

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): South Sudan	
Project Title: 'Resourcing change: inclusive peacebuilding from the ground up'	
Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):	
PBF project modality: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Saferworld [INGO; convening agency]	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): Hope Restoration South Sudan [local CSO; sub-grantee co-applicant]	
<u>South Sudanese Women's networks we will engage with include (but not limited to):</u> Juba-based national Women Rights Network Jonglei Civil Society Network Civil Society Network of Eastern Equatoria Upper Nile Civil Society Forum	
Additional South Sudanese Women's Civil Society Organisation (WCSOs) to be mapped and selected as participants	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei Conflict Cluster (including locations of Torit, Nimule, Twic East, Bor, Kajo-Keji and Yei) Sobat Corridor Conflict Cluster (including locations of Ulang, Nasir, Baliet, Malakal, Akobo, Nyirol and Canal/Piji)	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Gender promotion initiative³</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative ⁴	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 24 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² 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.

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

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project		
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): Saferworld: Total \$2,000,000 Total: <i>*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.</i>		
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):		
PBF 1st tranche (35%): Saferworld: \$700,000.00	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%): Saferworld: \$700,000.00	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): Saferworld: \$600,000.00
Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs): The overall objective of the intervention is to contribute towards sustainable and inclusive peace in South Sudan Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei' conflict cluster, and the Sobat Corridor conflict cluster through the meaningful and independent leadership on peacebuilding and gender equality initiatives and programmes led by South Sudanese women's civil society organisations and networks.		
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 design of this intervention is grounded in extensive consultation with Women Civil Society Organisations CSOs in target conflict clusters, including a study of self-reported challenges and opportunities identified by +200 WCSOs. The project design is further grounded in ongoing engagement and partnership with WCSOs as a part of our FCDO-funded Resourcing Change programme. Saferworld consulted with UNPBF Focal Point/Secretariat in South Sudan to develop this project document. The project benefitted from this consultation through reviewing of current UNPBF funded projects and identifying areas of collaboration. Three projects identified as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PBF/SSD/A-4: Building peace through promoting inclusive and participatory transitional justice processes and mechanisms in South Sudan • PBF/IRF-318: Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau, South Sudan • PBF/SSD/A-3: Support to a people-driven and gender responsive permanent constitution making process in South Sudan 		

The UNPBF Focal Point highlighted that: a) the three UNPBF initiatives listed above demonstrate impact in promoting inclusivity, through participation of women, girls and youth in peacebuilding, access to justice and political decision-making processes in South Sudan; b) these interventions therefore strongly align to Saferworld's proposed project designed to strengthen meaningful and independent leadership on peacebuilding and gender equality initiatives and advocacy, led by South Sudanese women's civil society organisations; and c) together the projects will collaborate to advance peacebuilding advocacy efforts inclusive of women and youth-led civil society organisations at state and national level in South Sudan.

Saferworld will maximise opportunities to liaise, inform and collaborate with other relevant UN agencies including UNMISS and UNCT (during consultations the UNPBF Focal Point has agreed to establish connections with these agencies upon project approval).

Additionally, Saferworld consulted the Ministry of Peacebuilding and CPA Implementation in the project design process, and incorporated Ministry's perspectives into the proposal and design of activities. The Ministry acknowledged relevancy of the project and selected locations of the intervention, and alignment with the Ministry's Strategic Framework for Peace (currently under development).

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 3

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: \$2,000,000 (100% of project funds)

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

The proposal is also developed in partnership with youth and women-led CSO partners, who are experts on both their context and on how patriarchal and exclusionary power structures are driving gender inequality and women's exclusion from peace and security spaces and discussions, among others. The project embeds a gender and human right-based approach, working alongside local and national WCSOs and women led networks that are implementing interventions to address peacebuilding and conflict prevention issues from a gender and intersectionality lens, including tackling harmful gender norms for diverse groups. The project reinforces the leadership of WCSOs to advocate for women's representation in peace processes and policy discussions, and supports them to challenge a male dominated society and the exclusionary power structures that inhibit women and girls from meaningfully participating in the development of solutions that address conflict drivers, including those connected to gender inequality and GBV.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1

⁵ **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)

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

⁷ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes







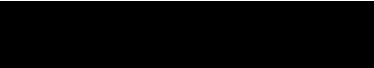


Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

<p>Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>)⁸: 2.3) Conflict prevention/management</p> <p>If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF outcome(s) to which the project contributes:</p> <p>Building peace and strengthening governance; 3. Strengthening social services; and 4. Empowering women and youth of the UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) on South Sudan.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:</p> <p>SDGs 5 (5.2.1, 5.2.2), and 16 (16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.2.3, 16.3.1)</p>	
<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New project <input type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p>

⁸ **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)

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)⁹</p> <p>Name of Representative: Paul Murphy</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Name of Agency: Saferworld</p> <p>Date & Seal: 3 October 2022</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart HON. PIA PHILIP MICHAEL</p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Title </p> <p>Date & Seal </p> <p>HON. UNDERSECRETARY</p> <p>MOBIR 35</p> <p>4/10/2022</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>Title </p> <p>Date & Seal </p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px; text-align: center;">  <p>10.22</p> <p>UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>SOUTH SUDAN</p> <p>.....</p> <p>UN Resident</p> <p>Coordinator's Office</p> </div>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Speh </p> <p>Signature </p> <p>Assistant Secretary  port</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">08/12/2022</p>

Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) A brief summary of conflict analysis findings

The proposed intervention seeks to strengthen women's civil society organisations (WCSOs) and their networks in South Sudan, increasing their individual and collective capabilities to: independently lead programming and advocacy on conflict prevention and gender transformative peacebuilding; as well as create opportunities and spaces to connect WCSOs and women-led networks to policymakers and wider networks.

