginalization; in addition to reduce social unrest which prepares the ground for peace consolidation.

Within the monitoring framework, UNICEF will capture the socio-economic outlook of respondents and their level of optimism (or pessimism) about future economic and human development, in addition to assessing their satisfaction with the services (ranking access to learning and skilling) and more general economic opportunities (ranking opportunities to find work in this area); from the economic integration side. One the cohesion and leadership side, UNICEF will capture engagement in violent behaviour through self-reported tendency to react aggressively when confronted with various events; or examine conflict management behaviours using indicators about respondents' behaviours when confronted with conflicts, or solution-oriented or whether anger dominates.

Activity 1.2.1: Provide programme/ activities info sessions and career guidance to vulnerable adolescents and youth.

Under this activity, prior to referral to adequate training programmes, UNCIEF will identify direct beneficiaries from the pool of UNDP and IOM youth, and other youth, using a standardized outreach approach that involves door-to-door visits, community events, job fairs, or social media campaigns coupled with a vulnerability assessment using the newly developed Kobo form. This assessment consists of a set of questions related to households' information and individual information of beneficiaries. The vulnerability assessment tool captures the socio-economic and vulnerability situation of the household and the young people themselves, at risk of engagement in risky behaviour. Once the vulnerability is confirmed, then eligible young people will be referred to UNICEF for relevant services as per the eligibility criteria. It is also worth mentioning that to ensure holistic support, other family members of the same households, and based on needs, will be referred to other services provided by UNICEF. Vulnerability criteria include, for example youth at risk such as: of 1) previously engaged in conflict, 2) at risk of violence or radicalization, 3) aged 16 to 24 years, 4) poor socio-economic background, mothers, GBV survivors, 5) at risk of political mobilization, 6) engaged in substance abuse, 7) street criminals, etc, 8) young people out of learning and non-eligible for formal education, 9) young people involved in child labour, 10) girls engaged in early marriage or exposed to GBV, and 11) young people whose caregivers have lost their jobs due to the crisis.

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16 PBF Youth, Peacebuilding and Security
17 Ibid
18 Haughton, Jonathan, 1998, The Reconstruction of War-torn economies, Washington
19 PBF guidance note

The beneficiaries will then be identified based on a selection criteria tool. The tool features a clear set of indicators for filtering assessment results based on vulnerability. They include a scoring sheet to prioritize the most at-risk mention above. Once identified, an information session about the project will be delivered to the adolescent and youth, followed by 10 modules of career guidance, spread over two days (five modules a day). The purpose of career guidance is to provide young people with the opportunity to explore and plan for their future pathways; gaining self-awareness and power to make informed decisions, leading to increased confidence in setting and achieving their career objectives. The package includes introducing them to future job opportunities, assisting in identifying potential career paths, and determining necessary training and certifications for employment. These sessions are implemented in the modality of group sessions and cover nine modules, such as introduction to career guidance, learning styles and overview of working conditions, fields of work and timelines; in addition to personal guidance and individual change to be achieved by the end of the programme These sessions will help orient adolescent and youth at risk mention above and equip them with power over their decision making which empowers them and provide them with hope for a better future and for a prospect away from conflict and criminality. The sessions will also emphasize their belongingness into bigger structures like private sector, employers and public institutions and how they can be mobilized for their own agency.

Activity 1.2.2: Provide Youth Basic (YBLN) or Financial (YFLN) Literacy and Numeracy programme to out of school adolescents and youth.

While high enrolment rates at all levels of education are expected to be associated with a reduced risk of conflict[20], strong correlation exists between lack of schooling and low alternative income opportunities as important reasons for joining an armed group and conflict[21]; encouraging them to join the ranks in return for privileges and a monthly salary. As such, this project will seek to address this important root cause of engagement in crime and conflict through providing adolescent and youth with the basic to any learning as a first step within the integrated package for youth who have been out of school for more than two years.

Under this activity, outreached adolescents and youth will undergo an entry exam to assess their current level of learning. Based on the assessment results, they will be directed to the appropriate learning pathway (either YBLN or YFLN). This process ensures that each individual receives suitable and necessary educational support tailored to their needs.

Youth BLN: Many non-Lebanese adolescent and youth have been out of school for over two years and can be easily mobilized for crime due to economic needs, and they often lack the required learning level to directly access skills training programmes. These youth are usually the easiest to be mobilized in a time of conflict and are the ones most at risk of engagement in crime, theft and substance abuse or other criminal activities, as per the evidence provided in this proposal above. Additionally, more Lebanese youth have been facing challenges with their education and schooling due to the combination of school closures and the economic crisis since 2019. The situation has created significant barriers to learning and skill development for both non-Lebanese and Lebanese youth, rendering them more vulnerable and prone to risky behaviour. Recognizing these barriers, the YBLN package is part of the non-formal education framework of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE). It is designed for youth aged 15 to 24 (post primary education) with or without prior learning, including those without a Grade 9 qualification. The YBLN consists of two modules: Module 1 (Basic) and Module 2 (Advanced), each comprising 300 hours of instruction. Both modules focus on literacy, numeracy, and life skills for out-of-school youth and module 2 provides an additional basic course in English as a Foreign Language for students with a stronger foundation in literacy and numeracy. It is essential to note that the YBLN is not intended to allow youth aged 15 to 24 to return to formal education, especially for those who have been out of school for more than two years.

Youth FLN: Based on high demands from youth in other programmes implemented by UNICEF, the youth functional literacy and numeracy package is as an integrated component within the CBT training. All youth

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20 Urdal, Henrik, A class of Generation? Youth Bulges and Political Violence, Center for the Study of Civil War, The International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, 2006
21 Ibid

enrolled in CBT will be provided with the English and financial literacy modules and UNICEF will also roll out the digital literacy module; however, some youth might not be able to benefit from it (example the youth in agriculture fields) as they might not have the learning level required to pass it (low literacy level). The YFLN package was developed by UNICEF to improve the learning of youth impacted by the education crisis and as an advanced level to the basic literacy and numeracy. The package includes: 1) 60 hours of functional/ advance English, 2) 40 hours of financial skills (which empowers youth in becoming financially responsible) and 3) 50 hours of digital literacy over almost one month and half. All youth can derive considerable advantages from the aforementioned competencies, as these proficiencies are exceedingly valuable in the job market.

Activity 1.2.3: Provide competency and market-based skills training to vulnerable youth.

Within the framework of a dual peace building dynamic within youth from the different nationalities and backgrounds; generating long term employment to ensure reintegration, alleviate the negative effect of the multi-crises and marginalization and reduce the risk of engagement in conflict and crime; the competency-based training programme focuses on equipping marginalized youth with occupational skills that will provide them with agency and autonomy and facilitate their economic integration in a healthy and productive environment they trust. The aim is to support them in developing their careers and access decent income generation opportunities; enhancing their employability and economic prospects, providing them with the tools they need to succeed in the job market. By including the private sector in the process, the project aims at building trust between the disempowered and disengaged youth from one side and the employer from another side.

