

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Country (ies): Burundi	
Project Title: Community-based prevention of violence and social cohesion using innovation for young people in displaced and host communities Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund: UNICEF
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF • UNFPA List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère en charge de la Jeunesse, des Postes et de la Technologie de l'Information • Ministère en charge du Genre • Province de l'Eglise Anglicane du Burundi (PEAB) • Association des Guides du Burundi (AGB) • Association des Scouts du Burundi (ASB) • Conseil Pour l'Education et Développement (COPED) • Bibliothèque Sans Frontière (BSF) • Université du Burundi 	
Expected project commencement date¹: November 2019 Project duration in months:² 18 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: This project will be implemented in 6 Provinces with the highest rate of displacement and protection cross borders issues (Rumonge, Makamba, Kirundo and Ruyigi) as well as the provinces most impacted by the recent 2015 crisis (Bujumbura and Mwaro). The project interventions will cover fifteen out of forty communes (37.5%) of the targeted provinces according to the prevailing issues (most communes with high rate of returnees, IDPs, displaced people and most communes with adolescents affected by 2015 social crisis). The number of communes per province is detailed as following: Rumonge (1 of 5), Makamba (3 of 6), Kirundo(3 of 7), Ruyigi(2 of 7), Bujumbura(3 of 9), Mwaro (3 of 6).	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

- Gender promotion initiative
- Youth promotion initiative
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):
UNICEF: \$ 925,000
UNFPA: \$ 575,000
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 1st tranche (70%):	PBF 2nd tranche* (30_%):	PBF 3rd tranche* (_%):
UNICEF: \$ 647,500	UNICEF: \$ 277,500	UNICEF: \$ 0
UNFPA: \$ 402,500	UNFPA: \$ 172,500	UNFPA: \$ 0
Total: \$ 1,050,000	Total: \$ 450,000	Total: \$ 0

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

This project builds upon best practices from previous peace building projects in Burundi and proposes to equip adolescent girls and boys, especially the most vulnerable, with skills to own peace building efforts and consider them as dynamic agents of change and social cohesion. Leveraging on adolescent key roles in rebuilding the future of torn societies, "Innovation Labs", using a human-centred methodology of social innovation called UPSHIFT, will be set up to provide adolescent girls and boys, in their diversity, with a space where they can come together, identify community issues they would like to address and design collectively innovative solutions whilst developing a sense of peace, dialogue, community and participation. The project will also facilitate inter-generational dialogue among the younger cohort and the older youth and other community members capitalizing on existing resilience networks at the community level such as solidarity groups.

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:

This project has been developed through a participatory process involving both adolescents, key proposed implementing partners and the government agencies led by the Ministry of Youth. In April 2019, UNICEF conducted a field mission in two provinces (Rumonge and Makamba) with its partners to meet with community members targeted by initial peace building programs (adolescents and other members of solidarity groups, local associations), local authorities and community leaders to discuss and explore together how community can better support adolescent's engagement in peacebuilding. The main objective of these series of consultations was to identify the most effective ways to foster adolescent's contribution to promote social cohesion by identifying issues they see relevant for their communities and work



collectively to address them. The consultation highlighted that many adolescent girls and boys are lacking self-confidence and therefore need to be empowered individually through life skills and 21st century (also referred to as peacebuilding) competencies and need a forum to exercise their right to participation collectively. Past experiences with solidarity groups in peacebuilding programmes shows that such informal adolescent organisations are safe spaces where adolescents can meet with peers, socialize and become an active part of their communities. All potential implementing partners also participated in an introduction session to UPSHIFT. The purpose of that orientation meeting was to share best practices on youth engagement from other countries and to reflect on the best way to introduce that innovative methodology into future programming in Burundi.