The design of this intervention emerged from ongoing and extensive consultation with partners, WCSOs and women-led networks, communities (including women, youth and other marginalised groups) and authorities in South Sudan. [[See Saferworld co-authored 2022 policy and learning brief](#)]. Since 2012, Saferworld has implemented large-scale community security and peacebuilding programming, involving regular feedback from stakeholders through research, community security assessments (CSAs), mini-perception surveys, internal bi-annual programme reviews, and internal and external project evaluations – all with partners and beneficiaries as active participants and, in some cases, facilitators. A CSA seeks to understand local conflict dynamics from those directly involved, including drivers of and actors in conflict and insecurity in a particular community, using Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) to collect primary data from diverse categories of respondents.

The intervention will be implemented in the 'Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei' conflict cluster [see 'Project Targeting' section for overview of our conflict cluster approach], and the Sobat Corridor conflict cluster (situated in locations across Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile states), where trans-boundary disputes and resulting violent conflict are interwoven with severe forms of gendered violence.

Grounded in 10+ years of engagement with diverse civil society actors and authorities (including in-depth consultations, CSAs and other assessments that equitably engage men, boys, women and girls), project partners have identified the following contextual challenges in target conflict clusters:

Deteriorating peace and security environment: Communities living in these conflict clusters had largely co-existed peacefully until the December 2013 eruption of conflict reignited mistrust, ethnic divisions and social fragmentation. Long held grievances among the communities, catalysed by adverse environmental conditions such as extreme rainfall patterns and flooding (affecting Jonglei State in particular) driven by the effects of climate change, have sparked inter-/intra-communal conflicts and violence affecting women and men of all ages and ethnic groups. Both clusters are key corridors for peace and economic development in South Sudan; however, such activities have been severely curtailed by trans-boundary disputes, particularly cattle raiding and disputes over natural resources such as water and grazing land - which are becoming even scarcer as a result of climate change [[NUPI 2022](#)]. Inter- and intra-communal violence between pastoralist communities Dinka herders or displaced persons from Jonglei State on the one hand, and agricultural communities in Central and Eastern Equatoria (including the Mundari, Toposa, Bari speaking groups, Madi, Acholi and Lotuko) on the other has continued to escalate. Key flashpoints include encroachment by cattle herders and their animals upon farmlands, and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) – particularly amongst cattle herders – increasing the susceptibility for escalation of disputes into extreme violence.

Reinforced harmful cultural and gender norms: Most conflicts in target clusters are deep-rooted in harmful cultural and gender norms underpinned by male-dominated social and public life structures, where negative traditional and harmful social gender norms have aggravated gender-based violence and promoted negative male role models [[CSR/Saferworld 2022](#)]. The absence of effective law enforcement, primarily in rural areas, constitutes an important barrier for individuals and communities to seek redress for the grievances that they have experienced [[Saferworld 2021a](#)]. In an environment of impunity, where violence is pervasive and normalised, cattle raiding, armed robbery

and communal violence occur in synchronicity with instances child abduction, girl-child compensation, early and forced marriage, revenge killings. All such forms of gendered violence are now a widespread and common occurrence in the Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei cluster, as well as in neighbouring Greater Pibor Administrative area [UNMISS 2022]. Vulnerable categories of women and girls, including female internally displaced persons (IDPs) and women and girls living with disabilities, face particularly acute risks of being abducted, raped and/ or killed during cattle raids [UNHRC 2022]. A 2019 joint agency report found that ‘up to 80% of displaced households are female-headed’, and they often have to navigate the bureaucracy involved in claiming refugee status or registering as an IDP [Oxfam 2019].

Gender and age-differential experiences of conflict: Gun and cattle ownership are increasingly associated with wealth, pride, status and a sense of manhood/masculinity or being seen as ‘capable enough’ in one’s respective community and among one’s generation and age-set [CSRF/Saferworld 2022]. In these conflict clusters, young men procure SALW to raid cattle and secure bride price to compete with older and wealthier men in their communities. The concept of manhood associated with cattle raiding among pastoralist communities is encouraged by both men and women. For example, women pastoralists in the Murle, Toposa and Dinka communities sing songs to encourage young men to raid [Ensor 2020]. Such raids and counter-raids in most cases lead to loss of lives, particularly of women, boys and girls caught in crossfire or being intentionally targeted because of their ethnic identities. Women can also become involved in conflicts with other women over the resources that they are seeking (for example fishing sites) and these can lead to violence between women and also escalate into inter-communal conflicts triggering cycles of revenge [Saferworld 2021b].

Child early and forced marriage (CEFM) of girls and women and bride price among pastoralist communities in the target conflict clusters has become a standardised practice for income generation, particularly among the Dinka, Toposa, Murle, Nuer and Shilluk communities. Nationally, 52% of South Sudanese girls are married before the age of 18, and 1/3 are pregnant before the aged of 15 [UNICEF 2020]. Girls and young women are always bystanders in marriage and bride price negotiations, despite them being centre stage at marriage ceremonies. Many pre-arranged marriages take place without girls’ or young woman’s consent, resulting in forced marriages and in most cases, intimate partner violence, including marital rape, as well as economic violence [Oxfam 2019]. Polygamy among communities in both clusters is also prevalent, resulting in women being subjected to psychological and physical abuse, which they suffer in silence due to harmful gender norms that inhibit girls and women from leaving their partners out of fear of being ostracised from their family and community [Ellsburg, Murphy and Blackwell 2021]. Women, girls and boys in polygamous families suffer neglect and deprivation of basic rights such as access to adequate and quality education, health, food and other necessities for life. [Saferworld 2021a].

Exclusion of women from decision-making processes: Security and justice provisions at all levels are inherently gender- and age-exclusive processes that fail to account for harmful cultural norms, and gender- and age-differential experiences of conflict as identified above. At local- and sub-national levels, formal and informal authorities often uphold harmful traditional age- and gender-related social norms in resolving disputes; these include traditional structures such as customary courts that lack female representation [Saferworld 2021a], and perpetuate discriminatory customary practices against women and girls, for example by siding with perpetrators of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) [Saferworld 2021b; ACSS 2018]. Women aged 18 to 35 years are largely excluded from community and family decision-making, with South Sudan ranked 163 out of 167 in the 2019/20 Women, Peace and Security Index (WPSI) – analysing wellbeing of women in relation to inclusion, justice and security.

