

Annex B: Project proposal

NAME OF PROJECT:	TWUZUZANYE (LET'S BUILD EACH OTHER, TOGETHER)
AMOUNT REQUESTED :	€799,999
DURATION :	24 MONTHS
DATE OF INTRODUCTION :	3 AUGUST 2021 (last version submitted)

1. Organization

Full name:	Impunity Watch
Abbreviation:	IW
Legal status:	Stichting / Foundation
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2. Bank details

Name of the bank:	Rabobank
Bank address:	P.O. Box 223, Utrecht, the Netherlands
Account number / IBAN (UE):	IBAN — NL77RAB00142742511
Holder:	Stichting Impunity Watch
BIC / SWIFT:	RABONL2U
Reference to be indicated when making payments:	TWUZU/BLG

3. Motivation

Since securing independence in 1962, Burundi has seen cyclical conflicts with disastrous consequences for all. Women and girls have suffered physical violence at the hands of rebels, soldiers, the police, and political actors. Inequality and traditional gender norms in the prevailing patriarchal culture have been exacerbated in a society where militarisation and masculinity are revered. Women and girls throughout society face abuse and discrimination. This is no more acute than when they demand equal participation and for their voices to be heard.

Ingrained patriarchal structures drive gender inequality, discrimination, and lie at the heart of SGBV. This has been sadly evident in Burundi's peace processes. As one male negotiator in the Arusha Peace Agreement remarked: ***"I have to admit that we didn't at all understand what women were doing there. Their presence was undesirable [...] It was like our personal space had been invaded"***.¹ When women activists organised a parallel conference, it forced their formal inclusion. Still, their proposals were largely rejected. Fifteen years later, the 'Arusha II' process showed change is sluggish: ***"The stakes are too high at Arusha. We can't just let anyone be at the head of our delegations. To put a woman there would be too dangerous. You could never be sure that she would play her role properly."***² Here is a failed opportunity to uproot root causes of violence and continued abuse.

Gender norms remain extremely conservative – women are expected to conform to more submissive roles, whereas men are valorised by the degree of violence through which they express their masculinity. Social relations are governed by patriarchal rules, e.g., inheritance is not yet a right. Women and girls suffer lower access to education, higher levels of illiteracy, non-respect of their rights, and impunity for sexual crimes. Despite a 30% quota for female elected officials, the provision is treated as a maximum, rather than a minimum, and has not (yet) led to meaningful change.

Two in-depth studies by IW shed light on these problems. The first, examining political actors in 2017-2018, shows violent masculinities dominate Burundi's politics, reflecting a history of militarized socialisation. Militarism "typifies the problems of transition from war-based structures of control and organisation conducive to the imperatives of reconstruction".³ Political structures remain dominated by hegemonic masculinities that leave women disenfranchised, excluded, and subject to violence. The second study in 2020⁴ examined mobilisation and militarisation among political

¹ Interview, Former government official, August 2017.

² Interview, Politician, August 2017.

³ Khadiagala, M. G., & Lyons, T., The challenges of leadership in postconflict transitions: Lessons from Africa, Conflict Trends, 2006, pp.9-15.

⁴ Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Bubanza, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Makamba, Kirundo, Muyinga, Ruyigi.

party youth wings. Focusing on the *Imbonerakure*, it analysed political speeches, monuments, and symbols, as well as focus group and interview data to show how violent masculinities are used to manipulate the young in pursuit of power.

The militarisation process exploits traditional notions of masculinity to re-militarise the young. This is not new: the *Imbonerakure* are one embodiment of militarised youth; other groups have been similarly manipulated in the past. Young men especially are mobilised into youth leagues to be armed and exploited as an instrument of control and repression, often re-mobilising ex-combatants. Parallel structures of security and administration are the result.

Three interlinked problems are key: **first, male-dominated politics preclude opportunity and political capital for women and girls; second, violent masculinities fuelled by identity manipulation** and Burundi's inability to properly deal with the past perpetuate violence against women; and **third, more constructive, positive masculinities** are rare. By tackling these three key problems, the present project aims to spark **transformative changes in conceptions of masculinity, in gender equality, and in women's political leadership.**

The project is informed by IW's research expertise and over 10 years of gender work in Burundi. Our strategies take a transformative approach focused on structural causes, building local capacity to lead from the ground-up. Our vision is of a society where human rights are respected, and masculinity is not synonymous with violence. Our innovative and proven strategies build on global **WPS and YPS agendas**, Burundi's **NAP 1325** and **National Development Plan 2018-2027**, **SDG 5 and 16**, and the **African Union Transitional Justice Policy**. It contributes to Belgian foreign policy priorities on transformative masculinities and women's empowerment, particularly **target 5.5** (women's full and effective participation in decision-making) and **target 10.2** (empowering and promoting inclusion of all by 2030).

