

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

<b>Country (ies): Yemen</b>	
<b>Project Title: Furthering the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda in Yemen</b> <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00113346</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> UNFPA's Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Search For Common Ground (International)</li> <li>● For All Foundation (National - Sana'a)</li> <li>● Youth Without Borders Organization for Development (National - Taiz)</li> </ul> UNWomen's Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● For All Foundation (National - Sana'a).</li> <li>● AWAM Foundation for Development &amp; Culture (National - Sana'a)</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>: 11 December 2018</b> <b>Project duration in months<sup>2</sup>: 18 months (revised to 24 months)</b> <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Sana'a, Dhamar, Taiz, Marib, Aden and Hadrmout</b>	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

**Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**

**UNFPA:** \$ 850,000

**UN Women:** \$ 650,000

**Total:** 1,500,000

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

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

**PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (32%):**

UNFPA: \$230,178

UN Women: \$243,090

Total: \$473,268

**PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche\* (68%):**

UNFPA: \$ 619,822

UN Women: \$ 406,910

Total: \$1,026,732

**PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche\* ( \_ %):**

XXXX: \$ XXXXXXX

XXXX: \$ XXXXXXX

XXXX: \$ XXXXXXX

Total:

**Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:**

With the anticipated resumption of UN-brokered Track I negotiations in early Autumn 2018, led by the newly appointed UN Special Envoy, the proposed project is a timely intervention in support of Track II peace process initiatives. While Track II dialogues are not innovative, nor is the engagement of youth and women in peace making, however bringing these two elements together seeking to influence Track I processes for Yemen is innovative for the context. The project's participatory approach and e-networking component for Yemeni youth to contribute to Track II efforts will be a key opportunity to empower the voices of young people, in partnership with women, harkening back to the inclusive and representative approach of the National Dialogue Conference (NDC).

**Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:**

13 August 2018, UNFPA and UN Women convened a group of young people as well as potential implementing partners for the project in Sana'a to discuss the project concept note which had been shared. Participants made a number of concrete suggestions and emphasized that the project concept is recognized as highly valuable as it focuses on youth, who are often absent and ignored in peacebuilding efforts. It was also praised as a worthwhile endeavor as it is seeking positive change, which is desperately needed thus bringing hope. This feedback from the group validated the project approach and such input has been incorporated into the final proposal.

**Project Gender Marker score:     <sup>3</sup>**

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

The project aims to make a significant contribution to gender equality, with 50% of project's funds will be directed to activities, which seek to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment. In addition, being 50% of project beneficiaries women, the project will also aim at the empowerment of young women in the public sphere and enforce the principles of equality, inclusivity and human rights. Furthermore, all training materials will be promoting inclusivity and equality. Finally, the project will partner with young men and women with

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

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

more experience female activists and leaders, by facilitating an exchange of experience and skills between the Yemeni Women's Pact for Peace and Security and the Youth, Peace and Security Alliance.

**Total project budget: 750,000 will directly contribute to gender equality (50%).** \_\_\_\_

**Project Risk Marker score:** \_\_2\_\_<sup>4</sup>

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

\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>

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

Effective leadership, participation and engagement of women, youth and civil society are promoted to strengthen their contribution to peace and security in Yemen. (UN Strategic framework).

UNDAF Outcome 6: Engagement of young women and men in decision-making related to their own well-being enhanced.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes: N/A

**Type of submission:**

- New project  
 Project amendment

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

**Extension of duration:**  Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 6 months until 30 December

**Change of project outcome/ scope:**

**Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:**

**Additional PBF budget:**  Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX

**Brief justification for amendment:**

Despite the significant achievements obtained by the project to date, it is important to highlight that a number of external factors have negatively affected the implementation of other project activities. Key critical factors faced by the project teams include the following:

<sup>4</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>5</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)




	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Supreme Council for Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation (SCMCHA) was established in the second half of 2019 to replace both the National Authority for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Recovery (NAMCHA) and the international cooperation sector at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. The new body put in place a new set of restrictive measures for activities implemented by national and international organizations and the general operating environment worsened.</li> <li>• National authorities and lengthy administrative procedures in the South of the country also constitute a challenge to the implementation of activities: work plans take long to be officially approved and the formal clearance by the Government to carry out activities in the targeted governorates is still pending.</li> <li>• In order to respond to COVID-19 pandemic, since mid-March 2020 the public authorities across the country have imposed a set of preventive measures to limit the risk of virus transmission, including social distancing. This has affected project implementation and put on hold all activities that required a physical interaction and/or presence of stakeholders and beneficiaries (including national and international gatherings, among others). It is likely that these measures will continue to be in place during the upcoming months and require the adoption of innovative operational and implementation modalities adapted to the current pandemic context. The necessary logistic adjustments will cause delays for the implementation of activities thus drastically affecting the initially planned timeframe for the project implementation.</li> </ul> <p>Since the beginning of 2020, some risk mitigation measures have been put in place by the project team aiming at expediting the implementation of project activities in a highly difficult national and international environment.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The implementation of several project activities has been significantly impeded due to the denial of government clearances by the de facto authorities in the northern part of Yemen after 6 months of trials. The official reason behind the rejection cited the PBF-project's lack of a service delivery component. To enable the implementation of project activities, UNFPA has now committed vis-à-vis the national authorities to invest its own internal resources to complement the PBF initiative with service delivery activities. This will enable the PBF-supported project to obtain the necessary clearances for the expedited implementation of activities.</li> </ul>
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- Identification of operational approaches that are viable in a pandemic have been identified and are being tested. Virtual YPS consultations meetings are taking place currently, and based on the findings, lessons will be duly assessed and operationalized on the ground for the upcoming activities.

Considering all above mentioned factors, UNFPA and UN Women are requesting an extension of the project for additional 6 months beyond the initial end date of the project (i.e., June 2020): the new project timeframe will allow UNFPA and UN Women to move forward with the implementation of project activities in such a highly difficult national and international environment, effectively responding to the challenges identified and building on progress achieved so far in operationalize UNSCR 2250 in Yemen

*Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

## PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>6</sup></b></p> <p><i>Mr. Nestor Owomuhangi, Representative a.i.</i>  <i>Signature</i>  <i>UNFPA Yemen</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="text-align: center;">   <b>DS</b>              08-Jul-2020  <small>E1B78C7DB35A42E...</small> </div> </div>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i>  <i>Signature</i>  <i>Title</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>7</sup></b></p> <p><i>Ms. Dina Zorba, Representative.</i>  <i>Signature</i>  <i>UN Women Yemen</i>  <i>Date</i></p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 40px; margin-right: 10px;"></div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Represent</i> <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</span>  <i>Signature</i> <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</span>  <i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>    July 13, 2020</p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Lise Grande,</i>  <i>Signature</i> <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</span>  <i>Resident Coordina</i> <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</span>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Represent</i> <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</span>  <i>Signature</i> <span style="background-color: black; color: black;">[REDACTED]</span>  <i>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</i>  <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>    July 13, 2020</p>

<sup>6</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

<sup>7</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

### a. Conflict Analysis

Within traditional Yemeni society women and young people are relegated to positions of significant disadvantage, contributing to inequalities and disempowerment and exacerbating conflict dynamics. Despite Yemen's youth bulge demographic, over 28 percent between the ages of 15-29,<sup>8</sup> and the progress made of inclusion of young people in the in the political transition starting in 2011 and the NDC era, the needs and vision of young people in the country have remained largely invisible during the last three years of conflict. Prior to the current conflict, the situation of women and girls in Yemen was very challenging already. In 2014, according to the Gender Gap Index (<http://www3.weforum.org>), it was ranked lowest in the world (142<sup>nd</sup> out of 142 countries) and it remained so in 2017 (144<sup>th</sup> out of 144). The conflict has added layers of vulnerability for women and girls and exacerbated existing gender and age-based inequalities. However, it must be noted that many factors impact both the role of young people and women in the family and community. This includes not only conflict dynamics, but also such factors as the attitudes of the male head of family, social class, economic status and the geographic area of Yemen where they are from.