At the national level, the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) was signed in September 2018 – with parties to the R-ARCSS forming the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in February 2020. Although the R-ARCSS explicitly

provides for the inclusion of women in all levels of government (35%), only one woman, from Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO), has been appointed governor of a state (Western Bahr el Ghazal). The larger party to the R-ARCSS, SPLM-in-Government (SPLM-IG), has not appointed a woman to a gubernatorial position. The national government has also ratified several international conventions relating to the protection of women and girls, and developed a number of national policies relating to gender to guide the work of relevant ministries and agencies [see next section]. Yet women and girls continue to be excluded from exercising their political rights and participating in political processes at all levels, even if women [account for more than 60% of the population of South Sudan](#) - due to patriarchal social gender norms.

Under resourced women-led civil society actors: Since before independence women-led, women-centred civil society groups and networks have played a number of important roles in South Sudanese society in supporting peacebuilding and conflict prevention. WCSOs and women's networks have continued to demonstrate their value as facilitators, advocates, election observers and innovators with many striving to become financially and politically independent institutions. However, having been created in reaction to agenda of international donors, many WCSOs and networks continue to depend on donor support and face institutional challenges stemming from financial and organisational instability. What is more, WCSOs and networks are unable to influence how aid is used, feeling mostly ignored or treated as contractors by the UN and INGOs that shape the aid strategy in South Sudan [[CSRF/Saferworld 2022](#)].

Besides lacking a leadership role in national funding decisions, they lack: i) access to flexible funding: to address the root causes of crisis, fragility and inequalities and that supports them to implement activities in line with their vision and allows them to build their organisational capacity, financial sustainability, and institutional development on their own terms; an core funding to invest in resourcing self-identified needs in the areas they prioritise (e.g. conflict resolution, advocacy, communications) which would help improve the impact and quality of their work; ii) support and resourcing to meet self-identified needs: While CSOs have gained access to capacity building activities, and have as a result improved their financial management and project management to meet donor requirements, they lack access to core funding and demand-led capacity strengthening support to allow them to gain skills in other topics they prioritise (e.g. conflict resolution, advocacy, communications); iii) access to networks: due to resource and capacity constraints, WCSOs have restricted opportunities to build solidarity at sub-national, national and international levels. Crises including COVID-19 and aid cuts related to global emergency trends such as the Afghanistan and Ukraine crises military and humanitarian responses have increased the imperative to amplify the voices of those most affected by conflict. In response, we propose to deliver a programme designed and led by WCSOs that prioritises facilitating women-led networks' access and linkages to relevant decision-makers and peacebuilding processes.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks⁹, how it ensures national ownership.

This project intervention aligns with a number of **governmental and UN strategic frameworks**. The project aligns with the [Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund: 2021-2024 strategy](#). The proposal specifically will contribute to the key objective, fostering inclusion through women and youth empowerment under the focus areas of peace dividends and re-establishing basic services. The project has been developed in close coordination with the UNPBF team in New York and South Sudan and has integrated feedback on the concept note and draft full proposal.

⁹ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

The project advances priorities areas: 1. Building peace and strengthening governance; 3. Strengthening social services; and 4. Empowering women and youth of the [UN Cooperation Framework \(UNCF\) on South Sudan](#). The UNCF runs until 2021, and we will take steps to create any synergies under the new UNCF priorities, as well as, ensure that any learning from the intervention informs the UNCF if one is still in development. The project also advances priorities under UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security (WPS) and UNSCR 1820 and GBV in conflict contexts, as well as, UNSCR 2250 on youth, peace and security. Additionally, in the long-term the project will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 5 and 16, and specifically, SDG targets: 3.4 on promoting mental health and well-being; 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 on eliminating all forms of VAWG and 5.3.1 on eliminating CEFM; and 16.1.3 and 16.1.4 on reducing all forms of sexual violence and increasing security, 16.2.3 on ending all forms of sexual violence against young people (aged 18-29), 16.3.1 on increasing reporting of incidences of violence and 16.6.2 on receiving a satisfactory public service. The project's goal and objectives also echo with commitments taken by South Sudanese government in 2014 by ratifying the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

This intervention further aligns with intersecting **national action plans, policies and laws** including the [South Sudan National Action Plan \(NAP\) on Women, Peace and Security \(WPS\) 2015-2020](#), in particular: Strategic Goal 1. Increasing women's effective participation in leadership and peacebuilding and strengthening gender perspectives in South Sudan's statebuilding and reconstruction processes. Specifically, the intervention supports the strategic actions outlined under the plan to: 1) identify and address the barriers that prevent women from participating in peace processes; 2) support and strengthening solidarity and networking among women through information sharing, exchange visits and training; 3) equip women with information and skills in policy analysis and advocacy to enable them to influence political, economic and social decisions, processes and systems; and 4) strengthen women's participation and involvement in traditional and customary decision-making processes and in mediation and peacebuilding initiatives. Finally, informed by consultations with the Ministry of Peacebuilding [See Project Targeting Section], this intervention further aligns with the Ministry's Strategic Framework for Peace (to be published). Although the framework is still in progress and yet to be approved by the Council of Minister, the Ministry approved of the strong alignment of the intervention approach with the framework goals of promoting and building subnational peace structures.

c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Resourcing Change Phase II: Supporting Women's Rights Organisations (WROs) and women's networks in Fragile and Conflict Affected States (FCAS) 2022- [Lead: Saferworld]	FCDO GBP £4,625,533 (USD \$5,475,405)	To support women's rights organisations (WROs) and networks in South Sudan, Nigeria and Yemen to increase their independent and collective roles in leading gender transformative programming and advocacy on women, peace and security (WPS) issues (e.g. peacebuilding, gender equality,	Complementarity: provision of flexible and core funding to WCSOs Difference from: Focuses on conflict clusters Differences: Stronger emphasis upon strengthening women-led networks at the state and conflict cluster levels

