

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<b>Country(ies): South Sudan</b>	
<b>Project Title:</b> Youth Leading Peace: Establishing participatory and inclusive local and national mechanisms for implementation of Youth Peace and Security Agenda in South Sudan	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.):</b> United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	
<b>List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO):</b> Impact Health Organization (IHO) – CSO (as the liaising host for the South Sudan National Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security) Search for Common Ground (Technical advisory and capacity building) - INGO Ministry of Peacebuilding- Government lead partner Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS) - Government Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare – Government National Peace and Reconciliation Commission-Government	
<b>Project duration in months<sup>1 2</sup>: 24 months</b> <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> <p>The project will focus on country-wide reach focusing on 10 States and 3 administrative areas of South Sudan. However, the youth-inclusive peace fora will be established and operationalized in not more than 4 selected states and at least 1 administrative area(s). The selection will be based on consultations with the key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Peace Building, the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, and the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. While taking decision on which states to include, attention will be paid to the incidences of youth interference in humanitarian, recovery/ development, and peace-building</p>	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<sup>2</sup> The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

sectors operations in South Sudan in the course of 2020 and 2021, which have been reported in the *Collective Response Strategy* for the UN-Wide system.

**Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below:**

- ☐ Gender promotion initiative<sup>3</sup>
- ☐ Youth promotion initiative<sup>4</sup>
- ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- ☐ Cross-border or regional project

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

**UNFPA: \$ 1,591,690.81**

**UNESCO: \$ 1,408,309.39**

**Total: \$3,000,000.20**

\*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):

<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (70%):</b>	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche* (30%):</b>	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche* ( _ %):</b>
UNFPA: \$	UNFPA:	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
<b>\$ 1,114,183.56</b>	<b>\$ 477,507.24</b>	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
UNESCO:	UNESCO:	XXXX: \$ XXXXXX
<b>\$ 985,816.57</b>	<b>\$ 422,492.82</b>	Total:
Total: \$ 2,100,000.14	Total: \$ 900,000.06	

**Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):**

The project's main goal is to promote and institutionalize youth participation in peacebuilding processes in South Sudan by facilitating young women and young men-led designing of the costed National Strategy on YPS. It recognizes that despite over 70% of the population being under 30 years of age and being disproportionately affected by violent conflict either as perpetrators or victims of the same, they are more often than not excluded from conversations and processes around peace. The project thus proposes an innovative, participatory and institutionalized approach to meaningful engagement of young women and young men in peacebuilding processes that encompass strategic partnerships and consultations with the youth and their organizations; capacity building of young women and young men on understanding UNSCR2250 in its totality to drive and engage in peace processes; advocacy for increased youth spaces in national and local peace structures; support towards operationalization of youth inclusive peace architecture; and formulation of a comprehensive Strategy on Youth Peace and Security based on perspectives of

<sup>3</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

<sup>4</sup> Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

youth at the grassroots, and inspired by the UNSCR 2250, 2419 and 2535. The project will then support operationalization and monitoring of the strategy in select pilot states.

Coming in the wake of sporadic violent conflicts in states like Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, and Pibor Administrative Area that have been partly attributed to the frustration amongst the youth due to lack of employment opportunities and their participation in peace processes, the proposed project will be timely in ensuring that young women and young men of South Sudan are well positioned to support Track II peace processes at national and local level. As a result, local buy-in and ownership of peace processes by the youth, including the overall Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) would be strengthened.

**Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):**

The project has been designed in close consultation with a wide range of stakeholders including young women and young men through youth-led Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the relevant government ministries. Specifically, two focus group discussions were held with young men and women (with 50-50 percent representation) during the concept note and proposal development process. These were drawn from 19 organizations led by young women and men, most of whom are members of South Sudan Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security.

Bilateral discussions were also held with the Undersecretaries in the Ministries of Youth and Sports, and Peacebuilding. The proposal was also shared with Programme Management Team (PMT) of the UNCT and the RCO for their appraisal and inputs were received from sister UN agencies through the UN Inter-Agency Network on Adolescents and Youth Development (UNIANAYD). These consultations have significantly informed the country's context analysis, conflict analysis, proposed interventions and the design of the theory of change including the expected results from the project. Bilateral discussions were also held with the Chairperson of the National Youth Union to involve the larger youth base. United Nations Mission to South Sudan (UNMISS) field offices were consulted to inform the state-specific realities.

**Project Gender Marker score<sup>5</sup>: 2**

Percentage and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 50%; \$1,454,449.

**Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment <sup>6</sup>:**

The project will make significant contributions to gender equality by expanding spaces for young women's participation in peacebuilding processes at national, and state levels and thereby, asserting their agency for social change; institutionalizing those spaces through a comprehensive gender-

<sup>5</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE

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

<sup>6</sup> Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

responsive Strategy on Youth Peace and Security (YPS Strategy); and equipping young women across states with skills to effectively champion peace and engage with the relevant peacebuilding architecture. It recognizes the fact that young people, and in particular young women, are often left behind despite bearing the greatest brunt of violent conflict. The highly patriarchal culture, norms and power structures in most communities in South Sudan do not support women's participation in peace processes, and therefore the project will ensure that project funds are directed to interventions that position young women as leaders in peace building processes that link gender equality, women's empowerment, and positive peace. In addition to being at least 50% of the project beneficiaries (considering South Sudan's nearly 50:50 male-female ratio), the project will ensure that young women are at the center of designing the YPS Strategy and its subsequent implementation, including monitoring. For example, when consulting with young men and young women and leaders across the 10 states and 3 Administrative Areas to gather insights on the local peace architecture and involvement of the young people therein, the level of participating of young women will be unveiled and enabling and/or hindering factors established, so as to promote and/or address them in the YPS Strategy. At each level of consultations, the project will ensure equal representation of young women, and ensuring the inclusion of the marginalized young married women and those not in education, employment or training (NEETs)

#### **Project Risk Marker score<sup>7</sup>: 1**

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)<sup>8</sup>:  
2.3 Conflict Prevention/Management

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

- UNSDCF Outcomes 1: Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and participate in more transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance that protects and promotes human rights, enables the consolidation of peace, establishes the rule of law and ensures access to justice for all
- UNSDCF Outcome 4: Women, youth plus vulnerable groups are empowered to demand and exercise their political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights.

**Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s)** to which the project contributes:

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

-Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates

-Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

**Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

-Target 4.7: Ensure that learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and

<sup>7</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

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

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

<sup>8</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and nonviolence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

**Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, particularly:

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

<b>Type of submission:</b>	<b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b>	<b>Extension of duration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b>	<b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX
	<b>Brief justification for amendment:</b>
	<p><i>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.</i></p>

## PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>1</sup></b></p> <p>Name of Representative: Dr. Ademola Olajide</p> <p>DocuSigned by: [Redacted] 022 C4CD7EC6E7524EA...</p> <p>Signature Name of Agency: UNFPA Date &amp; Seal : 07/06/2022</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart Pia Philip Michael [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature Title Date &amp; Seal 9/12/2022</p> <p>REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN MINISTRY OF PEACE BUILDING OFFICE OF THE UNDERSECRETARY ★</p>
<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative: Mr. Julius Banda [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature Name of Agency: UNESCO Date &amp; Seal : 07/06/2022</p>	
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p>Name of Representative Peter van [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature Title PC/HCA Date &amp; Seal 9.12.2022</p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar [Redacted]</p> <p>Signature Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Date &amp; Seal 15/12/2022</p>

<sup>1</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

### **a) Conflict analysis findings**

#### **Global Indices Ranking**

Overall South Sudan does not fare well on global indices. The country is ranked fifth on the Global Peace Index (GPI) in 2022<sup>10</sup> and has remained amongst the five least peaceful nations from as far back as 2015. The 2021 Human Development Report ranked South Sudan lowest Human Development Index (HDI) i.e., 191<sup>st</sup> country in the world ranking. As per the GPI, South Sudan incurred the second largest proportional economic cost of violence in 2020, equivalent to 42 per cent of GDP, second only to Afghanistan. Poverty remains both chronic and widespread, which explains South Sudan's HDI, with a life expectancy of only 58 years compared to the global average of 72. The low human development indicators, the gender inequalities, gender-based violence and the complex conflict dynamics imply that South Sudan risks missing the demographic dividend despite having more than 70% of its population below the age of 30.

#### **Governance**

Furthermore, South Sudan inherited a weak public governance from the Interim Period of 2005-2011, characterized by centralization of power and decision making and built around a marketplace of political loyalty which constantly reproduces the fragmentation of political power using violence. The impact of conflict and violence manifests itself in young people lacking the most critical pathways for sustainable and prosperous livelihoods and empowerment, which predisposes them to instrumentalization by leaders who compete for political dominance and the economic benefits that come with it. The violence has undermined the local economies leading to socio-economic deprivation and increased vulnerability of communities, especially the young people, who are recruited for combat at very low cost. This is further compounded by the lack of education for most of the young people, especially girls. The number of out of school children increased from 2.2<sup>11</sup> million in 2018 to 2.8<sup>12</sup> in 2021, and literacy rate among the 15-24 years old (the population segment the United Nations define as youth) is as low as 47.9%<sup>13</sup>

#### **Intercommunal Violence:**

South Sudan is struggling to develop a common sense of national identity among its citizens. Individuals attached more value to tribal and/or sectional identity than national identity although the vote for secession in 2011 provided opportunity for people to unite under common identity and cause. However, the violence against civilians in 2013 and 2016 onwards, was largely seen as perpetrated on ethnic basis and political affiliation. Parties to the conflict continue to exploit local rivalries through manipulation of historical divisions between communities and instrumentalize ethnic identities to marginalise and drive the displacement of populations that are marked as dissident<sup>14</sup>. Most recently, the Ceasefire Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (CTSAM-VM), a body tasked to monitor and verify violations of the Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access, accused two politicians in Unity State of mobilising and instigating youth in their areas of influence to attack and carry out violence in the southern part of the State. This act, according to UNMISS, left 181 people, including 23 children dead. The ongoing violence in Upper Nile

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<sup>10</sup> In 2022, South Sudan ranked 159 out of 163 countries measured on Global Peace Index.