At the individual level, many young men, and even male children, remain vulnerable to recruitment by parties to the conflict and have paid the ultimate price with their deaths or injury. Young men have also had to discontinue their studies with no money for tuition fees and institutions of education collapsing. Further, many young men have been forced to seek to earn income in a disintegrated economy to try and contribute to feeding their families.<sup>9</sup> One of the few options to earn money for men of all ages in Yemen currently is to take up arms for one side or another in the conflict. Young women have been forced to take on responsibilities in the home, particularly among IDP and host community families where an estimated 30 percent of displaced women are now heading their families, and among these nearly 21 percent are headed by females below the age of 18.<sup>10</sup> Child marriage rates have soared as a negative coping strategy for families in dire economic straits and a misplaced way to protect young girls in a conflict setting.<sup>11</sup> In 2017, this has escalated to 66 percent of Yemeni girls under the age of 18 marrying.<sup>12</sup> Conflict also increases the risk of domestic violence as the frustration and depression of fathers and husbands due to rampant unemployment and lack of salaries for civil servants spiral downwards. There are a range of cultural, social, political and economic factors which systematically marginalize young people and women including:

- A key source of such exclusion for young men and women is the concept of *jahl*, which means ignorance, thus their ideas and opinions are not well reasoned nor listened to (evident in the word for child in Arabic, *jahil* singular and *juhal* plural), which conjugates into *Jahiliyya*, referring to pre-Islamic Arabia when there was "*ignorance of divine guidance*." The age when young men and women are seen as rational adults is 18 when Yemenis legally qualify for a national ID card.
- For young men, an additional source of exclusion is that until he contributes financially to the family and militarily as a tribesman, he is able to marry and begin his own family and his opinion and ideas are generally ignored. For young men and women, the principle that rights and privileges emanate from responsibilities, contributes to dynamics of inequality. Thus, as long as young people are unable to find work, they are relegated to silence in decisions about their lives.
- For women there are additional layers of discrimination as a result of gender inequalities and cultural concepts including the idea that they are *du'afa*, or weak, which means that in the public sphere where their opinions, ideas and voice do not carry the same weight men.<sup>13</sup> Gender dynamics lead to systemic, structural and institutional discrimination against women in Yemen.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.youthpolicy.org/mappings/regionalyouthscenes/mena/facts>.

<sup>9</sup> Currently, an estimated 10% of the young Yemenis aged 15 and 25 generate an income in support or their families – 2% are employed full-time and 8% working as day laborers. Transfeld, Mareike. 2018. "Yemen's education system at a tipping point: Youth between their future and present survival." Middle East Project for Political Science.

<sup>10</sup> OCHA. Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2018. December 2017.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.unfpa.org/news/families-increasingly-resort-child-marriage-yemen%E2%80%99s-conflict-grinds>.

<sup>12</sup> OCHA. Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2018. December 2017.

<sup>13</sup> In the tribal lexicon the term *du'afa* (the weak - singular *da'if*) has women, Jews and others under tribal protection due to their unarmed status.

Young women in addition to experiencing discrimination as females, also face the additional layer of exclusion due to their age. The situation for young women from marginalized groups such as *muhamasheen*,<sup>14</sup> *muwaladeen*<sup>15</sup> or migrant laborers from Africa, is further exacerbated and they experience higher risk levels of sexual and GBV due to their multiple layers of vulnerability.

Further, young people and women in Yemen suffer from a culture, which equates voice and value most to those that contribute to the family economic well-being. “*Youth exclusion in Yemen varies widely across regions and according to gender, with rural youth and women exhibiting the most severe signs of exclusion.*”<sup>16</sup>

The vicious cycle of lack education, relevant work skills, experience and lack of unemployment opportunities limit their role in the family as well as their individual agency. For a variety of reasons both young men and women face significant obstacles to participate in politics and public life. The proposed initiative will seek to transform the narrative of exclusion to one of inclusion and engagement of youth in peacebuilding in Yemen.

War often exacerbates inequalities, as space for inclusive consultative processes shrink, and cultures reel under the weight of violence and conflict. Fault lines become more apparent and drivers of exclusion increase. Recent research conducted by UNFPA found that the escalation of hostilities and the absence of a political settlement have made young women and men desperate for educational and economic opportunities, as many had their education interrupted or small business destroyed. “*The war confiscates our future, we only think of how to survive tomorrow,*” said a young woman from Taiz. Additionally, war has frozen democratic processes in the country, including political pluralism and freedom of expression. Young men are vulnerable to extrajudicial killings, abductions, arbitrary detention and forced disappearances, torture and abuse, and young women face movement restrictions by their families and increased risk of GBV (including sexual exploitation).

Conflict can also present opportunities for changing social dynamics and gender roles. For example, with the increased number of female-headed households due to displacement and male combatants being absent, women take on new responsibilities and embrace changing decision-making roles. However, evidence shows that although gender roles may change during the conflict, gender identities often remain unchanged and women are generally excluded if specific actions are not taken.<sup>17</sup>

Despite the structural, social and political exclusion and economic challenges, young people have also sought and been able to contribute to peace in their communities during the current crisis. Through a wide range of approaches, from human rights monitoring, to mediation and conflict resolution initiatives, young Yemenis throughout the conflict have sought ways to positively shape their world. Local and international organizations operating in Yemen, as well as numerous donors have supported local initiatives working to build social cohesion and promote peace activism.

Such initiatives build on indigenous Islamic and tribal practices of mediation, negotiation, conflict management and resolution, peacebuilding and a number of “capacities for peace” such as a culture of dialogue, willingness to engage in mediation and arbitration, an openness to acknowledge others’ grievances, a culture of empathy and charitable support for the vulnerable and a recognition of common concerns and aspirations.<sup>18</sup> The proposed project seeks to build on the individual, institutional and broader cultural potential for peacebuilding in Yemen, bringing together the voices and dreams of young men and women within civil society organizations (CSOs) working in concert to magnify their impact at the national level. This trickle-up approach will maximize the potential impact of young people during a very critical period with the resumption of peace talks.

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<sup>14</sup> Literally meaning “marginalized,” a highly discriminated group who were traditional servants of African origin occupying the lowest rungs of the social stratification hierarchy in Yemen prior to the 1960s revolutions in North and South Yemen.

<sup>15</sup> A derogatory categorization of Yemenis of mixed ancestry, with African and Indian mixture most negatively viewed.

<sup>16</sup> Justino, P. 2015. “Violent conflict and changes in gender roles: implications for post-conflict economic recovery.” In D. Haynes, F.N. Aoláin, N. Valji & N. Cahn, eds. *Handbook of gender and conflict*. Oxford, UK, Oxford University Press.

<sup>17</sup> Justino, P. 2015. “Violent conflict and changes in gender roles: implications for post-conflict economic recovery.” In D. Haynes, F.N. Aoláin, N. Valji & N. Cahn, eds. *Handbook of gender and conflict*. Oxford, UK, Oxford University Press.

<sup>18</sup> UNICEF. 2014. “Situation Analysis of Children in Yemen 2014.” Republic of Yemen, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and UNICEF. Page 272.