Resourcing Change: Supporting Women's Rights Organisations (WROs) in Fragile and Conflict Affected States (FCAS) 2021-2022 [Lead: Saferworld]	FCDO GBP £1,916,851 (USD \$2,268,929)	women's empowerment and participation, GBV prevention and response) and strengthen their collective work through holistic capacity strengthening and movement building.	[applying a 'conflict cluster' approach – see section on project targeting]
PBF/SSD/A-4: Building peace through promoting inclusive and participatory transitional justice processes and mechanisms in South Sudan 2022-2024 [UNDP, UNHCR]	UNPBF USD \$3,997,826	To support the design and operationalization of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) as one part of a comprehensive set of transitional justice mechanisms envisaged under Chapter V of the Revitalized Peace Agreement	Complementarity: Promoting meaningful participation of youth, women and girls in the peacebuilding process – in the instance of this project, the establishment of the CTRH
PBF/IRF-318: Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau, South Sudan 2019-2022 [IOM, UNESCO]	UNPBF USD \$2,787,745	To engage with youth implicated in ongoing violence and criminality, and address the absence of opportunities that provide youth with a sense of inclusion and belonging and a venue for channelling their energy outside of violence and crime	Complementarity: Challenging harmful gendered norms and beliefs prevalent in conflict-afflicted communities in order to promote behaviour change and reduction of violence
PBF/SSD/A-3: Support to a people-driven and gender responsive permanent constitution making process in South Sudan	UNPBF USD \$4,000,045	Inclusive and functional constitutional making mechanisms as established to develop a permanent constitution peacefully	Complementarity: Promoting the representation and leadership and women in decision-making processes, supported through capacity strengthening processes; engagement of CSOs, including through provision of grants and capacity strengthening

Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

a) A brief description of the project focus and approach

The **overall objective** of the intervention is to contribute towards sustainable and inclusive peace in South Sudan through the meaningful and independent leadership on peacebuilding and gender equality initiatives and programmes led by South Sudanese women's civil society organisations and networks.

Using a conflict cluster approach [See Project Targeting Section], this intervention responds directly to the constraints that prevent women's civil society organisations (WCSOs) meaningful participation in gender-inclusive peacebuilding, security and justice dialogue and decision-making, in a context of rising conflict and gendered violence in target clusters. In particular, the intervention confronts and addresses the following overlapping and intertwined systemic and operational challenges faced by WCSOs:

I) Capacity constraints (including flexible, demand-driven support to address these constraints): WCSOs have continued to demonstrate their value as facilitators, advocates and innovators with many striving to become financial and politically independent institutions. However, many WCSOs (and civil society more broadly) continue to depend on donor support and face institutional challenges stemming from financial and organisational instability. Besides lacking a leadership role in national funding decisions, they lack funding for programming to address the root causes of crisis, fragility and inequalities and that: supports them to implement activities in line with their vision (see below); *and* allows them to build their organisational capacity, financial sustainability, and institutional development on their own terms. While CSOs have gained access to capacity building activities, and have as a result improved their financial management and project management to meet donor requirements, they lack access to funding to allow them to gain skills in other topics they prioritise (e.g. conflict resolution, advocacy, communications) which would help improve the impact and quality of their work.

Applying lessons learned and best practice from the first phase of our FCDO-funded 'Resourcing Change' programme [see exit strategy/sustainability section], this intervention seeks to address self-prioritised capacity constraints of WCSOs through the design and implementation of customised, goal-driven capacity strengthening initiatives addressing organisational, technical, financial and programmatic needs, via ongoing mentoring, and bespoke training and or accompaniment as required, as well as through facilitating peer learning spaces and opportunities for WCSOs. The project will address the organisational and technical capacity constraints that hinder the ability of WCSOs to effectively design and deliver interventions that respond to self-identified contextual needs and challenges faced by communities, in particular the intersectional needs and challenges faced by women and girls. Saferworld's approach to capacity strengthening is guided by a specialised organisational capacity assessment framework – designed with a two-way methodology at its core to ensure mutual feedback and learning, and based upon principles of solidarity, meaningful engagement and equal partnership. Capacity assessments will jointly identify critical areas for accompaniment, mentoring or training during the lifetime of our partnership; such partnerships invariably span beyond any given project or programme.

II) Funding environment: WCSOs face additional challenges, including more threats and insecurity, less access to decision-making spaces, and less funding. Despite this, many South Sudanese WCSOs, which often work through volunteers and only a handful of paid staff, are building constituencies for peace in their communities and acting as nodes for other civil society actors, supporting a broader movement of youth initiatives, women activists and community peacebuilding groups. However, they are in need of support to develop more strategic and sustainable solutions, to

fund and staff themselves sustainably, to systematically make their activities more inclusive of marginalised groups, and to have opportunities to meet and build networks based on solidarity.

This intervention addresses the sparse and volatile funding environment faced by national civil society actors including WCSOs, who tend to: a) only access funding to implement short-term projects that don't fully cover their core costs and burdens them with complex financial and administrative requirements; b) face unreliability in access to funding, which leads to staff rotation and overdependence upon volunteer and member contribution to carry out a bulk of their work; and c) be treated primarily as implementers by international actors, who tend to design interventions based on their identified priorities and assessments – with little consultation or participation of WCSOs. This challenging funding environment perpetuates reduced capacity of WCSOs, and hinders opportunities for collaboration and development of networks (as outlined above and below); therefore, trapping WCSOs within a low-capacity, low-resource, low-visibility vicious cycle.

