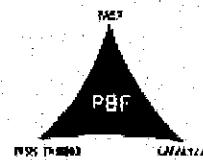


IRF - PROJECT DOCUMENT**TEMPLATE 2.1****United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)**

Project Title Enhancing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process	Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP
Project Contact: Cleophas Torori, Deputy Country Director Programmes. Address: UNMIL HQ, PAP Telephone: 231 +231775895072 E-mail: cleophas.torori@undp.org	Implementing Partner(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Elections Commission (NEC) • Ministry of Youth and Sports • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Gender, Children and Social protection • Office of the National Peace Ambassador (ONPA) • Peace Building Office (PBO) • Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Project: Location: UNDP CO PAP, Sinkor, Monrovia, Liberia
Project Description: The Programme signifies and articulates UNDP and UNV's decision to pool their human and financial resources and come together under a joint <i>Increasing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process</i> programming framework. Following extensive consultations with an array of national and international partners, it has been agreed that the Programme will work towards the following three priority outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Project Cost: USD 1,801,363,19 • Approved Peacebuilding Fund: USD 1,854,863,19* • Allocated 1st tranche – 70%: USD 1,298,404.23 • Conditional 2nd tranche – 30%: USD 556,453.96 • Government Contribution: In kind Other: *The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to decision by PBSO, and subject to the availability of PBF funds.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels. 2. Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral violence including gender based 3. Increased capacity of the Peace-building Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peace-building Plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Project Start Date: 1st May 2017 • Proposed Project End Date: 4th June 2018* • Total duration (in months): 13 Months <p>*All youth and elections related activities ends on March 31 2018.</p>
<p>Gender Marker Score²: <u>2</u></p> <p>Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective.</p> <p>Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective.</p> <p>Score 1 for projects that will contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.</p> <p>Score 0 for projects that are not expected to contribute noticeably to gender equality.</p>	
<p>Project Outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels 2. Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral violence including gender based 3. Increased capacity of the PBF Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievements of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peace-building Plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it. 	
<p>PBF Focus Areas³ which best summarizes the focus of the project (select one): Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management</p>	

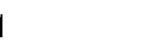
²The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

³PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment in all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

⁴PBF Focus Areas are:

1. Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):
 - (1.1) SSR, (1.2) RoL, (1.3) DDR, (1.4) Political Dialogue;
2. Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):
 - (2.1) National reconciliation, (2.2) Democratic Governance, (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
3. Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):
 - (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
4. Re-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)
 - (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/PBF Secretariats)

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF funded projects)	
Recipient UN Organization(s)* <i>Name of Representative:</i> Pa Lamin Beyu <i>Ministry director</i> <i>Signature:</i>  <i>Name of Agency:</i> UNDP <i>Date & Seal:</i> 10 May 2017 	Representative of National Authorities <i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i> Saah Charles N'Tow <i>Title:</i> Minister of Youth & Sports <i>Date & Seal:</i> <i>Name of Government Counterpart:</i> Jerome Kurkoyah <i>Title:</i> National Election Commission (NEC) Chairman <i>Date & Seal:</i> 05.09.14 Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Name of Representative:</i> <i>Signature:</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i> <i>Date & Seal:</i> 15/05/2017
Resident Coordinator (RC) <i>Name of Representative:</i> Youssouf El Hillo, <i>UNDP/DPPD</i> <i>Signature:</i> <i>Date & Seal:</i> 10/5/2017	

*Please include signature block for each ROUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context

Liberia is at an important milestone in its efforts to consolidate peace and enhance development. The country's post-war recovery efforts are characterized by several major achievements, including the transfer of security responsibilities from UNMIL to the Government on 30 June 2016, and the conduct of peaceful presidential elections in 2005 and 2011, and legislative elections in 2011 and 2014. These successes have been accompanied by important policy initiatives such as Liberia Rising: Vision 2030; the Agenda for Transformation (2012-2017) both considering young people as an asset; the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (2013-2030); the start of a constitutional review process and draft legislation related to the justice and security sectors, land rights and administration, local governance, decentralization and civil service reform.

However, despite the many gains made in maintaining national peace and security, issues identified as root causes of Liberia's 14-year civil war remain unaddressed, and recent assessments show that land disputes, access to justice, the effective administration of justice, and ensuring equality before the law, the exclusion of young people in governance and economic processes, corruption, boundary disputes as well as accountability to the law and concession related tensions continue to be the main proximate triggers of violence. Meanwhile, the lives of many women are particularly insecure due to societal inequalities and affected by sexual and gender-based violence, further weakening social cohesion in communities and low commodity prices and the outbreak of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) have limited economic growth, exacerbated youth unemployment and impeded development gains.

This current governance, peace and socio-economic related challenges have undermined the high expectations around the speed of post-war recovery and the delivery of peace dividends with a resulting negative impact to the youthful population- most of whom were either victims or perpetrators of violence during the civil war. The severity of the slowdown in economic growth in Liberia has been felt heavily by young boys and girls given their low levels of formal education and training. With close to 5,000 ex-combatants reconstituting into the Bureau of Veteran Affairs, this security and socio-economic challenge couple with other governance deficits may serve as a vectors of further alienation, frustration, and vulnerability, turning some young people into a volatile group that could be used by extremist seeking to undermine stability in Liberia.

The condition of youth in Liberia particularly regarding employment but also their broader empowerment has been identified as one of the key requirements for peace in the Liberia Rising: Vision 2030; the Agenda for Transformation (2012-2017); the Strategic Road Map for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation (2013-2030). Despite these recognitions, with presidential and legislative elections approaching, the lack of formal participation of youth in political processes and the exclusion of young boys and girls, exacerbated by the today's economic hardship present a real-time potential trigger for both electoral and post electoral violence in Liberia.

With 65% of Liberian population comprising of young people between the ages of 18 – 32, making up an estimated 55%³ of eligible voters, the role of young people in contributing to governance, inclusive political processes and in particular a peaceful electoral process, in Liberia cannot be underestimated. Judging from the history of youth engagement in post war electoral processes in Liberia, if not properly harnessed, the youth energy can easily be exploited by political operatives to destabilize the country where results or conduct of the elections are seen to be biased or unfair. For instance, in 2011, Youth representing some opposition parties took to the streets in Monrovia and other cities in the country in violent protests prior to the run-off the Presidential Election. In Monrovia one person was reported dead and several others injured. Similarly, during the same year, some youth took to the streets of Monrovia in a violent protest over what they saw as being cheated by the Government for not properly engaging them in a dispute for payment of wages for a vacation job.

Beyond election, there are other circumstances where some groups of young people have resorted to violence as a means to express their grievance where they felt left out of key governance process both at central level in Monrovia and at decentralized levels in the counties. An example of this was when the youth stormed the facilities of a company and destroys its properties in Nimba County; largely because they felt that the government did not take their needs into consideration in negotiating the contract with the company. As well, during the early period of the eruption of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), there were several confrontations reported between police officers and youth groups especially those commonly known as the pen-pen riders.

These ongoing confrontations have not necessarily gone away, they have only slowed down and if not properly considered and managed, they could flare up and become even worse during the coming 2017 legislative and presidential elections because of the stakes associated with these elections. The last time a sitting president peacefully turn over power to an incoming president in Liberia's history was in the 1940s. This situation presents vulnerabilities and inherent challenges that can be exacerbated by the youth if not properly addressed by all concerned. Hence the need to ensure that efforts are made to present this election as free, fair and the final outcome is agreed by all including the youth cannot be overemphasized.

Beyond the perception that youths are critical conflict drivers and potential triggers of electoral violence, experience from Liberia past electoral processes have shown that, marginalization and sexual based violence perpetuated against young women jump to an all-time high during the entire electoral cycle. While young girls are usually not at the front of creating disruptions and violence, they often become the circumstantial victims in many ways. In most cases, despite the abuse and violation, young women are confronted by customary and traditional practices that restrict their ability to come forward and testify against the perpetrators or are faced with legal and justice systems that are blind or ill equipped to handle such cases. Even when cases are brought before the law enforcement agencies, there has been allegations that police often dropped cases of sexual or domestic violence, especially where the suspect was powerfully connected. This sense of helplessness has been expressed in different counties around Liberia over the years.

³2014, NEC Voter Registration Update

For example, during the 2005 Presidential and Legislative Elections, a civil society organization, (Women and Children Development Association of Liberia) on a mission in Bong County to help increase the participation of women and youth, discovered that young women most of them married, were sent to the farms by the husbands and fathers during voters' registration, as a way of preventing them from registering when the National Elections Commission (NEC) came around. If the women and their children disagreed to go the farm, they were threatened with brutality and in some cases, physically violated. Similarly, many other women groups explained that women get battered by their husbands for wanting to present themselves as candidates in elections. However, despite these visible challenges, there are many groups, supported by international partners, travelling and making phone calls throughout the country to encourage other women and female youth to register to vote.