<sup>11</sup> UNESCO (2018). Global Initiative on Out of School Children: South Sudan Country Study.

<sup>12</sup> Ministry of General Education and Instruction Out of School Mapping report.

<sup>13</sup> UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) 2018 data.

<sup>14</sup> The Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan noted in its report to the Human Rights Council's 46<sup>th</sup> Session 22 February to 23 March 2021

State fitting Nuer youth against Chollo, which has led to the displacement of over 30,000 civilians<sup>15</sup>, manifests the unabated nature of the sub-national conflicts in South Sudan and the urgency to address the root causes of these conflicts.

Women and girls frequently experience violence connected to prominent drivers of inter-communal conflict (including cattle raiding to pay for high dowries, sexual and gender-based violence, and land disputes around inheritance laws). These conflicts represent the most common exposure to violence for most South Sudanese. However, when these local communal conflicts intersect with national trends of ethnic and political division they tend to cycle and expand beyond the original conflict.<sup>16</sup> Despite their centrality to many of these issues, women are unlikely to bring forward their cases to customary or statutory courts due to cultural taboos and expectations as well as the absence of strong and inclusive community structures such as Village Savings and Loans Associations, Peace committees, Peace clubs and Community Advocacy Groups that could practically tackle some of the drivers of conflict, such as lack of economic opportunities and underlying causes for conflict, such as distrust, feelings of marginalization and negative gender norms. There have been instances of resolution of local conflicts through the use of community structures such as community influencers (mostly traditional and religious leaders), the media, civil society groups, local authorities and other influential interlocutors, these come from NGOs and have tended to be sporadic and reactive. Though there do exist other independent community peace structures such as border peace committees in some locations, these too do rely on support from development partners to organize their conferences. For example, in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, the Misseriya, the Rezeigat of Eastern Darfur, and other pastoral communities, migrate from their original settlements in Sudan into South Sudan in search of water points and grazing grounds for their livestock, as well as trade opportunities with host communities, and to ensure peaceful coexistence they do engage in conferences to deliberate on issues that bring contentions. Though these conferences do take place under the patronage of the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission, support for organization of the conferences come from UNDP in close collaboration with UNMISS and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The draft South Sudan Peace Building Strategic Framework developed by the Ministry of Peace Building serves more as a tool to accelerate implementation of the R-ARCSS than to establish sustainable community-based peace building structures.

Deep seated ethnic divisions are presently evident in the inter-communal conflicts and targeting of aid agencies by young people to restrict employment opportunities in humanitarian and the development organizations to members of community (s) not originating from locations where the organizations are based. This phenomenon, referred to by both the UN and the government as “Youth Interference” presents a challenge to safe and secure humanitarian access and overall peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan. It is also an indication of heightened desperation and frustration of young people who have for long and consistently voiced their discontent with the lack of employment opportunities and education services. The humanitarian sector is targeted as in some parts of the country NGOs are the main employers. The year 2020 saw an upsurge in incidents of young people (mostly male youth) demanding for work in humanitarian and other sectors. These demands, sometimes using violent methods targeting humanitarian staff and assets, have occurred recently in Renk, Rumbek, Bentiu, Yambio, Maban, Melut, Ruweng, Pibor, Torit and Kapoeta, and are clear indicators of the disconnect between the needs of local youth and government priorities. However, some of this violence may be politically motivated.

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<sup>15</sup> Media briefing by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission Chairperson. Available at <http://>

<sup>16</sup> Search for Common Ground, and United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, (April 2015)



Young people in the rural areas, majority of whom have little or no formal education, are far more easily manipulated and used as agents of such violence compared to their counterparts with formal education, who are mostly in the urban and peri-urban areas. The youth in urban settings however have their own unique challenges. Whereas some of the youth have found space to work in the civil society, they are often frustrated by the constantly shrinking civic and political space, which affects their participation in peace and security processes. As the Sustainable Peace, State Building and Development Civil Society Organizations Working Group noted, the current environment in South Sudan continues to shrink the ability of South Sudanese civil society to play a watch dog role in the crisis recovery and development agenda of the country<sup>17</sup>. Such suppression is the outcome of the state-centric conceptualization of peace and security in terms of adherence to the agreement on cessation of hostilities among the political actors, rather than meeting the needs and aspirations of citizens. The space, courage and capacity of people to speak out, organise themselves and act against poverty, inequality and injustice and many other odds in society, is critical in securing peace and security in the broader sense.

## **The Revitalised Peace Agreement**

The Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) was signed in September 2018, ending the five year-long civil war and ushering in a new hope for the youth in South Sudan. The R-ARCSS imposes a requirement for participation of women setting a 35% requisite for women's representation in all institutions created by the R-ARCSS and stipulated that the Minister for Youth and Sports should be under the age of 40yrs. On February 21, 2020, the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in South Sudan was formed bringing in all the R-ARCSS signatories into the government including 5 Vice Presidents of whom one is a woman who leads the cluster on youth and gender. Less than a month later, on March 12th, President Salva Kiir appointed the 35-ministers to the transitional government. While R-ARCSS provision that the Minister of Youth must be under 40 years of age was respected, the parties failed to adhere to the 35% quota the R-ARCSS mandated for women in the cabinet. Only 8 out of 35 members of the cabinet, 1 out of 10 deputy ministers, and 1 out of 10 state governors are women. This may be an indication of a deeply rooted problem as far as participation of women in decision making in the South Sudanese political space is concerned.

Young women and young men in South Sudan have also sought to contribute to peace in their communities and assert their role in building positive peace namely through human rights monitoring, mediation and conflict resolution initiatives. Young South Sudanese throughout the conflict have sought ways to positively shape the peace discourse of the country mostly through their advocacy leveraging platforms offered by the network of civil society organisations.

Section 1.4.5 of the Peace Agreement specifically acknowledges the significant proportion of the young people in the country's population and the impact of the war on them and commits the Parties to strive to include people of young age in their quotas at different levels. It stipulates that "having in mind that more than 70 percent of the population in the Republic of South Sudan is under the age of thirty and that youth are the most affected by the war and represent high percentage of refugees and IDPs, the Parties shall strive to include people of young age in their quotas at different levels". However, though such overtures represent a shift in direction, the country is still very far from recognizing and appreciating young people as partners in the national humanitarian-development-peace endeavours today. For example, while the youth were represented by 50 delegates against overall

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<sup>17</sup> See The New Deal Implementation in South Sudan: A South Sudanese Civil Society Perspective Paper 2015, a paper by South Sudanese volunteers with coordination support from the South Sudan NGOs Forum.

total of 520 delegates representing the 79 counties of South Sudan in the National Dialogue Conference in November 2020, they had to argue and eventually stage a protest against the Chairperson and the Secretary General of the National Dialogue to be allowed to express their views. Such inclusion of the youth without them being expected to talk but rather take notes because talking in front of elders is generally perceived as a show of disrespect to the elders is evident of deep culture of tokenism, content with the cultural status quo, and aversion to the notion of “youth as partners in society”.

While the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) has brought about some stability, its success will be short-lived if it is only viewed as a settlement between the political actors. Comprehensive measures must therefore be put in place to inclusively address the 3-axis of peacebuilding, that is, building the defences of peace in the minds of people (education for peace), building resilience (effective service delivery), and building strong and accountable institutions to promote justice, peace and inclusivity. The project focuses on the third axis - accountable institutions to promote justice, peace and inclusivity.

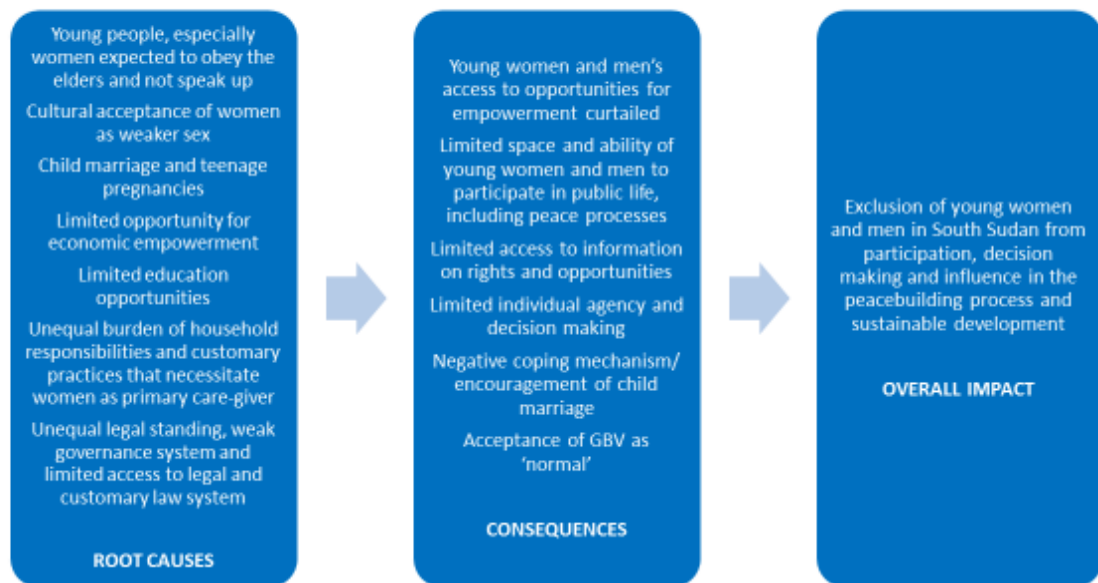
There are no formal inclusive peace platforms at the State level; an important gap that needs to be addressed. Currently, there are proposed action points within the South Sudan Peace Building Strategy that address issues of YPS. These include among others provision of support for institutional capacity building of CSOs, including women and youth groups to ensure they effectively promote and participate in the constitution making process; and facilitation of training and capacity building initiatives on physical security and stockpile management targeting security sector institutions and agencies, state and county authorities and CSOs.