In response, this intervention integrates strategies that contribute to the overarching expected impact of the project through providing WCSOs with the financial means to implement initiatives according to communities' needs and priorities, as well as in-line with their own organisational vision and strategy. This will build the portfolio, experience, and reputation of the WCSOs in implementing initiatives so that they can continue to seek funding and implement initiatives after the project closes - thereby strengthening their sustainability and independence. In addition, it will build the relations with the community so that the community is more trusting and accepting of their work and there are accountability measures in place for WCSOs. Through ongoing support and accompaniment from Saferworld and Hope Restoration, WCSOs will experience day-to-day hands-on problem solving and solution-finding expertise; skills and learning that will remain with them after the lifetime of the project.

III) Low visibility and influence: finally, this intervention seeks to address limited representation, visibility and influence amongst women and WCSOs in peacebuilding dialogue and decision-making processes. Such limited representation can be summarised as: a) women's civil society stakeholders are often restricted by their individual size and organisational capacity to engage in advocacy and networking; b) WCSOs are thus significantly under-represented in decision-making and dialogue pertaining to peacebuilding and security at local- state- and national-levels; b) such policy and decision-making fora therefore seldom represent the voices, experiences and interests of women and girls, as well as access to evidence of effective and inclusive gender transformative peacebuilding strategies; c) such limited visibility and influence of WCSOs amongst international actors inhibits opportunities to build coalitions of support amongst international women, peace and security (WPS), and opportunities to influence donor decision-making and strategies, thereby limiting viable direct access to funding amongst WCSOs.

In response, this intervention seeks to engage with WCSOs to develop coordination and advocacy capacities in order to grow networks and coalitions representative of women and girls from communities afflicted by conflict and gendered conflict. Networks of WCSOs will be established at state and conflict cluster-levels, and will coordinate amongst WCSOs, authorities, international actors and other existing networks/platforms, leveraging their collective influence to promote gender transformative peacebuilding and advocacy on women, peace and security, including through policy and issue-based dialogue and sharing of evidence of women-led gender transformative peacebuilding initiatives. Finally, we will leverage Saferworld's international advocacy platform to connect WCSOs with international stakeholders in order to: engage on policy-related issues; communicate key findings from the intervention, including evidence of women-led gender transformative peacebuilding initiatives; and influence donor strategies towards more inclusive, localised practices.

b) Provide a project-level ‘theory of change’

Our intervention theory of change can be summarised as follows:

If we provide WCSOs within target conflict clusters with (a) Flexible and core funding to strengthen their work on gender transformative peacebuilding, gender equality, and advocacy on women, peace and security (b) Tailored capacity strengthening and accompaniment in organisational development based on solidarity, meaningful engagement and equal partnership principles; and (c) Opportunities to convene, network and coordinate action at cluster and national level;

then, WCSOs within target conflict clusters will (a) Increase and improve their contribution to peacebuilding, gender equality and women, peace and security in their conflict cluster; (b) Improve their programmes and have more effective organisational systems to support these; and (c) Have spaces to network and develop a strong position to advocate with sub-national and national authorities, including on conflict issues which cut across administrative boundaries within and across their conflict clusters, as well as amongst donors and INGOs on their priorities;

because (a) They will have access to flexible and core funding to design, implement and adapt activities according to self-defined, local needs; (b) They will have stronger capacities for programming and organisational management; and (c) They will strengthen their networks at cluster- and national-levels through sustained dialogues and cooperation, and advocate to donors and international WPS actors based on their experiences and learning, who will in turn tailor their support to WCSOs in South Sudan.

Programming approach	Assumption	Supporting Evidence
Capacity strengthening support to WCSOs and women’s networks in line with their defined priorities	Funding available to WCSOs available is near-exclusively project-based, driven by donor demands, and funded with little scope for cost recovery and self-investment in increasing organisational capacity; Donor and INGO approaches to capacity building is often defined narrowly by their own needs and priorities, thus entrenching the perceived status of WCSOs and other grassroots actors as that of ‘implementing partner’ with limited independence or agency to affect strategic decisions.	Evidence of these assumptions can be found in Saferworld’s 2022 ‘Resourcing Change’ Policy & Learning Brief & ‘Supporting Civil Society and Women’s Rights Organisations in Fragile and Conflict Affected Contexts South Sudan Report’ - a research report published by Gender Action for Peace and Security [GAPS-UK] as a part of the ‘Key to Change’ research initiative, in consortium with Saferworld and women-led organisations across three countries
Access to flexible funding to meet core organisational needs and implement their own conflict and peacebuilding initiatives aligned with the priorities and needs of target communities	WCSOs in South Sudan have little to no access to core and flexible funding opportunities, as donors apply exclusive selection criteria, complex programmatic granting mechanisms and due diligence that create severe access barriers; Donor funding is mostly accessed by INGOs who can meet donor requirements – thus initiatives are planned and delivered with little grounding in the contextual challenges faced by target communities.	
WCSOs are supported to establish and strengthen women-led networks at cluster- and national-level	Other stakeholders are not engaging with WCSOs, as these stakeholders believe peacebuilding and conflict prevention issues are not linked to women’s rights issues, with some also considering that women lack skills to participate in decision-making processes.	

c) Provide a narrative description: of key project components (outcomes and outputs)

Under the proposed intervention Saferworld and partners will deliver three main outcomes:

Outcome 1 - WCSOs have improved organisational capacity on self-identified institutional development priorities, in a strategic and demand led way, including on protection strategies, through WCSO led peer learning and accompaniment models based on solidarity, meaningful engagement and equal partnership principles; to achieve this outcome we will deliver the three outputs ordered intuitively in sequence from Q1 to Q7 of project timeline:

Output 1.1 - One mapping conducted in the target states and conflict clusters, with at least 8 WCSOs selected: our approach to mapping will leverage existing networks of women's organisations through previous project partnerships, networking and engagement in peacebuilding initiatives. Criteria for selection of WCSOs (carried out by Saferworld and Hope Restoration) will consider factors including: focus upon marginalised groups - including persons with disabilities (PwDs), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and ethnic or religious minorities; diversity of age and gender focus (including engagement of men and boys); diversity of peacebuilding approaches between organisations through their track records; and balancing of capacity considerations - including size and funding needs of organisations, against capacity to absorb funds.