4. Twuzuzanye : Objectives

4.1. Main objective: Promote positive masculinities and women's political equality for sustainable peace.

4.2. Specific objectives

SO1: Women's increased participation in post-conflict reconstruction.

SO2: Violent masculinities become less of a risk factor for violence.

SO3: Positive masculinities are promoted.

4.3. Target groups

Twuzuzanye will be implemented in 4 communes each in 4 provinces, selected based on the vulnerability of women and youth to insecurity and political violence: Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Muyinga, and Makamba. Target groups are:

- **48 women leaders.** Four women per commune (12/province) will participate in trainings, will initiate community discussion forums, and will lead communal, provincial, and national policy forums.
- **4 psychologists** who manage provincial psychosocial support centres in the four provinces will provide MHPSS services to the youth ex-combatants, with the support of IW's partner, THARS.
- **Women's rights CSOs.** A group of (c.) 10 will be trained to conduct women's political participation campaigns.
- **Youth CSOs.** A group of (c.) 10 will be trained to conduct community actions on positive masculinities.
- **4 youth centres** (1/province) trained and supported to implement youth community dialogues on masculinities.

4.4. Beneficiaries

In addition to the 48 women leaders, the CSOs, and the youth centres, the final beneficiaries will include:

- **500 women and girls** participating in **16** community forums to discuss post-conflict and WPS challenges they face.
- **100 ex-combatants.** A core group of ex-combatants (male and female) will be identified to participate in the civic education trainings and to benefit from the MHPSS services and counselling.
- **500 youth** will participate in **16** youth forums and **1,000 youth** will participate in **32** intergenerational dialogues.
- **Local, provincial, and national authorities (c. 50)** in **32** communal, **8** provincial, and **3** national forums. Each will receive policy input on post-conflict and WPS/YPS challenges facing women/girls from 48 women leaders.
- **Burundian population.** Targeted through the various online and radio campaigns, as well as the debates.

5. Activities and strategies (Efficiency)

5.1. Strategies developed (theory of change/ToC)

IW's global ToC recognizes impunity for human rights violations and historical injustices as an impediment to democracy, RoL, and peace. Impunity is the failure to bring perpetrators to justice and deliver redress for victims, but also involves societal factors, political will, and entrenched interests. We tackle impunity by addressing its underlying structural causes. Transforming power structures that perpetuate gender inequality is central to our work. *Twuzuzanye* is situated within this framework, bringing the theory to bear at individual, community, societal, and political levels.

The project ToC proposes 3 intervention strategies, each with a distinct causal pathway. These are: (1) **Promoting women's leadership and political participation in post-conflict reconstruction**; (2) **Building awareness and resilience among youth to counteract manipulation and militarisation**; and (3) **Promoting positive masculinities and gender equality.** *Twuzuzanye* seeks 3 outcome-level changes leading to longer-term impact-level changes. Three outputs per outcome will be achieved. **Outcome 1** focuses on women and girls' empowerment to influence post-conflict