The consultations continued through bilateral meetings with our partners specialized in peacebuilding and innovative programming for youth and adolescents to adapt UPSHIFT to the Burundian context. As a result of these consultations it was agreed that UNICEF will be mostly working with adolescents up to 18 years old while UNFPA will engage with youth aged 19-35. UNV will avail technical expertise, via international and national volunteers, to support the implementation of the project. The project is built on the previous good practices of UNFPA and UNICEF working together on similar effective interventions that has proven positive impact on greater social cohesion and integration of repatriated refugees among host communities.

Project Gender Marker score: 2³

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

The project will ensure that all its interventions are gender sensitive and that the gender marker (GM2) is respected as planned. Not only 50% of the project budget is dedicated to girls' empowerment but also, all the training provided will include gender promotion and the important role girls can play in social innovation and peace building as equals. Training manuals including mentoring opportunities, where young women will be identified as roles models and importantly mentors, will be developed with gender equality as core.

Project Risk Marker score: 2⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): **(2.3) Conflict prevention/management** ⁵

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

- The project contributes to achieve the **UNDAF outcome #6**: « *D'ici 2023, les femmes*

³ **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)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁵ **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)

et les hommes, de tout âge et particulièrement les groupes vulnérables utilisent équitablement les services d'institutions qui garantissent la redevabilité, la paix, l'égalité de Genre, la justice, et le respect des Droits de l'Homme de manière efficace, indépendante et transparente »

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

The project contributes to achieve:

- **Goal 16:** Peace, justice and strong institutions

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

- The project contributes to achieve **Vision Burundi 2025** through Pillar 6: Social Cohesion,

Progressive reestablishment of social cohesion at the centre of its priorities, by once again honouring the fundamental cultural values that have always characterized Burundian society.

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):

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: Not applicable

Brief justification for amendment:

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>Recipient Organization(s)⁶</p> <p>Name of Representative Jeremy Hopkins Signature Name of Agency UNICEF Date & Seal <i>26/9/19</i></p> <p>Name of Representative Richmond TIEMOKO Signature Name of Agency UNFPA Date & Seal <i>26/9/2019</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart Honorable BUTOYI Evelyne Signature Title: Minstre de la Jeunesse, des Postes et des Technologies de l'information Date & Seal <i>P.O. Secrétaire Permanent</i> <i>Foremwa</i> <i>Irabote</i></p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name: <i>[Signature]</i> Signature Title: Resident Coordinator Date & Seal <i>[Seal: BUREAU DU COORDONNATEUR RESIDENT DES NATIONS UNIES AU BURUNDI]</i></p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Name of Representative <i>[Signature]</i> Signature Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office Date & Seal <i>Oscar Fernandez-Taranco 19 November 2019</i></p>

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

fo *[Handwritten mark]*

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

- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

Burundi has experienced cycles of political and communitarian violence since its independence in the early 1960s. The most recent civil war, from 1993 to 2005, claimed 300,000 lives and ended with a peace process comprising the Arusha Peace Agreement signed in 2000 by most of the warring parties, followed by two ceasefire agreements with the two main rebel groups. In this important agreement, it was recognized that adolescent under 15 years old represented 50% of the population and therefor important measure proposed for them was related to institutionalization of peacebuilding program for the culture of peace, the values of democracy and non-violence.

Since the 2015 crisis, at least 300,000 Burundians, of which 54% are under 18 years old, have fled the country and 85,000 more were forced to relocate internally. There have been reported cases of women and girls experiencing gender-based violence, including rape, domestic violence, sexual abuse, and trafficking; thus, subjected to post-traumatic stress, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancy. However, cases are under-reported due social and other implications, especially stigmatization.

According to the Burundi population and housing general census of 2008, 65% of the population are aged under 25 years. Almost 90 % of these young people live in rural areas. The net enrolment rate remains only at 20% in secondary schools. Child drop out from schools are mainly due to poverty, unwanted pregnancies and other inequities.