Output 1.2 - At least 8 Organizational Capacity Assessments (OCAs) conducted, one per selected WCSO: OCA's will be conducted by applying Saferworld's two-way OCA framework [as outlined in section on implementation strategy] to co-develop and implement tailored, demand-driven capacity action plans;

Output 1.3 - At least 8 WCSOs provided with capacity strengthening support in line with their self-defined priorities: implementation of tailored capacity strengthening activities across key areas as identified in OCA, such areas may include technical areas of: gender-sensitive conflict analysis (guided by [Saferworld's gender analysis of conflict toolkit](#)), conflict sensitive programming, gender and age-responsive programming, advocacy and networking methodologies; as well as organisational areas of: monitoring, evaluation and learning [MEL]; safeguarding and protection mechanisms; finance and administrative systems; organisational policies and procedures; and, fundraising and advocacy strategies.

Outcome 2: WCSOs are able to design and implement their own initiatives on peace building and conflict prevention, including priority women, peace and security issues, which meet the priorities of their constituencies, particularly of girls, young women and men, and those living with disabilities, by applying gender equality, conflict sensitivity and intersectionality approaches; this outcome will be achieved through delivery of one output; initiatives delivered by WCSOs will occur after the completion of OCAs (as per Output 1.2):

Output 2.1 - At least 8 small grants administered to WCSOs (one per WCSO) to implement their own peacebuilding and conflict prevention initiatives: under this output WCSOs will access flexible programme funding to design and implement their own initiatives on peacebuilding and conflict prevention that sit at the intersection of gender, peace and security issues. Based upon previous phases of the programme, indicative types of peacebuilding initiative to be carried out by WCSOs may include: WCSOs facilitating community-level peace dialogue; GBV prevention and response; and access to sexual and reproductive health services, with grant sizes expected to be average of approx. USD \$90,000. Collaborative improvement of proposals will be guided by peer review and learning among WCSOs, which will not only harness additional capacity strengthening opportunities, but also continue to provide the space for WCSOs to develop networks and identify opportunities for movement building where synergies are clear. WCSOs will be encouraged and supported to adopt an intersectional approach where this has not already been considered, and reflect upon how their proposed initiative will impact women with intersecting marginalised identities such as youth women, elder women, women with disabilities, displaced women, or women from ethnic or religious minorities. Disbursal of flexible funds have been designed to occur simultaneously with implementation of capacity strengthening activities (as per Output 1.3) that both increase organisational capacity in a mutually reinforcing way, and bolsters the quality of initiatives delivered

in the process - in particular ensuring that they are: a) grounded in gendered conflict analysis, and b) adopt gender- and age-responsive, and conflict-sensitive programming approaches.

Outcome 3: WCSOs and women-led networks/coalitions (formal and informal) develop appropriate spaces to share evidence-based outcomes and learning, and to coordinate, network and jointly advocate for inclusive and gender responsive peace, security and justice systems and structures, including engaging sub-national authorities to develop and/or strengthen practices and policies that require cross-country/ cross-administrative solutions to peace and security issues, and WPS; this outcome will be achieved through the delivery of four key outputs with most activities occurring simultaneously from Q4 to Q8 after the identification and formation of women's networks (as per Output 3.1):

Output 3.1 - Women-led networks/coalitions identified and or formed at state and cluster level: under this output we will work with WCSOs to create, or identify existing networks/coalitions (particularly those that are WCSO partners are a part of in order to create a multiplier effect). Such networks will be supported with tailored training and mentorship in advocacy and networking methodologies;

Output 3.2 - WCSOs and women-led networks are supported to convene, develop joint visions for peace, and implement advocacy interventions: under this output we will support WCSOs and women-led networks to coordinate with stakeholders state- and cluster-level to identify discuss and prioritise issues and to identify solutions to conflict dynamics – especially those at the intersections of gender- age- and ethnic and religious groupings (and often occurring across administrative boundaries, yet no fora exist to establish inter-group dialogue and tackle such problems); we will support the implementation of solutions by disbursing at least 4 small grants to supported networks;

Output 3.3: Policy and/or issue-based dialogues facilitated between WCSOs, women-led networks/coalitions and sub-national authorities at cluster level: under this output we will support WCSOs and women-led networks to engage with a range of state- and cluster-level actors on a range of policy and advocacy-based issues relating to gender transformative, age- and conflict sensitive approaches to cross-border conflict issues; this will be achieved through fora that include roundtables and cross-administration dialogues;

Output 3.4: National authorities, and international stakeholders, have increased access to evidence-based outcomes and learning: finally, under this output we will collaborate with WCSOs to develop communications and advocacy materials including case studies, policy briefings – and the platforms to disseminate and engage such materials in dialogue with relevant stakeholders at national and international levels.

d) Project targeting

Geographic Zones and Selection of Participants: Saferworld and partners will conduct intervention targeting using a **conflict cluster approach**. This approach is underpinned by the notion that energies and resources are most effectively applied to tackling conflict and security challenges particular to clusters of locations with shared issues of conflict and insecurity, rather than by geographic locations defined by administrative boundaries. This is particularly pertinent in the two target conflict clusters: the Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei Cluster (including locations of Torit, Nimule, Twic East, Bor, Kajo-Keji and Yei); and the Sobat Corridor Cluster (including locations of Ulang, Nasir and Baltet, Malakal, Akobo, Nyirol and Canal/Piji), where areas are afflicted by cross-regional boundary issues such as cattle raiding interlinked with transhumance – seasonal migration patterns.