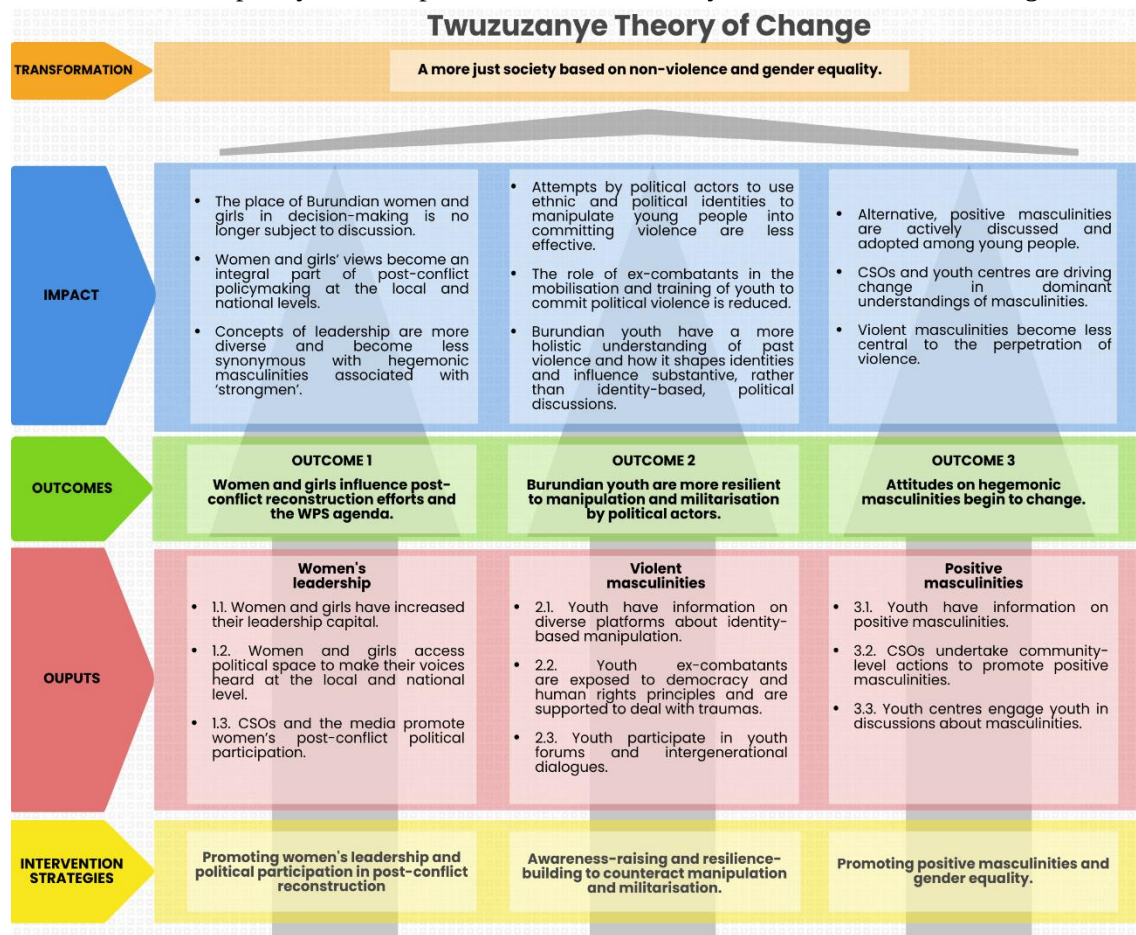
policy agendas and change attitudes towards ‘leadership’; **Outcomes 2 and 3** focus on Burundian youth, particularly men and boys, to transform attitudes on masculinities and reduce risk factors for violence. Ex-combatants, identified in our research as playing a central role in youth mobilisation, will be a key target for the latter strategies.⁵

5.2. Activities

Outcome 1: Women & girls influence post-conflict reconstruction efforts and the WPS agenda.

Output 1.1: Women & girls have increased their leadership capital. IW’s gender programme and evaluations show that support to build leadership skills and support networks leads Burundian women and girls to become more politically active. *Twuzuzanye* will build on prior work with 20 women (depicted in [this short film](#)) ahead of the 2020 elections, some of whom were consequently elected to public office. Activities include:

- **1.1.1.** Leadership, civic education, advocacy, communication, public speaking trainings for 48 women and girls.
- **1.1.2.** Women/girls initiate community forums in 4 provinces on post-conflict rebuilding and WPS needs.
- **1.1.3.** Participatory workshops discuss the community forum outcomes and design women-led policy.



Output 1.2: Women and girls access political space to make their voices heard at the local and national level.

Room for women and girls in policymaking is extremely limited; politics remains male-dominated, with constitutional quotas for women treated as a maximum, rather than a minimum. Quotas are operationalised as a concession *offered* by men, rather than a right. But our work on an ongoing Belgian⁶ and EU-funded project⁷ shows that women seize opportunities for political participation when they have the skills and the political

space, leading to more robust debates and concrete commitments by policymakers. Activities under Output 1.2 include:

- **1.2.1.** Policy forums organised by women community leaders at the communal (32) and provincial (8) levels to advocate with elected officials and the local administration.
- **1.2.2.** National policy forums (3) organised where women community leaders advocate with policymakers.
- **1.2.3.** Online debates organised on women's political participation.

Output 1.3: CSOs and the media promote women's post-conflict political participation. CSOs and the media lack the knowledge and resources to promote women's political participation. Through this Output, we will enable 10 organisations to promote women's political participation at the community level, and to leverage online media and radio for national participation. Examples are campaigns built around innovative tools (see [here](#)). Activities include:

- **1.3.1.** CSOs trained on gender transformative approaches to post-conflict reconstruction and the WPS agenda.
- **1.3.2.** Community campaigns initiated by CSOs to promote women's political participation.
- **1.3.3.** Online and radio campaigns profile women and challenge traditional male-dominated leadership.