ILO and UNICEF launched in 2022 the "*Community-Based Market Assessments for Skills Development and Economic Empowerment*" study that gathered information on skills and economic opportunities in a specific community or region to identify skill gaps and pathways for economic empowerment. It involved private sector, local stakeholders and organizations to understand the local labour market dynamics for effective interventions. The study is divided per a) demand of sectors per region and b) the demand for skills by region. Below is a summary of the sectors and skills that could provide economic opportunities across most (if not all) regions in the study:

- Sectors: repairs and maintenance sector; HORECA sector (including agr-food); manufacturing (including food manufacturing) sector; agriculture sector; IT, infrastructure (Construction, solarization etc), and wholesale and retail trade sector.
- Skills: technical skills (low and medium), communication skills, soft skills, basic IT skills, basic literacy and numeracy skills

Refugees in Lebanon face challenges in obtaining employment due to a combination of reluctance among employers to hire them and a series of restrictive measures by the Government of Lebanon, making it increasingly difficult for refugees to legally access work. Moreover, specific sectors, such as healthcare, only permit Lebanese and potentially Palestinian youth to enrol and to be employed. To ensure fairness in accessing economic integration, UNICEF will select courses designed to provide job prospects for both Lebanese and refugees in different sectors. UNICEF provides various two types of competency-based trainings, both certified by Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Labour (and provided 4 to 5 hours daily, 4 to 5 days a week):

- Short-term courses: these courses are around 120 hours in duration, comprising both theoretical and practical components. These courses will focus on youth who have been out of school for two years or more and are ineligible to re-enter formal education.
- Medium-term courses: these courses are a minimum of 240 hours, comprising both theoretical and practical components. These courses cater to youth who have been out of school for two years or more, are not enrolled in formal education or have no chance of re-turning to formal education, and/or lack an adequate educational background to enrol back in formal TVET or general education.

Activity 1.2.4: Provide empowerment and life skills training to all youth targeted by the skills training.

Under this activity, results from the TVET and empowerment impact assessment showed that integrating life skills training (under the form of social cohesion, leadership) in skills building yields in positive results with regards to 1) higher level of happiness, confidence, empowerment, and productivity, 2) larger increase in female youth empowerment and positive coping strategies and 3) improvements in discipline and emotional control. Therefore, the CBT will be coupled with life skills which aims to equip adolescents and youth with transferable skills, in addition to strengthening inter and intra- communal social cohesion and leadership skills to help them become more civically engaged and support their communities; adding to this increasing their resilience in the face of conflict and trauma incurred by the multi-dimensional political and security turmoil in the country and crises. The life skills package is provided within the skills building training and includes 50 hours covering, 1) Positive leadership skills addressing personal development which address four groups of skills related to communication, self-management, decision making and team building; 2) Positive employability skills addressing skills related to finding and applying for jobs, skills and communication at workplace, self-confidence, how to prepare for interview, how to write a CV, etc, and 3) sessions related to social cohesion and team building. Under this activity, UNICEF will also implement the Girls' Leadership Package that is being developed by the youth programme with the in-house gender specialist to be rolled out in Q4 of 2024. This package aims at creating a supportive and empowering environment for young girls to understand the impact of gender norms and power dynamics on their day-to-day lives and decisions and equip them with essential skills and knowledge to address harmful gender norms, and increase their agency, leadership, safety from violence, and foster the sense of solidarity and leadership between girls.

Activity 1.2.5: Refer 75% of the trained youth to work-based learning.

Out of the total youth trained in the CBT, 75% of them will be referred to work-based learning opportunities which aims to:

- Strengthening the skills acquired by the youth during the training to increase their chances of securing a job.
- Adapting youth and their skills to suit the market-needed skills and proficiencies through working with an expert in the sector of training.
- Linking youth with contractors for future employment opportunities.
- Address the impact of the poverty situation of youth and its negative mechanism such as conflict, risky behaviour, etc.

During the training period, the youth will receive mentorship and coaching with mental health support If needed from specialized supervisors and trainers affiliated with the referring service provider organization. This support enables the youth to apply their newly acquired skills while earning income over a specific period, with a daily wage. This hands-on experience provides valuable practical training and a source of income for the participants. The WBL program is implemented in a supportive and protective environment, ensuring the well-being of the participants coupled with the code of conduct and a tripartite agreement involving the youth, employers, and the implementing organization. These agreements establish guidelines and responsibilities to ensure a safe and fair working environment for all in-volved parties.

Activity 1.2.6: Provide Girls Led Initiatives for social cohesion and community engagement.

In order to support platforms for sustained interaction with a diverse range of young girls (including refugees) for their inclusion and encouraging peer-to-peer collaboration among them, youth participation involves empowering young people to actively influence institutions and decisions, rather than just being passive recipients and play a role in decision-making and engagement on needs of their communities. Quality participation leads to positive outcomes such as community change, increased personal confidence, and enhanced leadership skills. UNICEF has developed a strategic approach to youth and girls' participation to support advocates in promoting meaningful engagement at all levels. Girls-led initiatives (GLI) serve as powerful tools for Girls' engagement, mobilizing the younger generation to address social issues gender equality in their communities Girls trained under the activities above are empowered to take the lead in responding to issues in their communities, developing their own solutions, and emerging as leaders in fields they are passionate about and find beneficial. These initiatives facilitate active participation of young girls within their communities,

enabling them to identify and tackle issues affecting their surroundings through self-defined and implemented activities.

The changing socio-demographic profile of young girls in Lebanon has had a major impact on how girls-led initiatives are conceptualized and implemented across the country. Girls- led initiatives involve youth from different social backgrounds promoting social cohesion, coexistence and civic engagement resulting in an improvement of local communities on many levels. Girls-led Initiatives may tackle a range of topics, tailored to address issues impacting their communities, thereby promoting civic engagement, peacebuilding, social cohesion, and participation. Various forms of girls' engagement and volunteering are recognized and can be adapted to suit the context in which they operate and reside. Examples of topics that can be addressed in GLI include environment, hygiene, and sanitation, and human rights, civic engagement, and democracy as well as science, business, technology, and development.

Output 1.3: Mobilize 120 youth in the Youth Leadership Programme to identify common priorities within their locality.