The two targeted clusters have been selected due to Saferworld ongoing FCDO-funded Resourcing Change programme, through which we are already working with five WCSOs in the Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei Cluster. We will scale up our intervention across the Sobat Corridor Cluster, as conflicts spill over from the southern parts of the Sobat corridor into Jonglei State –

therefore creating synchronicity, despite tailored approaches to varied conflict dynamics in each cluster. Through the conflict cluster approach the consortia and WCSOs will engage with civil society actors including authorities, service providers and other civil society actors to articulate a common vision for the cluster, develop integrated solutions that respond to both local-level and cross administrative boundary issues.

The project participants are eight WCSOs and at least two networks/coalitions located in the conflict clusters, as well as our partner, Hope Restoration, and four national women led networks/coalitions [See list of additional implementing partners]; these four existing WCSO networks will be connected newly established/supported networks under this intervention, to maximise coordination, collaboration, solidarity and learning amongst South Sudanese WPS civil society at cluster- and national-levels. The project seeks to support WCSOs working with or on peacebuilding and conflict prevention issues, particularly harmful gender norms that have become a key conflict driver. We estimate that 3,230 women and girls [all ages], and 1,690 men and boys [all ages] [4,920 direct beneficiaries total] from 4 states located in those conflict clusters will be reached through the work of WCSOs. Further, an estimated 120 public officials [TBD # male/female; all ages] at all levels will be reached.

Consultations with Stakeholders: The design of this intervention is grounded in extensive consultation with WCSOs in target conflict clusters. In the first instance, the project design is built upon ‘Key to Change’ research and analysis conducted led gender experts and WCSOs in three countries including South Sudan [See Theory of Change section], where **self-reported challenges and opportunities were identified by +200 WCSOs**. The study applied an intersectional feminist lens, and deliberately targeted and engaged women-led groups and organisations (WCSOs, WROs, community-based organisations, formal and informal women’s groups), including those representing marginalised groups such as youth, religious, clan and ethnic minorities, displaced populations and people living with disabilities. This was to ensure that their different experiences and perspectives were captured in the reports and recommendations on which this intervention is built. In the second instance, the project design is grounded in ongoing engagement and partnership with WCSOs in target clusters as a part of our FCDO-funded Resourcing Change programme [see above].

In the second instance, Saferworld consulted with **UNPBF Focal Point/Secretariat** in South Sudan to develop this project document. The project benefitted from this consultation through reviewing of current UNPBF funded projects and identifying areas of collaboration [three projects identified listed in table on pages 9-10]. The UNPBF Focal Point highlighted that: a) the three UNPBF initiatives listed above demonstrate impact in promoting inclusivity, through participation of women, girls and youth in peacebuilding, access to justice and political decision-making processes in South Sudan; b) these interventions therefore strongly align to Saferworld’s proposed project designed to strengthen meaningful and independent leadership on peacebuilding and gender equality initiatives and advocacy, led by South Sudanese women’s civil society organisations; and c) together the projects will collaborate to advance peacebuilding advocacy efforts inclusive of women and youth-led civil society organisations at state and national level in South Sudan.

In the third instance, Saferworld further actively consulted the **Ministry of Peacebuilding and CPA Implementation** in the project design process, and incorporated Ministry’s perspectives into the proposal and design of activities. As an institution with oversight and responsibility to promote peacebuilding activities as well as disseminating peace agreement’s provisions and content to communities across the country, the Ministry acknowledged relevancy of the project and selected locations of the intervention, in particular emphasising that young people’s engagement in peacebuilding and supporting subnational peace structures are critical in creating peaceful communities in South Sudan.

Project management and coordination

a) Recipient organizations and implementing partners

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
Convening Organization: Saferworld (Saferworld in South Sudan)	USD \$3.50m	FCDO UNPBF	Juba	8	Partnership Development Manager; Peacebuilding Manager; Advocacy and Civil Society Mobilisation Manager; Gender and Inclusion Coordinator
(Saferworld [UK])	USD \$27.65m	SIDA; UK FCDO; EU; Irish Aid, Netherlands, US Government.	South Sudan, Sudan, Myanmar, Kenya, Uganda, Kyrgyzstan, Yemen	197	International Advocacy Advisor
Implementing partners: Hope Restoration South Sudan	USD \$2.1m	UNHCR, UNFPA, UNDP, UNWomen, EU, NPA, Save the children, OIM, SSHF,	Rubkona, Leer, Mayendit, Bentiu, Fangak, Malakal, Bor, Ayod, Nyirol, Fangak, Panyijiar, Mayom	74	Programme Manager; Programme Coordinator

Rationale for selection of Hope Restoration South Sudan: Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS) exists to work towards attaining security within communities, and to realize equity and equality of individuals and communities in South Sudan. HRSS have 12+ years' experience in peacebuilding and conflict prevention, with a strong emphasis on mobilising communities to determine their own development and self-determination. This is achieved through capacity strengthening, research and evidence-building, and promoting dialogue, lobbying and advocacy. Centred in Central Equatoria, and with coordination offices in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States – HRSS have a strong history of engagement with gender- and youth-oriented civil society in target conflict clusters.

b) Project management and coordination

Project Implementation Team: The operational structure of the project implementation team will include personnel from the convening organisation **Saferworld**. Saferworld are primarily responsible for overall project management and oversight including: financial management; risk management; establishing and enacting robust safeguarding mechanisms; donor liaison and reporting; monitoring, evaluation and learning; and technical oversight including capacity strengthening, advocacy and networking strategies. Saferworld will further lead upon disbursement of flexible grants [as per Outcomes 2 and 3] and leading advocacy strategies [as per Outcome 3]. The project team from **Saferworld in South Sudan** includes Executive Leadership from: i) a Country Director [16% full time equivalent (FTE)]; a Financial Management/Core Functions Unit will be composed of: ii) a Finance Manager [30% FTE]; iii) a Finance Coordinator [10% FTE]; iv) a Security Coordinator [20% FTE]; v) an Admin and HR coordinator [15% FTE]; and vi) a Driver [25% FTE]; a Technical Support Unit composed of:

vii) a Partnership Development Manager [15% FTE]; viii) a MEL Advisor [15% FTE] (See monitoring and evaluation section; ix) a Peacebuilding Manager [40% FTE]; x) an Advocacy and Civil Society Mobilisation Manager [40% FTE]; and xi) a Gender and Inclusion Coordinator [40% FTE].