Past experience has shown that negotiators resist the inclusion of youth and more than two years of UN-brokered negotiations to end Yemen's war have failed. Negotiating parties have viewed themselves as the legitimate representatives of part, or all of, society affected by conflict. This elite dominated process between opposing sides unwilling to settle their differences and concede power with neither side genuinely interested in ending the conflict. To end the conflict and create a lasting peace, these talks must include representatives from all aggrieved regions and parties. The project will seek to bring the youth perspective to the negotiation table, thereby increasing legitimacy and public support generally and to enhance the buy-in various constituencies.

Due to the fractured local authorities operating in different parts of the country, there is no Peacebuilding Priority Plan in place in the country. However, the proposed project will seek to contribute to Track II efforts led by the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESGY). The project will complement a number of existing peacebuilding initiatives among UN Agencies and international and national NGOs. Additionally, the proposed project will work closely with local authorities seeking to engage them as much as possible. In fact, the idea for this joint project emerged from an interview conducted with the Deputy Minister, in the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Internationally Recognized Government), who shared that they are seeking to revive youth political participation in the peace process. This initiative will seek to coordinate with and support such efforts.

Specific peacebuilding initiatives to which the project will link with include:

- The Yemeni Women's Pact for Peace and Security (YWP) was launched in 2015 under UN Women and in cooperation with the OSESGY. This inclusive platform of nearly 60 women leaders represents different political parties and CSOs from inside and outside Yemen and includes many young women. YWP holds consultation meetings in Yemen and outside on issues related to the overall framework of the peace process aimed to promote women's inclusion in all negotiations and associated committees. Lessons learned from the YWP project which have contribute to the design of this project include: the primary level of activity is with *CSOs rather than individuals*, thus strengthening the sector; *clear and transparently communicated selection criteria* for participation of individuals in activities and selection of organizations; and *develop strong governance processes and systems* to minimize conflict and maximize impact.
- YWP along with European Institute for Peace, International IDEA and the Berghoff Foundation have been running Track II activities around the Yemen process for the past few years. These meetings bring together representatives from different constituencies to allow for a constructive and open-minded discussion on the future of Yemen.
- With the support of the UK Foreign Commonwealth Office, UNFPA implemented a 6-month project to localize UNSCR 2250 that concluded in June 2018. The project sought to increase access to knowledge of young people about UNSCR 2250 and identify ways to contribute to peacebuilding. Awareness raising sessions reached over 1,000 youth in Sana'a City, Aden, Mareb, Hadramout (Mukalla and Seiyun), Ibb, Dhamar and Hodeidah ([www.2250yemen.com](http://www.2250yemen.com)).
- Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) is supporting a pilot project to address emergency conditions inside prisons and other places of detention, to improve the resilience of women and juvenile populations in these facilities with development support. Under this initiative UN Women is supporting women inmates, with the UNICEF is addressing the needs of juveniles and UNDP is improving the physical conditions in such facilities for all inmates, male and female.
- There are numerous projects and initiatives implemented by national actors including the Ministry of Youth and Sport in both the Internationally Recognized Government and Ansar Allah controlled areas, although both lack funding. Other political actors including the General People's Congress, The Peaceful Southern Movement and The Southern Transitional Council are seeking to engage young people in their political agendas and campaigns.
- There are many initiatives led by young women and men activists at the local level on political participation, protection, prevention and reintegration. For example, in Sana'a one project, which aims at establishing a youth council for political participation. The initiative succeeded in gathering 95 young leaders after a long process of selection. It is worthy to mention that this initiative is led by a young women activist.

## **b. Project alignment**

The project will work through youth-led civil society organizations. Yemen has a long history of civil society and community activism and with the adoption of legislation governing the sector in 2001 *Law No. 1 Associations and Foundations* one of the least restrictive laws in the region. Since events of 2011 the sector has grown, with a significant increase in youth-led organizations, though the political transition and conflict has had both positive and negative impact on organizations who now have fewer resources, except for humanitarian responses. However, it is important to note that over half of CSOs are registered in Sana'a, while an estimated 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas. There are diverse needs, capacities and insights of young people in Yemen, thus the project will utilize individual training needs and institutional capacity assessments to refine interventions and pair stronger and less developed organizations, cognizant of differences between the context in urban and smaller towns.

The project will proceed, in tandem, with the evolving framework for negotiations and priorities of the new Special Envoy (SE) Martin Griffiths. The framework for negotiations has been presented to the Security Council, consultations began in Geneva in September and are anticipated to launch with all parties to the conflict later in the Fall.

The proposed initiative will contribute to the inclusion and leadership of youth, women and civil society in the peace process or post-conflict relief and recovery. The project management will seek to position the YPS dialogue process as a credible and critical interlocutor when the SE has rolled out his evolving Track II strategy. The project will seek all routes to contribute to Track I and III efforts as they develop. If the peace process progresses, the initiative will contribute to monitoring of commitments by parties to the conflict and post-conflict reconstruction and recovery efforts so that young men and women are engaged in political dialogues around inclusive and sustainable peace.

More than 70 percent of the 29.2 million Yemenis are under the age of 30 years, and of the remaining 30 percent approximately half are women. This 85 percent of the population are underrepresented or completely absent from the public sphere in general and from formal peace processes specifically. There is strong evidence that more inclusive peace agreements last longer; it is insufficient to bring just armed actors to the table.<sup>19</sup> With the increasing toll on human life from the conflict in Yemen, it is clear that those most affected must be actively involved and have a stake in their country's peace processes. Yemen is fortunate to have a strong civil society sector, with youth and women playing leadership roles, which can serve to bring the interests, needs and creative problem solutions to armed conflict to the negotiating table and the peace process writ large.

## **II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (See Annex B: Results Framework)**

### **a. Brief description (See Annex E: Diagrams for Theory of Change for enlarged versions)**

The proposed project to be implemented by UNFPA and UN Women seeks to operationalize UNSCR 2250 in Yemen, through three levels of impact (individual, institutional and enabling environment), thus contributing to the overall objective of the project that, *Young women and men are empowered to participate in and influence the peacebuilding process in Yemen and further the YPS agenda* and the overall outcome of the project at the enabling environment level.

To contribute to the achievement for young women and men to participate actively and influence the peacebuilding process in Yemen, the project will focus on four Outputs, for which specific activities to be carried out during the inception or implementation phase have been identified. The project outputs in the diagram above address the needs of individual young people, strengthen youth-led institutions and improve the strategic engagement of their efforts in peacebuilding.

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<sup>19</sup> O'Reilly, Marie, Ó Súilleabháin, Andrea, and Paffenholtz, Thania (2015). "Reimagining Peacemaking: Women's Roles in Peace Processes." International Peace Institute.

Individual level activities are focused on strengthening knowledge, skills and capacities of young men and women who are active in civil society. This level utilizes TOT modality to cascade relevant skills to maximize impact and efficiently utilize funding.

**Output 1: Young men and women are equipped to engage and participate actively in Track II dialogues, including in online dialogues.** Under this output, the project will: (1) Contextualize existing TOT gender-sensitivity, conflict-sensitivity, advocacy and communications, consensus building and facilitation training materials for the political engagement of Yemeni youth; (2) Conduct TOT on UNSCR 2250; (3) Conduct, through the trained trainers, training for young women and men on UNSCR 2250 building their relevant skills in advocacy and communications, consensus building and facilitation skills while applying conflict-sensitive and gender-sensitive approaches; (4) Conduct an online survey, and activate dialogue fora in existing internet cafes for female-only spaces in targeted governorates for a monthly moderated discussion on YPS issues.