Despite these challenges Liberia has also witnessed an expansion in its middle class led by the youth. As well, an increased engagement of youth in political participation at local and county level and an assertion of youth socioeconomic and political inclusion issues into national dialogue and policy making. Given the demographic rise in the youthful population and its potential impact in shaping the economic trajectory of the country, the manifestos of almost all political parties running in the 2017 legislative and presidential have recognized the necessity of meaningful engagement of young men and women in policy making and sustaining peace.⁸

Proposed Project & the Link to the Ongoing Elections Project

With support from close to six donors (see table below), UNDP has set up a 2015-2018 Electoral Cycle Support Project to support the National Election Commission of Liberia with specific focus on the 2017 presidential and legislative process. The current Election support project, now growing into a basket fund⁹ amongst other objectives aims to enhance young people's participation especially women, and strengthened capacity of political parties for proper political parties coordination and use of conflict prevention. The project also aim at fostering inter-party dialogue with active involvement of community leaders and youth organizations in rural and urban areas as a mechanism for conflict prevention. With over one million US Dollars allocated in support of the election project through this window, the scope and outreach of the indicated activities indicates a focus on the core election operational and voting day processes. Though massive sensitization and voter education campaign are envisaged under the current project, little focus is placed on addressing the youth related issue from a peacebuilding perspective. Furthermore, beyond the engagement of young people as facilitators of high community engagement, the mandate and programmatic objectives of the election project did not envisage targeted initiatives to bring in young people as vectors of stabilization before, during and after the election.

For instance, though there is substantive contribution into the elections project by the EU and Sweden, these contributions are earmarked and those relating is restricted to political party youth wings and a very small number of other youth groups in a context that falls short of the level of engagement that this project is proposing. Within the project, now growing into a basket fund limited amount of the EU and Swedish contributions is earmarked specifically for engaging political parties' youth wings, a limited number of other youth groups in conflict

⁸Resolution of Registered Political Parties in Liberia in convened in the city of Ganta to discuss violence free elections in 2017, September 21-23 2016

⁹With the EU's initial 10m euros, subscribers into the basket fund include Sweden, Ireland, Canada and Germany, and possibly Japan.

prevention and mitigation workshops. There is no funding available for engaging many pen-pen riders who in most instances are found in confrontations with the forces of law and order, or student and community youth groups to carryout preventive measures, monitor and report conflict.

Therefore, the current *Increasing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process* project will work with and compliment the ongoing 2015-2018 Electoral Cycle Support in all aspects of its implementation. Precisely, within different outputs of the electoral project and in direct collaboration with field based staff and partners of the election project, this youth project will seek to use youths in diffusing potential conflicts at community levels and significantly reduce the number of reported incidence of youth related conflict or violence during the electoral cycle. The project will also seek to advance and achieve a cascading impact of skills transfer on conflict diffusion and non-violent resolution strategies through training for youth in local communities that are prone to violence around election period.

Using the existing field structures and mechanism developed under the ongoing 2015-2018 Electoral Cycle Support Project as a delivery vehicle, the *enhancing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process* project will incorporate gender specific initiatives focusing on using young women and actors in preventing and addressing instances of SGBV and other forms of violence perpetrated against young girls as a direct result of electoral practices.

b) Rationale of Project:

As indicated above, elections are highly contested and can breed civil unrest. Thus, in post-conflict environments like Liberia the process of organizing elections cannot be the same as in other countries. Given the prevalence of exclusion that surrounds elections even in regular settings, special focus needs to be given to substantive participation of young boys and girls and other special groups such as those who have now been reconstituted into the Bureau of Veteran Affairs, in the Liberia upcoming twin elections. Youth must be engaged before, during and after the process, to avert the perception of political exclusion that brings suspicion about the integrity of electoral processes, and an environment in which it is difficult to engage in genuine dialogue on peacebuilding. Second, though the majority of Liberian populations is very young, Liberia Youths do not have the training or skills needed to substantively and meaningfully engage in peacebuilding and social cohesion processes around the electoral period. Liberia is recovering from long war in which its economy almost totally collapsed and does not have the capacities to generate sufficient skill training for young peace mediators, early warning overserves, voter registration observers etc. all of which are fundamental in maintaining peace during the electoral process.

Within this context, the overall objective of the project is to dissuade youth from engaging in electoral violence by reducing their vulnerabilities for recruitment and instill electoral values consistent with national, regional and international norms and standards. Cognizance of UNSC Resolution 1325 and its call for women's equal participation, and the promotion of gender equality in peace and security decision-making processes at national, local, regional and international levels, and UNSC Resolution 2250 demand for meaningful inclusion of young people in every aspects of development, this objective will be fulfilled through programming aimed at education, engagement, and advocacy. Special electoral education programs with youth audiences can provide focused civic education on democratic values and processes.

The engagement of youth election workers can create a stake for them in the electoral process. And, as youth vulnerabilities are often economic in nature, employment programs during the electoral cycle can provide income and disincentives to accept other employment involving violence. Their involvement in elections can help to maintain a focus on people over the state, and to build the link between the state and its citizens. The media are especially well placed to create the space for public participation and debate needed for elections to support peace. Transform institutions: democratize political parties, strengthen legislature, reform election supervision and structures to deal with grievances, enhance civil society's role and bring ordinary people into the reform process to build trust and promote social cohesion in the overall.

Table 1– Matrix showing the gaps to which the Proposed Project is Complimenting the Basket Fund

Elections Project	Gaps/Interventions	Proposed Project to Increase Youth Participation
Result 3: Women's political participation and leadership is enhanced	Female youth capacity (knowledge, experience, ability) is strengthened	Result 2: INCREASED CAPACITY AND SKILLS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO MONITOR, PREVENT AND MITIGATE ELECTORAL and GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.
Advocacy and training on gender issues targeting political parties, women, youth, CSOs and Media.	Launch of NEC gender mainstreaming policy (approved by NEC BOC) with participation of state institutions, political parties, CSOs – Promoting of gender policy, media coverage	<p>While the elections project focus is on the NEC gender unit mainstreaming the Election Management Body policy on gender, the proposed project is intended to compliment the elections project by engaging an increased number of female youth and strengthen their capacity to make impact on monitoring, preventing and mitigating gender based electoral violence.</p> <p>Output 2.1 Strengthen capacity of youth led and youth-focused organizations on peacebuilding including mapping of activities in peacebuilding</p>
	Cataloguing of information on women participation in elections. Establishment of a database and assessment with women positions in	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Increased capacity of female and male led youth focused organizations to engage in peaceful electoral processes and electoral conflict prevention.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Training youth at community, schools and universities on the five key elements of SCR 2250 and 1325 on the importance of their role in peacebuilding through inter-generational, inter-faith and inter-ethnic dialogues and translating them into action.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Train young female police officers on electoral gender based violence</p> <p>Output 2.2 Increased capacities of national county and district level institutions to engage youth particularly young women and girls in peacebuilding and</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1: Strengthen existing youth networks and coalitions and Youth Peace Committees at county levels with minimum 40% female participation</p>

the hierarchy of political parties, validation workshops and stakeholder engagement	honesty, transparency and accountability with the public and private sector stakeholders	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	NEC role and function as a facilitator and policy shaper	Support NEC to implement gender mainstreaming
Activities 2.3.4: Support the implementation of the National Strategy for the promotion of women's empowerment and leadership (NSWEL) and the National Strategy for the promotion of youth development (NSYD)	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Activities 2.3.3: Youth Policy
Activities 2.3.1: Support the implementation of the National Strategy for the promotion of women's empowerment and leadership (NSWEL) and the National Strategy for the promotion of youth development (NSYD)	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Activities 2.3.2: Support the implementation of the National Strategy for the promotion of women's empowerment and leadership (NSWEL) and the National Strategy for the promotion of youth development (NSYD)
Activities 2.3.4: Support the implementation of the National Strategy for the promotion of women's empowerment and leadership (NSWEL) and the National Strategy for the promotion of youth development (NSYD)	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Activities 2.3.1: National Consultations with Stakeholders
Activities 2.3.3: Support the implementation of the National Strategy for the promotion of women's empowerment and leadership (NSWEL) and the National Strategy for the promotion of youth development (NSYD)	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Promote alignment between NEC mandate and implementation TA/NEC for PDMs, Agreements, Warranties and Contracts	Activities 2.3.2: National Consultations with Stakeholders

	Printing of outreach materials - Orange Day, event			<i>Violence Against Women Education (VAWE) for NEC male and female staff and police</i>
	Result 4: Political parties' capacity is enhanced, political parties are coordinated and conflict prevention measures are in place	Increased # of youth groups are capacitated to participate in Elections in a meaningful way that ensure peace, build trust and confidence amongst youth and security forces & the general electoral process	Result 1: INCREASED LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN IN ELECTORAL AND POST ELECTORAL MECHANISMS AND PROCESSES FOR PEACEBUILDING AT ALL LEVELS.	activity 2.2.3: Support the Ministry of Youth and the Youth Centers
		The election project focuses on enhancing conflict prevention through political parties by using the inter-party consultative committee (IPCC) platform to bring together political parties youth and other groups such as traditional leaders, etc...the proposed project is intended to compliment the elections project by capacitating increased number of youth from various sectors to ensure peace, build trust and confidence amongst youth and security forces and the general electoral process	Output 1.1:Increased space for youth engagement, dialogue, and civic participation to diffuse potential election prone conflict at community levels and significantly reduced the number of reported incidents of electoral related violence in 15 counties	Activity 1.1.1 Conduct Youth Awareness Campaign on Electoral Violence Prevention and strengthen the National Youth architecture for the post 2017 youth engagement
	Support the revitalization of the independent IPCC with secretariat including members for women and youth affairs	IPCC Consultant (Party Finance) Conflict monitoring forums IPCC regular meetings with NEC and stakeholders		Activity 1.1.2 Youth theatre in 15 Counties across Liberia
	Support to conflict prevention and inter-party dialogue	3 workshops for youth and women wings of political parties &		Activity 1.1.3 Regional youth caravan and forums

with active involvement of community leaders, gender and youth organizations in rural and urban areas	youth civil society organizations on electoral conflict prevention mechanisms	Workshop Facilitation		on prevention of gender based electoral violence and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)
				Activity 1.2.1: Dialogue and Consultation between LNP, Youths and traditional Leaders
				Activity 1.2.2: Joint Cultural and Sporting events between youths and different community groups including LNP and NEC.
				Output 1.3 Support LNP at the county and district level to engage with youth, particularly young women and girls, community policing, peacebuilding and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism
				Activity 1.3.1- Hold training sessions and workshops for the development of ICT engineered LNP and Youth led Early Warning and Response system

Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps

Table 2 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Results in thematic areas	Funding sources	Major Projects	Project Duration	Budget in USD	Description of gaps to fill
The project "Support to the Liberian electoral cycle intend to to implement the NEC Strategic Plan and greater NEC professionalism by improving the electoral processes within purview of the NEC and in which the NEC plays a key role (voter registration, civic and voter education, women's participation strengthening of	European Development Fund (EDF) UNDP Swedish Government	Support to the Liberian Electoral cycle	2015-2018 (ongoing)	Tot Budget: 14,669,442 EDF: USD 10,955,002 UNDP: USD 1,000,000 Swedish Government: USD 2,714,440	The GoL required budget for the election cycle is USD 43M from which only 20M is committed. The "Basket fund project supplement the GoL Funding. Out of the USD 14.7M, 5 million contribute directly to the GoL/NEC budget while the balance is managed directly by the project. Although part of the

NPC/Political party and inter-party consultative process, security training, election-specific support).					EU and Swedish funding contributes to support political party youth engagements in ways that this project proposes, the gap that this project seeks to address is to expand youth engagements to include pen-pen riders, student youth groups, female youth groups & community youth groups. The project is also proposing to cover all 15 counties, thereby increasing the number of youth initially targeted in the basket fund. Finally, the project proposes to engage specific categories of these youth groups together with the LNP to collaborate in promoting peace and securing the state.
To strengthen the rule of law by developing efficient, accountable and harmonized justice and security institutions, which are gender-sensitive and rights-based, while also improving access to justice, security and protection services to disadvantaged social groups, especially women and girls.	Based on contributions available: Sida/Swedish Government UNDP (CORE & BPPS)	Strengthening the Rule of Law in Liberia: Justice and Security for the Liberian People	Oct. 2016 - 30 Sept 2019	Total resources required: US\$ 16.8 million UNDP (CORE); US\$ 2 million UNDP/BPPS US\$ 2 million Sida/Sweden : US\$ 6 million	The Joint programme programme is experiencing financial gap of USD 6.3 million
An intervention under the Programme "EU Support to ECOWAS Regional Peace, Security and Stability Mandate" (ECOWAS-EU PSS) for the implementation of the "Pilot Weapons Collection Programmes" related to the ECOWAS Conflict Prevention Framework (ECPF) component "Practical	European Commission (UNDP)	ECOWAS-EU Small Arms Project covering Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Niger,	3 years 2015-2017 (ongoing)	(EUR) 5,560,000	The project aims at sensitizing communities, strengthening operational and institutional capacities of relevant stakeholders as such National Commission, Security Forces and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) on danger of Small Arms and Light

		enabling youth to become key actors in peacebuilding			(Education, Health ...) the impact could not be sustained at the end of the project.
Strengthening Local / Traditional Mechanisms for Peace at County and District level, including establishing County Peace committees (CPCs) and Early Warning Early response (EWER)	PBF	Strengthen and institutionalize on-the-ground capacity of Peace Committees to prevent, manage and resolve local conflicts within their communities and foster social cohesion.	2013-2016	1,500,000	The sustainability and full operationalization of County Peace Committees rely on external funding support which remains a significant gap
Support to Constitution Review Process in Liberia	PBF	Supports an inclusive and participatory constitutional reform process in Liberia	2013-2016		Legal framework is yet to be acted on by the legislature
Support to the establishment of a land disputes prevention and resolution system in Liberia	PBF	Supports the establishment and functioning of the Land Coordination Centers (LCCs).	2013-2015	2,000,000	Land conflict/disputes remain a serious threat to long-term community security and social cohesion. The land reform act is still under discussion at the legislature level. Land Coordination Centers established at the county level needs support for its continuing services

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing

Responding to the immediate needs outlined in the foregoing, the project aims to address several key issues related to youth, which if not addressed could lead to renewed violence, especially in the run up to and after the elections. The project will particularly focus on high risk youth both in and out of school, using different entry points to identify and address their needs. This project is also intended to increase youth participation, promote peaceful activities and enhance female youth participation to promote peaceful coexistence in the pre, during and post electoral activities, to decrease the potential for violence as well as engage the youth population in mitigating violence when the need arises.

Furthermore, following the formulation of the Liberia Peace-building plan as recommended by the UNSCR 2333 that determine the role of the GoL, UN and other International and Regional Partners to support the UN Mission and GoL transition and the mandate given to the PBC to ensure and coordinate the implementation of the LPBP, this project will capacitate the PBF secretariat established in 2016 within UN in order to enable the secretariat to facilitate JSC functioning and oversight of PBF future engagement in Liberia, including IRF projects that will be developed in supporting the implementation of Peacebuilding plan priority areas in line with PBF priority focus areas.

Against this backdrop, the Programme signifies and articulates UNDP and UNV's decision to pool their human and financial resources and come together under a joint *Increasing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process* programming framework. Following extensive consultations with an array of national and international partners, it has been agreed that the Programme will work towards the following three priority outcomes:

1. Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels.
2. Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral and gender based violence.
3. Increased capacity of the PBF Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peacebuilding Plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it.

The proposed interventions are informed by a coherent theory of change that seeks to advance democratic governance by opening the institutional space and capacities that are available to a broad range of actors - civil society, marginalized groups, the youth, women's networks and social activists - to engage with each other and with the state in a constructive manner especially during election time. Where this works well, countries have not only managed to realize the full benefits of their social capital but also deepened democracy, maintained strong societal support for the pursuit of shared development goals and minimized possibilities of conflict, public disaffection and unrest.

The upcoming elections represent an opportunity for Liberia to change the rules of engagement, processes and institutions that would allow for a peaceful transition and offer scope for greater and more equitable and representative voice and participation. This task is more pressing in those societies (like Liberia) that are particularly vulnerable or polarized due to sharp inequalities and exclusion. Either on their own or as a reflection of significant economic and social disparities, issues such as corruption, poor public services, inadequate safety nets, violent crime and lack of equal rights for women, youth often deepen the social divide and increase risks. In some instances, elections rather than promoting stability and inclusion, have, instead, excluded significant groups (for instance, women and youth ending up triggering violence).

In Liberia the project will build on the lessons learned during the UN system's engagement with the Liberian peacebuilding and youth volunteer since 2003. Capitalizing on the comparative advantages of each of the implementing agencies, activities have been carefully designed to achieve outputs and contribute to outcome level change that impacts the lives of ordinary Liberians youths and engenders systemic resilience and development. As such, the Programme is closely aligned with the relevant national development goals and strategies as well as UNDP's mandated tasks and the peacebuilding priorities set out in the new Statement of Mutual Commitments (SMC).

Indeed, UNDP and UNV are already in the process of laying the groundwork, both by assessing institutional capacities across the youth departments and peacebuilding sectors and by exploring ways of establishing strong, sustainable and enabling partnerships with a wide range of youth civil society actors. To have sustainable and reinforcing effect, the Programme

will strive to be as comprehensive, inclusive and flexible as possible. Indeed, a degree of flexibility will be required to respond to the ever-changing political and socio-economic context, particularly as the country gears up for an important transition of power.

Throughout the programme cycle, great emphasis will be placed on establishing participatory and inclusive consultations with a wide range of actors and stakeholders across the peacebuilding and election apparatus. Obtaining meaningful youth participation for conflict prevention throughout the electoral process requires a practical, flexible and constantly evolving approach that is locally driven, and UNDP and UNV will make every effort to expand and build on existing partnerships, both at the central level and across the country.

OUTCOME I: INCREASED LEADERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN IN ELECTORAL AND POST ELECTORAL MECHANISMS AND PROCESSES FOR PEACEBUILDING AT ALL LEVELS.

For a holistic approach to youth's leadership and participation in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels, this outcome centres on three inter-related approaches: Firstly, this outcome focuses promoting, supporting and establishing youth electoral peacebuilders, access and space for young people to engage directly and principal actors of the electoral process by developing activities aim at raising public awareness of available electoral and civic responsibilities and opportunities to voice their grievances. The outcome will also aim at promoting youth dialogues and encourage youth participation in finding political consensus among stakeholders. The participatory nature of the activities under this outcome will enhance not only youth, but citizens confidence in the elections process and the government that result from the election.

This outcome will also build on ongoing activities under the UNDP's Joint | Rule of Law and Security project. With specific outputs of the Joint project relating to CSO, women and youth capacity building for greater access to justice, this youth project will seek to leverage on the space and tools created under the Joint Rule of Law project to complement the activities highlighted herein. From the ongoing election support / basket funded project, this youth project will synchronize its activities around the major youth related outcomes under the Support to NEC/basket funded project in order to eliminate the possibility of any repetition of activity. The coordinator of this youth project shall also have the responsibility of coordinating implementation of the different youth aspects identified in the main basket funded electoral project.