The informal peace processes are based on the leadership of the traditional leaders, mostly men, and are done based on the cultural ethos of respective communities. Also, there is insufficient information available to map the informal peace negotiation platforms. Moreover, the protracted conflict has eroded the trust needed for the informal processes of peace-making to be effective.

In Warrap, the recent intercommunal conflict was addressed by ad hoc peace forums organized by UNMISS and involved the Youth Union members. The Youth Union in States have developed an annual plan that includes activities to address peace and security in the States. However, they remain sporadic, unmonitored and politicized. Due to these reasons, they are not perceived as inclusive. In Western Bahr el Ghazal the situation is very similar where the youth organizations depend on forums organized by UNMISS and other development partners on the ground for them to engage in peace dialogues and disputes settlement. The youth organizations depend on UNMISS for organizing the peace forum due to the resource constraints and trust deficit. Given the neutrality of UN, there is a dependence on UN to broker peace amongst the antagonised parties.

The proposed project seeks to transform the narrative of exclusion to one of inclusion and engagement of youth in peacebuilding through participatory and inclusive peace structures institutionalized through a Strategy on Youth, Peace, and Security.

### Root causes, consequences and impact of young women and men's marginalization from decision-making



- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**<sup>18</sup>, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process

This project is aligned with the revised National Development Strategy priorities 4.5.1 (political & legitimate governance), 8.6.1 (gender mainstreaming and women empowerment), 8.6.2 (youth empowerment). It draws insights from Article 1.4.5 of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS), which recognizes the effects of violent conflict on the youth, and the need for their representation in decision making. It contributes to SDG 4, 5 and 16, focused on Promoting just, peaceful and inclusive societies, and further aligns with the principles of inclusivity, trust building and peace sustainability. The project additionally contributes to the United Nation Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework's (2023-2025) Priority Area 1 on building transparent, accountable and inclusive governance, and Priority Area 4 on empowering women and youth. Moreover, the project supports the United Nations Security Council's Resolution (UNSCR) 2250 read alongside UNSCR 2419 and 2535, on Youth, Peace and Security (YPS), which recognizes the important, constructive and positive contributions of the youth in the maintenance and promotion of peace and security. The UNSCR 2250 urges Member States like South Sudan to increase active and inclusive representation of youth in peacebuilding and humanitarian action at all levels, including in institutions and mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and counter violent extremism.

Besides the project's alignment to relevant national frameworks and strategies, it is informed by perspectives from the Ministry of Peace Building and in particular, its ambition to strengthen the peace building architecture at all levels with young women and young men at the centre, and its plan to launch the South Sudan Strategic Peacebuilding Framework. The primary goal of the project is to

<sup>18</sup> Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a Strategy on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

empower young women and young men to lead an inclusive localized peace and security agenda for sustainable peace in South Sudan.

- c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise. Also provide a brief **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

The project seeks to address the limited involvement of young women and young men in peace building processes in South Sudan through a local community youth led process for designing the Strategy actions on peace and security. Peace processes at the state level and national, tend to exclude young women and young men, contrary to the provisions of UNSCR 2250, 2235 and R-ARCSS. The project thus recognizes the youth as partners in peace building processes and will adopt a multi-pronged approach to ensure their meaningful engagement. Specifically, the project will: establish partnerships with youth led organizations; equip young women and young men with skills to effectively champion peace and engage with relevant peacebuilding structures; advocate for expanded youth spaces in national and state level peace structures; support operationalization of youth inclusive peace architecture; and coordinate the formulation of a comprehensive Strategy on Youth Peace and Security guided by perspectives of youth at the grassroots, on-ground operational experiences, and international practices. The project complements the following initiatives:

<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau (2020-2022)	\$ 2,787,745 - PBF	livelihood skills development, mental health and psychosocial support, gender, and promoting the role of young people in peace building	Project targeted at -risk youth in Wau Municipality aiming to directly engage those implicated in the country's ongoing violence and criminality by providing them with a sense of inclusion and belonging and a venue for channelling their energy outside of violence and crime. The proposed project will create state level platforms for youth to air their concerns
Protecting women and girls in South Sudan: Addressing Gender Based violence (GBV) as catalyst for peace	\$3,000,000 - PBF	Addressing holistic needs for addressing GBV in two States of South Sudan to pursue peace	This is a joint, recently ended, project by UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF to address gender-based violence as a prerequisite for peace in Aweil, Akobo and Bor. The proposed project will equip young men and young women with skills to prevent and manage conflicts which increases vulnerability to GBV
Localized Atrocity Prevention: Strengthening Local Atrocity Prevention	\$641,975 -US Department of State	Strengthening community-led prevention of atrocities in and around protection of	This project targets communities in and around protection of civilian sites and builds an early warning/early response system to respond directly to the local-level tensions and conflict drivers. The project will target youth to act as

Efforts in South Sudan		civilian (POC) sites in Bentiu, Bor, and Juba.	conflict monitors and early responders (in terms of ad-hoc mediation) and leverages existing structures in target location but does not seek to create an overall peace structure at the state level.
Just Future	\$1,834,062 - Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Improving the accessibility, responsiveness and accountability of security and justice institutions, as well as inclusive political decision-making and peace processes	This project is primarily focused on security sector reform and mobilizing civil society for collective action and advocacy. The project targets Bor, Juba, and Wau.
Youth Talk: Empowering Young People through Media in Mali, Central African Republic, and South Sudan	\$963,663 - Bezos Family Foundation	Empowering young people in their communities by leveraging media in Mali, the Central African Republic (CAR), and South Sudan	Youth Talk is primarily focused on building the capacity and confidence of young people to act as youth journalists in South Sudan and leverages Search's radio expertise and in-house studio to amplify youth voices on key social and political issues related to peace.
Support to people-driven and gender-responsive permanent constitution making process in South Sudan (2022-2023)	\$ 800,000 (PBF)	Supporting communities/public to have access to information to build awareness, understanding of and support for the constitution making process through strengthened media, CSOs and local outreach.	This project contributes to the youth peace and security agenda by providing communities/the public with access to information and opportunities to voice their concerns on issues affecting their peace and security which should be addressed by the permanent constitution being worked on as part of the R-ARCSS implementation.

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

- a) A brief **description of the project** focus and approach – describe the project's overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).

The project's **overarching goal** is to promote and institutionalize youth participation in peacebuilding processes in South Sudan. It adopts a three-pronged youth-centric and gendered strategy that is highly consultative and bottom up in nature, to expand spaces for youth participation in peacebuilding processes at national and state level.

**Strategy 1: Community-led activism and empowerment of young women and young men to effectively participate in peace building processes:** this strategy focuses on inspiring youth action in peace building processes. Young people across the 10 states and three administrative areas will be mobilized through strategic youth-led organizations; their perspectives on expanding civic spaces and spaces for participation of youth, and particularly young women, in peacebuilding processes sought; and for the select states, their skills in leadership, advocacy and peace building enhanced to enable them to lead. This strategy seeks to position young people as drivers of the peace and security agenda in the country by shaping not only the process but most importantly the National Youth Peace and Security Strategy outlook, reduce negative stereotypes on youth as perpetrators of conflict and counter discriminatory gender roles, and demonstrate to young people that their voices count. It is innovative because it's youth led, involves partnerships with grassroots youth organizations; and will adopt localized approaches to mobilizing young men and young women in hard-to-reach areas.

**Strategy 2: Establishment and operationalization of youth-inclusive peace fora in select states to facilitate youth participation in peace building processes:** this strategy focuses on ensuring that the state level and national peace architecture is inclusive of young women and young men and guarantees civic spaces for the youth to engage and air their concerns. As of now, there are no formal peace forums at the State level, and the inter-communal conflicts are resolved through ad-hoc Peace Forums organized by UNMISS and other organizations working on youth empowerment. From various consultations held with young women and men, there was a feeling of deliberate exclusion of young people from political participation including lack of adequate avenues for civic dialogue on pertinent issues affecting them. In select states, this project will therefore facilitate strategic youth-led engagements on expanding the role of young women and young men in the peace architecture and provide requisite support to state authorities to establish and operationalize youth and women inclusive peace fora in select three to four states. These states for piloting the implementation of the National Youth Peace and Security Strategy will be identified through mapping based on criteria consisting of pre-existence of some form of youth structures, political commitment, and extent of the youth mobilisation, among others. This strategy is innovative as it builds on youth capabilities and operational experiences to influence peace building structures and the overall national framework on peace.

**Strategy 3: Development of a costed national strategy based on state-level consultations and implementation, and financing strategy on Youth Peace and Security to institutionalize youth participation in peace building processes:** this strategy will focus on institutionalizing youth participation in peacebuilding processes at all levels in the country. It seeks to usher in a comprehensive Strategy on Youth Peace and Security (YPS) that outlines priority actions to be undertaken including relevant structures to be established, to ensure that young people are at the center of peace building processes. The YPS Strategy will be informed by perspectives from the youth themselves generated through a bottom-up inclusive consultation process preceded by sensitization of the youth on the YPS agenda. The proposed YPS Strategy will domesticate the UNSCR 2250 read alongside UNSCR 2419 and UNSCR 2535 that recognizes young people as critical partners in peace and development processes. It will be guided by the five pillars of the UNSCR 2250 namely: *participation, prevention, partnerships, protection, and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration*. The project will specifically build on youth perspectives from Strategy one (1) and leverage on experiences in establishing and operationalizing youth inclusive peace architecture in Strategy two (2), to shape strategy three (3) i.e., action plan development. This will be an innovative, bottom up and practical approach to policy development.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project’s outcomes.