Institutional and community level outputs are designed to build on assets of Yemeni civil society as a critical mechanism to mobilize and communicate with broader Yemeni society. Yemen's long history of civil interactions and cooperative activity will be utilized to further the peacebuilding to ensure inclusion of citizen needs and contribute to the sustainability of the peace process. A key failure of the NDC was a lack of communicating elements of the outcomes to the broader Yemeni population. In the earlier phases of the peace process in Switzerland, and particularly Kuwait, such communications could have used Track II and III channels to put pressure on the parties to the conflict at the negotiating table, thus contributing to more positive peace outcomes.

**Output 2: A national YPS dialogue structure including Government, UN and civil society is established with clear governance mechanisms and decision-making processes.** This output creates a national YPS alliance and conducting a national dialogue and develop consultation paper results from the consultation meetings and data collected in the on-line survey.

**Output 3: A collaboration between the national YPS dialogue process and youth-led CSOs is established to conduct joint advocacy and communications activities, engaging with additional Track II & III constituencies around inclusive peace.** Under this output, the project will design advocacy and strategic communication messages and implement them while engaging with Track II & III constituencies around inclusive peace.

Enabling environment level activities of the project seek to go beyond earlier peace efforts in Yemen by capitalizing on lessons learned and seeking clearer and more concerted joint action to push parties to the conflict beyond cease fire discussions into peace building, relief and recover.

**Output 4: A strategic framework for UNSCR 2250 in Yemen is developed, reflecting the UNSCR 1325 model with the aim to foster political, programmatic, financial and technical support of YPS partners including government, UN agencies and Track I, II & III actors.** Under this output, this project will; (1) Develop a YPS strategic framework; (2) Establish a Youth Human Rights Commission; (3) Contribute to the Secretary-General's Progress Study Advisory Board for YPS and global partners, and follow-up feedback; (4) Establish youth- and women-led joint monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the peace agreement.

UNFPA and UN Women, both have roles to play in implementing UNSCR 2250 and the proposed project is innovative in the context as it focuses on youth empowerment and participation, with a strong emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment, which has the potential for catalytic effects and peacebuilding outcomes in Yemen. With a reinigorated in the coming months (hopefully), this project presents an opportunity to develop concrete mechanisms for inclusion of youth in processes which will shape the future for the coming generations.

UNFPA and UN Women will establish a joint project management committee to ensure coordination of the project and establish linkages with above mentioned ongoing initiatives. Activities will be implemented in cooperation with CSOs, both international and national, and coordination with key actors will be critical to project success including working with local authorities controlling various parts of the country, OSESGY, relevant UN agencies and other stakeholders. Efforts to coordinate with OSESGY will be dependent on the status of the peace process, but through the designated Track II staff the project will work closely with the project team. UN Women currently works very closely with OSESGY to support the inclusion of women in the peace process, including younger women.

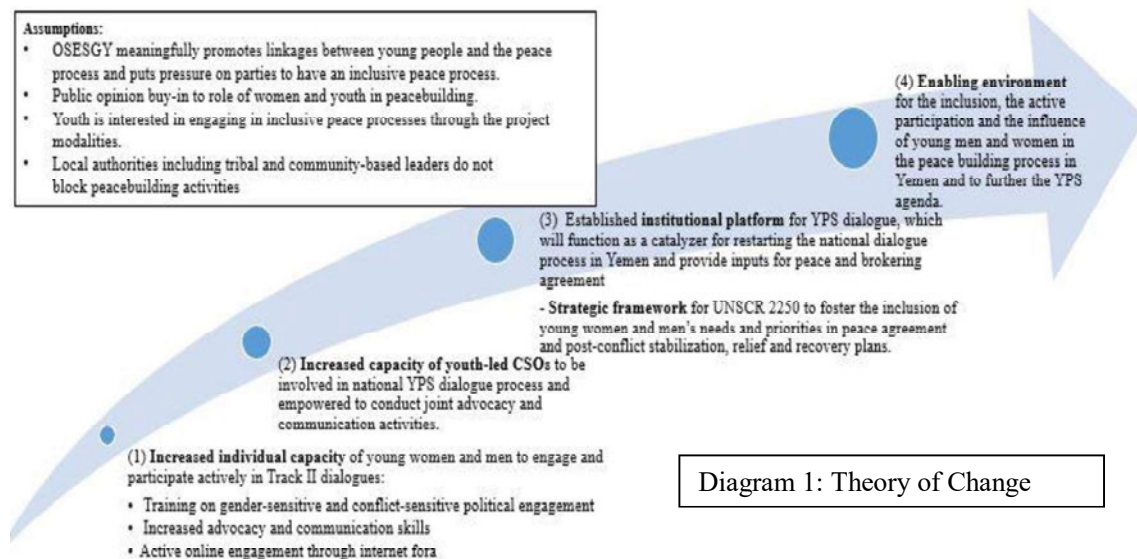
However, the project recognizes that there are significant differences in the operating context and the capacities of CSOs operating in urban areas of the country and smaller towns. Therefore, the project will target youth from smaller towns and larger urban centers in the targeted governorates, seeking at least 25 percent of youth organizations from smaller towns.

Reflecting the NDC outcome, this project will constitute a significant step to, “*institute clear policies and mechanisms for youth participation and inclusion in public policy making.*”<sup>20</sup> This initiative will build on previous experiences of 2013 PBF-funded project implemented by UNFPA, UNOPS and UN Women which provided women and youth participants in the NDC with the space and tools to strengthen their ability to articulate common strategies and messages, access expertise from similar transitions and liaise with their constituencies in a manner that fosters legitimacy and impact. This proposed project will build on the lessons learned from this earlier project including: embedding such initiatives within broader programme strategies to contribute to sustainability; seeking to partner with more developed organizations, rather than direct implementation; and build meaningful relationships between women- and youth-led organizations for future alliances.

**b. Project result framework (See Annex b)**

**c. Project-level Theory of Change (See Annex E for enlarged version of Diagram 1 below)**

The Theory of Change (ToC) assumes that if youth act as a mediating force along their affiliations or as neutral forces pushing for peace, stakeholders on different sides of the negotiation table will have other perspectives which can help facilitate reaching a peace deal. To act as mediators for peace, young people should be part of a reconciliation process, where issues like modalities for implementing confidence building measures can be agreed upon. For such a reconciliation to be achieved, an **inclusive dialogue is needed**, where **influential youth actors** (political, civil activists, etc.) **are involved**. It also

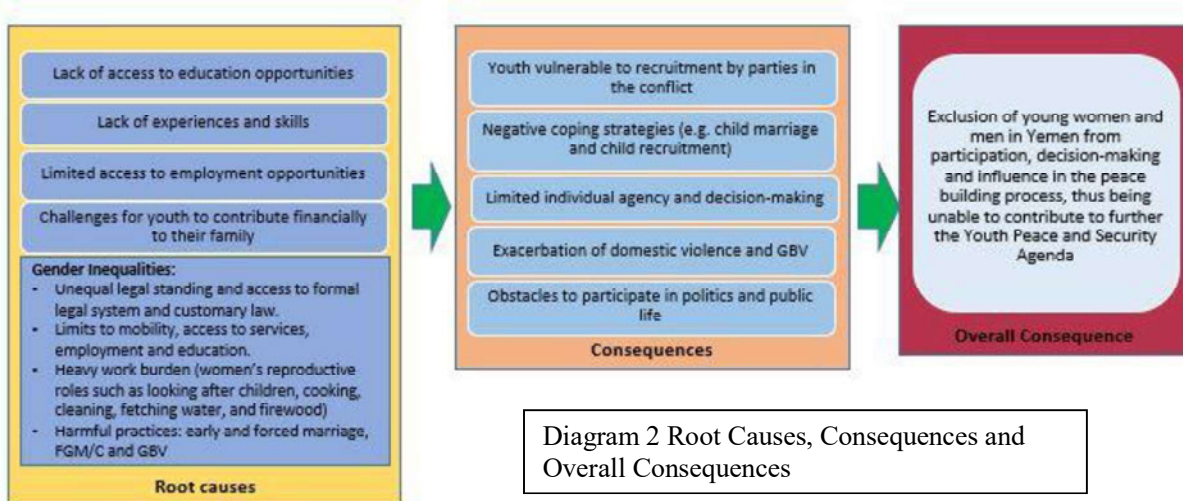


requires a broader mass of young people to have channels to voice out their demands for peace. In order to achieve this, the proposed project will map and identify youth groups and activists, train them on a set of skills, which will help them to effectively engage in national dialogues and peace processes, and support the creation of channels to facilitate this dialogue. In this regard, the project will also facilitate online dialogue, using the internet as a means to mobilize a critical mass of youth to promote peace.