Output 1.1: Increased space for youth engagement, dialogue, and civic participation to diffuse potential election prone conflict at community levels and significantly reduced the number of reported incidents of electoral related violence in 15 counties.

Activity 1.1.1 Conduct Youth Awareness Campaign on Electoral Violence Prevention and strengthen the National Youth architecture for the post 2017 youth engagement

In order to mitigate possible violent actions of youth in the upcoming elections, an awareness campaign will be launched to provide information on democratic values and rights, citizenship, tolerance and peaceful behavior, as well as the roles and responsibilities of voters.

For this intervention to occur, a pre-targeting exercise and assessment will be conducted to identify the different groups of youths to benefit from the campaign. Once this is done, the identified targeted groups of youth leaders and experts will help to package the messages for the campaign, ensuring consistency with the messages mainstreamed into the national curriculum. The targeting exercise and assessment will also provide room for an examination

of key vulnerable youth groups at the different county level. The vulnerable groups identified will also become the target groups for the wider awareness campaign and messages will be tailored within the framework of the vulnerabilities and triggers identified in these groups. These key outreach messages will emphasize on the peaceful ways of expression, respect differences of opinions, critical thinking, and young people's role as peace agents in the society. Community based campaign (bill boards, community radios, flyers) on youth civic engagement and peace be developed across the 15 counties. The campaign will be nationwide, and will make use of mobile and ICT and will be linked to the peace campaign conducted within the media project developed by NDI, IFES, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR and UNDP. Youth leaders comprising all sectors including out-of-school youth and those hard to reach will record central messages, say-no-violence and have it recorded on community radios.

Activity 1.1.2: Youth theatre in 15 Counties across Liberia

As part of the awareness campaign and outreach activities, theatre groups with previous experience in youth theatre, will develop scripts with the participation of youth from the youth centers and youth networks based on the messages developed for the campaign and issues identified by the youth themselves. One theatre group will work with the young people within the National Election Commission's defined regions. The theatre performance will be interactive, with discussions on peace and conflict management during and after the elections. This helps the young people reflect on their own experiences and values. After some performances, the four theatre groups will swap locations, enabling the youth to compare their identified topics, question stereotypes, and come up with concrete measures of how to bridge the sub-regional divide. The theatre project will be documented in videos and audios and shared broadly with the media to reach out to young people living in enclaved parts of the countries. This could include screening video documentaries on election violence and its impact to the society.

Activity 1.1.3: Regional youth caravan and forums on prevention of gender based electoral violence and Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR)

Moving caravans with peace related designed messages will be developed and led by Pen Pen Riders across the 15 counties. Given their propensity for instigating violence, including against women, the Pen Pen Riders will be targeted, trained and used as community youth ambassadors to lead the caravans and dialogues. Joint forums between various youth groups, including the PIM-PIM, market groups, street vendors, Liberian National Police and local authorities will be organized across the 15 counties to discuss approaches to community peacebuilding as it relates to election. Segments of the forum will be dedicated to discuss SGVB and other violence against young girls and women.

Output 1.2: Promote confidence- and trust-building between the different community youth groups, Political Party's Youth Leagues, Liberian National Police, local institutions and civil society

To achieve optimum result under its output, this project will seek to complement other existing projects. Within the framework of the UN System, the project will work with the United Nations Police (UNPOL) to build trust in areas where UNPOL has made serious advances over. UNPOL's methodology, mechanism and tools for police/community trust building will be leveraged. Through the prism of UNPOL's project, this project will seek to create synergies at activity levels to ensure that where UNPOL has the requisite programmatic and technical mandate, the project is able to complement and leverage on such activity.

Activity 1.2.1: Dialogue and Consultation between LNP, Youths and traditional Leaders.

Evidently, confidence-building underpins all programming. While civic engagement and participation of young people in the management and control of the electoral system, is vital to create effective, accountable and violence free elections, any effort to strengthen the youth participation must also focus on building trust and confidence, and on fostering meaningful dialogue and debate. The impact of interventions will ultimately be measured by the degree of physical, material and security related safety experienced by local youths and their populations. Hence, confidence amongst the youths and local authorities including traditional and religious leaders in the local institutions that are entrusted with upholding the rule of law is crucial throughout the electoral cycle and at community levels. Under this activity, UNDP intend to support not only dialogue between the different government authorities, CSO, local traditional and religious authority's agencies themselves but also between the these groups and youth leaders and movements. As part of these efforts, the Programme intends to organise a large partnership meeting in late 2017 to discuss how youth-state-society relations could be further improved and what role the UN system could play in this regard.

Activity 1.2.2: Joint Cultural and Sporting events between youths and different community groups, including LNP and NEC.

To bridge the confidence gap between LNP, local authorities and youths, football games and cultural musical festivals will be organized, bringing different actors including the LNP closer to young people who are in most cases can be reliable partners in fighting violence. Increased trust among LNP, local authorities and young people will pave the way for effective information sharing and rapid intervention in preventing instances of crimes and instability. Because the activities in the project are inter-linked, these cultural and sporting activities will also serve as foras for increased peace building advocacy campaigns. To understand the impact of this activity, an examination of the prevalence of violence or reported incidences of violence and or degree of information sharing between LNP and community members following the activities will ascertain.

Output 1.3 Support LNP at the county and district level to engage with youth, particularly young women and girls, community policing, peacebuilding and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism

Activity 1.3.1: Hold training sessions and workshops for the development of ICT engineered LNP and Youth led Early Warning and Response system

Under this activity, different LNP led working sessions will be organized with targeted young people and community leaders. The aim will be to educate and select targeted young people within key and fragile communities who will become early warning responders to county police services. These young people will be trained by the LNP, offered Mobile phones and other ICT material to allow them access to direct alert lines to the LNP. The reason for this confidentiality approach is to ensure that whistle blowers within communities are protected against reprisals by those who has been outed. This early warning approached was fundamental in the fight against Ebola, and has worked well in other countries in the sub region in the fight against violent extremism. Employing it within the peacebuilding and conflict mitigation context of Liberia will yield great dividend

OUTCOME 2: INCREASED CAPACITY AND SKILLS OF YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO MONITOR, PREVENT AND MITIGATE ELECTORAL and GENDER BASED VIOLENCE.

While Outcome one focuses on expanding space and substantive participation of youths in prevention of election and electoral violence, ignoring the role of formal and informal institution and their abilities to influence or trigger violence through exclusionary and discriminatory practices, would be detrimental to the overall objective of the project. Thus, this outcome will seek to foster the capacity of specific and targeted groups of young men and women, equipping them with the necessary skill to engage formally? with state and peacebuilding structures at community and county levels. The outcome will also provide room for confidence building between youths, community leaders and local police and law enforcement authority- as a way of strengthening early warning and response structures before and during and post the elections. This bottom up approach of youth capacity strengthening and direct intra community and security engagement will provide ample space for peacebuilding models that are home grown, and grounded in local realities.

Output 2.1 Strengthen capacity of youth led and youth-focused organizations on peacebuilding including mapping of activities in peacebuilding

Activity 2.1.1. Increased capacity of female and male-led youth focused organizations to engage in peaceful electoral processes and electoral conflict prevention.

Being the principal victims of electoral engineered violence, under this activity, young women; specifically those exposed to electoral activities either such as young pen pen ridders, messengers of peace, women in traditional dispute resolution mechanism, community leaders etc will be trained on the development on different approaches and methods of preempting and reporting incidence of election related gender based violence. The training will also help to transfer skill on how to mitigate, monitor and report on conflict. In collaboration with UN Women, these young females will be trained on how to use sensitive information to promote peaceful coexistence and build the trust and confidence of a cross-section of actors in the electoral process.

Activity 2.1.2: Training youth at community, schools and universities on the five key elements of SCR 2250 and 1325 on the importance of their role in peacebuilding through inter-generational, inter-faith and inter-ethnic dialogues and translating them into action.

The importance of youth engagement in peacebuilding before during and after elections has been echoed by major Security Council Resolutions. These resolutions provide adequate guidelines for engaging different groups of young people within the formal and informal sectors. Under this activity, through community and experienced youth based CSGs, specific trainings on human rights, conflict sensitivity, civic responsibilities, leadership (communication, persuasion) code of conduct etc, will be dispense in secondary, university and other vocational institutions, peace hubs and youth centres in all 15 counties. Leadership trainings on peace to enhance youth participation and mobilization in preventing violent extremism will also be part of the activity.

Activity 2.1.3: Train young female police officers on electoral gender based violence

Young female police officers deployed to fragile communities during the electoral period are expose to electoral and gender base violence as much as the communities they are supposed to protect. This activity will seek to provide gender sensitive training to the young female

officers. The trainings will include; identification of risk prone areas, mitigating triggers of gender violence and preventing exposure.

Output 2.2 Increased capacities of national, county and district level institutions to engage youth particularly young women and girls in peacebuilding and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism are created

Activity 2.2.1: Strengthen existing Youth Networks, coalitions and Youth Peace Committees at county levels with minimum of 40% female participation:

A challenge in engaging youths at the county level in Liberia is getting to know which youth group properly represents the voices of community youths. In collaboration with the Federation of Liberia youth organisations, this activity will support the creation of county level Youth Peace Committees. These committees will serve as a quasi-formal bridge between the state peace architectures (County Peace committees, and county early warning structures), NECs, Police Commanders and county security councils in getting direct youth engagement in decision-making on electoral issues. Concerted efforts will be made to ensure that the committee are by-partisan, neutral and inclusive of youths from different background including appropriate representation of young women and youths with disabilities.