In the last few years, many adolescent and youth peacebuilding initiatives and projects have been developed and implemented by UN agencies and other organizations in partnership with Government. These initiatives have demonstrated how peacebuilding actors are increasingly aware that adolescents and youth can contribute to creating a new narrative of peace and can become actors of social cohesion and peacebuilding as otherwise they can become both actors and victims of violence. Policy-makers have taken efforts to prevent such situation and its consequences. The current National Youth policy 2016-2026 states the consequences of violent conflict on adolescents and youth and proposes solutions related to peacebuilding and social cohesion. While designing relevant programming, it is critical to leverage on adolescents' potentials to identify new solutions, more suitable to their realities and that of their peers rather than position them as 'recipients' of solutions. Experiences in different similar contexts globally show that when adolescents are empowered and provided with spaces to engage collectively they can contribute in breaking the cycle of violence. They can thus work on a narrative of peace for the country different from the experience of the previous generations.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

The proposed project is aligned with the current National Youth Policy 2016-2026 that recognize the need for a specific peace building initiative targeting youth. It is in line with the global effort to bolster action on United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250, which calls for young people to play a greater role in strengthening peace and security, highlighting the positive contributions of young people in peace building. This project builds upon best practices and lessons learnt from 2 consecutive projects, funded by PBF to support youth empowerment, participation and peace building. This new project will complement both projects by strengthening gender equality and social cohesion between returnees, IDPs and host community members. The project capitalizes on UNICEF and UNFPA joint experiences to date that have been implementing a holistic life skills and peacebuilding program to empower the young generation in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and other partners since 2015. Young people who had originally participated in the design of this programme have identified the following issues as important to them: unemployment, intergenerational transmission of conflict, risky behaviors, early pregnancies and gender-based violence. One of the strategies of the previous programme has been the organization of youth in solidarity groups, where members, most of whom are girls, make small contributions to a saving's pot, which provides members with small credits; a solidarity fund, which helps with unexpected costs like medical care; and a children's fund to support vulnerable children. "Adolescent Solidarity Groups" are innovative platforms explored during PBF phase I and II based on the principle "*I can build something from nothing, I can create my future, I convert my dreams into reality*". Solidarity groups is an ideal community platform in the context of Burundi to channel investment for adolescent, youth resilience and self-reliance as well as vertical social cohesion based on peer's dialogue. Coming together and organizing themselves to amplify their voices protects them from political manipulation. This program and its participatory approach for peacebuilding through platforms led by adolescents and youth is a promising, sustainable and more affordable (USD 50 per person) path to social cohesion. The project will leverage the use of technologies such as U-Report for outreach and mean to capture perspectives of community and monitor the changes made through the project. U-report is a free SMS-based system that allows beneficiaries to speak out on what is happening in their community. Regular push SMS and polls to and from the IDPS and host communities to gather information about how their lives are being impacted by interventions provided by the joint programme.

In addition to this proven model of support to the most vulnerable adolescent girls and boys, a new concept for adolescent development to Burundi will be introduced. The concept is called UPSHIFT - a methodology that is delivered through adolescent innovation labs (supported by UNICEF) and Youth Centers (Supported UNFPA) and have proven impact on peace dialogue and community resilience from other countries with PBF funding. The methodology is designed to equip adolescents with 21st century competencies like critical thinking, problem solving, identifying innovative solutions, empathy, teamwork and communication skills. These competencies are also called 'peacebuilding' competencies. Adolescents are accompanied by trained facilitators and mentors through a process to jointly identify a problem at the community level and provide and implement a practical solution. The good practice

tested in other countries has demonstrated multiple benefits: a) the adolescents as individuals have greater confidence and are better equipped with competencies to thrive as they prepare to enter adulthood and employment; b) communities benefit from greater social cohesion as the younger generation acts as catalysts for positive change imbuing solutions in communities that find themselves more energized; c) adolescents have the opportunity to exercise their right to participate in the life of the community in an active and engaged manner.