In order to address the above-mentioned root causes of exclusion (see diagram 2 below and enlarged version in Annex E), the project is going to adopt a multi-sectoral approach, focusing on individual, institutional and policy levels. The project will also support local dialogues and small initiatives to

<sup>20</sup> <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/yemen>.

foster youth empowerment at local level, which will play a critical role in overcoming the barriers of youth exclusion. This trickle up approach is aimed to, first, increase the capacity of young women and men, second, to support the creation of institutional channels of dialogue, in which youth and youth-led CSOs can participate, and third to create a strategic framework which will enable the inclusion of youth, priorities, needs and contributions, in the peacebuilding process. In this regard, the ToC assumes that the creation of such an enabling environment will support addressing the root causes for young women and men’s exclusion from peacebuilding processes as follows: Young women and men will be supported to build a Track II dialogue process that represents all segments of Yemeni society; The newly established YPS dialogue process will create an institutional platform, currently missing, to build



trust and debate issues of peace and security - specifically issues related to restarting the national dialogue process in Yemen; Platform will feed into the peace process, providing critical inputs for brokering peace agreement; Public debate, advocacy efforts and awareness raising around young women and men’s capacities and needs will contribute to a supportive public environment for their integration in peacebuilding; Develop a strategic framework for UNSCR 2250 will increase the resources available and foster the inclusion of young women and men’s needs and priorities in peace agreement and post-conflict stabilization, relief and recovery plans.

#### d. Project Implementation Strategy

The project will be implemented using both national execution and direct implementation modalities. A phased approach will be followed, with an inception stage aimed at building a foundation for the implementation phase. The project relies heavily on partnership that will facilitate the implementation phase. Partners have been carefully selected based on their respective mandates, experience, local knowledge and internal capacity. Partnerships would include actors on the field on YPS, making a direct contribution the UNSCR 2250 pillar of partnerships.

The project is designed to maximize connectivity and a gender and youth sensitivity approach, an approach manifested in a joint framework integrating elements of UNSCRs 2250 and 1325. For example, an advocacy and communication strategy will foster youth peace efforts represented by the YPS Alliance along with women’s efforts embodied in YWP. Another example reflects UNSCR 1325 tools on youth-sensitivity framework in Yemen. In addition, the project will model a participatory approach. Consultation papers will be developed through building consensus among alliance members, as well as an electronic public polling effort among youth. This project will provide an opportunity to unify and coordinate peace and security efforts in all peace tracks.

## II. Project management and coordination

### a. Recipient organizations and implementing partners

<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Justification: Mandate, Experience, Local Knowledge &amp; Existing Capacity</b>
<b>UNFPA - Convening Organization</b>	
Search For Common Ground(Intl)	Established in 2010 in Yemen, and works with civil society, youth and media professionals to model constructive problem-solving and build tolerance for diversity, revolutionizing how conflict is addressed. <a href="https://www.sfcg.org/yemen/">https://www.sfcg.org/yemen/</a>
For All Foundation (Nat-Sana'a)	For All Foundation, with headquarters in Sana'a and sub-office in Aden, is a youth-serving organization working on youth economic empowerment, advocacy and adult education, with an extensive experience in peacebuilding and sub-grants schemes. <a href="https://forall-yemen.org/en">https://forall-yemen.org/en</a>
Youth Without Borders Org (Nat-Taiz)	Youth Without Borders Organization seeks to address local and national conflicts by targeting youth and women peace projects through activities in various governorates (Taiz, Hadramout, Aden and Mareb), through an array of relations with all stakeholders, beneficiary and target groups. <a href="http://ywbod.org/english">http://ywbod.org/english</a> .
<b>UN Women - Convening Organization</b>	
Independent Diplomat (Intl)	Independent Diplomat (ID), founded in 2004 by former British diplomat Carne Ross, is an innovative venture in the world of international relations. ID staff comprise experienced former diplomats, international lawyers and other experts in international relations. <a href="https://independentdiplomat.org/">https://independentdiplomat.org/</a>
SOS Center for Youth Capabilities Development (Nat-Aden)	SOS Center for Youth Capabilities Development is a non-profit founded by a group of Yemeni youth activists. Located in Aden, the Center empowers young men and women, builds their capabilities and provides them with basic development skills and promotes justice, equality, freedom, democracy, tolerance and rule of law. <a href="https://www.facebook.com/SOSCenter/">https://www.facebook.com/SOSCenter/</a>
Resonate! Yemen (Nat-Sana'a)	Resonate! Yemen is a youth-led foundation established in 2011 aiming to bring the voices and ideas of young Yemenis to the country's public policy discourse and support youth action on issues of national and international significance. <a href="http://resonateyemen.net/en/about-us.html">http://resonateyemen.net/en/about-us.html</a>

### b. Project management and coordination

UNFPA and UN Women are the RUNOs under this project. UNFPA is responsible for the overall coordination of the project and will hire a full-time Project Manager, responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project and one UN Volunteer (National) will be fully dedicated to the project. The UNFPA project team will be supported within the organization by a Youth and Peacebuilding Team comprising a Team Leader, a Programme Analyst, and one Programme Associate. Additionally, the project will be supported by a UN Volunteer Youth Programme Coordinator based in UNFPA Aden Hub. The Deputy Resident Representative supervises the team and will provide the daily oversight and quality assurance function of this project.

UN Women project staff for this initiative will include a full-time Gender Advisory and one UN Volunteer (National). This project will be under the supervision of the WPS Programme Manager who will assume direct management of project activities. Additionally, a number of key UN Women staff will directly contribute to project implementation with a range of support efforts commensurate with their positions including the Country Programme Manager (5%) and Yemeni Programme Specialist (15%).

For UN Women Yemen, over the past year and half the programme has grown significantly in staffing levels [currently twelve full-time Yemeni staff (including three Project Associates), five national consultants and two international staff, the Country Programme Manager and the WPS Programme Manager, and two international consultants, the Programme Management Specialist (full-time) and the Reporting Specialist (part-time)]. Additionally, the program portfolio has grown from two projects to four, nearly tripling in size. This added capacity has facilitated taking on additional projects, as compared to 2017 when applying for the last PBF project.

This project team will work as a seamless team under the Project Manager to provide technical and advisory inputs into the implementation and the day-to-day administration and financial aspects of the project. The project will benefit from the fact that UN Women and UNFPA are co-housed in the UNFPA office, an arrangement which it is planned to continue, thus facilitating shared project management services.