Activity 2.2.2 Conduct Violence Against Women Education (VAWE) for NEC male and female staff and police

The capacity of county level NEC staff and Police officers on identifying and preventing violence against women during the electoral period in Liberia is challenging. Despite an increased in reported cases of violence before, during and after elections, local law enforcement and NEC officials' ability to respond has continuously been a concern. In collaboration with UN Women, this project seeks to train and educate county and national level NEC staff, LNP and other securities agencies on tools and mechanisms to detect, prevent and report electoral based gender violence. Most of the methodology for this activity will be developed in collaboration with UN women and other community based women groups .

Activity 2.2.3: Support the Ministry of Youth and Sport and existing youth centers to provide government and community liaison services

The ministry of youth has the overall mandate over the implementation of the national youth strategy. Over the past few years, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF have worked with the ministry of youth in building their internal capacity for youth empowerment programming. This activity will enhance the capacity of the ministry to engage in youth and electoral violence prevention and mitigation. Through the central coordination unit and the field based youth centers, the project will support Youth Connekt initiative championed by the Ministry to develop a field-based strategy on youth and electoral violence. Following consultation with the Ministry, the activity will also support the organization of a national dialogue on youth and election bringing close to 2000 young people from across the country. The activity may also provide hardware support to the field based youth centers based on capacity assessment.

Activity 2.2.4 Support existing community security and health structures for provision of electoral related SRHR services

Working with UNFPA, this activity will seek to downstream sexual and reproductive health and the associated rights in community and customary peace structures. UNFPA will develop a set of community level campaigns and training on SRHR and work with community women group to facilitate community level implementation.

Output 2.3: Joint Community and High School Peacebuilding Campaigns with Targeted Groups (including Pen Pen Riders, Messengers of Peace and Paramount Young Women Initiative)

Activity 2.3.1 Support young female Pen Pen Rider to engaged on street and community sensitization.

Through this activity, young women Pen Pen riders will be engaged as facilitators for street and community related peacebuilding and civic sensitization campaigns. As a vulnerable group, through these activities, these young female riders will be empowered to become observers of community violence against pen pen riders as a result of electoral related rhetoric and campaigns.

Activity 2.3.2: Support Messengers of peace-Liberia Inc (MOP) in training young people in Mediation and Dialogue

Messengers of Peace-Liberia (MOP) in close collaboration with Folke Bernadotte Academy (FBA) and DM Sisters-Liberia Network would facilitate workshops for young people in mediation and peace. In the past seven years, MOP has established peace clubs in schools and communities to train young people ages (15-29). In addition, MOP runs a coaching and mentorship programmes for adolescents, young men and women in vulnerable communities in Monrovia and its environs. Through support from FBA, training curriculum would be developed and administered in three strategic locations drawing young participants from all 15 counties. This will support and encourage the meaningful involvement and active participation of young people in peace and security in Liberia as prescribed by UNSCR 2250 five key pillars.

Activity 2.3.3 Youth Peace Dialogue Radio Programme (YPD)

At present, Mcssengers of Peace runs a weekly column called Dialogue among Peace Messengers in the Liberian Daily Observer newspaper and over the last three months, MOP has facilitated a monthly writing competition to encourage the contribution of young people ages (8-29) to peace and security, translating UNSCR 2250 into tangible action for sustainable peace and development in achieving Agenda 2030. This activity will support Messengers of Peace (MOP)-Liberia to host the bi-weekly sixty minutes radio program and intersperse it with appropriate music on peace within the country by young artist.

Activity 2.3.4 Theatre for Peace with Messengers of Peace MOP

Over the past eight years, Messengers of Peace MOP has used poetic street theatre as a communication tool for disseminating messages of peace and development. This method of communication has also been very useful in mobilization of young people and getting their buy-in as well as participation in peace and security. As a result of this strategy, rapport has been established with former fighters and other vulnerable groups.

OUTCOME 3: INCREASED CAPACITY OF PBF SECRETARIAT TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE OVERSIGHT, COORDINATION, M&E, REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PBF INVESTMENT CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LIBERIA PEACE-BUILDING PLAN, INCLUDING CURRENT AND FUTURE IRF PROJECTS THAT SUPPORT IT.

The PBF secretariat will continue to be responsible to effectively coordinate, in collaboration with the Liberia PBO Office at the MIA, the Justice and Security Programme Management Unit (PMU) at the Ministry of Justice/Judiciary, the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the National Electoral Commission; with all key actors implementing the Peace-Building Plan, including the various Government institutions and agencies, civil society organizations, UN agencies and donors. The main project focus of the PBF Secretariat in Liberia will be to ensure overall coordination, oversight, undertake monitoring and reporting of the IRF projects, support evaluative exercises, as well as provide capacity building in peace-building programming and communication of all IRF outcomes and results. The PBF Secretariat will be accountable to PBSO. The PBF Secretariat will continue to cooperate closely with the PBO as the Government's Peace-building Adviser, Programme Management Unit for the Reconciliation Programme, the Programme Management Unit for the Justice and Security and Rule of Law as well as the Ministry of Youth and the NEC. The PBF Secretariat will also be responsible to coordinate with other donors to ensure better complementarity among donors supporting peace-building activities in Liberia.

Output: The PBF Secretariat effectively provide oversight and coordinate the implementation of PBF supported projects as well as communicate to PBSO on the results of IRF projects supporting the implementation of the Peace-building Plan

Activities: Under the coordination and oversight of the PBF Secretariat Coordinator, the Secretariat will assume the following activities:

1. Document, communicate and ensure follow-up of the PBSO's decisions, particularly ensuring submission of appropriately signed and complete documentation on approved projects to the UNDP MDTF Office
2. Maintain a database on projects and implementing partners
3. Review and analyze concept notes and project proposals, filling out the technical review forms (following a consultation with/ assessment by the Technical Committee or a relevant sub-Committee thereof), and submitting recommendations to the JSC and PBSO
4. In collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, NEC, PMU and the Liberia PBO support inter-project coordination and providing guidance to Recipient UN Organizations on common methodology for project design, monitoring and evaluation and related issues
5. Identify problems in relation to project implementation, delivery and management and advise the RUNOs and PBSO on appropriate action, with follow up and reporting back on progress or lack thereof
6. Review reports and status updates from projects and provide quality assurance of reports and advice to RUNOs
7. Support the effective roll-out of the 2017 Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative
8. Monitor of and support with the on-time operational and financial closure of PBF projects
9. Support implementation of the Liberia Security and Justice Public Expenditure Review
10. Coordinate with other donors with and through the reconciliation and justice sector coordination mechanism to ensure better complementarity among donors supporting peace-building activities in Liberia

1. Provide information to PESO on progress with the implementation of the SMC, Liberia Peacebuilding Plan and other information, to assist with PESO and PBC briefings and reporting

THEORY OF CHANGE:

If young women and men of diverse backgrounds, ethnic groups, age and geographic regions are mobilized and engaged as actors and stakeholders, decision makers in election processes, and if collaboration between local authorities, including security agencies, CSCs, local traditional and religious leaders and the youth is enhanced, THEN trust between these stakeholders will lead to prevention in electoral and post electoral violence thus sustaining peacebuilding efforts in Liberia. BECAUSE women and youth become meaningful and empowered agents of transformative change, contributing towards a culture of sustaining peace before, during and after elections Liberia.

This theory of change is based on normative and empirical studies linked to Youth participation in Peacebuilding. In particular, "when young women are empowered as active civic actors and leaders, countries experience positive electoral democracy. Youth electoral participation leads to peaceful electoral processes, citizen-responsive governance and a peaceful and stable economic growth. By helping young men and women become participating members of a democracy, one can look to mitigate conflicts or stop conflicts before they begin." This helps bring new issues to the table and clarity to existing obstacles, which resonates more broadly across population and makes solutions more sustainable.

Overall strategy:

The project will ensure the optimum use of available financial and human resources, both at the Country Office, including the Election Project management Unit (PMU) and Regional and HQ experts on youth and elections issues. Evidence-based programming and synergies will be established with ongoing election basket fund activities. Joint UNDP/UNMIL Rule of Law initiatives, and overall UN's youth, peace and security initiatives currently implemented by other election actors both at national and county level.

There is great urgency to implement the components under this proposal. The potential tension between youths and electoral government institutions, Political parties and security agencies on one hand and among the youth from different political and regional affiliations on the other hand, is likely to escalate if substantive participation of the youths is undermined. Moreover, there is a serious risk of election violence if the ethical and professional conduct of electoral security agencies towards potential youth election related dissent is questionable and undermines the gains made in maintaining peace at this stage of the process. Given this situation, it imperative to heighten UN's engagement in promoting youth civic education, youth dialogue, awareness raising on various universal frameworks, UN resolutions on peace and security on youth and women and "do no harm approach", and trust and confidence building between security forces and community/ youth based organizations. Youth wings of political parties play a major role in fostering propaganda which are likely to turn violence if not properly managed. To this extend, a direct engagement with political parties and security agencies, and the NEC is paramount in preserving a vital balance and avoiding the sentiment of marginalization

and exclusion among the youths and therefore prevent and/or mitigate violence during the election cycle.