A summary of existing interventions in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
<i>« Projet Appui à la Résilience des Jeunes face aux conflits sociopolitiques au Burundi », from 2018 to 2020.</i>	PBSO : USD 2,550,000	Conflict prevention/Management	<p>The complementarity is that all the projects focus on the role of adolescent girls and boys as agents of peace and dialogue as well as social cohesion.</p> <p>The difference is that the new project will use UPSHIFT to foster adolescent driven innovation to address persistent root causes to conflicts.</p>
<i>« Renforcer la protection, la résilience et la cohésion sociale au niveau communautaire dans les principales zones de retour afin de soutenir la réintégration durable des rapatriés au Burundi et de promouvoir la paix », from 2018 to 2019.</i>	PBSO : USD 500,000	Conflict prevention/Management	



II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

This proposed initiative aims at strengthening adolescent's resilience and empower them with relevant skills and the space to come together to design and implement innovative solutions for social cohesion. Adolescent will be organized in "solidarity group" to enable them to meet with peers, socialize and become part of the community in which they live. Solidarity groups are safe spaces accessible to all adolescents who choose to meet in an informal setting. Solidarity group is managed by a team of six adolescents (girls and boys from all categories of social groups). All decisions are taken in general assembly of the solidarity group's members. Each solidarity group elects a peer leader who will receive training including facilitation skills, group organization, community-based saving and loan association, life skills, human centered design, counselling techniques and interpersonal communication techniques. The trained peer leaders will further lead a structured skill building program (peacebuilding skills program) to empower their peers. Skilled adolescents in peacebuilding will be eligible to another structured program, Upshift, to be empowered in identifying social problems they would like to address as a group and design related activities whilst developing a sense of community and participation. Upshift program will be organized in Adolescent Innovation Labs as well as in Youth centers. In hard reachable areas, Adolescent Innovation Labs will be organized in mobile approach through solidarity group spaces. This program includes social innovation workshops, mentorship, problem analysis and solutions creation, learning to work together, communicate their vision, and mobilize support for solutions with the broader community. Innovative ideas whose initiators demonstrate strong community anchorage and effective social impact will receive seed funding to implement promising solutions to the identified issues. By contributing in solving problems in their community, adolescents will have a greater sense of community and feel more engaged in and respected within their community. The project will also use U-report, a social innovation tool, used to consult young people on issues of their interests and monitor project progress.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

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

If Girls and boys(adolescents 10-19 and youth 20-35) particularly returnees , IDPs and host communities are equipped with skills to engage in peacebuilding activities, if safe spaces for adolescents and youth to organize themselves and collaborate, with

a mechanism of support to trigger innovations are set in place, **then** they, girls and boys equally, will contribute in ensuring social cohesion and be agent of peace in the community they live **because** the skills they gain will increase their resilience, enable them to identify root causes of conflicts and give them the confidence to design and implement innovative solutions supported by the community at large.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age-sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: More adolescents girls and boys and adults contribute to and enjoy a greater sense of social cohesion and peace as well as sense of self-reliance.</p> <p>The project contributes to achieve SDG # 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 a: Number of adolescents in solidarity groups who report an improvement of their active contribution to social cohesion and peace</p> <p>Baseline: 15,000 Target: 30,000 (15,000 additional)</p>	Survey	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1 b: Number of additional adults from 50 communities of programme implementation who report an improvement of adolescent contribution to social cohesion and peace</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 15,000</p>	Survey	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c: % of adolescents in solidarity groups who report an improved of sense of self-reliance</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 70%</p>	Survey	