Following the basic learning, skilling and empowerment (level 1) training by UNICEF under Output 1.2, UNDP will provide the following advanced skilling:

Activity 1.3.1 Engage 120 youth in the Youth Leadership Programme to build their capacity on leadership, communication, and community involvement to feed into inclusive planning such as the MSLD processes.[22]

Through skills development and training programmes, youth will have the opportunity to identify community challenges and propose an innovative solution within the sectors with growth and job creation potential. UNDP will design and implement comprehensive skill development and training programmes tailored to the needs and aspirations of youth. These programmes will cover a wide range of skills, including technical, digital, entrepreneurial, marketing, business plan development, and soft skills, ensuring that young individuals are equipped with the tools necessary to penetrate the entrepreneurship industry and create sustainable startups. The aim is to encourage and support youth-led initiatives that address local and regional challenges. These initiatives could include community development projects, social enterprises, and sustainable business ventures. The youth engaged under the YLP will also be part of the MSLD process, so as to give them a voice and ownership in the process of local development planning.

Activity 1.3.2 Implement Incubation programme for 50 youth of the YLP to implement their social initiatives to feed into the co-funding mechanism.

Incubation / Mentorship and Coaching Support: This comprehensive approach to incubation and mentorship is instrumental in fostering the growth and success of aspiring entrepreneurs, particularly the youth, in Tripoli. The incubation process not only offers a nurturing environment for innovative ideas to take shape but also provides critical resources and guidance, making it a pivotal steppingstone in the entrepreneurial journey. UNDP will ensure startups linkage with potential scalability to the UNDP Export Academy and expose them to international markets. These connections with professional experts enable the youth to learn from real-world experiences, troubleshoot challenges, and refine their business strategies. In doing so, incubation and mentorship significantly reduce the risks associated with entrepreneurship and increase the likelihood of long-term business success, ultimately contributing to the economic growth and prosperity of Lebanon.

Outcome 2: Strengthened social stability through the implementation of the Co-Funding Mechanism in 10 selected communities

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[22] Selection criteria include the following requirements: (i) Age between 16 and 24 (except for MSLD process which will be 18-24 in line with Lebanese laws); (ii) Resident in Tripoli, Lebanon (Lebanese and refugees); (iii) committed to the full duration of the program; (iv) not a previous participant of the YLP; (v) fluent in both Arabic and English; (vi) possess a strong motivation and interest in creating a positive impact in Lebanon, driving change within your community, and contributing to a better future.

Under this outcome, the CFM will be piloted in 10 communities, which supports these communities to identify, fundraise for, cofinance, and jointly implement a community priority of their choice, based on a set criterion. The MSLD organizational structure establish under Outcome 1 will be adjusted to facilitate the community-led management of the CFM, which will include the establishment of a community committee in each of the selected locations. The committee will work together to collectively identify a community support project that's considered a priority that benefits the whole population of an area and for which they agree to fundraise. The community committee will conduct a Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat (SWOT) analysis of their community to identify a community priority that can address one or several of the weaknesses and threats and/or capitalize on strengths or opportunities that exist within the community. For example, the committee may identify that solar streetlights could help address security and safety issues, where there has been an increase in crime in a particular area of a neighbourhood. The installation of the solar streetlights could potentially deter crimes/theft in this location.

Figure 2: Overview of IOM's Co-Funding Mechanism
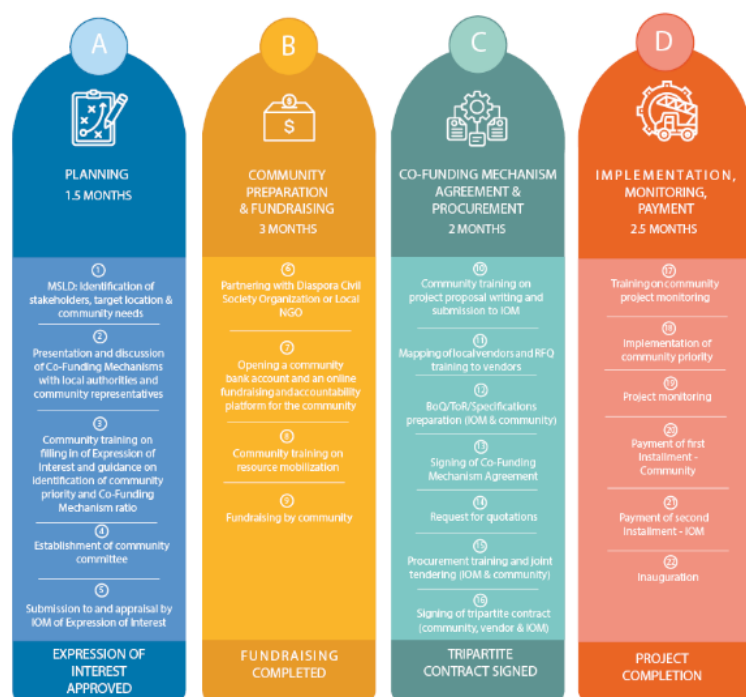
Project teams will then train the community committee on CFM process including fundraising, procurement, and the implementation processes. The project will also include a training module on conflict resolution techniques, effective communication, and joint decision-making processes, complemented by group discussions to reinforce these skills.

The Project Team will then assist the communities to open a joint bank account, to hold a competitive bid for local vendors, and to set up an online fundraising and accountability platform to monitor financial contributions. A set criterion determines the matching grant ratio which can double, triple, quadruple or quintuple community funds within a pre-established funding ceiling. The more diverse the contributing communities, the larger the scope of the project, and the more the project contributes to peace and stability, the higher the co-funding ratio, however the criteria can be adjusted to ensure groups are not disadvantaged. Through IOM's CFM, communities acquire the necessary skills and systems to identify, finance, and manage their own projects in the future. In addition, the introduction of a novel tripartite contract between IOM, communities, and vendors generates a self-regulating accountability framework that ensures transparent and reliable delivery. Figure 2 above provides an overview of the CFM process and approximate timelines for each stage of the project.

Output 2.1: Community-led CFM have capacity to raise funds for identified priority community projects.

Activity 2.1.1: Adjust the MSLD organizational structure to facilitate the community-led management of the CFM, which will include the establishment of a community committee in each of the 10 selected locations.

Target communities will come together to collectively identify a priority that benefits the whole population of an area and for which they agree to fundraise. The community committee will primarily be responsible for the below tasks:

- Mobilise the resources from community members needed to co-fund identified agreed priorities.

-   Upon completion of fundraising, submit a full community project proposal to IOM for appraisal and approval.
-   Undertake procurement training by IOM and jointly undergo procurement processes and implementation with IOM based on the IOM procurement manual.
-   Oversee and jointly monitor together with IOM and the government, the work of vendors.
-   Upon completion of work/services/provision of goods, ensure payment to vendor based on payment schedule.
-   Ensure that the operation and maintenance plan is carried out.