The project will establish partnerships with young women and young men led organizations in South Sudan, build their capacity on peacebuilding, support their advocacy for expanded spaces of participation, and strengthen and institutionalize peace structures to involve young women and young men. By building the capacity of young men and young women for their political inclusion in peace processes and ensuring that there are functional institutionalized structures that allow for their meaningful involvement in peace building processes, then they will be well-poised to contribute to sustainable peace in South Sudan.

The Theory of Change for the project is -

*If,*

- there is an increased individual capacity of young women and men and their collectives to engage and participate actively in track II dialogues
- there is an increased trust amongst the young women and men and State/ government actors at the community and national level
- there is an established institutional platform for development of national gender-responsive Strategy on YPS to act as catalyst for operationalizing YPS agenda
- established state-level peace fora in selected pilot states allow for an institutionalised inclusion of young women and men in peacebuilding and monitoring of the state level peacebuilding strategy

*Then,*

Active engagement of young women and young men results in the inclusive design, implementation and monitoring of an inclusive, gender-responsive National Strategy on YPS which is owned by authorities and the youth.

*Because,*

The community women and men and duty bearers have increased trust and ownership in jointly taking forward the YPS agenda in South Sudan.

Approach	Assumption	Supporting Evidence
Building the capacity of young women and young men to prevent and manage conflicts based on the right to participation in peacebuilding	Young women and young men cannot meaningfully contribute to peacebuilding when they lack knowhow on the same. If they are equipped with skills on leadership, advocacy, mediation, negotiation and consensus building, they will be strategically positioned to lead and participate in peace building processes.	There is evidence that lack of capacity affects youth participation in peace building processes (Conciliation resources, 2018). The State level Peace Forum organized by UNMISS shows that youth demand participation in peace processes at the community level.

The Peace Forums as shared spaces for dialogue can foster an enabling environment for trust and confidence building between the youth groups and State authorities	When the shared spaces for dialogues are created as Peace Forum of community, women and men are ready to trust each other and come together for collective peacebuilding efforts	While there is an evidence of sporadic peace forum being organized to resolve inter-communal conflicts, the deficit of trust has been a major hindrance to sustainable peacebuilding negotiation platforms. Therefore, this risk needs to be addressed.
Development of a Strategy on Youth Peace and Security (YPS Strategy)	The absence of a clear framework for meaningful youth engagement in peace building processes leads to exclusion of young women and young men. This builds on an assumption that if a clear institutional framework is in place, young people will play an active role in peace building processes	The South Sudan Peacebuilding Strategic Framework heavily aligns to the R-ARCSS, which though recognizes the effect of the conflicts on the youth, only commits to establishment of youth enterprise development fund with a goal to bring more youth into economic growth and development (article 4.15.1.4) and does not adequately cover the pillars of the UNSCR 2250.

- c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

The project will have inter-linked outputs building on each other. The broad sequencing of the project is as follows:

1. Constitute a multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee (NSC) to lead the Strategy development, under the auspices of the Ministry of Peacebuilding, Ministry of Youth and Sports, CSOs led by young women and men, Search for Common Ground and the UN. The NSC will be established at the beginning of the project led by the MoPB. MoGCSW, MoYS, MOGEI and representatives of youth CSOs and UN. The NSC will oversee the mappings and training of the selected youth and political actors described in Output 1 (a-c, e, f), and Output 2 (a) and through the trained youth, prepares a skeleton of the National Strategy on YPS. The system described in Output 3 (b) will also be established during this period.
2. In select states, state level peace fora including the leadership structures will be supported, based on the state level consultations under Output 1 (d) and Output 2 (b-f) As by this time the peace fora will have been established, the formulated strategy will be validated at the national level with participation of the states.
3. Operationalisation, implementation and monitoring of the national strategy at state-level will be supported in 4 pilot states and one administrative area through the established state-level peace fora (Output 3).

**Expected Outcome:** Increased participation of young women and young men in peace building processes in South Sudan through the development of an inclusive, mutually agreed on youth-led costed National Strategy on Youth, Peace, and Security



## Expected Outputs

1. Diverse groups of young women and young men (745 total) from across all 10 states and 3 administrative areas are mobilized, empowered, and sensitized to meaningfully engage with one another and with authorities on inclusive, youth-driven and gender transformative peace processes.
2. Government stakeholders are prepared to and youth, especially young women, are supported with platforms to engage directly with government stakeholders, constructively, to develop a mutually agreed on, inclusive, gender responsive, costed National Strategy on Youth, Peace, and Security
3. In select pilot states, young women and men and Government stakeholders are supported at the state-level to develop and jointly implement localized state implementation and monitoring strategies through setting up Peace Fora

## Output 1: Young women and young men mobilized and empowered to effectively engage in national and state peacebuilding processes

This output will entail:

- 1.1.1 Establishing the National Steering Committee at the beginning of the project led by the MoPB, MoGCSW, MOGEI, MoYS and representatives of youth CSOs and UN. This Steering Committee will have representatives of youth groups.
- 1.1.2 A **mapping of existing peace negotiation fora** conducted across the country to create evidence-based Peace Forums contextualised for each State and Administrative Area.
- 1.1.3 A **mapping of youth groups** across all the 79 counties will be done to prepare a comprehensive list of organizations and informal groups to be engaged in Peace Forum. The mapping will include information on inclusion of diverse youth, in particular young women.
- 1.1.4 Establishing **strategic partnerships<sup>19</sup> with 70 youth-led organizations** at national and state levels to mobilize young men and young women to participate in peace building processes and ensure a diversity of youth engagement, prioritizing the inclusion of young women, young people from rural areas, and young cattle keepers.
- 1.1.5 **Organizing consultations** with 800 young women, young men and leaders across 10 states and three administrative areas to 1) gather insights on the type of Peace Fora to be established in the State and the involvement of the youth in the same; 2) identify challenges to meaningful youth engagement and participation in peace building processes, in particular for young women; 3) identify adult champions to act as bridge builders to other adult decision makers; and 4) secure recommendations for the proposed National Strategy on Youth Peace and Security.
- 1.1.6 **Contextualize training materials for youth** on Youth Peace and Security incorporating perspectives from UNSCR 2250, 2535 and 1325 and taking into consideration gender and conflict sensitivity, advocacy, conflict transformation and non-adversarial communication.
- 1.1.7 **Train 415 young women and young men across 13 states and administrative areas on the Common Ground Approach.** These trainings will focus on conflict analysis, conflict transformation, leadership, advocacy, non-adversarial communication, negotiations, mediation, consensus building, gender-conflict sensitivity. Thirteen (13) Common Ground Approach Trainings<sup>20</sup> for youth (young women and

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<sup>19</sup> Strategic partnership is referred as a partnership where financing may not be involved but the substantive/ issue specific and rights-based engagement is ensured to bring different perspectives and inputs on board.

<sup>20</sup> The Common Ground Approach (CGA) is a methodology for conflict transformation and collaboration, which has been at the core of Search's mission and vision for 40 years. It brings together individuals from different groups to help them understand their differences, uncover their shared interests, and explore potential win-win solutions. The goal of the CGA is to change the antagonistic way in which individuals and institutions deal with conflict, by shifting the perceptions of the self and the "other," transforming relationships and allowing them to take ownership of the process. The CGA will build

young men) to prepare them to engage across conflict divides (ethnic, religious) as well as prepare them to engage in a non-adversarial manner with political leaders on sensitive topics related to peace and security. These youth are expected to participate in the State level Peace Fora, build their understanding on conflict resolution and gender equality, addressing gender oppressive cultural practices that are at the root of conflict amongst the communities and ultimately use this increased capacity to contribute to young people, especially young women's contribution into peace building processes.

- 1.1.8 **Amplify the voices of youth peacebuilders** and increasing awareness of positive youth-government collaboration for peace. Design, produce, and broadcast 24 radio episodes and support the production and broadcast of additional live talk shows across all 10 states and 3 administrative areas leveraging Search for Common Ground's existing radio expertise, partnerships, and in-house studio in Juba, these can include broadcasting discussions and dialogues between government actors/adult bridge builders and youth encouraging debate and engagement more broadly, and will include a focus on gender equality and women empowerment.
- 1.1.9 National level Peace Forum dialogue to validate and finalise the YPS Strategy with all relevant stakeholders

## **Output 2: A National Strategy on Youth Peace and Security inclusive of state-level dynamics is developed**

This output will be realized through the Ministry of Peacebuilding as the key counterpart and lead for the designing of the National YPS Strategy, and will entail:

- 1.2.1 **Preparing State and National political leaders** to be able to accept and support gender-sensitive youth engagement in peace processes at the State level - confidence building measures and activities. Thirteen (13) Common Ground Approach Trainings for Political Leaders to prepare them to engage with youth and support their engagement in peace and security.
- 1.2.2 **Supporting the development of a Costed gender-responsive National Strategy on Youth Peace and Security** based on insights from state level youth consultations and operational experiences at the county, state and national level. This will be a highly consultative bottom-up process involving the actions of Output 1 and will inform Output 3, and will be shaped by the five pillars of the UNSCR2250. The Search for Common Ground, South Sudan Youth Peace And Development Organization (SSYPADO) and the youth groups under the leadership of the ministries will prepare a cumulative National Strategy. For costing the Strategy, the experts from YPS Fund and UNFPA HQ will also support through the experience sharing from different countries.
- 1.2.3 **Developing a Financing Strategy** to raise financing commitment of the government and other stakeholders
- 1.2.4 Supporting the **launch and dissemination of the National YPS Strategy** at the national level. This will be a high-level event with live broadcast to facilitate greater reach. At least 300 stakeholders will be reached directly and 10,000 indirectly. The project will also work with other United Nations Inter-agency Network on Youth and Development (UNIANYS) member agencies, civil society partners and members to further disseminate the YPS Strategy with the national and State government actors, civil society, development partners and UN.
- 1.2.5 Support two personnel at the Ministry of Peace Building at state level (youth volunteers)<sup>21</sup> to follow through and manage the day-to-day work for the Peace Forum in each State for operationalization of Youth Peace and Security dialogue forum and other relevant youth inclusive peace structures at the State levels to address peace and security concerns and their ramifications on young men and young women. As these youth volunteers come from different states, they will have a critical role in active functioning of the State Peace Forum. It is expected that these youth volunteers will play a critical role

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capacity among youth and political actors in South Sudan to provide them with the tools and skills to begin to engage with one another across ethnic, religious, and gender dividing lines.