	<p>Output 1.1: Adolescent solidarity groups and youth centers serve as platforms for peace building</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1.: Strengthen existing/create additional solidarity groups within 50 communities hosting returnees and IDPs;</p> <p>Activity 1.1.2: Identify 3 existing adolescent/youth centers and adapt them in Innovation Labs for roll-out of UPSHIFT in targeted communities;</p> <p>Activity 1.1.3: Organize intergenerational dialogues on peacebuilding for 15,000 adolescents/youth girls and boys and 15,000 adults (women and men) within 50 communities hosting returnees and IDPs.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of adolescent-led solidarity groups supportive to peacebuilding activities Baseline: TBD Target: 500</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.2: % of adolescents who are members engaged in social cohesion Baseline: TBD Target: 70%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of youth centers in which UPSHIFT activities are operational Baseline:0 Target:3</p>	<p>Partner report</p>	
	<p>Output 1.2: 15,000 adolescent girls and boys have strengthened peace building competencies and are engaged in solidarity groups</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of adolescent girls and boys with increase peacebuilding competencies Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Partner report</p>	



	<p>Activity 1.2.1: Adapt 21st century competencies for the context of Burundi;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Train implementing partners in the facilitation of adolescent/youth groups to provide technical support in intra- et inter-platforms and intergenerational dialogues for peacebuilding;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Equip peer educators/mentors in conducting peacebuilding sessions to engage adolescents in social cohesion as well as in intergenerational dialogue through their platforms;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Organize 2 adolescents/youth solidarity groups and Innovation Lab summer competition (Innovation Lab creation and self-reliance-based peacebuilding performance).</p>	<p>Target: 15,000</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.2: % of adolescent girls and boys engaged in intra-group dialogue for social cohesion</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 90%</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2.3: % of adolescent girls and boys engaged in intergenerational dialogue for social cohesion</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 70%</p>	<p>Partner report</p> <p>Partner report</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

<p>Output 1.3: 200 adolescent girls and boys champions have increased social innovation and entrepreneurship skills</p> <p>Activity 1.3.1: Adapt social innovation and entrepreneurship in peacebuilding programme (UPSHIFT curriculum) to context of Burundi;</p> <p>Activity 1.3.2: Organize bootcamp sessions for trainers of trainers on social innovation and entrepreneurship in peacebuilding programme (UPSHIFT curriculum);</p> <p>Activity 1.3.3: Organize bootcamp sessions of training on social innovation and entrepreneurship in peacebuilding programme (UPSHIFT curriculum) for 200 adolescents and youth champions;</p> <p>Activity 1.3.4: Mentor and support adolescents and</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of adolescent boys and girls who have completed the UPSHIFT curriculum</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:200</p>	<p>Partner report</p>	
	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of adolescent girls and boys who implement concrete innovative solutions to community's challenges related peacebuilding</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:200</p>	<p>Partner report</p>	



			youth in the design and implementation of solutions		
--	--	--	---	--	--

-
-
- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

This project will be implemented in 6 Provinces with the highest rate of displacement and protection cross borders issues (Rumonge, Makamba, Kirundo and Ruyigi) as well as the provinces most impacted by the recent 2015 crisis (Bujumbura and Mwaro). The project interventions will cover fifteen out of forty communes (37.5%) of the targeted provinces according to the prevailing issues (most communes with high rate of returnees, IDPs, displaced people and most communes with adolescents affected by 2015 social crisis). The number of communes per province is detailed as following: Rumonge (1 of 5), Makamba (3 of 6), Kirundo(3 of 7), Ruyigi(2 of 7), Bujumbura(3 of 9), Mwaro (3 of 6).

15,000 adolescents and youths (girls and boys) will be the primary beneficiaries of the project and 15,000 adults (women and men) within 50 communities hosting returnees and IDPs will be involved in intergenerational dialogues as secondary beneficiaries. The 7,500 adolescents (50% girls and 50% boys) and 7,500 youth (50% girls and 50% boys) will be identified among adolescents and youth returnees as well as IDPs together with young people from their host communities. The adolescents and youth will come from 50 communities and with them 15,000 community members will also benefit indirectly from the interventions. The identification will be based on the "identification criteria tool" defined in concertation with all partners (implementing partners, local authorities and civil societies as well as beneficiaries).