⁵ For the assumptions underpinning the ToC and pathways, see the 'LogFrame'.

⁶ The Akariho karavugwa project has been implemented since 2017 by a consortium of IW, MIPAREC, and Association Dushirehamwe.

⁷ The Tuganire, twubake project is implemented by IW, Interpeace, and CENAP. It aims to promote civic education and transitional justice, targeting women and youth as key stakeholders.

Outcome 2: Burundian youth are more resilient to manipulation and militarisation by political actors.

Output 2.1: Youth have information on diverse platforms about identity-based manipulation. Burundian youth are vulnerable to identity-based manipulation because of the country's failure to properly deal with the past and develop a shared understanding of history. Youth lack impartial information on political identity formation and manipulation and are ill-equipped to understand the political causes of conflict and violence and how political actors manipulate (political and ethnic) identities and masculinities to lead them to violence. *Twuzuzanye* will use two principal proven strategies (online content and radio) to increase youth access to information on political manipulation. These activities include:

- **2.1.1.** Online and social media content to raise awareness of identity-based manipulation.
- **2.1.2.** Radio dramas and community radio broadcasts on identity-based manipulation.

Output 2.2: Youth ex-combatants are exposed to democracy and human rights principles and supported to deal with traumas. IW's research shows how youth ex-combatants, supposedly demobilised, are used by political parties to mobilise, train, and arm new youth cadres in political parties. Evidence shows that demobilisation efforts do not adequately prepare youth for reintegration into civilian life. By targeting this group, *Twuzuzanye* aims to break the chain of youth mobilisation that feeds on violent masculinities and sustains the potential for violence. Activities include:

- **2.2.1.** 16 training sessions on civic education are conducted among ex-combatants.
- **2.2.2.** MHPSS services are provided to youth ex-combatants.

Output 2.3: Youth participate in youth forums and intergenerational dialogues. This output focuses on increasing spaces for cross-identity and cross-generational dialogue, enabling constructive discussions to diminish mistrusts around militarisation and violent masculinities. Evidence shows youth engagement and influence over dialogue forums increases their understanding of the roots of violence, building resilience to hate speech through mutual understanding and trust. A baseline study recently conducted for a new IW project highlighted the role of safe spaces for young people from different political parties in reducing political tensions and youth violence. Activities include:

- **2.3.1.** 16 youth forums (debates, dialogues) are organised at the community level.
- **2.3.2.** 16 training sessions are conducted among youth from different political affiliations.
- **2.3.3.** 32 intergenerational dialogues are organised between youth and their elders.

Outcome 3: Attitudes on hegemonic masculinities begin to change.

Output 3.1: Youth have information on positive masculinities. Masculinity in Burundi is associated with dominance, violence, and patriarchy. Transformation must include more positive ideals that promote equality and reduce violence. Our data shows that real-life, local case studies are most accessible and provoke more critical reflection. *Twuzuzanye*'s interactive platforms use these insights to stimulate re-thinking of masculinity and violence. Media campaigns will showcase 'uncommon' social behaviours and culturally-relevant examples of positive masculinity. Activities include:

- **3.1.1.** Periodic studies are undertaken on "positive deviance" to uncover stories of positive masculinities.
- **3.1.2.** Online content, and community radio broadcasts and dramas raise awareness of violent masculinities.
- **3.1.3.** Awareness campaigns promote positive masculinities.

Output 3.2: CSOs undertake community-level actions to promote positive masculinities. IW's research shows that masculinity is overlooked in Burundian women's rights work. Using the credibility, legitimacy, and non-partisanship of CSOs and community-based organisations, youth will be guided to unpack concepts of masculinities. Activities include:

- **3.2.1.** Training toolkits are adapted and developed to promote positive masculinities.
- **3.2.2.** CSOs are trained and provided with tools to undertake community action on masculinities.
- **3.2.3.** CSOs implement community actions among youth.

Output 3.3: Youth centres engage youth in discussions about masculinities. Countrywide youth centres lack skills and resources to engage youth effectively in discussions about identity. IW programmes are starting to work with youth centres to leverage their potential to reach young people. *Twuzuzanye* will work with 4 youth centres to build action plans around youth engagement. Implementation of the action plans will be supported and monitored. Activities include:

- **3.2.1.** 4 youth centres are trained to conduct community-based discussions on violent masculinities.
- **3.3.2.** 4 youth centres develop action plans and receive technical/financial support to implement plans.