The project will build on past and ongoing PBF investment in Liberia and cooperation with UNDP focusing on peace, security and national reconciliation. It will bring to Liberia the experience gained, best practices and lessons learnt in and from other Country through the engagement of Regional and HQ expertise in youth engagement and elections. The proposal also builds on and complements several ongoing peacebuilding related activities including primarily the multi-donor election project (supported by EU, Sweden, Canada and Germany).

Over the last 10 years, UNDP has made significant contributions towards strengthening electoral systems and processes in Liberia and its framework for electoral assistance is well-established, enabling an effective response. UNDP supported the Liberia's election processes including the establishment of an advisory and technical election team at the NEC that has an overall success rate of 90 percent in providing technical assistance to the NEC, Political Parties and CSOs and mobilizing resources for elections. Moreover, UNDP has developed partnerships with government institutions, both national and decentralized, which will be useful in ensuring an alignment of project activities to government priorities.

In order to reach out all the 15 counties and depending on the nature and type of activities, the entry point will use four regional divisions already established by the NEC and includes: Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, River Gee, Grand Kru and Maryland Counties as Region 1, Bong, Lofa and Nimba Counties as Region 2, Grand Bassa, Rivercess and Margibi as Region 3 and Bomi, Cape Mount and Gbarpolu Counties as Region 4. The proposed project would work with the Office of the National Peace Ambassador and other CSOs to engage youth organizations in each of the regions. Montserrado will be a standalone county because of its large size. To maximize the impact of this project, and enshrined its ownership in national and community based institutions and groups, with specific emphasis on youth groups, the project will use a wide ranges of implementing partners within central government organs in Monrovia and via CSOs youth groups, special entities spread across the 15 counties in Liberia. DLM modality will offer an implementation framework for engaging the below mentioned IPs.

Responsible Parties

1. **The National Elections Commission:** The proposed project will work with the National Elections Commission as a partner to implement all of the activities. The NEC will also provide oversight of the project. The 2014 amendments to the Elections Law provided clarity on lots of issues, some of which threatened to undermine public trust in elections procedures in the past. For example, the dispute resolution provisions and other ambiguities in the legal framework for elections were addressed in the amendments in order to enhance the credibility of future polls such as during the 2017 elections. However, these amendments must be explained to crucial voters such as political party youth wings and other youths. During all of the various training, the NEC legal and training units will be invited to provide understanding on provisions of the elections law and explain the electoral cycle.

2. **Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, ministry of Youth & Sports, and Ministry of Education:** The proposed project will collaborate and engage these ministries, within their areas of mandate and expertise, to provide oversight and quality assurance, and where appropriate serve as direct implementing partner
3. **Office of the National Peace Ambassador (ONPA):** Provided that the ONPA has a mandate to work with government and other local stakeholders to ensure that activities to maintain peaceful coexistence are developed and implemented throughout the country. Hence, the proposed project will collaborate with the Office of the Peace Ambassador to identify how the office can be of assistance in rolling out trainings and implementing, co-facilitating debates, radio talk shows, and other activities in the regions and counties. The ONPA will be expected to play a key role in the implementation of the project.
4. **Civil Society Organizations:** CSOs with experiences in working with youths, electoral early warning signs, organizing youth's activities, dealing with conflict prevention and mitigation, working with youth to promote peace, providing training and conducting radio talk shows and debates, etc... The project will engage CSOs through the ONPA in their respective areas of expertise and work with them to provide the necessary training and implement all other activities as required.
5. **Peace Building Office:** The proposed project will engage in regular interactions with the PBO while the office will be expected to provide some supervisory role.

Direct Beneficiaries

1. **Security Agencies:** The proposed project collaboration with security agencies, specifically the Liberian National Police is twofold: 1) the project will work with ONPA and the NEC to provide specific training to security personnel who often engage with youths during protests. The training will cover such topics as human rights and other relevant topics that will enhance the skills of officers on how to peacefully deal with youths during time of protests. The trainings for officers will also focus on how the police and other security agencies can work with youth groups to promote peaceful activities; 2) through ONPA the project will also bring together security agencies, especially the police and youth groups such as pen-pen riders and female youths groups to conduct radio talk shows, community forums, and conferences in their collaborative efforts to promote peaceful coexistence and build the trust and confidence of the Liberian citizenry at large.
2. **Pen Pen Riders:** The pen-pen riders from various motorcyclist unions will be engage through their unions. As key stakeholders, the unions will be encouraged to provide as many names who are currently involve in some leadership roles. These individuals will serve as trainers of trainers and will be expected to work collaboratively with the police on promoting peaceful coexistence. The radio talk shows, and community forums and conferences conducted collaboratively with the LNP will mainly be led by these individuals working along with the CSO/s that will be hired to lead the process. These individuals will also be responsible to work with CSOs to conduct further training for other pen-pen riders in debating, etc...

3. **Liberian National Student Union (LINSU) & the Federation of Liberian Youth (FLY)**: Provided that these youth groups are spread all over the country and are already engage in various activities that bring youths together, their platform would be use for conflict prevention conferences, peace marches, debates, talk shows and dramas. These youth groups platform would also be used to identify representatives of youths in the respective regions and counties for training and implementation.
4. **Political Party Youth Wings**: Provided that the Inter-Party Consultative Committee (IPCC) platform already exist and is playing an active role in enhancing dialogue amongst the political parties and the NEC, the youth wings of the parties will play be significant in bridging the gaps between the high ranking officials of their parties and the security agencies and other stakeholders. The youth wings will also be engage in various training workshops and conferences.

Indirect Partners

1. **Traditional Leaders**: Traditional leaders have always played a significant role in the Liberian Peace Process. Provided that there are traditional methods that are relevant to maintaining peace in the country, the Traditional leaders will be call upon to participate in youth workshops by providing expertise on how to prevent and mitigate conflict and promote peaceful coexistence.
2. **Inter-Religious Council**: Similar to the traditional council, the inter-religious council that consists of all religious groups that have also played significant roles in the peace process in Liberia. Provided that two dominant religious groups, Christians and Muslims are always considered in the various peace processes in the country, leaders from these groups will be engage during the workshops, talk shows, etc., so as to provide expertise to youth groups in the communities and workshops on how to prevent and mitigate conflict.
3. **Ministry of Youth and Sport**: The Ministry of Youth and Sport is the Government of Liberia formal representation on issues pertaining to youth. As such, the Ministry will be consulted at every level of the project and will be participate in the implementation of the project in various ways.

Output number	Output name	UN budget category	Inputs provided or budget justification	Activity remarks (e.g. on types of outcomes)	Outcomes
Outcome 1.1	Developed specific for youth leadership and participation of young women and men in decision and post conflict mechanisms and processes for peace-building at all levels.	2000,255.00	TF will be developed and given to youth community members (Academia, NGOs, etc.)	TF will be developed and given to youth community members (Academia, NGOs, etc.)	Outcomes 1.1: Developed leadership and participation of young women and men in decisional and post conflict mechanisms and processes for peace-building at all levels.
Outcome 1.2	Promote inter-generational dialogue between the community youth and their parents, brothers and sisters of joint events between young people and different communities.	\$99,961.00	Community youth and their parents, brothers and sisters of joint events between young people and different communities	Community youth and their parents, brothers and sisters of joint events between young people and different communities	Outcomes 1.2: Promote inter-generational dialogue between the community youth and their parents, brothers and sisters of joint events between young people and different communities.
Output 1.3	Support LNP at the country and district level to engage with youth particularly young women and girls.	\$45,000.00	Community youth and their parents, brothers and sisters of joint events between young people and different communities	Community youth and their parents, brothers and sisters of joint events between young people and different communities	Outcomes 1.3: Support LNP at the country and district level to engage with youth particularly young women and girls.

Table 3: Project Activity Budget

				who will become early warning responders to county police services. These young people will be trained by the LNP, offered Mobile phones and other ICT material to allow them access to direct alert lines to the LNP.
Outcome 2: Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor prevent and mitigate electoral and gender based violence.				
Output 2.1	Strengthen capacity of youth led and youth-focused organizations on peacebuilding including mapping of activities in peacebuilding	\$208,160.00	Grants (IPs) to cover cost for training, communication and management cost of IPs Contracts (Media, community radios, printers)	Series of training will be held for young women on the development of preventive measures to counter election related gender based violence; transfer skill on how to mitigate, monitor and report on conflict and on how to use sensitive information to promote peaceful coexistence and build the trust and confidence of a cross-section of actors in the electoral process. Training will be also provided to youth at community, schools and universities on the five key elements of SCR 2250 and 1325 on the importance of their role in peacebuilding
Output 2.2	Increased capacities of national and county level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism are created	\$274,000	Contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the Ministry of Youth and the Youth Centers to engage in youth and electoral violence prevention and mitigation; - Support youth Connect initiative championed by the Ministry to develop a field based strategy on youth and electoral violence; - Support the organization of a national dialogue on youth and election bringing close to 2000 young people from across the country; - Provide hardware support to the field based youth centers based on capacity assessment.
Output 2.3:	Joint Community and High School Peacebuilding Campaigns with Targeted Groups (including Peep Pen	\$170,800	Grants	Support will be also provided to the "Messengers of peace-Liberia, (MOP)" and their networks, including