Timing of implementation

Activities	Schedule								Responsible body	Collaboration		
	Year 1				Year 2							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Activity 0-Essential preparatory works												
Recruitment of additional staff on project	x									UNICEF/UNFPFA/UNV	The recruitment process will begin just after the full proposal is submitted	
Recruitment of additional staff on programme (Implementer Partners)	x									Implementing partners		
Development of partnership cooperation agreements (UNICEF) or PTA(UNFPA) with implementing partners	x									UNICEF/UNFPFA/UNV	In collaboration with Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies (MoY) and implementing partners	
Official Programme Launch	x									UNICEF/UNFPFA/UNV	In collaboration with Ministry of Youth, Posts and Telecommunication Information Technologies and implementing partners	
Output 1.1: Adolescent solidarity groups and youth centers serve as platforms for peace building												
Activity 1.1.1: Strengthen existing/create additional solidarity groups within 50 communities hosting returnees and IDPs;												
Activity 1.1.1.2: Identify 3 existing adolescent/youth centers and adapt them in Innovation Labs for roll-out of UPSHIFT in targeted communities;												
Activity 1.1.3: Organize intergenerational dialogues on peacebuilding for 15,000 adolescents/youth girls and boys and 15,000 adults (women and men) within 50 communities hosting returnees and IDPs.												
Identify adolescents and youth beneficiaries (using identification criterion tool)										x	AGB, PEAB	With support from the local administration

Establish solidarity groups	x								AGB, PEAB	With support from the local administration
Identify the existing 3 Youth Centers/Adolescents Innovation Labs in intervention area	x								COPEd, BSF	With support from the local administration
Equip Youth Centers/Adolescents Innovation Labs	x	x							COPEd, BSF	With support from the local administration
Facilitate intergenerational dialogue on peacebuilding			x	x	x				AGB, PEAB	With support from the local administration
<p>Output 1.2: 15,000 adolescent girls and boys have strengthened peace building competencies and are engaged in solidarity groups</p> <p>Activity 1.2.1: Adapt 21st century competencies for the context of Burundi;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.2: Train implementing partners in the facilitation of adolescent/youth groups to provide technical support in intra- et inter-platforms and intergenerational dialogues for peacebuilding;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3: Equip peer educators/mentors in conducting peacebuilding sessions to engage adolescents in social cohesion as well as in intergenerational dialogue through their platforms;</p> <p>Activity 1.2.4: Organize 2 adolescents/youth solidarity groups and Innovation Lab summer competition (Innovation Lab creation and self-reliance-based peacebuilding performance).</p>										
Adapt 21st century competencies (peacebuilding competencies) for the context of Burundi	x	x							UB, AGB, PEAB	With support from other partners (MoY, PEAB, AGB, BSF, BBIN)
Conduct workshop of 50 ToT (from implementing partners) on peacebuilding competencies		x							UB	With support from other partners (MoY, PEAB, AGB, BSF, BBIN)
Conduct workshop of 50 ToT (from implementing partners) on income generation self-reliance tool (model VICOBA)		x							UB	With support from other partners (MoY, PEAB, AGB, BSF, BBIN)
Conduct workshop of 1000 on peacebuilding competencies		x	x						AGB, PEAB	Umunyinya ASBL
Conduct workshop of 1000 on saving and loan using VICOBA (village community banking) model		x	x						UB, AGB, PEAB	With support from other partners (BBIN, etc.)