5.3. Timetable

Activity	Year 1				Year 2
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Start-up actions					
Outcome 1: Women & girls influence post-conflict reconstruction efforts and the WPS agenda.					
Activity 1.1.1. Trainings for 48 women and girls					
Activity 1.1.2. Community forums					
Activity 1.1.3. Participatory workshops					

Activity 1.2.1. Communal and Provincial policy forums					
Activity 1.2.2. National policy forums					
Activity 1.2.3. Online debates.					
Activity 1.3.1. CSO trainings.					
Activity 1.3.2. Community campaigns.					
Activity 1.3.3. Online and radio campaigns (women's participation)					
Outcome 2: Burundian youth are more resilient to manipulation and militarisation by political actors.					
Activity 2.1.1. Online and social media content (identity-based manipulation),					
Activity 2.1.2. Radio dramas and community radio broadcasts					
Activity 2.2.1. Training sessions on civic education among ex-combatants.					
Activity 2.2.2. MHPSS services among youth ex-combatants.					
Activity 2.3.1. Youth forums (debates, dialogues) are organised at the community level.					
Activity 2.3.2. Trainings among youth from different political affiliations.					
Activity 2.3.3. Intergenerational dialogues.					
Outcome 3: Attitudes on hegemonic masculinities begin to change.					
Activity 3.1.1. Periodic studies on “positive deviance”.					
Activity 3.1.2. Online media, radio dramas, and community radio broadcasts.					
Activity 3.1.3. Awareness-raising campaigns (positive masculinities).					
Activity 3.2.1. Training toolkits are adapted and developed.					
Activity 3.2.2. CSO trainings.					
Activity 3.2.3. CSO community actions among youth.					
Activity 3.2.1. Youth centre trainings.					
Activity 3.3.2. Youth centres implement community plans.					
MEAL					
Baseline study					
Final evaluation					
Audio-Visual Consultant to compile, edit, and produce stories of change case studies.					
Exit Strategy & Close-Out					
Close-out sessions in each province					
Evaluation and capitalisation workshop with partners					

5.4. Organizational capacity: past results and lessons learned

Founded in 2008 to support Guatemalan human rights groups for redress after the country's civil war, IW runs multiple programmes: Guatemala; Iraq, Tunisia, Syria; Western Balkans; DRC. We have been working in Burundi since 2010 and have a team of 17 national staff and 1 expatriate. IW currently runs three ongoing grant projects: one funded by the Belgian DGD; one by the EU; and one by GIZ. Two smaller projects on gender transformation and victim participation are financed by the Dutch MFA. A new EU-funded project will start in October.

Twuzuzanye is built on our research and lessons learned from a gender programme we completed in 2021. The ToC and intervention strategies draw on data collected among beneficiaries of the project – notably women and girls, youth mobilised into political parties (e.g., *Imbonerakure*), and ex-combatants. Results from similar strategies include a group of 20 women who became politically active leaders in their communities, some being elected in 2020, as a direct result of our strategies. Similarly, operationalisation of our research on violent masculinities has led to attitude changes among men and boys on traditional gender roles. **Twuzuzanye** employs tested methodologies that enable communities across Burundi to voice their post-conflict needs and engage in advocacy and public debate, including intergenerational dialogues and women- and youth-led policy forums. The project continues our work building capacities of CSOs and youth centres around gender transformation and transitional justice. CSOs supported by our teams (e.g. on our Belgian-funded project) have initiated awareness-raising campaigns and community reconciliation platforms as a result of this support. As women and youth are our key target groups, the project continues our existing strategic focus.

6. Partners

6.1. Partners and their added value

Preliminary mapping of CSOs has identified potential partners. For Outcome 1, IW's long-term partner, **Association Dushirehamwe** is ideally placed, having worked on identical strategies on our gender programme and our ongoing Belgian project. Their gender and masculinities expertise, as well as national network of facilitators, is of huge value.

For the crosscutting media components, **Yaga** is skilled in social media campaigns, radio programming, conducting youth debates; their innovative approach pushes the boundaries of social discourse on taboo subjects. An IW/Yaga partnership that has produced various youth- and women-focused media tools, as well as co-organising a public event in November 2020 to discuss women's political participation (see [here](#)). Finally, IW will expand our strategic partnerships by identifying a youth-focused CSO from among past partners to work on the youth strategies of **Twuzuzanye**.