<sup>21</sup> These volunteers will be recruited and managed by the State Ministries.

in the implementation of the youth-focused activities in the South Sudan Peace Building Strategic Framework.

- 1.2.6** Technical support to Ministry of Peace building at state and county level in reorganizing existing peace structures setting up a Peace Forum to incorporate joint dialogue forums for young women and young men and expand the role of the youth in other peace structures. (Building off of the joint confidence-building efforts)
- 1.2.7** Supporting initial convening (s) of the Youth Peace and Security dialogue forum as part of operationalization of youth led structures for peace at the national level
- 1.2.8** South South learning exchange dialogue for the youth and political leaders

**Output 3: State-level peace fora and pilot Implementation Strategies at the state level are developed to institutionalize youth participation in peace building processes in four selected states and one administrative area.**

This output will involve:

- 1.3.1** Supporting *strategic youth engagements with relevant government agencies such as Ministries of Peacebuilding, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Ministry of General Education* at the state level on the operationalization and implementation of the National Strategy on YPS to increase roles and spaces for young women and young men in peace building processes in line with UNSCR 2250, 2535 and 1325. Building the capacity of peace Forum at state and county level to operate effectively and meaningfully involve young women and young men in peace building processes.
- 1.3.2** Supporting the *establishment and operationalization of State level peace fora* to facilitate dialogue and civic engagement on emerging and underlying issues, based on consultations under Output 1, activity d. This will include: *Strengthening operational capacity of the Peace Forum* at state level and coordinating at the national level to effectively and meaningfully involve young women and young men in peace building processes and establishing state-level monitoring for the National Strategy on YPS. Supporting initial convening (s) of joint Peace Forums and other relevant youth inclusive peace structures to operationalize youth participation in the peace architecture
- 1.3.3** Build the understanding of State ministries and Peacebuilding authorities at state level in setting up a Peace Forum to incorporate joint dialogue forums for young women and young men and expand the role of the youth in other peace structures. (Building off of the joint confidence-building efforts (Output 2 activity a))
- 1.3.4** Establishing *a joint monitoring mechanism led by young women and young men* to track the implementation of the YPS Strategy. This monitoring will be done through the State level Peace Fora.

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

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

The project will have a national scope with the primary focus on State level of promoting and institutionalizing youth participation in peacebuilding processes across the country. Young women and young men across 10 states and three administrative areas will be mobilized and consulted in the development of participatory structures for youth participation in peace building processes. To cater to the existence of multifaceted divides with regards to gender, age, socio-economic standing, and geographical setting (rural, urban, peri-urban), **the project will ensure inclusivity and diversity in the targeting of the project participants.** In particular, 1:1 male-female sex ratio, prioritization of the age bracket 12-35 years, and significant representation of school-going and not in education, employment, and training (NEETs) young people, young people with special needs, young people in

displacement and those in nomadic settings. Partnerships will be established with 70 youth led organizations that are active in YPS discourse; at least 800 young women and young men will be consulted based on an average 15 per State; 415 young peace champions will be trained to lead peace processes (approx. 32 from each State and AA); at least 250 stakeholders will participate in youth led advocacy; and the YPS Strategy will be launched and disseminated directly to 300 stakeholders and indirectly to 10,000 stakeholders. Young women and young men, CSOs, and relevant government agencies were consulted in the designing of the target groups of the project.

The states and administrative area for piloting the implementation of the National Youth Peace and Security Strategy will be selected through mapping based on criteria of pre-existence of some form of youth structures, political commitment, and extent of the youth mobilisation, among others. The selection will be based on consultations with the key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Peace Building, the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, and the Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare. Attention will be paid to the incidences of youth interference in humanitarian, recovery/ development, and peace-building sectors operations in South Sudan in the course of 2020 and 2021, which have been reported in the *Collective Response Strategy* for the UN-Wide system.

### III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and national), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, indigenous knowledge and existing capacity.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
<b>Convening Organization: UNFPA</b>	\$23,511,270	UNFPA core funds, Canada, EU, Japan, Norway, and Sweden	Juba	70 (including field staff)	Youth Programme Specialist, Programme Analyst-Youth; ME Specialist; Finance analyst; Gender and Human Rights Specialist;
Implementing partners: Search for Common Ground IHO					
Implementing partners:	\$1,291,596	US DOS, Bezos	Juba	10 (Juba based)	Children & Youth Experts; Radio

1. Search for Common Ground		Foundation, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs			Production Expertise; Common Ground Approach Trained Experts; as well as Programme and Finance Staff
2. IHO	1,384,823	SSHF (UNOCHA), UNFPA, UNICEF, HPF, WFP	Juba, Torit Aweil, Terekeka, Raja, Ezo	350 (Key and community staff)	Programme managers; programme officers; finance/grant officers
<b>Recipient Organization: UNESCO</b>	\$ 8,322,308	Member States contributions	Juba	21	Education Programme Specialist, National Programme Officer (Education), ME specialist, finance analyst
Implementing partners: IHO (for SSYPADO)					

UNFPA and UNESCO will be the direct recipients of the project. Both agencies currently co-chair the UN Inter-Agency Network on Adolescent and Youth Development (IANAYD) in South Sudan and have a strong mandate on the youth. The IANYD will be extensively consulted and participate in the project implementation and consultations. UNFPA will be the convening agency in view of its lead role within the UN on matters related to the youth and the demographic dividend. Impact Health Organization will be engaged by the recipient organizations as an implementing partner given their expertise in working with nascent and community-based organizations. They will manage the project's direct engagements with youth led organizations working on peace and security. Search for Common Ground will be the technical advisory and capacity building partner given their expertise and experience of working on YPS agenda across the world. SfCG will also partner in dissemination and amplification of the YPS agenda messaging across the country through their radio programme.

UNMISS is the critical partner in the project as they have presence across the country and are involved in ad hoc peace forums. In the process, all UNMISS field offices will be involved to support the organizing of the State consultations, identification and selection of peace champions and operationalisation of the State level Peace Forum. The UNMISS national team will play the critical role in political will and relationship management especially at the country's leadership level, i.e., coordination with the Offices of Vice Presidents and H.E the President.

- b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will

ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The governance of the project will be vested on a Project Management Committee (PMC), which will include the participating UN entities and implementing CSOs with general guidance and leadership of the Designated Official in the office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General/Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) for South Sudan. The PMC will guide the strategic approach and provide overall oversight, guidance, and directives for implementation of activities and ensuring compliance with reporting requirements. The day-to-day management, technical and coordination function will be the responsibility of a technical working group consisting of designated Programme Specialists/Officers by each agency, and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office focal point designated by the DSRSG/RC/HC. A project manager, project officer and two project assistants will be directly responsible for the implementation of the project activities. The project manager will be based at UNFPA with a 100% charge to the project, the project officer will be at UNESCO with 80% charge on the project, while the two project assistants will be in both organizations with a 70% charge on the project. They will work under the supervision of Programme Specialists with backgrounds in youth and gender.

- c) **Risk management** – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Armed conflict, including intercommunal violence increases the likelihood of new crisis, impacting project implementation	Medium/high	Continually monitor trends and developments in the broader context in close cooperation with HCT, UNCT and SMT. If needed, contract with third party monitoring entity for monitoring of outputs and evaluation of outcomes
The youth involved in peacebuilding process may be targeted by others	Low/Medium	Application of 'do no harm' approach through harnessing the strength of the collective. The IANYD and UN joint action will support the youth in case any targeting when occurs.
Limited acceptance by national actors of the inclusion of young women and men in peacebuilding	Low/Medium	Effective communication with the opinion makers (religious leaders, journalists, media, tribal leaders) through national and local media on the expected results of the project.  The local leadership will be sensitized through the Common Grounds approach training with the national and state leadership.

Young people may not be willing to work together due to ethnic and political affiliation.	Low/ Medium	Active engagement of youth and peace activists who have proven their willingness to engage and mobilize. Adopting an inclusive and transparent criterion for selecting beneficiaries
Limited capacity of the CSOs result in inadequate youth engagement	Low	A system strengthening approach, ensuring that the institutions are strengthened and not dependent on individuals.
The shrinking availability of the resources may lead to competition over resources between the States for the project implementation and subsequent politicization	Medium	The ownership of the project implementation by the national partners and the youth groups will address this risk through the Project Management Committee (PMC) and the State level Peace Forum. The resources allocation will be done through a consultative process at the PMC to avoid any misunderstandings between the States. The UN Programme Management Committee, the RCO and the Project Steering Committee will also provide an oversight to ensure that no harm is meted out to the communities, youth groups and state level actors working on the project implementation.
Young women do not find enough space in the decision making and negotiation platforms for the project implementation	Medium	Ensure that at least 50 percent of participants of all actions are young women and create appropriate, locally adapted spaces for their meaningful participation. Adopt gender and conflict sensitive approaches which defuse distrust of authorities and local communities and address their concerns

#### **Do No Harm considerations:**

Given the competition over resources and the inter-state geo-political and community dynamics, there is a risk of politization of the peacebuilding agenda and the states competing over resources for designing the National Strategy and subsequent state level strategies to be anchored in their respective states. Following the Do No Harm principle, the project will ensure that the ownership of the process remains with the youth groups, the national and state governments so that the decision making for the selection of groups for youth dialogues, selection of the states for the implementation strategy are collectively decided. The State and the national ministries of Peacebuilding and Ministries of Youth and Sports as the anchor of the process will ensure that the Project Management Committee is inclusive, and the monthly PMC would also serve as a platform for identifying any risks that may arise and put the mitigation measures in place. Besides, the UN Programme Management Team and RCO will be provided with regular updates and seek their advice wherever needed for any potential risk and harm that may arise due to the inter-state dynamics. The UNMISS mission at the states level, the coalitions of youth groups will serve as the key information source to receive timely and accurate information to mitigate any potential harm or conflict during the peace dialogues and throughout the project period.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget

break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

The Project Manager, assisted by the project officer, will be responsible for ensuring that planned results in the results framework are tracked. S/he will also ensure that interventions are implemented as stipulated in the work plan; report progress to the PBF and Project Management Committee (PMC); and give feedback to the implementing partners and project stakeholders such as the youth, Ministry of Peace Building and Ministry of Youth and Sports. M&E plans will be developed through a consultative process with project partners, and this will inform project monitoring and evaluation. The plan will have gender-sensitive SMART indicators. M&E officers in the respective agencies will provide technical support to the M&E processes of the project. The project manager, project officer will have technical expertise and experience in M&E. They will be complemented by M&E officers and programme specialists who have extensive experience in M&E and results-based programming in general.