### **Project Coordination**

The project will be implemented using both national execution and direct implementation modalities. For the activities directly implemented by UNFPA and UN Women, they will each assume responsibility for the implementation of activities in accordance with their own operational rules, while the Project Manager will be responsible for the overall coordination of the project and reporting. Partner organization will all be fully registered international and national NGOs with their own internal systems. RUNOs will closely monitor implementation and financial management. The Project Manager, supervised by UNFPA Programme Associate, will be responsible for overall coordination.

### **Technical and Advisory Team**

UNFPA and UN Women will set up a joint technical and advisory team consisting of the two project teams and periodically designated technical staff from the OSESGY will participate. This technical and advisory team will be responsible to: review the progress of the project; suggest measures to ensure timely completion of project activities; facilitate overall performance and project implementation; facilitate audits and evaluations and reporting to the Project Coordination Committee (PCC); review and approve the M&E plan; promote synergies across the project activities in all cross-cutting themes; and compile narrative reports received from RUNAs, and report back to the PCC for review and approval. The team will meet on a monthly basis or more frequently as required.

### **Project Implementation Team**

Under the overall direction of the Project Manager the project team will implement the project:

- **Project Manager** (National): responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost and ideally cost-shared with other rule of law projects.
- **Gender Adviser** (National): UN Women will recruit a gender adviser to coordinate gender elements of project implementation and coordinate the provision of technical expertise on gender related issues.
- **Advocacy Consultant** (National): UN Women will recruit a youth consultant to support the designing and implementation of the advocacy and strategic communications plan as well as supporting the alliance with Track I & II & III actors.
- **Two UNVs** (National): UNFPA and UN Women will each mobilize national UNVs to support daily project operations to oversee administrative and logistical arrangements and budget management.

**Monitoring:** The project will engage monitoring support, to assist in tracking implementation. This is initially envisaged as a part-time consultant. However, during implementation this may be adapted to a cost-shared position. Subject to UN access to locations, a third-party monitoring agent may be engaged to verify project activities in select locations. Coordination will include various stakeholders who operate in the same project locations to triangulate project-level information which will feed into monitoring reports and contribute to understanding risks and issues in the local implementing context. (See section d) below for more details on project M&E efforts).

**c. Risk Management**

Risk	Mitigation Measure	Likelihood / Impact
<p>Civil disturbance / armed conflict impacting project implementation activities in targeted areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Continually monitor trends and developments in the broader context in close cooperation with HCT, UNCT and SMT. Contract with third party monitoring entity for monitoring of outputs and evaluation of outcomes.</li> <li>● Coordinate with SMT and other international organizations to mitigate and make contingency plans to adapt to the evolving environment.</li> </ul>	<p>Medium / High</p>
<p>Limited acceptance by national actors of the inclusion of young women and men in peacebuilding, post-conflict stabilization, relief and recovery processes. Such a situation can create a backlash to the UN as a whole &amp; projects that work specifically on peacebuilding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Effective communication with opinion makers (religious leaders, journalists, media personalities, tribal leaders) through national and local media on the expected results of the project, and progress on the promotion of peace, national stability and recovery efforts.</li> <li>● Sensitize and engage national, community-based leaders, opinion makers and influencers to emphasize the importance of inclusion for peace.</li> <li>● Establish early-warning systems to identify signs of tensions and/or violence against participating youth.</li> <li>● Maintain updated conflict analysis reports and information, including on the impact of peacebuilding results on key actors of war economy.</li> </ul>	<p>Medium / High</p>
<p>Young people may not be willing to work together from different parts of the country and across divisions including political party lines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Active engagement in project activities of youth &amp; peace activists (women &amp; men) who have proven their willingness to engage &amp; mobilize communities &amp; peers across regional and/or political lines.</li> <li>● Transparent application of criteria to select beneficiary groups to ensure a balanced engagement &amp; representation of diverse areas &amp; political groups.</li> <li>● Include mediation skills in TOTs. Trainers will then roll out such skills &amp; techniques among targeted young women &amp; men participating in the project (to be applied at community level &amp; with peers).</li> </ul>	<p>Low / Medium</p>
<p>Working with women in the current climate in Yemen holds the risk of controversy with local authorities and communities, particularly during this time of uncertainty and conflict in Yemen</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strengthen engagement with CSOs, including national actors such as the Yemeni Women's Union and academic institutions such as the Gender and Development Studies and Research Center, on advocacy efforts combating GBV and promoting SC 1325 and GEWE agenda.</li> <li>● Seek gender-sensitive and conflict-sensitive approaches which defuse distrust of authorities and local communities and address their concerns.</li> <li>● Engage with local authorities highlighting their obligations to support GEWE and economic and social benefits. Identify moderate influencers within local authorities and work with the Women's National Committee from within the government in support of UNSCR 1325 and other GEWE agendas.</li> </ul>	<p>Low / Medium</p>



<p>Given aggressive recruitment of young men by various parties to the conflict, there is a risk that youth activities in support of peacebuilding are perceived as traitorous.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communicate through national and local media on expected project results and progress on the promotion of peace, national stability, recovery and well-being of the Yemeni population.\</li> <li>• Sensitize &amp; engage national, community-based leaders, opinion makers &amp; influencers.</li> <li>• Advocacy campaign focusing on needs and capacities of young women and men, and the importance of their engagement to achieve long-term inclusive and sustainable peace.</li> <li>• Establish early-warning system to identify signs of tensions and/or violence against participating youth.</li> </ul>	<p>Low / Medium</p>
<p>The spread of COVID 19 pandemic has affected project implementation and put on hold all activities that required a physical interaction and/or presence of stakeholders and beneficiaries' gatherings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt strategies that are responsive to the situation (i.e virtual gatherings)</li> </ul>	<p>Medium / High</p>

**d. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Tracking the achievement of planned results for each activity within the annual work plan and reporting progress to the PCC and giving feedback to the implementing partners will be the responsibility of the Project Manager via an M&E Plan. M&E plans will be developed through a consultative process with project partners. The Project Manager will ensure that selected implementing partners will develop a results-based monitoring plan. The plan will have gender-sensitive SMART indicators, which will facilitate effective monitoring.

Specific mechanisms that will be used to monitor the achievement of results will include: A baseline assessment will be conducted during the inception phase of the project to provide data to measure project progress and to gain an understanding of key identified needs; Monthly PCC meetings will be convened to review progress reports and to ensure the project results are achieved and where necessary, recommend a change in implementation strategy; Semi-annual progress and financial reports prepared by the Project Manager for review by the PCC; a standard reporting format will be used; Annual progress report, technical and financial report prepared by lead agency and/or the ERP Atlas system at the end of the year; A final evaluation including endline assessment and impact study will be conducted during last month of implementation submitted for review and consideration by the PCC; A final report will be prepared by UNFPA, to include lessons learned and good practices, within three months of the end of the project, submitted for review and consideration by the PCC.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework			
Outcomes	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against results indicators will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress in achieving outputs. Quarterly reports will be considered as independent verification reports.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicative activity.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and manage risk	Identify & monitor risks that may threaten achieving intended results and using a risk log. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNFPA's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks identified & actions taken to manage risks. Risk log maintained to track risks & actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices & lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects & integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Project quality assurance	The quality of the project assessed against UNFPA quality standards to identify strengths & weaknesses & inform management decisions	Annually	Review by PCC to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review & make corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks & lessons inform adjustments.
Final Evaluation	Final evaluation including an endline assessment & impact study will be at completion of activities.	End of project (final report)	

#### e. Project exit strategy/sustainability

The joint UN Women – UNFPA intervention will strictly link to and directly build on the peacebuilding initiatives implemented in the country by government institutions, the UN System and international organizations. Specifically, the project will ensure a strong connection to the efforts carried out and the results achieved to date for the development of capacities and the active engagement of young women and men in peacebuilding, stabilization and recovery processes. The analysis and public debate stimulated by the project using a differentiated approach (i.e., through skill-building initiatives and youth groups' mobilization, local and national consultations, and information and advocacy campaigns) will bring the attention of national institutions and the public on Yemeni youth's needs, capacities and aspirations.