6.2. Synergies and complementarities with other interventions

CSOs. The initial mapping will identify national CSOs to be trained in project tools and supported on action plans (see 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 3.2.2, 3.2.3). IW works with a network of CSOs in target provinces; many will benefit from **Twuzuzanye** and will be able to initiate complementary actions. Similarly, IW is in a consortium with CENAP on an EU-funded project among youth activists and ex-combatants that complements this project. With respect to **INGOs**, the project complements a collaboration with Interpeace on civic education, peacebuilding, and political participation in three of four target provinces. We are discussing a collaboration with ASF on their Belgian DGD project, integrating our masculinities expertise to their “legal caravan” approach. The project aligns with a new Cordaid project on access to justice and the political participation of women, the NIMD project with BLTP on youth political dialogue, and the work of War Child among conflict-affected youth. The project also complements various **national strategies, regional policy instruments, and international frameworks** on women's rights, youth participation, human rights, and equality.

7. Impact and sustainability

Twuzuzanye will contribute to sustainable medium- and long-term changes, including changing attitudes of the public, key community actors, victims and perpetrators, and administrative officials, with a focus on young people and women.

Community impact. Our strategies are community-driven. Our participatory approach centres community actors, particularly women and youth, imparting skills, and self-confidence to tackle social problems and transform perceptions of masculinities and women's leadership. Their involvement and commitment guarantees ownership and sustainability.

Transfer of expertise. **Twuzuzanye** devotes significant resources to capacity-building of individuals and groups. The strategies will transfer expertise to facilitate ongoing use of the tools and methodologies. Partners, community leaders, youth networks, women's networks, administrative authorities will be included in this transfer of expertise.

CSO capacities. A key objective is to increase civil society capacity for a range of civil society actors – from national organisations to youth centres to the media. Trainings, support, and strategy development will increase the number able to promote positive masculinities. We will choose partners able to continue the work after the project.

8. Visibility of the donor

We will develop a communication plan, including a visual project identity incorporating the Belgian logo. The aim is to inform project beneficiaries, decision-makers, and other target groups of the vision, objectives, and achievements of the project, through news media, social media dissemination, and audio-visual products developed using project success stories. The project name in itself communicates equality, mutual support, and building peace together, helping optimise its accessibility and its resonance in the minds of target groups. The communication strategy will employ audio-visual materials (online campaigns, radio) that will provide further communication opportunities.

A launch event will be held in Bujumbura with the Belgian Embassy invited to co-organise; provincial information sessions will be held later. Banners for such activities and most project documents will also bear the Belgian logo, as will the respective websites of IW and partners. Partners will ensure that Belgian support is widely acknowledged. IW will recognize the funding in our annual reports, which will be forwarded to the Government of Burundi.

9. Monitoring methods

9.1. Logical framework (see pp.7-9)

9.2. Monitoring and evaluation

Mixed method, gender-sensitive approaches. The project will use a mix of gender-sensitive qualitative and quantitative indicators for the activities, outcomes, and objectives, with a focus on the perceptions of beneficiaries.

Baseline and Final Evaluation. Both the baseline and final evaluation will engage beneficiaries in a participatory mixed method approach. Feedback collected during the baseline will be used to shape activities. At the end, final evaluation results will be used in part for discussion with beneficiaries and CSOs, and for learning for future projects.

Bespoke data collection tools. The project data collection tools will include the following (non-exhaustive) set of tools:

- **Stories of change** will be collected from target groups and beneficiaries to provide qualitative data on the project's impact. The stories will be connected to the project communications strategy where feasible.
 - **Pre- and post-activity assessments** will be used for all trainings, community discussions, and dialogues. Questionnaires will offer a simple tool for measuring the development of participants' skills and knowledge.
 - **Media monitoring tools** will be employed to monitor and analyse reactions to the online and radio content. Added to this, community-based ‘radio clubs’ with whom IW works will provide feedback on the impact of radio content.
- This will be supplemented by participant lists; activity reports; partner narrative reports; and a final project report.