A baseline assessment will be conducted during the inception phase of the project to provide data for measuring various performance indicators, outlined in the results framework. Project monitoring will be done through quarterly, bi-annual, and annual progress reports; quarterly field visits and participation in project events. Monthly PMC meetings will also be convened to review progress of project results, and where necessary, facilitate mid-course adaptation which will be done with note to file and submitted to the PBF Secretariat. An end of year review meeting and a project close out will also be conducted with partners and stakeholders to track progress and results and share lessons learned.

An endline evaluation will be done by an independent evaluator to measure the progress made by the project against the outcomes and outputs and document the lessons learned. A total of 6.4 % of the budget will be allocated for M&E action.

<b>Monitoring and Evaluation Framework</b>			
<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Action</b>
Track progress, results, and quality assurance	Document progress against indicators and outputs	Quarterly	Any action being slower than expected will be addressed by the Programme Implementation team
Monitor and manage risks	Monitor and manage programmatic and/or fiduciary risks	Annual and quarterly	UNFPA will conduct spot check with the partner at least once a year
Learning	Document good practices and foster learning	Annual	The project team will document the good practices and disseminate them through various forums
Review and mid-course correction	Internal review of data and taking corrective action	Annual	Various monitoring actions set out will inform mid-course adaptation



## M&E Budget

M&E ACTIVITY	BUDGET (USD)
Baseline and Monitoring activities (PMC meetings, field visits, end of year review meeting, project close out meeting)	116,508
Endline evaluation	65,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181,508</b>

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

The joint UNFPA- UNESCO- UNMISS intervention will link to and build on the peacebuilding initiatives implemented in the country by the CSOs, Government and the UN system. The project will ensure that a strong connection is established between the development capacities, active engagement of young women and men and creating institutionalized platforms for their active participation in national and state level peacebuilding processes. The UN Inter-Agency Network on Adolescent and Youth Development Platform will provide a platform to ensure complementarity of the project to other UN youth and peace related projects. UNFPA and UNESCO will make deliberate efforts to secure financial leverage for the project through strategic engagements with development partners. The state-level Peace Fora will be continued with the support from the youth networks, UN field offices and the State ministries.

The enabling environment created through the development of the Youth Peace and Security Strategy will ensure that youth participation in peace processes is institutionalized at all levels and that government leadership in promoting the YPS agenda is secured through anchoring the YPS Strategy in the South Sudan Strategic Peacebuilding Framework. There will also be established some linkages between the YPS Strategy implementation at the grassroots level and the Ministry of General Education and Instruction initiative to make schools agents of peace building through establishment and operationalization of peace clubs across the country. UNESCO has already supported the roll out of this initiative by developing a guide to support schools to set up and manage the peace clubs. In addition to building peace building competencies in the learners, the peace clubs also serve, through the outreach activities, as avenues for school-community partnerships in peace building.

By supporting the development of a financing strategy of the YPS strategy and launching its operationalisation and implementation in select pilot states, the project will work on ensuring that the implementation of the strategy continues well beyond the project life cycle.

The inclusion of youth groups in designing the YPS Strategy, its monitoring and implementation will lead to higher leverage for the youth to steer the peacebuilding process in South Sudan. In addition, the YPS Strategy will be anchored in the Youth Development Strategy of the United Nations in South Sudan. Efforts will also be made to ensure that the Strategy is integrated to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which is the document that articulates

the government of South Sudan's expectation of the United Nations Development System (UNDS) and informs UN programming and funding priorities in the next two years (2023-2025).

#### **IV. Project budget**

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

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

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

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

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

### Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
<b>Planning</b>			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	Yes		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		No	Upon the finalization of the proposal
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	Yes		
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.			The Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Peace Building consulted. Young women and young men activists' groups consultative workshop was held. The youth Coalition group on YPS has been active member in designing of the project.
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?	Yes		Two assessments carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping of UN interventions under the auspices of the UN Inter-Agency Network on Adolescents and Youth</li> <li>• Common Country Assessment led by the Resident Coordinator's Office.</li> <li>• Consultative dialogue with youth women and men on 10th September 2021</li> </ul> What remains to be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mapping/ analysis of the active youth-led initiatives on peace building by each State.</li> </ul>
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.		No	A few criteria are identified as non-negotiables in the designing of youth groups consultative bodied in each state.

			<p>The criteria include -age, gender, disability, geographical considerations made in the selection of partners youth groups.</p> <p>There are State specific criteria to be established after conducting the mapping of organizations in each State and Administrative Area in South Sudan.</p>
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation site approaches, Government contribution?			<p>The Ministry of Peacebuilding provided guidance regarding project approaches and oversight.</p> <p>An MoU exists between UNESCO and MoPB, and UNFPA and MoYS. Once the project is approved, and amendments will be made to the MoU to reflect the agreements relating to the project implementation approaches, and Government contribution to the same.</p>
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?			<p>UNFPA and UNESCO have made clear arrangements on project implementation. UNMISS and SfCG are the two new partners onboarded for their unique strength and contribution to the effectiveness of the project.</p>
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	
<b>Gender</b>			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g., has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?			<p>The project benefited from expertise of the UNFPA Gender and Human Rights</p>

			Specialist, UNFPA and UNECO Youth Programme Specialists and Analysts.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?			The Coalition on Youth Peace and Security (with membership of more than 10 CSOs participated in the project design.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	Yes		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	Yes		

### Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

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

6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment, and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.		No	
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		No	
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	Yes		

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

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

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the 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 cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent's website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Reporting:

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

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

	submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	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
<b>28 February</b>	Annual reporting – Report <b>Q4 expenses</b> (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
<b>30 April</b>	Report <b>Q1 expenses</b> (January to March)
<b>31 July</b>	Report <b>Q2 expenses</b> (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Report <b>Q3 expenses</b> (January to September)
<i><b>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</b></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 ([www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund](http://www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund)) and the Administrative Agent website ([www.mptf.undp.org](http://www.mptf.undp.org)).

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

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

#### Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of

terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

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

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

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

- ☐ Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation.
- ☐ Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax-exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches).
- ☐ Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant.
- ☐ Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- ☐ Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project.<sup>22</sup>
- ☐ Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought.
- ☐ Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>22</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

### Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: Increased participation of young women and young men in peace building processes in South Sudan through a youth-led costed State level and cumulative Strategy on Youth Peace and Security</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Percentage of duty bearers that acknowledge and promote participation of youth women and men in peace building at the state level</p> <p>Baseline: TBD; Target: 70% (with equal participation of young women and young men)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Baseline Survey</li> <li>Reports of consultative meetings Assessment report on progress made in peace fora</li> </ul>	<p>Consultative meetings held with young people</p> <p>Youth led advocacy engagements on peace structures</p> <p>Establishment of regular peace forums to involve the youth women and men</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Proportion of project participant by sex that feel being included in the peacebuilding processes including development of YPS Strategy and peace forum</p> <p>Baseline: TBD; Target: 50% (with equal participation of young women and young men)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The endline evaluation results on young people's perception of their role in peace building and conflict resolution events</li> </ul> <p>Report on peace youth led peace building events</p>	<p>415 young women and young men trained to lead and participate in peace processes</p> <p>Peace forums bringing together young women and young men held across states and counties</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c): Existence of a Costed National Strategy on Youth Peace and Security domesticating the UNSCR 2250 and 2535</p> <p>Baseline: None; Target: Yes (progressive plan with adequate gender considerations)</p>	National cumulative Strategy on Youth Peace and Security	<p>Ministry of Peacebuilding set up the Inter-ministerial committee for developing costed Strategy on YPS</p> <p>Consultative meetings held with young people</p>
	<p>Output 1: Young women and young men mobilized and empowered to effectively engage in national and state peacebuilding processes</p> <p>List of key activities to be undertaken under output 1</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 # young women and young men led organizations in target locations engaged to promote peace in the target locations</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 70 (35 young women led; 35 young men led)</p>	Database of youth led organizations	70 youth-led organizations engaged to promote peace