Facilitate 2 adolescents/youth solidarity groups and Innovation Lab summer competition						x								BSF, AGB, PEAB, COPED	With support from local authorities and Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies; local administration
Peer leaders refer their group members to existing protection services in case needed						x								BSF	With support from local authorities and Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies
Solidarity group organise design workshop for their members						x								BSF	With support from local authorities and Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies
Social innovation bootcamp						x								BSF	With support from local authorities and Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies
Implementation of youth led innovation solutions						x								BSF	With support from local authorities and Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies
Output 1.3: 200 adolescent girls and boys champions have increased social innovation and entrepreneurship skills															
Activity 1.3.1: Adapt social innovation and entrepreneurship in peacebuilding programme (UPSHIFT curriculum) to context of Burundi;															
Activity 1.3.2: Organize bootcamp sessions for trainers on social innovation and entrepreneurship in peacebuilding programme (UPSHIFT curriculum);															

Activity 1.3.3: Organize bootcamp sessions of training on social innovation and entrepreneurship in peacebuilding programme (UPSHIFT curriculum) for 200 adolescents and youth champions;										
Activity 1.3.4: Mentor and support adolescents and youth in the design and implementation of solutions										
Conduct workshop on social innovation bootcamp										With support from local authorities and Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies ;AGB, PEAB
Implementation of youth led innovation solutions										With support from local authorities and Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies
Solidarity group organize design workshop for their members										With support from local authorities
Final activity										
Conduct final evaluation on project outcome										In collaboration with UNICEF/UNFPA/UNV

I. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

Agency	Total budget in 2018(USD)	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNICEF	41,948,784	UNICEF Core fund Multilateral donors	Yes	88 staff's members regularly recruited and 14 consultants	-Chief Adolescent Empowerment and community resilience (AECR) -Adolescent specialist (AECR) -Programme associate (AECR) - 2 C4D specialists (AECR) -Chief MPE -M&E specialist -PM specialist -Quality assurance specialist -HACT specialist (PME)
UNFPA	4, 000, 000	UNFPA Core fund Multilateral donors	Yes	33	-Youth Development Specialist -Youth and adolescent reproductive health specialist -2 UNVs -An M&E Specialist -2 operation staff

Implementing partners

Main partners	Key roles
Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technology	Global coordination of the project and Government's focal point for the project
Bibliothèque Sans Frontière (BSF)	This international NGO will lead other partners in the implementation of the project mainly on Upshift component
Conseil Pour l'Education et Développement (COPEDE)	COPEDE is a national religious NGO specialized in empowering youth's peacebuilding skills. COPEDE will work to complement other partners specialized in Upshift .
Association des Scouts du Burundi (ASB)	ASB is a local youth NGO specialized in delivering life skills program within youth Centers. They will work with other partners specialized in peacebuilding and Upshift .
Province de l'Eglise Anglicane du Burundi (PEAB)	PEAB is a local religious NGO specialized in setting adolescent's solidarity groups and empower members on life skills and economic self-reliance. PEAB will cover Rumonge and Makamba provinces.
Université du Burundi(UB)	UB is a public university with more than 3 research centers. The project will benefit from its expertise in reinforcing trainings of trainers on peacebuilding as well as mentors training for Upshift.
Association des Guides du Burundi (AGB)	AGB is youth/girl-led local NGO specialized in setting adolescent's solidarity groups and empower members on life skills and economic self-reliance. AGB will cover Kirundo, Bujumbura and Mwaro provinces .

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

UNICEF will lead the joint project to facilitate its management and coordination. Each agency will appoint project focal point to ensure the efficiency, effectivity of operational activities in close communication with their agencies. As the lead agency, UNICEF will play the role of interface between agencies and Technical Secretariat of PBF as well as government counterpart (ministries and government agencies involved).