Noting a key objective of the co-funding activity is to increase social stability and inclusivity, the composition of the community committee is encouraged and is meant to be as diverse as possible to ensure maximum inclusion, and to ideally contribute to social cohesion through interaction and collective action of the community committee members from different groups to ensure inclusivity. To this end, the co-funding activity is designed in a way to incentivize inclusion and social cohesion. The composition of the community committee is key to attaining a high ratio. In essence, the diversity of religion, nationality and gender of the community committee is taken into consideration when allocating the co-funding ratio, in addition to the beneficiary scope and level of tensions addressed. The more diverse the community committee, the larger the beneficiary scope, and the higher the level of tension addressed by the community priority, the higher the co-funding ratio. It also important to note that all members of the community committee should contribute at least one USD contribution to the fundraising.

Activity 2.1.2: Identify and partner with local CSOs/National NGOs

The community committee needs to be represented by an entity which has a legal status to enter into a Co-Funding agreement with IOM, as well as to benefit from a community bank account where the fundraised amount can be kept. To this end, a partnership with a registered CSO or NNGO will be developed whereby a designated person form the CSO/NNGO will be delegated to signing legal documents representing/on behalf of the community committee. This partnership will take the form of a service agreement, implementing partner (IP) agreement, or a memorandum of understanding (MoU). IOM will develop clear selection criteria for CSO/NNGOs to ensure transparency and conflict sensitivity. Key tasks of the CSO/NNGO are as follows:

-   Signing of legal documents on behalf of community committee. Legal documents are indicated under step 1 of the planning stage. The national ID or passport should be included as proof of identify of the designated individual attached to the service agreement, IP agreement or MoU.
-   Assisting the community committee to fundraise including providing inputs for the fundraising page (narrative, videos, photos).

Activity 2.1.3: Provide training on project development, fundraising, procurement, accounting, and implementation.

To support the community led management of the CFM, IOM will provide training on project development, fundraising, procurement, accounting, and implementation. For example, during the Request for Quotation process, IOM procurement team will provide basic procurement induction/training on-site or online, based on the IOM procurement manual, to the procurement sub-committee. In addition to that and upon completion of the fundraising, the community committee will undergo a short training session on how to write a Community Project Proposal (CPP). The Community Monitoring Committee will also undergo training by IOM primarily to verify that the implementation of their community project conforms with the bill of quantities/specifications and ToR of the community priority, as well as monitor instalments paid based on the price schedule stipulated in the tripartite contract.

Activity 2.1.4: Support the committees to set an online fundraising and accountability platform to monitor financial contributions from diaspora and the communities in targeted areas.

To support fundraising and ensure accountability, IOM will support the communities to set up an online fundraising and accountability platform to monitor financial contributions. IOM will work with the communities

to identify a local online fundraising and accountability platform who can receive funds from community, or onto which a community bank account can be connected for the fundraising (for example, Fundahope). Before doing so, the community committee needs to be represented by an entity which has a legal status to enter into a Co-Funding agreement with IOM, as well as to benefit from a community bank account where the fundraised amount can be kept. The partnership with the registered CSO or NNGO established under Activity 2.1.2, should indicate the designated person form the CSO/NNGO who will be signing legal documents representing/on behalf of the community committee. IOM or the fundraising service provider will provide the Resource Mobilization sub-committee as well as the CSO diaspora or NNGO with training primarily on resource mobilization. The fundraising platform service provider (not to be confused with fundraising training service supervisor) will also provide an introductory session on the online platform to the community committee and the diaspora CSO/NNGO.

Output 2.2: Engage and mobilize diaspora networks, connecting them to local projects.

Activity 2.2.1: Diaspora organizations engaged to provide financial support to community projects.

Through this activity, IOM will seek to broaden the scope of intervention and support from diaspora in going beyond addressing people's basic needs to more long-term development thereby leveraging not only their financial means but also their networks and expertise. Building on the success of the IOM CFM in Somalia, this pilot project in Lebanon will serve as a foundation for a long-term strategy to connect Lebanese community initiatives with diaspora organizations and vice versa.

IOM will also strive to increase and encourage the participation of female diaspora members by replicating some of the measures already piloted through other diaspora engagement programmes such as direct outreach to women-focused diaspora organizations. In line with the peace and development nexus, the proposed project will bring together key entities, building on both existing capacities while piloting the co-funding approach as an innovative intervention with the potential for expansion beyond Tripoli to other areas of Lebanon in future iterations of the joint programme.

Output 2.3: Implement the priority community projects as identified by CFM committee and MSLD

Activity 2.3.1: Development of Community Project Proposal and implementation of co-funding agreement with IOM and the community.

Upon completion of the fundraising, the community committee will undergo a short training on how to write a Community Project Proposal (CPP). If the community has not reached the fundraising goal, and depending on the amount raised, the community committee may revise or cancel the community project in discussion with the community and in coordination with IOM. The Community Project Proposal is drafted and submitted online through a link provided by IOM once communities have finalized their fundraising and have completed the CPP training provided by IOM. The community project proposal is one of the key documents used to enter into the co-funding agreement with IOM. Once the fundraising is finalized, the Bill of Quantities (BoQ), Designs, Terms of Reference (ToR) and Specifications can now be developed. Should the communities have a community engineer, this person will work together with IOM engineer to draft the BoQ and design. The BoQ should be based on the most cost-effective, appropriate and security compliant option. The ToR and Specifications for the services or goods respectively will also be prepared either jointly by the community and IOM programme team, or IOM programme team in consultation with the community committee. The community committee represented by the CSO diaspora/NNGO can now enter into agreement with IOM for the CFM. The CFM Agreement will be signed by both parties. Once the co-funding agreement is signed by IOM and the CSO diaspora/NNGO representing the community committee the Request for Quotations (RFQ) can then be sent to the mapped local vendors.

Activity 2.3.2: Signing of tripartite contract between the community, vendor and IOM.

Once the vendor is jointly selected, IOM and the designated person from the CSO/NNGO representing the community committee will sign the Evaluation Score Sheet, Bid Analysis Summary (BAS) and the Notice of

Award adapted for the co-funding. IOM, the community committee (represented by the designated CSO/NNGO), and the winning vendor will then enter into a tripartite contract (construction/service agreement/supply of goods). The tripartite contract will also stipulate the payment schedules of the community committee and IOM towards the vendor/service provider respectively. Once the tripartite contract has been signed, the vendor can proceed with the implementation through construction, service provision, or procurement of goods. The community fundraised amount will remain the community bank account until payment to the vendor is required. Fundraised money is then disbursed directly as the first instalment to the vendor/company contracted to implement the community project based on the payment schedule stipulated in the tripartite contract. Once proof of payment by the community is provided and the community priority is fully implemented, IOM will disburse the last instalment to the vendor.

Activity 2.3.3: Implementation of community priority projects, monitoring, and milestone payments.