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishing the National Steering Committee at the beginning of the project led by the MoPB, MoGCSW, MOGEI, MoYS and representatives of youth CSOs and UN. This Steering Committee will have representatives of youth groups.</li> <li>2. A mapping of existing peace negotiation fora conducted across the country to create evidence-based Peace Forums contextualised for each State and Administrative Area.</li> <li>3. A mapping of youth groups across all the 79 counties will be done to prepare a comprehensive list of organizations and informal groups to be engaged in Peace Forum.</li> <li>4. Establishing partnerships with 70 youth-led organizations at national and state levels to mobilize young men and young women to participate in peace building processes and ensure a diversity of youth engagement, prioritizing the inclusion of young women, young people from rural areas, and young cattle keepers.</li> <li>5. Organizing consultations with 800 young women, young men and leaders across 10 states and three</li> </ol>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 # of young women and young men consulted on youth participation in peace building processes Baseline: 0 Target: 800 (400 young women;400 young men)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 # young men and young women in the country reporting increase in their capacity as peace champions Baseline: 0; Target: 415 (208 young women and 207 young men)</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.1.4: Existence of a database of trained young women and young men in meditation, negotiation and other forms of peace building and conflict resolution processes Baseline: None Target: Yes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● List of participants participating in consultative meetings</li> <li>● Project participants' testimonies and human stories</li> <li>● Post training evaluations</li> <li>● Endline evaluation</li> <li>● Lists of training participants</li> <li>● Photos of events</li> <li>● Database of youth peace resource persons</li> </ul>	<p>26 consultations held with young women and young men across states on youth participation in peace building</p> <p>Training manuals on YPS contextualized The peace champions take state level actions in conflict resolution</p> <p>The national coalition of youth on YPS has a regularly updated database of youth peace actors across the country</p>
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	<p>administrative areas to 1) gather insights on the type of Peace Fora to be established in the State and the involvement of the youth in the same; 2) identify challenges to meaningful youth engagement and participation in peace building processes, in particular for young women; 3) identify adult champions to act as bridge builders to other adult decision makers; and 4) secure recommendations for the proposed National Strategy on Youth Peace and Security. The consultations will target 800 young women and young men from across the 79 counties.</p> <p>6. Contextualize training materials for youth on Youth Peace and Security incorporating perspectives from UNSCR 2250, 2535 and 1325 and taking into consideration gender and conflict sensitivity, advocacy, conflict transformation and non-adversarial communication.</p> <p>7. Train 415 young women and young men across 13 states and administrative areas on the Common Ground Approach. Thirteen (13) Common Ground Approach</p>			
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	<p>Trainings<sup>23</sup> for youth (young women and young men).</p> <p>8. Broadcast 24 radio episodes and support the production and broadcast of additional live talk shows across all 10 states and 3 administrative areas</p> <p>9. National level Peace Forum dialogue to validate and finalise the YPS Strategy with all relevant stakeholders</p>			
	<p>Output 2: A National Strategy on Youth Peace and Security inclusive of state-level dynamics is developed</p> <p>List of key activities to be undertaken under output 2</p> <p>1. Thirteen (13) Common Ground Approach Trainings for Political Leaders to prepare them to engage with youth and support their engagement in peace and security.</p> <p>2. Development of a Costed National Strategy on Youth Peace and Security</p> <p>3. Developing a Financing Strategy to raise financing commitment of the government and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Existence of a Costed Strategy on Youth Peace and Security</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.2: The Strategy on Youth Peace and Security launched and disseminated at the national level</p> <p>Baseline: No</p> <p>Target: Yes</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.1.3: Existence of a joint monitoring mechanism led by young women and young men to track the implementation of YPS strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity reports</li> <li>• Project progress reports</li> <li>• Joint peace committee dialogue reports/minutes</li> <li>• Minutes of the National Peace Dialogue forum</li> <li>• Baseline report and</li> <li>• Endline report</li> </ul> <p>Peace structures at national and county levels</p>	<p>Youth led advocacy forums held with relevant authorities on youth spaces</p> <p>Peace structures re-arranged to facilitate youth involvement</p> <p>Capacity building forums held with relevant peace structures</p> <p>Initial dialogue forums held at national, state and county level with meaningful youth involvement</p>

<sup>23</sup> The Common Ground Approach (CGA) is a methodology for conflict transformation and collaboration, which has been at the core of Search's mission and vision for 40 years. It brings together individuals from different groups to help them understand their differences, uncover their shared interests, and explore potential win-win solutions. The goal of the CGA is to change the antagonistic way in which individuals and institutions deal with conflict, by shifting the perceptions of the self and the "other," transforming relationships and allowing them to take ownership of the process. The CGA will build capacity among youth and political actors in South Sudan to provide them with the tools and skills to begin to engage with one another across ethnic, religious, and gender dividing lines.

	<p>4. Launch and dissemination of the National YPS Strategy at the national level.</p> <p>5. Support two personnel (youth volunteers) to follow through and manage the day-to-day work for the Peace Forum in each State for operationalization of Youth Peace and Security dialogue forum.</p> <p>6. Technical support to Ministry of Peace building at state and county level in reorganizing existing peace structures setting up a Peace Forum to incorporate joint dialogue forums for young women and young men and expand the role of the youth in other peace structures. (Building off of the joint confidence-building efforts)</p> <p>7. Supporting initial convening (s) of the Youth Peace and Security dialogue forum as part of operationalization of youth led structures for peace at the national level</p> <p>8. South South learning exchange dialogue for the youth and political leaders</p>	Baseline: No; Target: Yes (equal representation of young men and young women in development)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline report and</li> <li>• Endline report</li> </ul> <p>Peace structures at national and county levels</p>	
	Output 3: Pilot Implementation Strategies at the state level are developed to institutionalize youth participation in peace building processes.	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1 level of existence of functional joint dialogue forums and other relevant youth inclusive peace structures at state and county level</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 80% being functional joint dialogue forum</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations reports on the development of the Strategy</li> </ul>	Establish an advocacy and YPS Strategy drafting committee comprising of CSOs, Government, development partners



	<p>List of key activities undertaken under output 3</p> <p>1. Supporting strategic youth engagements with relevant government agencies such as Ministries of Peacebuilding, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Ministry of General Education at the state level on the operationalization and implementation of the National Strategy on YPS to increase roles and spaces for young women and young men in peace building processes in line with UNSCR 2250, 2535 and 1325. Building the capacity of peace Forum at state and county level to operate effectively and meaningfully involve young women and young men in peace building processes.</p> <p>2. Supporting the establishment and operationalization of joint dialogue forums at state and county level with cascades to Payams and Bomas, to facilitate dialogue and civic engagement on emerging and underlying issues. This will include: Building the capacity of Peace Forum at state level and coordinating at the national level to</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2 Existence of functional Youth Peace and Security dialogue forum and other relevant youth inclusive peace structures at the national level Baseline: None Target: Yes (equal representation of young men and young women)</p> <p>Output indicator 3.1.3 % of state and national political leaders accept the youth participation in peace process. Baseline: TBD Target: 50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strategy launch dissemination workshop report</li> <li>● Costed Strategy on Youth Peace and Security</li> <li>● Strategy Dissemination reports</li> <li>● Monitoring framework for YPS Strategy</li> </ul>	<p>A joint monitoring mechanism is set and led by young women and young men to track the implementation of YPS Strategy</p> <p>Consultative meetings held with young men and young women across the country</p>

	<p>operate effectively and meaningfully involve young women and young men in peace building processes including establishing state-level monitoring for the National Strategy on YPS. Supporting initial convening (s) of joint Peace Forums and other relevant youth inclusive peace structures to operationalize youth participation in the peace architecture.</p> <p>3. Build the understanding of State ministries and Peacebuilding authorities at state level in setting up a Peace Forum to incorporate joint dialogue forums for young women and young men and expand the role of the youth in other peace structures. (Building off of the joint confidence-building efforts (Output 2 activity a))</p> <p>4. Establishing a joint monitoring mechanism led by young women and young men to track the implementation of the YPS Strategy. This monitoring will be done through the State level Peace Fora.</p>			
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## Annex D - PBF Project Budget