Results chain	Indicators	Target	Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1: Women and girls influence post-conflict reconstruction & WPS agenda.	1a. Proportion of women and girls effectively participating in post-conflict reconstruction and WPS processes, disaggregated by province.	75% direct beneficiaries (women/girls) report making an effective contribution to post-conflict reconstruction and/or WPS processes. 50% of indirect beneficiaries report women and girls' positive contribution.	Baseline report Surveys/interviews Evaluations	Women and girls use their influence and political space to bring about more transformative post-conflict policymaking. The positive influence of women and girls at the local and national levels is recognised by the wider public and political actors, shifting attitudes about women's political participation.
	1b. Evidence of changes in attitudes about women in leadership and women's political participation.	Two cases: one representative study of political actors; one among the population.	Project documents Stories of change Evaluations	Changes in attitudes among political actors and the general public of what makes a 'good' leader can be triggered by more information in the public domain that challenges traditional leadership ideas.
Outcome 2: Burundian youth are more resilient to manipulation and militarisation by political actors.	2a. Proportion of youth reporting higher levels of resilience to manipulation based on greater understanding, disaggregated by age, sex, and province.	50% of direct beneficiaries report increased levels of resilience	Baseline report Surveys/interviews Evaluations	Youth actively use knowledge to resist political manipulation, and identity-based myths about the past, and renounce violence.
	2b. Proportion of ex-combatants benefiting from MHPSS services reporting reduction in symptoms, disaggregated by age, sex, province.	50% of youth ex-combatants report a reduction in their symptoms.		MHPSS services and trauma-healing are effective among youth ex-combatants, reducing their role in the perpetration of violence. Dialogue and discussion about the past across society leads to mutual understanding between different ethnic and political groups.
Outcome 3: Attitudes on hegemonic masculinities begin to change.	3a. Proportion of people reporting changed attitudes on masculinities, disaggregated by age, sex, province.	50% of direct beneficiaries report changes in their attitudes towards alternative, positive masculinities.	Baseline report Surveys/interviews Evaluations	Changes in attitudes emerge, leading to diverse, positive masculinities that challenge traditional socio-cultural norms.
	3b. Signs of alternative masculinities being publicly discussed.	Two representative case studies documented.	Project documents Stories of change Evaluations	Civil society actors take the lead in challenging traditional notions of gendered identities and their links to violence. Changes in attitudes have reduce common risk factors for violence.
Output 1.1. Women and girls have increased their leadership capital.	1.1a. Number of women and girls participating in trainings, disaggregated by province.	48 women and girls.	Project monitoring reports Training reports	Armed with greater leadership capital, acumen, and skills, women and girls will be in a better position to influence policymaking on post-conflict reconstruction and the WPS agenda.

	1.1b. Number of community forums organised by women community leaders, disaggregated by province.	16 community forums	Forum reports Photos	
	1.1c. Policy document produced after participatory workshops	1 policy document	Policy document	
Output 1.2. Women and girls access political space to make their voices heard at the local and national level.	1.2a. Number of communal policy forums organised by women community leaders.	32 communal policy forums	Forum reports Photos	Women and girls claim space for engaging with decision-makers and advocating for their rights, which leads to local and national authorities being equipped with concrete proposals and recommendations on the post-conflict and WPS needs, demands, and experiences of women and girls.
	1.2b. Number of provincial policy forums organised by women community leaders.	8 provincial policy forums	Forum reports Photos	
	1.2c. Number of women participating in national forums.	48 leaders participated in at least 1 national forum.	Forum reports Testimonies Photos	
	1.2d. Number of women community leaders participating in debates.	50% of women leaders participated in a debate.	Debate reports Videos/Photos	
Output 1.3. CSOs and the media promote women's post-conflict political participation.	1.3a. Number of CSOs trained on gender transformative approaches.	8 CSOs trained.	Training reports Photos	CSOs and the media are able to positively influence the population and provoke shifts in socio-cultural norms around women's political participation.
	1.3b. Number and description of community campaigns initiated, disaggregated by province.	50% of the have initiated community campaigns.	Photos Vox-pops Monitoring reports	
	1.3c. Number and description of online and radio campaigns initiated, disaggregated by media.	At least two online campaigns and two radio campaigns launched.	Media reports Social media data	
Output 2.1. Youth have information on diverse platforms about identity-based manipulation.	2.1a. Number of youth engaging with online content about identity-based manipulation.	<i>TBD</i>	Media reports Social media data	Youth understanding the political causes of conflict and violence, will lead them to challenge assumptions and political narratives about the past.
	2.1b. Number of youth engaging with radio content about identity-based manipulation.	<i>TBD</i>	Media reports	
Output 2.2. Youth ex-combatants are exposed to democracy and human rights principles and supported to deal with traumas.	2.2a. Number of youth ex-combatants trained, disaggregated by age, sex, and province.	100 ex-combatants	Training reports	Human-rights and civic-education based engagement with ex-combatants, when combined with MHPPS, increases their resilience to (re)mobilisation.
	2.2b. Number of youth ex-combatants	100 ex-combatants	Partners reports	