The tripartite contract will stipulate the payment schedules (instalment) and the corresponding percentage of completion of works/deliverables. The Community Monitoring Committee will verify that the implementation of their community project conforms with the BoQs/specifications and ToR of the community priority, as well as monitor instalments paid based on the price schedule stipulated in the tripartite contract. IOM will also monitor the implementation prior, during and after project completion alongside the community or the government, or jointly. Some of the projects and priorities identified will require support beyond the co-funding mechanism, in particular as it relates to community infrastructure, institutions, and services. This component has been included based on experience and lessons learned that many community priorities relate to hard components, and operations and maintenance costs, which go beyond the scope of the co-funding. In those cases, UNDP will step in to provide further support, building on the mechanisms in place for additional project design and implementation.

Activity 2.3.4: Inauguration of community projects

Upon full completion and approval of works or services, or reception of deliverables, an inauguration can be planned and can take place as convenient for the communities, and in line with the project timeline, inviting community members, the local government, and the donor as appropriate.

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

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

The project's geographic focus on ten communities in Tripoli's is informed by a comprehensive analysis of socio-economic indicators, conflict dynamics, and demographic data. The targeted ten communities are severely exposed to a high level of vulnerabilities including limited access to essential services, inadequate infrastructure, lack of economic opportunities, while suffering from historical grievances, sectarian divisions, and political marginalization, aggravating social disparities and increasing tension. This strategic selection ensures that the interventions are directed where they can have the most significant impact. The project's primary focus on youth aged 16 to 24 years addresses the critical need for engagement in this age group, which represents a pivotal demographic for fostering long-term peace and development. In addition, a gender-balanced approach is central to the project methodology, with the goal to maintain a 50% male-to-female ratio among beneficiaries. This aligns with our dedication to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, which is essential for sustainable peace. The estimated number of direct beneficiaries of the project is 4,530 representing a diverse cross-section of the population in Tripoli, which includes an approximate total population of Lebanese (543,145), Syrians (200,620), and Palestinians (20,972), as well as various religious groups such as Sunnis, Alawites, and Christians. Beneficiary selection criteria are rooted in extensive consultations with local communities and municipalities, leveraging existing data and insights from previous and current IOM, UNICEF and UNDP projects implemented in Tripoli. This participatory approach ensures that stakeholders are actively involved in the design of the project, reflecting their needs and priorities. The project will adopt a conflict-

sensitive approach to ensure the interventions do not reinforce existing divisions or create new ones, in line with do no harm principles.

Under the MSLD framework, community planning processes will ensure inclusive participation of various community groups[23]. These groups encompass the diaspora, youth, women, people with disabilities, mukhtars (local leaders), municipal council members, and local actors from diverse nationalities and cultural backgrounds. The project emphasizes reaching even the most marginalized and hard-to-reach individuals, with a proactive approach to identify and address potential harm. The project will establish feedback mechanisms to hear concerns and adapt strategies accordingly, fostering a project environment where peace and mutual understanding can flourish. As part of these efforts, the composition of the MSLD committees will be intentionally diverse to maximize inclusion. This diversity will contribute to social cohesion by fostering interaction and collective action among committee members from different backgrounds. Efforts will be made to ensure that at least 50% of community committee members are women. For the Basic Literacy and Numeracy, Skilling, and empowerment interventions, selection criteria for participants will consider a range of vulnerabilities, including youth at risk such as: of 1) previously engaged in conflict, 2) at risk of violence or radicalization, 3) aged 16 to 24 years, 4) poor socio-economic background, mothers, GBV survivors, 5) at risk of political mobilization, 6) engaged in substance abuse, 7) street criminals, etc in addition to 8) young people out of learning and non-eligible for formal education, 9) young people involved in child labour, 10) girls engaged in early marriage or exposed to GBV, and 11) young people whose caregivers have lost their jobs due to the crisis. This will be done through the implementation of the vulnerability assessment and outreach package which will ensure inclusivity of most vulnerable population.

Additionally, under the CFM in Outcome 2, the project will actively work to increase female diaspora participation. Strategies will be drawn from successful measures piloted in other diaspora engagement programs, including direct outreach to women-focused diaspora organizations. Aligned with the peace and development nexus, this proposed project will leverage existing capacities while pioneering the co-funding mechanism approach as an innovative intervention. Its potential for expansion beyond Tripoli to other areas of Lebanon will be explored in future iterations of the joint program.

The project will strategically engage with a spectrum of stakeholders to ensure the project's efficacy and lasting impact. Local government authorities and NGOs, possessing expertise and networks within vulnerable communities, are crucial partners for outreach efforts. Partnerships with universities and vocational training centers have been formed to provide certified training competencies and enhance the skills of youth. Additionally, collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture of Tripoli, as well as local businesses and employers, will take place to align training programs with market demands and employment opportunities. Through these partnerships, the aim is to enhance work-based learning and job placement for trained youth, contributing to economic growth and sustainability in the region.

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

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[23] The implementing partners for the MSLD are identified through a competitive procurement process guided by clear terms of references, to ensure a comprehensive approach, combining g the implementing partners' peacebuilding expertise with the macro and micro-level socio-econ analysis of the local context provided by UNDP.

| Convening Organization: IOM

Implementing partners: One CSO or NGO will be selected following a formal selection process to implement a small component of the CFM.	Approximate total budget USD 35.7 million	USA PRM, France, Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, FCDO	Beirut Tripoli Chtoura Tyre Mount Lebanon	165 IOM staff, plus another 200 non-staff such as consultants and daily workers (10 staff in Tripoli office)	International and national staff specialized in livelihoods programme management, social stability, diaspora engagement and partnerships. Strong operations team in Tripoli.
Recipient Organization: UNDP

Implementing partners: National NGO (to be decided based on existing TOR using similar methodology following a call for proposal for expression of interest) Potential partners could be: DOT Lebanon, Injaz Lebanon, Tripoli Entrepreneurship Center, and BIAT. | Approximate total budget USD 100 million | European Union, US-BPRM, Germany, Norway, Denmark, Korea | Qubic Business Centre, Sin El Fil | 300 staff plus 100 through third party of which 11 staff in the UNDP Area Office North | 1 Peacebuilding officer, 1 Socio-econ Officer, 1 Livelihoods Officer, 1 Engineer, 1 M&E, 1 Conflict Analyst, 1 Conflict Sensitivity Mainstreaming officer, 1 Information Management Officer |
| Recipient Organization: UNICEF

Implementing partners: ANERA or Safadi (to be decided following a call for expression of interest) | Approx. $250 million | European Union, USA BPRM, France, Germany, Netherlands | Sama Beirut Building, Sodeco | 200 staff of which 2 will be focused to the project (1 field officer and one girl's empowerment/ empowerment technical officer) | 1 TVET specialist 1 Labour officer 1 Monitoring officer |

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, 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**.