The enabling institutional environment created through the establishment of the national YPS dialogue process and the development of a strategic framework for UNSCR 2250 in Yemen: (i), the active engagement of youth-led CSOs; (ii), the inclusion of youth needs in peace agreements and post-conflict stabilization, relief and recovery plans; (iii) ensure the enhanced capacities and more active role played by young women and men in decision-making; (iv) so that such youth have a significant potential to be leveraged for the development of future gender and youth-responsive institutions, policies and programmes.

As a result, while focusing on the immediate need for young Yemeni women and men to have their voices heard and to actively take part in the peacebuilding and reconstruction processes that will shape the future of their country, we anticipate that the project will lay the foundation for future engagements.

The project will thus represent an opportunity to contribute to the foundational elements of a more inclusive and sustainable state.

Following the peace process conclusion, the YPS National Alliance could be integrated into a renewed National Youth Strategy, as the previous one lapsed in 2015. This will be the first YPI funding for Yemen and as such the funds will allow to expand the YPS agenda work in the country. As such we are not looking at an exit strategy but rather a mechanism that allows for scaling up and sustaining the activities to be implemented under the framework that will be established, i.e. functioning of the Yemen YPS National Alliance. UNFPA and UN Women will seek to integrate follow-up activities within their respective programming especially within the humanitarian context.

## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

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

### **AA Functions**

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters.);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any 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:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reporting and timeline:

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b><i>Certified final financial report to be provided by 30 June of the calendar year after project closure</i></b>	

UNEX also opens for voluntary financial reporting for UN recipient organizations the following dates

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250, at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

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

### **Public Disclosure**

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

## **Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

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

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

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

Report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF)	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
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Financial reports and timeline:

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<b><i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i></b>	

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the Administrative Agent, no later than three months (31 March) of the year following the completion of the activities.

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by the Recipient Non-UN Recipient Organization will be determined in accordance with applicable policies and procedures defined by the PBSO.

### **Public Disclosure**

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

### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

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

### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

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

are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

**Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project<sup>21</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>21</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.



**Annex B: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)**

<b>Overall Objective: Young women and men are empowered to participate in and influence the peace building process in Yemen and further the YPS agenda</b>			
<b>Outcome:</b> The needs and priorities of young men and women and provisions for youth inclusion are articulated in the peace agreement and post-conflict stabilization, relief and recovery plans	<b>Outcome Indicator:</b> Number of youth and gender related provisions in draft peace agreements/ceasefires, position papers presented by YPS alliance and minutes of meetings with decision makers in various parties and government Baseline: 0 Target: 2	<b>Means of verification:</b> Records of peace talks/process - advisory/position papers presented by YPS alliance – minutes of meetings with men/women decision makers in various parties and government	<b>Indicator milestones</b>
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Means of Verification/ frequency of collection</b>	
<b>Output 1</b> Young men and women are equipped to engage and participate actively in Track II dialogues, including in online dialogues.	<i>Output Indicator 1.1</i> Number of young people with increased knowledge about the YPS agenda (disaggregated by age, sex and geography) Baseline: 0 Target: 180  <i>Output Indicator 1.2</i> Number of young people participating in monthly on-line dialogues (disaggregated by age, sex and geography) Baseline: 0 Target: 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training reports</li> <li>• Pre-and post-training assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yemen specific YPS TOT training materials developed and piloted on identified topics.</li> <li>• 30 young people trained as trainers</li> <li>• Young people trained as trainers in turn train 150 young people</li> </ul>
		On-line login data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreements with existing internet cafes in targeted governorates signed</li> <li>• An online survey targeting 10,000 young people nationwide on youth priorities in YPS topics administered</li> <li>• Create a female-only time for young women to participants in internet cafes in the targeted governorates</li> <li>• A dialogue forum in selected internet cafes activated for monthly moderated discussion on YPS issues</li> </ul>

<p><b>Output 2</b> A national YPS dialogue structure including Government, UN and civil society is established with clear governance mechanisms and decision-making processes.</p>	<p><i>Output Indicator 2.1</i> Existence of a functional YPS structure with clear governance mechanisms and decision-making processes. Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting minutes</li> <li>• Membership of the organizational structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60 youth-led organizations consulted on a YPS structure</li> <li>• Two workshops with youth leaders to conducted to define YPS alliance governance and work-plan</li> <li>• A consensus reached among members on the proposed governance mechanisms</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Output Indicator 2.2</i> Number of technical proposals and/or position papers developed informing the peace process Baseline: UNFPA consultation paper on 2250 Target: 6</p>	<p>Program records and reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A national dialogue consisting of six consultation meetings on participation, protection, prevention, release and reintegration conducted taking into account the current humanitarian context of Yemen and the role of young people</li> <li>• Consultation papers with the results from the consultation meetings developed and data collected in the online survey about the various topics to advocate with strategic actors of peace processes including Track I actors</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3</b> A collaboration between the national YPS dialogue process and youth-led CSOs is established to conduct joint advocacy and communications activities, engaging with additional Track II &amp; III constituencies around inclusive peace.</p>	<p><i>Output Indicator 3.1</i> Existence of a functional advocacy committee comprised of national YPS dialogue process and youth-led CSOs Baseline: No Target: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program records and reports</li> <li>• Meeting records</li> <li>• Survey report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish an advocacy committee</li> <li>• An advocacy and strategic communications plan developed for the YPS alliance</li> <li>• 30 YPS and YWP advocacy messages developed around peacebuilding at the community and national levels</li> <li>• 10 advocacy and communications activities conducted in cooperation with the YPS Alliance including dialogues meetings and community mobilization in 6 targeted governorates</li> <li>• A survey among members of youth-led CSOs on youth participation, capacity and satisfaction in youth inclusion in Track I, II and III activities</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Output Indicator 3.2</i> Proportion of youth-led CSOs members with positive perception on levels in youth inclusion in the peace process Baseline: 0 Target: 50% of survey respondents feel that youth participation, capacity and satisfaction has improved</p>		