Table 1 - PBF project budget by outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Description (Text)	UNFPA	UNESCO	Recipient Organization 3	Total	% of budget per activity allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) (if any):	Current level of expenditure/ commitment (To be completed at time of project progress reporting)	GEWE justification (e.g. training includes session on gender equality, specific efforts made to ensure equal representation of women and men etc.)	Any other remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, esp. for TA or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1:	Increased participation of young women and young men in peace building processes in South Sudan								
Output 1.1:	Young women and young men mobilized and empowered to effectively engage in national and local peacebuilding processes								
Activity 1.1.1	Establishing the National Steering Committee at the beginning of the project led by the MoPB, MoGCSW, MOGEI, MoYS and representatives of youth CSOs and UN. This Steering Committee will have representatives of youth groups	\$ -			\$ -	50%		The National Steering Committee will ensure gender parity and ethnic, disability rights advocates inclusion for project management	
Activity 1.1.2	A mapping of existing peace negotiation fora conducted across the country to create evidence based Peace Forums contextualized for each State	\$ 20,000.00			\$ 20,000.00	30%		The mapping will ensure equal participation. The mapping questions will look at the gender equality	
Activity 1.1.3	A mapping of youth groups across all the 79 counties will be done to prepare a comprehensive list of organizations and informal groups to be engaged in Peace Forum.	\$ 20,000.00			\$ 20,000.00	50%		The mapping will ensure equal participation. The mapping questions will look at the gender equality approaches being used by the youth-led groups.	
Activity 1.1.4	Establish strategic partnerships with 70 youth-led organizations at national, state and county levels to mobilize young men and young women to participate in peace building processes		\$ 100,000.00		\$ 100,000.00	50%		selection of organizations ensures 50:50 gender parity. A set of criteria will be developed to ensure that organizations that understand GEWE are participating in these platforms	
Activity 1.1.5	Organize consultations with 800 young women, young men and leaders across 10 states and three (3) administrative areas on youth participation in peace building processes		\$ 195,000.00		\$ 195,000.00	50%		consultations give equal consideration to young women and young men. Also, the consultations will encompass sessions on conflict related sexual violence (UNSCR 1820), PSEA, impact of inter-communal conflict on women and girls, and linkage between WPS and YPS	
Activity 1.1.6	Contextualize training materials for youth on Youth Peace and Security incorporating perspectives from UNSCR 2250, 2535 and 1325 and taking into consideration gender and conflict sensitivity, advocacy and non-violent communication	\$ 21,507.00			\$ 21,507.00	50%		materials to be customized have a strong component on gender equality, addressing harmful traditional practices such as child marriage, girls abductions for marriage and cattle raiding for marriage, some of these are at the heart of sub-national conflict	
Activity 1.1.7	Train 415 young women and young men including TOTs at national level and across 13 states and administrative areas as peace champions: 13 Common Ground Approach Trainings for youth.	\$ 180,000.00			\$ 180,000.00	50%		Training involves content on gender sensitivity and seeks to empower young men and young women to participate in peace processes. The TOT participants will ensure at least 50% women participation. The Common Ground Approach focuses on gender transformative approaches for dialogue	
Activity 1.1.8	24 Episode Radio Programme for awareness raising to promote youth role in peacebuilding to have nation-wide reach	\$ 215,000.00			\$ 215,000.00	70%		The topics of radio programme will cover issues such as positive masculinity, role of youth in shifting the gender norms, harmful traditional practices. Equal consideration given to young women and young men for their participation in dialogues	
Activity 1.1.9	National level Peace Forum dialogue to validate and finalise the YPS Strategy	\$ 68,546.50			\$ 68,546.50	50%		The national level dialogue will have a dedicated session on WPS and YPS focussing on gender transformative approach enshrined in YPS. There will be a dedicated session on gender based violence and YPS. Intersectional priorities such as inclusion of young persons with disability, women survivors of conflict related sexual violence	
Output Total		\$ 525,053.50	\$ 295,000.00	\$ -	\$ 820,053.50	\$ 449,026.75	\$ -		
Output 1.2:	A National Strategy on Youth Peace and Security inclusive of state-level dynamics is developed								
Activity 1.2.1	Common Ground Approach training for the political leaders across 10 states and 3 Administrative Areas to increase their acceptance and support to the youth participation in peace building processes to promote political leaders' acknowledgement and acceptance of youth in peace processes	\$ 156,000.00			\$ 156,000.00	50%		This engagement will involve a push for equal spaces for young men and young women in peace architecture. The political leaders will be sensitized on gender sensitive approach and social inclusion of persons with disability, youth groups working on social inclusion	
Activity 1.2.2	Support the development of a Costed Youth Peace and Security Strategy		\$ 150,000.00		\$ 150,000.00	50%		This intervention will ensure that the national framework on peace is gender sensitive and gives equal opportunity to young women and men. Specific issues affecting women and girls will be highlighted in the costing exercise	
1.2.3	Developing a Financing Strategy to raise financing commitment of the government and other stakeholders		\$ 100,000.00		\$ 100,000.00	30%		Based on the Constitutional commitment, at least 30% budget allocation will be ensured for the participation of women in peace processes.	

Activity 1.2.4	Support the launch and dissemination of the National Youth Peace and Security Strategy at national level.	\$ 50,000.00			\$ 50,000.00	50%		This activity will ensure that young women and young men are aware of the institutional framework that guarantees their participation in peace building launch will involve networks of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. The	
Activity 1.2.5	Support two personnel to manage the operations and management of day to day operations of the Peace Forum		\$ 54,600.00		\$ 54,600.00	50%		Involves strengthening of peace structures at national level to fully involve young women and young men. One woman and one man will be selected per State to manage the day to day operations of Peace Forum at the state level	
Activity 1.2.6	Technical support to Ministry of Peace building at state and county level in reorganizing existing peace structures setting up a Peace Forum to incorporate joint dialogue forums for young women and young men and expand the role of the youth in other peace structures. (Building off of the joint confidence-building efforts)	\$ 150,000.00			\$ 150,000.00	50%		The ministry will be supported to create a criteria for gender parity in selection of peace forum members. Involves re-arrangement of peace structures to give equal consideration to young men and young women.	
Activity 1.2.7	Supporting initial convening (s) of the Youth Peace and Security dialogue forum as part of operationalization of youth led structures for peace at the national level		\$ 30,000.00		\$ 30,000.00	50%		There are no women in the national level peace negotiations. The convening of YPS dialogue forum will establish women peace builders in the negotiation forums. Involves strengthening of peace structures at national level to fully involve young women and young men	
Activity 1.2.8	South South learning exchange dialogue for the youth and political leaders	\$ 30,000.00			\$ 30,000.00	50%		young women. Gender parity will be ensured in the learning exchange. conflict on There will be specific focus on gendered impact of The intervention seeks to give young women and young men an equal opportunity to participate in peace processes at national level	
<b>Output Total</b>		<b>\$ 386,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 334,600.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 720,600.00</b>	<b>\$ 340,300.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>		
<b>Output 1.3: State-level peace fora and pilot implementation Strategies at the state level are developed to institutionalize youth participation in peace building processes in four selected states and one administrative area.</b>									
Activity 1.3.1	Building the capacity of peace Forum at state and county level to operate effectively and meaningfully involve young women and young men in peace building processes	\$ 155,000.00			\$ 155,000.00	50%		Involves strengthening of peace structures at local level to fully involve young women and young men. The sessions will involve the analysis of gendered impact of inter-communal conflict and youth's role in restoring positive peace	
Activity 1.3.2	Supporting initial convening (s) of joint Peace Forums and other relevant youth inclusive peace structures to operationalize youth participation in the peace architecture		\$ 120,000.00		\$ 120,000.00	50%		The intervention seeks to give young women and young men an equal opportunity to participate in peace processes at local level. The peace structures at the state level will involve young women's challenges in the initial convening of the joint peace forum	
Activity 1.3.3	Build the understanding of State ministries and Peacebuilding authorities at state level in setting up a Peace Forum to incorporate joint dialogue forums for young women and young men and expand the role of the youth in other peace structures.		100000		\$ 100,000.00	50%		The intervention at the state level will ensure gender-transformative and human rights based approach in training the state level stakeholders	
Activity 1.3.4	Establish a joint monitoring mechanism led by young women and young men to track the implementation of NAP-YPS		\$ 130,000.00		\$ 130,000.00	50%		This intervention will give young women and young men a chance to track youth involvement in peace processes	
<b>Output Total</b>		<b>\$ 155,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 350,000.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 505,000.00</b>	<b>\$ 252,500.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>		
<b>Output 1.4:</b>									
Activity 1.4.1					\$ -				
Activity 1.4.2					\$ -				
Activity 1.4.3					\$ -				
Activity 1.4.4					\$ -				
Activity 1.4.5					\$ -				
Activity 1.4.6					\$ -				
Activity 1.4.7					\$ -				
Activity 1.4.8					\$ -				
<b>Output Total</b>		<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>		
<b>Additional personnel costs</b>									
Staffing cost		\$ 300,000.00	\$ 276,577.00		\$ 576,577.00				
<b>Monitoring budget</b>									
Baseline and monitoring activities (PMC meetings, field visits, end of year review meeting, project close out meeting)		\$ 56,508.00	\$ 60,000.00		\$ 116,508.00	50%		The baseline and monitoring will have the check list that specifically focuses on the gender- sensitive indicators to monitor the progress. Monitoring processes will be gender sensitive and will appreciate different contextual circumstances that young women and young men undergo	
<b>Budget for independent final evaluation</b>									
End line evaluation-independent evaluator		\$ 65,000.00			\$ 65,000.00	70%		Endline will focus on understanding the gendered impact of the intervention on young women and other vulnerable intersectional groups. This processes will be gender sensitive and will appreciate different contextual circumstances that young women and young men undergo	
<b>Total Additional Costs</b>		<b>\$ 421,508.00</b>	<b>\$ 336,577.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 758,085.00</b>	<b>\$ 103,754.00</b>	<b>\$ -</b>		

Totals				
	UNFPA	UNESCO	Recipient Organization 3	Total
Sub-Total Project Budget	\$ 1,487,561.50	\$ 1,316,177.00	\$ -	\$ 2,803,738.50
Indirect support costs (7%):	\$ 104,129.31	\$ 92,132.39	\$ -	\$ 196,261.70
Total	\$ 1,591,690.81	\$ 1,408,309.39	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000.20

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	UNFPA	UNESCO	Recipient Organization 3	Total	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 1,114,183.56	\$ 985,816.57	\$ -	\$ 2,100,000.14	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 477,507.24	\$ 422,492.82	\$ -	\$ 900,000.06	30%
Third Tranche	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
Total:	\$ 1,591,690.81	\$ 1,408,309.39	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000.20	100%

\$ Towards GEWE (includes indirect costs)	\$ 1,225,771.40
% Towards GEWE	40.86%
\$ Towards M&E (includes indirect costs)	\$ 194,213.56
% Towards M&E	6.47%
Note: PBF does not accept projects with less than 5% towards M&E and less than 15% towards GEWE. These figures will show as red if this minimum threshold is not met.	

Total Expenditure	\$ -
Delivery Rate:	0%

















For MPTFO Use
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Totals				
	UNFPA	UNESCO	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 276,577.00	\$ -	\$ 576,577.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
4. Contractual services	\$ 240,000.00	\$ 355,000.00	\$ -	\$ 595,000.00
5. Travel	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 947,561.50	\$ 684,600.00	\$ -	\$ 1,632,161.50
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Sub-Total	\$ 1,487,561.50	\$ 1,316,177.00	\$ -	\$ 2,803,738.50
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 104,129.31	\$ 92,132.39	\$ -	\$ 196,261.70
Total	\$ 1,591,690.81	\$ 1,408,309.39	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000.20

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	UNFPA	UNESCO	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 1,114,183.56	\$ 985,816.57	\$ -	\$ 2,100,000.14	70%
Second Tranche:	\$ 477,507.24	\$ 422,492.82	\$ -	\$ 900,000.06	30%
Third Tranche:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0%
TOTAL	\$ 1,591,690.81	\$ 1,408,309.39	\$ -	\$ 3,000,000.20	