Project Team: The project team will be composed of staff from IOM, UNDP and UNICEF who will jointly lead the implementation of the project and monitor progress. They will be responsible for workplan development

and engagement with key partners. As the convening agency, IOM will coordinate all participating entities and will be responsible for convening meetings and informing the PBF HQ on updates to the project, including coordinating project reporting. The RCO will provide support through programmatic advice and guidance, and UNSCOL will provide political guidance in an advisory capacity. Participating agencies will mobilize relevant national, regional and global expertise from their own networks and engage additional experts, including academia to support as needed in design and/or implementation of activities. To strengthen national ownership and participation of civil society involvement, the project will identify opportunities to leverage capacities of national implementing partners for some of the outcome 1 project components. Potential partners have been outlined above under (a) recipient organizations and implementing partners.

IOM began operations in Lebanon in 2006, setting a strong record on the delivery of frontline services to crisis-affected populations, while steadily developing models and partnerships for longer-term recovery. IOM champions an integrated, multi-sector approach, where migration management and recovery and stabilization efforts complement humanitarian interventions for peacebuilding, community resilience and reduced dependency on humanitarian aid. IOM will leverage on existing programmatic expertise, local knowledge and existing staff capacity, with a portion funded by PBF (see budget). The Head of Programmes (8%), supported by the Programme Manager (28%) will coordinate and manage project activities include the development of interim and annual reports, leading correspondence with project partners, reporting and monitoring project implementation and progress, in close coordination with project team members which includes the North field team leader (25%), project assistant (25%), and community field workers (100%) based in Tripoli.

UNDP will leverage on existing programmatic expertise and implement this project through coordination of different programmatic capacities (Governance: Peacebuilding team, Strategic Planning: analysis and tension monitoring team, Crisis Response and Crisis Prevention: Lebanon Host Community Support, YLP team) and implement under the supervision of the UNDP North area office. In addition, from this grant, additional capacity needed related to the MSLD, the identified projects, and the YLP would include one peacebuilding officer (30%), one socio-economic officer (30%), and one engineer (30%), one Project Coordinator (50%), with part-time services of one M&E officer.

UNICEF will leverage existing capacity for this project, and will fund from this grant, four months for the duration of the project the Youth Field Officer in Tripoli who will oversee the coordination and implementation in Tripoli, in addition to four months for the duration of the project the Youth Engagement Officer which will be partially funded to technically oversee and support the girls and youth empowerment component of the project implementation, budget monitoring and reporting. In parallel and with its own funding, UNICEF will engage the TVET specialist, labour officer and monitoring officer to support technically the project implementation in line with UNICEF's strategy for the Learning to Earning programme.

Project Steering Committee: During the inception phase, a Project Steering Committee will be created and will provide strategic oversight and guidance on matters related to the management of the project. The overall objective of the PSC will be to steer the strategic direction of the work to ensure success implementation. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from UNDP, IOM, UNICEF and RCO and UNSCOL as observers. Government partners will also be included as needed. The role of the PSC will encompass (1) providing strategic direction and advice on the strategy for implementation, (2) discussing emerging issues and challenges, (3) monitoring progress towards results of the project, (4) address any project management concerns. The detailed TORs will be finalized during the early stage of the project. PSC meetings will be held on a quarterly basis.

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)

Key stakeholders do not actively engage in, or withdraw, from the project	Low	Participating entities will regularly communicate with key stakeholders and provide regular quality assurance advice at the technical level, ensuring that feedback and concerns are addressed from the outset
Force majeure (e.g. natural hazards, disease outbreaks etc)	Low	The project will have a flexible approach, including reprogramming of activities to respond to emerging needs
Further deterioration in country (political, social and economic situation, or an escalation in the exchange of fire across and beyond the Blue Line) may disrupt project implementation.	High	Continuous situation and progress monitoring so adjustment of actions is taken timely and in coordination with relevant key stakeholders to overcome challenges and adapt as needed. Adjust incentives for youth and running cost for the employers with the prices fluctuations to ensure sustainability where possible and needed. Political advocacy and messaging at national and regional level for de-escalation and the implementation of SCR1701.
Increased calls at national level for refugees' return to Syria and higher tension and clashes and increased. restrictive measures imposed on refugees	High	Decrease outright communication on the support provided to refugees while also balancing communication on support provided to Lebanese communities. Increase social stability activities between youth from different population groups. Extended consultations with political and state officials on the Syrian refugees.
Risk of aid diversion through CFM	Low	The introduction of a novel tripartite contract between IOM, communities, and vendors, generates a self-regulating accountability framework that ensures transparent and reliable delivery.
The risk of reinforcing perceptions of inequitable access to services and the marginalization of certain population groups	Medium	The project will ensure that conflict sensitivity is maintained across all the activities in the different locations to ensure equal representation and avoid deepening existing inequalities or fuelling further tension between communities. The project will also monitor tensions through the quarterly Tensions Monitoring System and utilize conflict sensitivity monitoring tools to inform project design and implementation and assess project impacts, making real-time adjustments based on identified mitigation measures.
The engagement of diaspora could contribute to a "sectarian" approach and further amplify community tension in Tripoli	Low	The project will ensure a conflict sensitive approach when engaging with diaspora to avoid a sectarian approach that could fuel tensions. The specific plan for diaspora engagement component on the project will be developed at the onset of the project, building on the latest developments from IOM's engagement with diaspora groups.
Engagement of youth in formal processes is challenging to political and social pushback.	Medium	The project will make sure to engage at an early stage with all relevant stakeholders to build ownerships and ensure a transparent and inclusive approach.

Increased protection issues for girls and youth, gender-based violence, informal employment and risks at workplace.	Medium	The project will ensure continuous site monitoring and expand the PSEA strategy and reinforce its implementation by all stakeholders. In addition, safety audits and risks assessment will be conducted in workplaces before referring Youth and girls. The project will also review and roll out the code of conduct and tripartite agreement developed by UNICEF and ILO for the workplace-based learning.
Engagement of women in formal processes is challenging due to cultural norms.	Low	The project will ensure that the integration of women is agreed on as a fundamental principle in the initiation of the project. Full engagement on this topic will be pursued throughout implementation.

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**. To ensure alignment, as relevant, indicators from the existing **Strategic Results Frameworks or UN Cooperation Frameworks** should be included. 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**. Projects are recommended to invest in community-feedback loops (including with women), Community-based monitoring systems or output and/or outcome data collection mechanisms.