	benefitting from MHPSS services, disaggregated by age, sex, and province.			
Output 2.3. Youth participate in youth and intergenerational dialogues.	2.3a. Number of youth forums and intergenerational dialogues, disaggregated by location of platform and type of platform.	16 youth forums organised and 32 intergenerational dialogues organised.	Forum reports Dialogue Photos	Youth engagement and influence over dialogue forums increases their understanding of the root causes of violence, thereby building their resilience to hate speech based on manipulation of the past.
	2.3b. Number of youth from political parties trained, disaggregated by sex, location, and political party.	40 youth political party members.	Training reports	
Output 3.1. Youth have information on diverse platforms about positive masculinities.	3.1a. Number of youth engaging with online and radio content about violent masculinities.	<i>TBD</i>	Media reports Social media data	Youth are likely to participate in interactive platforms that employ locally-driven information to stimulate critical thinking about dominant ideas of masculinity and the links to violence.
	3.1b. Number and description of awareness-raising campaigns initiated.	6 campaigns launched (one per province).	Photos Vox-pops Monitoring reports	
	3.1c. Number studies produced on “positive deviance”.	3 studies produced.	Written case studies	
Output 3.2. CSOs undertake community-level actions to promote positive masculinities.	3.2a. Number of CSOs trained on tackling violent masculinities.	10 youth CSOs trained.	Training reports Photos	CSOs are seen as credible, legitimate, and non-partisan by youth, and have the capacities to engage youth in community-based actions on masculinities.
	3.2b. Number of community action plans developed by CSOs after the trainings.	50% of the youth CSOs implement community action plans.	Written action plans	
Output 3.3. Youth centres engage youth in discussions about masculinities.	3.3a. Number of youth centres trained on violence masculinities.	6 youth centres.	Training reports Photos	Youth centres are equipped to constructively engage youth at the community-level and are insulated from political pressures.
	3.3b. Number of plans by youth centres for community discussions, disaggregated by location.	6 action plans implemented.	Written action plans	

10. Budget

#	Budget breakdown	Budget
1	Project Management Costs	€ 161,880
2	Start-up Actions	€ 28,050
3	Outcome 1: Women & girls influence post-conflict reconstruction efforts and the WPS agenda.	€ 126,700
4	Outcome 2: Burundian youth are more resilient to manipulation & militarisation by political actors.	€ 120,000
5	Outcome 3: Attitudes on hegemonic masculinities begin to change.	€ 108,500
6	Partner Direct Costs & Overheads	€ 136,400
7	MEAL	€ 38,600

8	Exit Strategy & Close-Out	€ 5,000
9	Communications & Visibility	€ 6,500
10	Office	€ 37,600
11	Support staff (HQ)	€ 30,769
	TOTAL	€ 799,999

11. Risk analysis

Intervention Strategy			
Risk	Probability	Impact	Plan/Mitigation Strategies
Women leaders face negative reactions from peers and communities.	High	Medium	- IW insights from past projects inform strategy development. - Project will provide support to the women and their families to offset negative reactions.
Target groups do not trust teams, partners, and/or Psychologists.	Low	High	- The project builds on tried and tested community strategies. - Community-based discussion teams include national staff whose local knowledge is combined with strong facilitation skills. - Do No Harm trainings are conducted at the start of the project.
Beneficiaries and youth political party members lacking trust in one another, hampering discussion and dialogue.	Low	High	- The project builds on tested community-driven approaches, where there has been demand for more dialogues. - The intervention strategy is designed to build upon pre-existing dynamics that will contribute to trust among participants. - Project staff are trained in gender-sensitive facilitation, ensuring that women and girls are given appropriate space to engage.
Reluctance of ex-combatants to participate in psychosocial actions and lack of openness to the project.	Low	Medium	- Careful identification and contacting of ex-combatants, explaining benefits and purpose. - Trust-building and providing safe spaces, especially through Psychologists' expertise is prioritised. - Facilitators will be trained by experienced staff.
The key project tools do not lead to the attitudinal changes they are expected to generate.	Low	High	- Project tools will be designed and tested appropriately. - Tools and key messages will be developed based on information from the research and from the MEAL approaches. - A careful MEAL process will be designed to enable the project to be adapted in real-time, based on mixed-method data.
Local/national authorities do not promote changes in perceptions and policies on women's participation and masculinities.	High	Low	- Our analysis shows the probability is high, but the impact low. It would not fundamentally preclude project objectives. - Involving authorities in intervention strategies, along with regular communication, can make authorities into allies.
Global risks			
Suspension of INGOs and/or CSOs similar to September 2018.	Medium	High	- IW and partners adapt in consultation with the Embassy. - IW has a good relationship with the Min. HR. Project info will be used to build trust. - IW remains active in RESO, including as an active member of its Executive Committee - Monitor developments and their possible impact on the project.
Reluctance or obstruction of governors in the four intervention provinces.	Medium	High	- Partners have strong relationships with local authorities, and will be in contact throughout the project to mitigate this risk. - IW will use its ministerial connections to engage governors and explain the benefits of the project for the local population.