UNICEF team: The project will be managed by UNICEF Chief of Adolescent Empowerment and Community Resilience. The Adolescent Development Specialist (NOC) will be the main focal point for this project and will be supported by one UNV Specialist (to be recruited). The team will be reinforced by one Program Assistant and UNICEF's Planning , Monitoring and Evaluation's section

UNFPA team: The project will be implemented by the Youth and Adolescents Specialist(P3) , 2 UNV and one Program Assistant (to be recruited) with support from other staffs specialized in Adolescent Development and operational units.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Risk	Level of risk (High, medium, weak)	Risk management
Lack of support from government agencies during the electoral period in project coordination	High	Government under the lead of the Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies were consulted during the preparation of this proposal. Moving forward they will be involved in the project planning and joint field supervision.
Political manipulation during electoral period	Medium	While partners will be developing peacebuilding skills before electoral period, this project will provide with opportunities to prepare adolescents and youth to identify root causes for political manipulation and use the UPSHIFT model to identify solutions to address them.
Deterioration of security in the intervention areas	Medium	Reinforce de solidarity groups in close collaboration with the local administration to keep social cohesion in their communities as well as monitor the security situation on the ground.

- a) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and for an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality independent evaluation.

Each agency has internal procedures to monitor partnership performance and compliance starting with clear requirements in the cooperation agreement with partners. Program monitoring will be achieved through field visits by UNICEF, UNFPA and the Ministry of Youth, Posts and Information Technologies to check on the progress made by partners against expected results. They will be undertaken jointly with partners to verify progress towards the achievement of planned results, learn from

implementation and take timely corrective action. Quarterly monitoring visits will be conducted with implementing partners to ensure they report regularly on program performance as agreed in the Program Cooperation Agreement (PCA) and PTA. These monitoring visits will be accompanied by field visits and spot-checks by UNICEF program and operations staff throughout the project implementation. Regular UNICEF internal as well as external audits will be carried out to ensure procedures are followed. Reports of the field monitoring visits will be shared across partners to inform program implementation. These supervision visit will also be opportunities for direct technical support from UNICEF and UNFPA staff in implementation and in resolving implementation bottlenecks.

The baseline and end line will be conducted respectively at the beginning and at the end of the intervention to assess the impact of the project. The first data collection will be carried out by an external entity to assess the previous PBF program and to set baseline data. The midline data collection will be carried out by the UN implementing agencies to measure progress on each set indicators, identify challenges and weaknesses in the project's implementation as well as determine ways to address them. The endline data collection will be conducted by an external entity to assess the achievements and results of the project including measuring key outcomes achieved and progress towards impacts.

- b) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. If relevant, what are project links to any existing platforms or partnerships?

"Adolescent Solidarity Groups" are innovative platforms explored during PBF phase I and II based on the principle "I can build something from nothing, I can create my future, I convert my dreams into reality". Solidarity groups are an ideal community platform in the context of Burundi as a channel for investment on adolescent and youth resilience and self-reliance as well as vertical social cohesion based on peer's dialogue. Currently, adolescents are using solidarity groups based on "savings and loans/ micro-credits" approach combined with life skills. This programming and partnering approach on peacebuilding through platforms led by adolescents and youth within communities is a promising, sustainable and more affordable (USD 50 per person) path to social cohesion. Solidarity groups developed based on self-reliance approach and adolescent empowerment platform have showed its own high potential of sustainability at the end of PBF phase I and II. So, the project will reinforce and consolidate the approach and platform of solidarity group as exit strategy to sustain the platform and its actions.

II. Project budget (see in attach excel format)

If helpful, provide any additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for

personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

State clearly in how many tranches the budget will be provided and what conditions will underpin the release of a second or any subsequent tranche. Standard approach is two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients with the second tranche being released upon demonstration by the project (by the Coordinating Agency on behalf of the project and through the Resident Coordinator's Office or PBF Secretariat) that the first tranche has been expensed or committed to at least 75% between the recipients and upon completion of any regular PBF reports due in the period elapsed. Additional tranches or conditions may be added depending on the project context, implementation capacity, and level of risk.

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

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

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

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

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<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:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
---	------------	--

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<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 project⁷
- 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.

⁷ 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)

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission		x	Ongoing process. The posts of staff needed have been identified and recruitment will follow full proposal submission
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	x		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	x		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	

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

8
11