	Riders, Messengers of Peace and Paramount Young Women Initiative)			peace clubs in schools and communities that they have established in in order to organize theatre for peace and undertake/facilitate trainings to young people in mediation and dialogue technics as well as the promotion of active participation of young people in peace and security in Liberia as prescribed by UNSCR 2250 five key pillars. MOP and Youth Peace Dialogue Radio Programme (YPD) will be supported to engage young people ages (8-29) to peace and security, translating UNSCR 2250 into tangible action for sustainable peace and development in achieving Agenda 2030.
Outcome 3: Increased capacity of the PBF Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peace-building Plan, including current and future IRP projects that support it.				
Output 1	The PBF Secretariat effectively provide oversight and coordinate the implementation of PBF supported projects as well as communicate to PBSO on the of results of IRP projects supporting the implementation of the Peace-building Plan	\$388,341.00	Support to the PBF Secretariat through the staff and operational/running cost of the Secretariat Support the Justice, security and judiciary sector Public Expenditure Review (PER) process	Annual proforma cost of PBF Secretariat Coordinator at P4 (@ 279,798 USD) and driver at SB3 level (@ 8543 USD) M&E and travel cost (@ 25,000 USD)) Operational cost of the PBF Secretariat, including car fuel, maintenance and insurance, secretariat supplies (25,000 USD) Support to the PER process (50,000 USD)
Total (direct activities cost)		\$1,733,517.00		

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

PBF PROJECT BUDGET			
BUDGET CATEGORIES	TOTAL AMOUNT	1st tranche (70%)	2nd tranche (30%)
1. Staff and other personnel	\$360,341.00	\$252,239.70	\$108,102.30
2. Supplies, commodities and materials	\$25,000.00	\$17,500.00	\$7,500.00
3. Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	\$63,000.00	\$44,100.00	\$18,900.00
4. Contractual services	\$373,160.00	\$261,212.00	\$111,948.00
5. Travel	\$25,000.00	\$17,500.00	\$7,500.00
6. Transfers and grants to counterparts	\$875,016.00	\$612,511.20	\$262,504.80
7. General operating and other direct cost	\$12,000.00	\$8,400.00	\$3,600.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$1,733,517.00	\$1,213,461.90	\$520,055.10
8. Indirect support costs*	\$121,346.19	\$84,942.33	\$36,403.86
TOTAL	\$1,854,863.19	\$1,298,404.23	\$556,458.96

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the PBF MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, according to the Agency's regulations, rules and procedures.

Milestones for release of the second tranche

The first tranche of \$ 1,298,404.23 will be followed by a subsequent tranche of \$ 556,458.96 to be released when the following two milestones have been met:

- Performance report submitted including overview of expenditure, presentation of a short situation analysis including a suggestions to modify the project (if applicable), based on the evidence collected through project monitoring 80% of the first tranche is spent

Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

Over the last 10 years, UNDP supported the Liberia's election processes including the establishment of an advisory and technical election team at the NEC that has an overall success rate of 90 percent in providing technical assistance to the NEC, Political Parties and CSOs and mobilizing resources for elections. Moreover, UNDP has developed partnerships with financial and development partners (such as EU, Japan, Sweden, Canada, etc.) government institutions, both national and decentralized, which will be useful in ensuring an alignment of project activities to government priorities. Presently, UNDP mobilized USD 15 million contributing to an election 'basket fund'.

Table 4: Overview of ROUNO funding in the country

ROUNO I: NAME?	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	UNDP	UNDP/CORE, EU, SIDA, Japan, PBF, UNHSTP, GEF	83,168,649
Current calendar year			52,834,773

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management

This project will be implemented via direct Implementation Modality (DIM). However, the implementation of this project will build a special relationship with the Elections Project and build synergies with UNMIL, UNWOMEN, UNFPA and other possible UN actors with a mandate or expertise relevant for this project (including electoral assistance as well as conflict resolution, peace building and SGBV activities). International donors and other partners such as IFES, NDI, International IDEA, USAID, ECOWAS and AU may collaborate on substantive activities. Moreover, the joint monitoring and management arrangement that will be established for the implementation of the peacebuilding plan that was recommended by the UNSCR 2333 will have an indirect oversight of the implementation of this project as the 2017 elections is one of the national priority areas.

Procurement of assets and selection of implementing partners and activities will be conducted via the UNDP Programme and Procurement Services in line with the organization's rules and regulations. The management of project funds will be carried out according to UNDP financial rules and regulations against the budget presented in this project document.

The use of interest and balance from the project shall be discussed and agreed upon with the donor in accordance with the PBSO/UNDP partnership fund guidelines. Substantive revision of the project (such as extension or substantive budget reallocation) shall be done only after consultation and agreement with the donor.

The governance implementation and oversight arrangements for the project are outlined below conforming to the standard practice as well as applicable policies and procedures for managing UNDP-supported project:

A **Project Board (PB)** will be established to ensure overall supervision of the project and focus on achieving the objectives set in the project document. The Board Committee will ensure that the project gives value for money. In addition, the PB is responsible for making strategic policy and management decisions any time guidance is required, including the approval of annual work plan (AWP) and quarterly plans.

It authorizes any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the project and

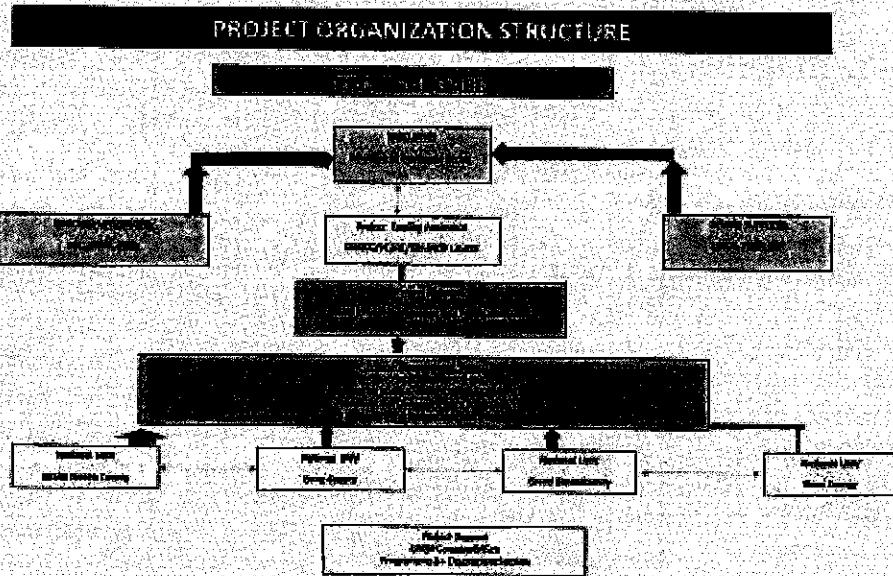
external bodies. The PB will be responsible for quality control of the mid-term review, providing guidance for performance improvement and plays a critical role in UNDP commissioned final evaluation by quality assuring the evaluation process and report. The Board will meet at the inception of the project and then every three months to review progress reported to it. Additional meetings may be called as required.

- i. UNDP is de facto the "Senior Supplier", providing technical expertise to the project, including designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing the project. The Resident Representative who will co-chair the PBC together with NEC, Ministry of Youth may designate the Country Director or Deputy Resident Representative /Programme Director to represent UNDP at the PBC. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board Committee is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project activities. The Senior Supplier's role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required.
- ii. The PBF secretariat will assume the role of "Project oversight" and will work closely with UNDP, Government of Liberia in ministries to draw out long term and doable strategy based on the reconciliation roadmap for peace building, healing and reconciliation that version will enable lasting peace, social cohesion and fosters rule of law in Liberia. It will further coordinate with other development partners to ensure better complementarity of peace building activities in Liberia so as to strengthen communications and facilitate synergies in the overall peace building programs.
- iii. The 15 counties in Liberia are the "Senior Beneficiary" of the project. The senior beneficiaries' role is to ensure realization of project results from the perspective of the project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring against project targets.

In order to ensure government ownership, sustainability, continued relevance and oversight of the project activities, UNDP will work closely with the Ministry of Youth, Peacebuilding Office, and Office of the national Peace ambassador and CSOs. UNDP will be responsible for providing certified accounts to PBSO on all expenditures conducted under this project document, as well as regular progress reports.

Project Technical Team (Quality Assurance): A technical team comprising interagency technical group, UNDP's GPI project team (program and operations, including Gender and M&E analysts) (from PBF secretariat in Liberia) will provide technical support and guidance for effective and quality implementation of the project. The technical Team will meet on a monthly basis and as much it deems necessary by UNDP's project team.

Project Implementation Team: Under the leadership of UNDP GPI Pillar and coordinating closely with the Elections CTA, will comprise of four national UNVs out posted in the four electoral regions, a senior national project coordinator at NOC level but recruited under SC contracting modality, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (NOB-SB3), two National UNV for (Admin/Finance Associate), and National UNV (Programme Associate). UNDP will assign an administrative and financial assistant to work with the project implementation team. If necessary, UNDP will facilitate the provision of a project car and the driver will be recruited from project resources. The team will work with the electoral project PMU.



b) Risk management

The project's main assumptions are that the political context in Liberia will remain conducive to peace and stability, no major armed conflict or socio-political disruption will occur and that the PBF resources to support the implementation of this project will be disbursed timely. Several risk factors could bear directly on the successful implementation of the elections assistance, mainly relating to the broader political landscape and electoral reform imperatives currently under consideration.