The Project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework aims to improve the quality and integrity of project delivery, ensure that projects are responsive to peacebuilding dynamics, and meet donor requirements and standards of accountability. The project will use a multi-faceted monitoring framework consisting of i) a detailed project workplan that will be used to track progress of the implementation of activities; ii) a results monitoring framework to track progress on the realization of short-term outputs, in line with set performance targets; (iii) a risk monitoring tool to assess potential risks that could arise during program implementation and to monitor the effectiveness of response strategies; and iv) budget monitoring, involving closely tracking the budget burn rate in relation to activity implementation. Monitoring will be done against the project indicators throughout the timeline of the project and will be the responsibility of the project manager. Data collection tools used in monitoring will include gender balanced community-feedback loops and Community-based monitoring systems, as well as other key stakeholder and participant feedback mechanisms. To ensure that project monitoring captures any disparate impact or effect because of stakeholder, participant, or beneficiary characteristics, the project will ensure that gender-related and other related data disaggregation is incorporated into its overall monitoring framework. At the inception of the program, an inter-agency M&E team will be established to develop and refine the joint M&E plan under the intervention, which will be reviewed and further refined during the intervention. The project M&E focal points, project managers and project staff from each of agencies will regularly conduct monitoring exercises, quality assurance processes of knowledge products and quality control of activity implementation. This will be coordinated through the technical working group established under the project, where respective workplans are coordinated and activity implementation is based on thorough conceptualization. The objectives and rationale of activities should be clarified and discussed jointly prior to implementation in order to take advantage of the collective experience of the joint UN peacebuilding expertise. All agencies are contributing to allocating 5% of the project budget towards M&E processes and will share the cost of an external evaluation. The evaluation will be contracted by IOM, as lead agency, and the cost has been budgeted for accordingly. The evaluation will be conducted by an independent company specialized in peacebuilding evaluation contracts in fragile and conflict affected countries.

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 exit strategy is centred on creating and nurturing sustainable structures through the project duration to ensure the sustainability of local peacebuilding efforts beyond the end of the project and to be able to present the lessons learned from this experience as a roadmap for other locations in Lebanon. UN investment in local capacity and resilience building is a clear element of the sustainability strategy, based on the assumption that the local stakeholders engaged in the project implementation are likely to remain influential. Through training and capacity building, the youth focused MSLD committees will be better equipped with the necessary tools to advocate for their priorities with relevant platforms. MSLD committees will be supported to institutionalize their entities by offering support, guidance and coaching on establishing the internal bi-laws and for elaborating a well-defined exit strategy. Efforts will be made to foster relationships with local authorities to promote support and legitimacy. This strategy will include several crucial elements such as resource mobilization and advocacy through which the committees will be able to reach out for potential support, funding sources and grants to support their activities and initiatives. To support sustainability, the committees will be linked to the social stability partners operating in North Lebanon to cross-fertilize existing resources and to invest in the participatory and inclusive process implemented. Priorities identified through this process, which has conflict sensitivity in its core, have better opportunities to attract funds and donors. Through networking and collaboration, the committees have better opportunities for sustainability. Linkages with previous successful initiatives implemented in the area and with well-founded and active local organizations will facilitate networking opportunities and will leverage collective strengths and resources. The ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, alongside the UNDP's YLP, the MSLD process and UNICEF's skills training, will aim to achieve several objectives. These include aiding in job search and enhancing job accessibility, empowering youth to engage in decision-making processes, and fostering increased political and civic involvement among young people. All these efforts align with the NYPAP outcomes.

The implementation of the CFM and diaspora engagement initiatives under Outcome 2 are central to this strategy, providing a sustainable model for peacebuilding that extends beyond the project's lifespan and can be emulated throughout Lebanon. Specifically:

- The CFM will be managed by community members trained in project management, fundraising, co-financing, and implementation, enhancing local capacities and self-reliance. A focus on reducing dependency on traditional aid will be achieved through innovative funding strategies and community-led initiatives.
- The project implementation will draw on a comprehensive Diaspora Engagement Framework to facilitate ongoing support and investment in peace initiatives, with the aim of fostering a sense of ownership and direct financial involvement among the diaspora, positioning them as key partners in peacebuilding.
- Future iterations of the joint program will incorporate lessons learned and successful strategies from this project, paving the way for broader application, impact and geographical expansion beyond Tripoli to other areas of Lebanon, and other countries.

IV.   Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have

been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

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

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

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

Staff costs: Staffing costs on this project are consistent with those required for delivering similar work in Lebanon, where project partners have extensive experience working in Lebanon, including several active projects in Tripoli. A total of 20 % ($595,048) of the budget will be going to staff costs, to ensure enough resources are available to successfully deliver the project outcomes. This project requires substantial management and technical expertise of IOM, UNDP and UNICEF staff in-country to both directly implement components of the project and to support our partners. In addition to Lebanon-based staff, we will draw on support from regionally- and headquarters-based managers and advisors, who play an important role in providing technical support. As convening agency, IOM's Programme Manager, with the support of the IOM Head of Programmes, will provide support all project partners to ensure implementation remains on track and in accordance with PBF's guidelines. Existing project staff from UNDP, UNICEF and IOM will also be involved to provide any additional support as needed, to ensure value for money.

Partnership: Project partners are committed to establishing and maintaining equitable relationships with our partners, to ensure that our partners have a greater say in everything we do. Resources are an important part of this relationship. Through this project, implementing partner budgets will be developed jointly with partners and ensures programme budgets include enough funds for partners (relevant to the context and needs), including contributions to staff and indirect costs. In line with our commitment to share resources equally with our partners, approximately, 50% of the total budget will go towards implementing partners.

Environmental Impact: All project partners have made a strong commitment to contributing to tackling the challenges brought by climate change. This commitment has guided our approach to designing and resourcing project activities in a way that minimizes climate footprint as much as possible (for example, minimizing air travel by either finding an alternative, cost-efficient road travel route, or conducting a higher number of activities as part of one single trip.

Monitoring, evaluation and learning are an important part of this project, hence we have allocated $30,000 for an independent evaluation and $122,724 for monitoring activities (which in total, amounts to 5.45% of the total M&E budget. Also crucial is the contribution allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which constitutes 47.53% of the total project costs.

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	For Outcome 1, UNDP and UNICEF will select implementing partners. Under Outcome 2, IOM will also select an implementing partner to support some of the CFM components. The selection of IPs is subject to a formal selection process which will commence at the beginning of the project.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	Relevant TORs will be finalized as soon as the project is confirmed.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		Tripoli has been identified as the project sites. Specific communities in Tripoli will be selected.
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		Yes. During project development with the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Social Affairs and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Community members have been consulted on the approach which has informed the approach
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		The project is based on significant analysis and collective understanding of tension drivers in Tripoli, building on existing UNDP Tensions Monitoring System.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		Yes
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	No formal agreement to the project documents however, all entities are engaging with Government counterparts at a wider level.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		Yes, and to be further refined during the inception of the project.
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		Gender will be mainstreamed throughout the project. Gender, Protection and Conflict Sensitivity specialists from UNDP, IOM and UNIC have been fully engaged d during the design.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		Yes. The project is youth and women led where possible.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		Yes, partially, where relevant.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		Yes.