<p><b>Output 4</b> A strategic framework for UNSCR 2250 in Yemen is developed, reflecting the UNSCR 1325 model with the aim to foster political, programmatic, financial and technical support of YPS partners including government, UN agencies and Track I, II &amp; III actors.</p>	<p><i>Output indicator 4.1</i> Existence of a Strategic Framework for UNSCR 2250 and mechanism for its implementation in Yemen</p> <p>Baseline: No      Target: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting reports</li> <li>• Program reports and records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Youth Watch Commission established consisting of experts from UN Women, UNFPA and young leaders to produce a YPS strategic framework.</li> <li>• A situation report developed on YPS and the context for stabilization, relief and recovery and identify gaps;</li> <li>• Project outputs and reports shared with the Secretary General's Progress Study Advisory Board for YPS, other UN agencies and global partners, and follow-up;</li> <li>• A regional consultative meeting convened with young people and relevant UN agencies (OESGY, ILO, UNDP, OHCHR, etc) to validate the strategic framework;</li> <li>• A youth and women led joint monitoring mechanism established for the implementation of the peace agreement.</li> </ul>
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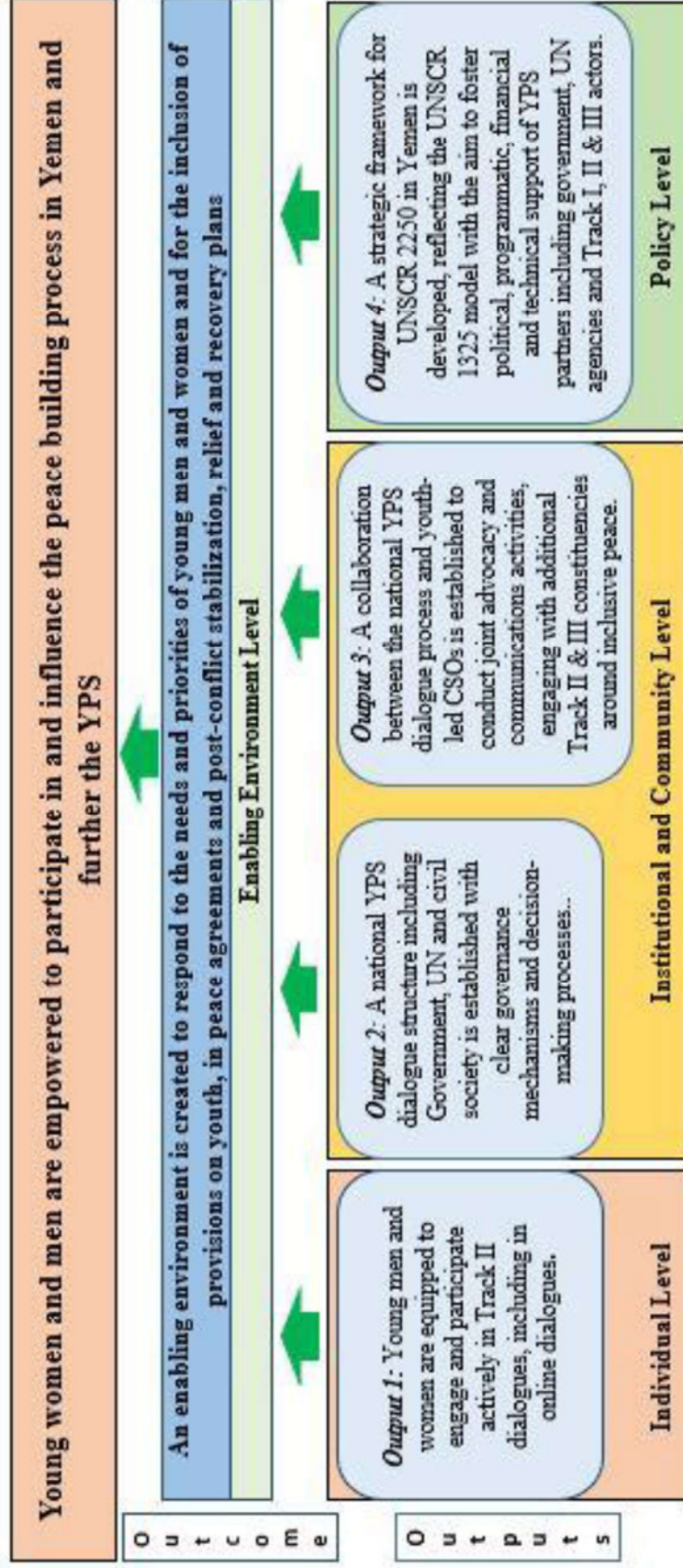
**Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness**

Question	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	Yes	
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	Yes	
3. Have project sites been identified?	Yes	
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	No	
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	Yes	
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	Yes	
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	Yes	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	Yes	
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		Consultation of local communities and government/ de facto authorities office will take place in preparation to takeoff of the project.

**Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)**

Annex E: Diagram from Theory of Change Section

Results Framework Highlights



**Diagram 1: Theory of Change**

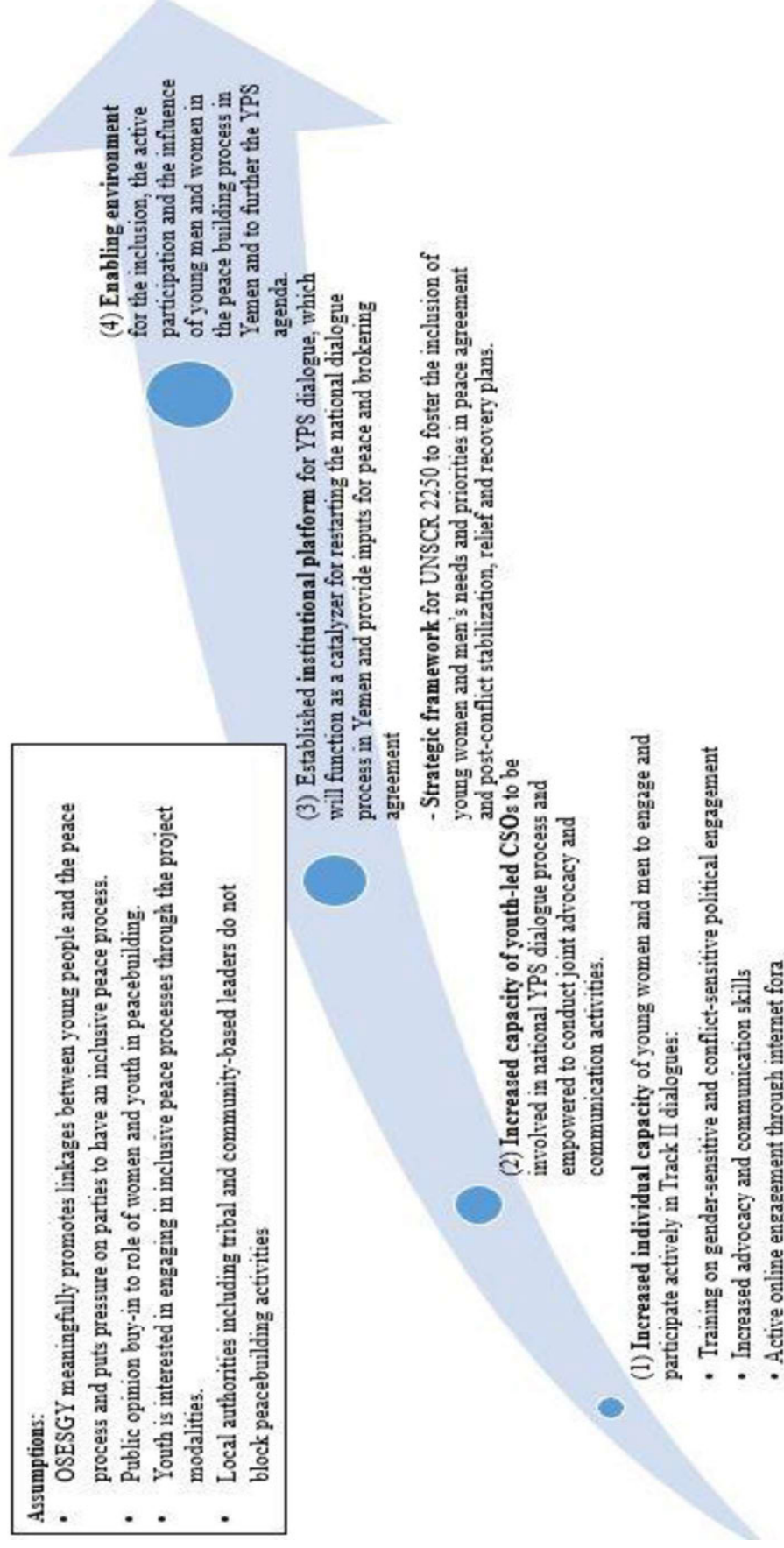


Diagram 2: Root Causes, Consequences and Overall Consequences