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Lack of capacity of the state to provide security as part of the UNMIL military drawdown	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is substantial focus on this issue from almost all donors. EU is foreseeing a state building contract (Budget support) and political dialogue that will contribute to these efforts • Regular election security coordination mechanism (Election Project's Result 6)
Electoral violence triggered by lack of NEC transparency and technical capacity to prepare for elections	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of the technical team in NEC deployed by the Election Project is critical for conducting smooth electoral operation • The presence and training of qualified national civil observers • The eventual monitoring of an Election Expert Mission to encourage increased professionalism of the NEC;
Electoral violence triggered by Insufficient engagement of youth in electoral processes	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure youth is engaged in the electoral training and awareness programs • Support to CSOs related activities in the rural and urban areas with active

			<p>involvement of youth and gender groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The engagement of youths and trust building between the youth and LNP will prevent and/or mitigate the escalation of violent
Political dialogue in between the new Board of Commissioners and the political parties deteriorates	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Election Project will strive to install a culture of assuring that all objective points of critics are treated in a professional manner. Revitalisation of IPCC structure will establish the dialogue with political parties and act as conflict mitigation tool

c) Monitoring and evaluation

An indicative project result framework including performance indicators for all outputs is included as an annex 2. Due to outstanding limitation in the country's and the sector's M&E framework and capacities, this project will be subject to UNDP's monitoring and evaluation procedures. In parallel, M& E Analyst of the PBF Secretariat will support the Election Project and NEC M&E systems.

Performance monitoring (PM) of this project will be by the PM of the Election Project which will be subject to yearly review by the PB. Follow-up missions to be carried out by the PBF Secretariat may complement the monitoring activities/mechanisms of the project. In addition, PBSO and UNDP field missions might be carried out as part of the project's overall oversight mechanism and shall be invited to participate in the main monitoring and in the evaluation missions relating to the performance of this project action. The results of such missions shall be reported to the WTG and the Commission.

Tracking of the achievement of benchmarks/indicators for each activity will monitor the performance of the project. The project activities will be closely monitored by UNDP Country Office and the PBF Secretariat. To this effect a Program Officer from the Governance Unit will backstop the project and support the GPI Team Leader, PMU and the NEC in planning and monitoring project outputs. The mechanisms that will be used to monitor the annual work plan will include:

- A project result framework;
- Mid-Year progress and financial report prepared by the Project Coordinator with support of the implementation team;
- Annual progress, end of project and financial report prepared by the Project Coordinator at the end of the year;
- Field visits undertaken jointly by PBF, the NEC and the United Nations; and
- An outcome or project evaluation.

d) Administrative arrangements

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;

- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

Collaborative arrangements with related projects: The project scope relates to the work being done by UNDP Support to Accountability, Support to Justice, Security, Reconciliation, Rule of Law, Inclusive Governance and Public Institutions Programmes. Similarly, the Project will collaborate with UNMIL programmes such as Rule of Law, Political Affairs, Human Rights, Gender, Public Information and Civil Affairs. Reports will be shared with the management of these programmes/projects to ensure that they are kept up-to-date with the progress and challenges in these areas. The project management of related projects will also be invited as observers to the project, as well as undertake joint field trips to the counties where possible to ensure coordination and synergy in project implementation.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MFTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	PBF/ Enhancing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP	
Implementing Partner(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Elections Commission (NEC) • Ministry of Youth and Sports • Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection • Ministry of Education • Office of the National Peace Ambassador (ONPA) • Peace Building Office (PBO) • Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) 	
Location:	15 Counties, Liberia	
Approved Project Budget:	\$1854,863.15	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 1 st May 2017	Planned Completion: 4 th June 2018
Project Description:	<p>The Programme signifies and articulates UNDP and UNV's decision to pool their human and financial resources and come together under a joint Increasing Youth Participation in the 2017 Legislative and Presidential Electoral Process programming framework. Following extensive consultations with an array of national and international partners, it has been agreed that the Programme will work towards the following three priority outcomes:</p> <p>Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels.</p> <p>Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral violence including gender based</p> <p>Increased capacity of the Peace-building Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peace-building</p>	

	Plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it
PBF Focus Areas:	Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management
Project Outcomes:	<p>Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels.</p> <p>Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, prevent and mitigate electoral violence including gender based</p> <p>Increased capacity of the Peace-building Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordination, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication on the achievement of the PBF investment contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peace-building Plan, including current and future IRF projects that support it</p>
Key Project Activities:	<p>Increased space for youth engagement, dialogue, and civic participation to diffuse potential election prone conflict at community levels and significantly reduced the number of reported incidents of youth conflicts in 15 counties..</p> <p>Promote confidence- and trust-building between the different community youth groups, Liberian National Police, local institutions and civil society</p> <p>Support LNP at the county and district level to engage with youth, particularly young women and girls, community policing, peace-building and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of youth led and youth-focused organizations on peacebuilding including mapping of activities in peacebuilding</p> <p>Joint Community and High School Peacebuilding Campaigns with Targeted Groups (including Pen Pen Riders, Messengers of Peace and Paramount Young Women Initiative)</p> <p>Increased capacities of national and county level institutions to engage youth in peacebuilding and linkages with the early warning and response mechanism are created</p> <p>The PBF Secretariat effectively provide oversight and coordinate the implementation of PBF supported projects as well as communicate to PBSO on the results of IRF projects supporting the implementation of the Peace-building Plan</p>

Annex B: IRI Results Framework

Opportunities	Outputs	Initiatives	Outcome Indicator	Means of Verification	Timeline				Milestone
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Outcome 1: Increased leadership and participation of young women and men in electoral and post-electoral mechanisms and processes for peacebuilding at all levels.			Number of youth reported by youth to LNP	Number electoral incidents reported by youth to LNP					Bi-annual and end of project report
			Number youth and LNP conflict mitigation Consultation held	Number youth and LNP conflict mitigation Consultation held	X	X	X	X	Access to various records including CSOs
			Quarterly project reports, media reports	Quarterly project reports, media reports					
			CSOs reports	CSOs reports					
			NIEC reports	NIEC reports					
			Target x-combatants, Pen Pen children, Messengers of peace, in all 15 countries	Target x-combatants, Pen Pen children, Messengers of peace, in all 15 countries					
			Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of number of awareness campaign initiatives undertaken	Output Indicator 1.1.1 # of number of awareness campaign initiatives undertaken					Awareness campaign strategy developed, Procurement plan developed.
			Baseline voter registration materials and campaigns developed	Baseline voter registration materials and campaigns developed					
			Target 50,000 assault awareness materials used during 20 awareness campaigns	Target 50,000 assault awareness materials used during 20 awareness campaigns					
			Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of youth theater con	Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of youth theater con					

peaceful election and conflict performed	Baseline: voter registration materials and campaigns developed	Target: 16 theater performances	
Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of youth caravan and forums on prevention of gender based electoral organized violence	Media coverage report Field mission reports Visibility material published	X X X X	X X X X
Baseline: voter registration materials and campaigns developed		X X X X	X X X X
Output Indicator 1.1.3 # of youth caravan and forums organized	Media coverage report Field mission reports Visibility material published	X X X X	X X X X
Output Indicator 1.1.1 Level of trust between Security forces and young women # of joint sports and cultural events undertaken	Media coverage report Field mission reports Visibility material published	X X X X	X X X X
Output 1.2: Promote conflict peace and trust-building between the different community youth groups, Liberian National Police, local institutions and civil society	Baseline: Several activities by UNPON		

Outcome 2: Increased capacity and skills of young men and women to monitor, mitigate and mitigate gender-based violence in their communities	By annual and end of project report	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outcome 3: Support early warning system development and monitoring and documentation	Output 3.2 LNP report on LNP indicators 1-2.2 number of interventions received from targeted consultation at national and district level to LNP as the country and development partners with regard to particularity young women and girls, communities and youths	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outcome 4: National framework building LNP and policy advocacy processes with middle, grassroots and national partners, in all 15 countries	Output 4.1 National framework building processes with middle, grassroots and national partners in all 15 countries	X						

School	Peacebuilding Campaigns	and community sensitization campaigns through peace dialogic and direct communication by of young female Pen Pen Holders and Messenger of Peace	campaign reports	Association LCA with Messenger of Peace
Targeted Inclusion	Groups Pen Pen Messengers of Peace and Paramount Young Women Influence)	Baseline 0	Target: 70 sensitization activities in 12 countries	
Riders				

Outcome Indicator: # level of oversight performance of PBF secretariat	MPTF reports	gateway	Periodic and end of IRF projects reports and project board reports
Target: 10 PBF projects reviewed, monitored and closed			
Target: 3 new PBF projects			
Outcome 3: Increased capacity of the PBF Secretariat to provide effective oversight, coordinating, monitoring, expanding, evaluating and communicating on the achievement of the PBF invention, contributing to the implementation of the Liberia Peace-building Plan, including current and future PBF projects that support it.	X	X	X

		MPTP reports	Gateway	Predicted end of IRF projects reports and project board reports
Output 3.1: The PPF Secretariat effectively provide oversight and coordinate the implementation of PPF supported projects as well as communicate to PESO on the results of IRF projects supporting the implementation of the Peacebuilding Plan	Outcome Indicator # of IRF reports reviewed and uploaded in MPTP Platform		X	
			X	
			X	
			X	