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	X		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	X		

6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		X	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		X	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	X		The implementing entities bring with them existi capacities and expertise in peacebuilding proje management. Further operational capacity a support from UNDP, IOM and UNICEF in proje locations will support the project. For example, t project will take advantage of the existing IOM, UN and UNICEF offices in Tripoli.

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 kn 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)
Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure	

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 been 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)
Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been 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.[24]
- ➢ 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.

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[24] 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: Social cohesion is strengthened through inclusive local development that opens up to the participation of civil society, particularly women, adolescent and youth, and allows them to identify local development priorities that also address key conflict drivers in Tripoli.		Outcome Indicator 1a Level of negative intra-communal relations in the North Baseline: 29.5% negative intra-communal /44% negative inter-communal Target: intra-communal < 25% (<25%male/<25%female); inter-communal <40% (<40%% male, <40%% female) age group 18 to 55+	UNDP/ARK Regular Perception Survey	Levels of negative communal relations at 25% (intra) and 40% (inter)
		Outcome Indicator 1b Number of economic tensions incidents per year Baseline: 113 in 2023 Target: Below 100 incidents per year	UNDP Tension Monitoring System	Incidents monitored as per the TMS until the end of the project
		Outcome Indicator 1c % of youth who have reported feeling more empowered as a result of the integrated peacebuilding and skilling project baseline: 0 Target: 75% (50% girls and 50% boys; Age: 16 to 24 years)	Tracer tool/ youth reporting dashboard/ pre and post questionnaires	At least 450 youth by end of the project

		Outcome Indicator 1d % of youth who ranked 4 out 5 their overall satisfaction with the life skills training for social cohesion Baseline: 0 Target: 75% (50% girls and 50% boys; Age: 16 to 24 years)	Pre and post questionnaires	At least 75% satisfaction rate post completion of the training
		Outcome Indicator 1e % of youth who have reported that the integrated peacebuilding and skilling project has enabled their meaningful participation in their communities baseline: 0 Target: 75% (50% girls and 50% boys; Age: 16 to 24 years)	Pre and post questionnaires	At least 75% of the youth reporting new methods
	Output 1.1: Youth and women-focused MSLD consultations conducted to identify community development priorities as well as conflict drivers, based on a clustering of targeted localities that host multiple communities who experience tension(s)	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of people engaged in MSLD including youth and women Baseline: N/A Target: 20 per MSLD (50% women, 50% men, age 18-45)	Project reporting	At least 60 people engaged in the MSLD conducted (50% women and 50% men), age 18- 45
		Output Indicator 1.1.2 Number of MSLD conducted	Project reporting	3 MSLD conducted at the beginning of the project

		Baseline: N/A Target: 3		
	Output 1.2: Vulnerable and at-risk adolescents and youth increasingly access inclusive and gender sensitive empowerment, quality learning, market-relevant skills and work-based opportunities to support their learning to earning transition and strengthen inter and intra- communal cohesion and personal empowerment.	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # of young girls trained on the girls' leadership package (50% of the targeted youth in the life skills training) Baseline: 0 Target: 225 youth (100% girls, ages 16 to 24 years)	Youth reporting dashboard/ pre and post questionnaires	At least 225 youth by end of the project
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 # of adolescents and youth supported with the peacebuilding training package (YBLN, YFLN/CBT) and receiving Life Skills packages Baseline: 0 Target: 450 youth (50% girls and 50% boys; Age: 16 to 24 years)	Youth reporting dashboard/ pre and post questionnaires	At least 450 youth by end of the project
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 # of male and female adolescents and young people trained on the Life Skills and social cohesion programme packages Baseline: 0 Target: 450 youth (50% girls and 50% boys Age: 16 to 24 years)	Youth reporting dashboard/ pre and post questionnaires	At least 450 youth by end of the project
		Output Indicator 1.2.4	Youth Dashboard, UNICEF tracer tool report	At least 30% of the trained youth 6 months

		% of youth supported with linkages to potential employment opportunities after completion of work-based learning interventions Baseline: 0 Target: 30% (50% girls and 50% boys Age: 18 to 24 years)		post training completion
		Output Indicator 1.2.5 # of girls led initiatives established by girls Baseline: 0 Target: 8 initiatives (100% girls; Age 18 to 24 years)	Youth reporting dashboard	At least eight initiatives established by end of the project
		Output Indicator 1.2.6 % of youth who are reporting learning new and positive methods to respond to conflict/negative situations baseline: 0 Target: 75% (50% girls and 50% boys Age: 18 to 24 years)	Pre and post questionnaires	At least 75% of the youth reporting new methods
	Output 1.3: Mobilize 120 youth in the Youth Leadership Programme to identify common priorities within their locality.	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Number of youth engaged in YLP Baseline: N/A Target: 120 (50% women, 50% men, age 16-24)	Project reporting	120 youth engaged in the process - 50% women, 50% men, age 16-24)

		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of studies conducted to inform the project Baseline: N/A Target: 1	Project reporting	1 study carried out and published by the end of the project
Outcome 2: Strengthened social stability through the implementation of the Co-Funding Mechanism in 10 selected communities		Outcome Indicator 2a % of community groups reporting willingness to work together/partake in events held by another community group Baseline: N/A Target: 50%	Perception survey	By the end of the project
		Outcome Indicator 2b % of target population reporting on improved trust and confidence in their local institutions to respond to their grievances Baseline: 0 Target: 40%	Perception survey	By the end of the project
	Output 2.1: Community-led CFM have capacity to raise funds for identified priority community projects.	Output Indicator 2.2.2 # of people trained on project development, fundraising, procurement, accounting, and implementation Baseline:0 Target: 100 (50% women and 50% men; Ages 18-34)	Training reports	At least 100 participants trained prior to the implementation phase of the community project

		Output Indicator 2.2.2 # of online fundraising accounts opened Baseline:0 Target: 10	Fundraising platform report	At least 100 participants trained prior to the implementation phase of the community project
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Amount of (USD$) raised by communities in target locations. Baseline:0 Target: USD $100,000	Fundraising Platform Report	At least USD 100,000 raised from diaspora organizations
	Output 2.2: Engage and mobilize diaspora networks, connecting them to local projects.	Output Indicator 2.3.4 1 or more diaspora networks are contributing to fundraising efforts by the second year of project implementation. Baseline:0 Target: Yes	Project reporting	At least one diaspora networks are contributing to fundraising efforts by the second year of project implementation
	Output 2.3: Implement the priority community projects as identified by CFM committee and through MSLD	Output Indicator 2.3.5 # of community projects implemented through the CFM co funding. Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Project reporting	At least 10 community projects implemented with co-funding by the end of the project