The Saferworld South Sudan team will receive strategic oversight, advocacy and communications support from **Saferworld UK** personnel including: i) a Head of Programme Support and Learning [10% FTE]; ii) an International Advocacy Advisor [10% FTE]; iii) a Communications Manager [10% FTE]; and iv) a MEL advisor [10% FTE] (Headquarter support is budgeted at approximately USD\$65,000/ 3% of the overall budget).

Co-applicant **Hope Restoration South Sudan** lead in strengthening the organisational capacity of the WCSOs to build and sustain their programming beyond the implementation period [as per Outcome 1], and will lead on networking strategies - collaborating and building synergies among WCSOs and women's networks [as per Outcome 3]. The partner team will be comprised of Executive Leadership from: i) an Executive Director [15% FTE]; a Programme Delivery Unit that includes: ii) a Programme Manager [21% FTE]; iii) a Programme Coordinator [24% FTE]; and iv) 5x Project Officers [15% FTE]; finally, a Support Unit of personnel will include: v) a Partnership Accountant [15% FTE] vi) a HR Officer [15% FTE]; and vii) a Logistics Officer [15% FTE].

Gender and Youth Expertise: The intervention will ensure strong age- and gender-equitable delivery and outcomes by embedding strong gender and youth expertise in the project implementation teams. In the first instance, this is ensured by the appointment of a dedicated and experienced **Gender and Inclusion Coordinator** within the Saferworld Technical Support Unit, who will be responsible for: i) establishing a project-level approach to age- and gender-sensitivity, ensuring it is embedded throughout; ii) apply robust safeguarding measures and risk assessments that go beyond 'do no harm'; iii) guide baseline mapping to will follow Saferworld's 'gender-sensitive analysis of conflict' methodology [see below] to identify gender-specific priorities and barriers to participation, including harmful gender norms; iv) collaborate with the MEL Advisor to ensure monitoring and evaluation data is be disaggregated by gender, age, partner type and other factors to ensure: that the diversity of experiences and differential impacts of the project on different groups are captured; and ensure indicators are disaggregated and capture both quantitative (statistical) and qualitative changes – for example, increases in youth and women's levels of empowerment and attitudinal changes to age and gender equality. In the second instance, this programme will leverage **Saferworld's strong global track record** working at the intersections of conflict and gender. This includes integration of specialised methodological guidance developed by Saferworld on: [gender sensitive conflict analysis](#); [gender and community security](#); and [meaningful engagement of women in fragile and conflict-affected states](#), into our programmatic approach.

Coordination structures: In terms of **external coordination**, Saferworld will actively coordinate with the UNPBF Focal Point/Secretariat in South Sudan during project set-up and implementation phases, including leveraging connections to facilitated by the Focal Point to similar UNPBF-funded initiatives (including those listed in the complementarity table on pages 9-10) to maximise learning and potential for coordination and collaboration where opportunities arise. Further, Saferworld will maximise opportunities to liaise, inform and collaborate with other relevant UN agencies including UNMISS and UNCT (during consultations the UNPBF Focal Point has agreed to establish connections with these agencies upon project approval).

Saferworld is active builder of synergies with government, in particular the Ministry of Peacebuilding and CPA Implementation. Saferworld will regularly and actively engage with the Ministry of Peacebuilding and CPA Implementation and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare at national

and sub-national levels, to share results, obtain buy-in and maximise ownership of the intervention amongst government partners. Further, in Aug 2022 Saferworld and CAFOD coordinated the first meeting between the Ministry of Peacebuilding and CPA Implementation, INGOs and NNGOs working in the peacebuilding field. Saferworld will regularly leverage such fora to communicate key findings, and promote replication initiatives that actively promote elevating the voices of youth- and gender-focused civil society actors and networks in peacebuilding processes.

Coordination under this intervention will be further consolidated through the networks and relationships with UN and other WPS coordinating agencies established by project partner Hope Restoration South Sudan [HRSS]. To maximise coordination with UN Agencies, we will leverage HRSS' relationships established through its current funding portfolio amongst United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM – Rapid Response, USAID, United Nations Population Funds (UNFPA), South Sudan Humanitarian Funds (SSHF), UNDP and UN Women. In addition, HRSS has a track-record in coordinating of Protection and GBV services within the GBV and protection sub - clusters led by UNFPA and UNHCR respectively at national level. HRSS are also active members of GBV and protection sub-clusters at state level supporting in developing, updating and disseminating GBV referral pathways through information, education and communications (IEC) materials in Leer, Panyijiar, Rubkona, Mayendit, Rumbek north and Fangak and at the national level. HRSS will support WCSOs delivering initiatives to work with relevant sub-clusters in order to boost coordinated response, information-sharing, network-building.

In terms of **internal coordination** the proposed intervention builds upon lessons learned from the Phase I of our FCDO-funded, whereby our learning and adaptive management mechanisms that engaged with WCSOs identified the needs for an increased focus upon capacity strengthening and movement building. In order to fulfil this, the intervention has built in strong technical expertise from the Technical Support Unit – including the roles of Partnership Development Manager, MEL Advisor, Gender and Inclusion Coordinator, and Advocacy and Civil Society Mobilisation Manager, and from Saferworld UK personnel including the International Advocacy Advisor and Communications Manager. Coordination with such technical experts have been embedded with the inclusion of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) within the project management structure. Comprised of the above technical experts, TAC will provide support and guidance to the partner Programme Delivery Unit, and remain responsive to needs as they arise. The TAC will seek to explore and implement more cohesive and holistic approaches across the outputs, such as ensuring that capacity building activities create a space for meeting and sharing experiences, and that the implementation of initiatives are leveraged as opportunities for peer learning or advocacy.

c) Risk management

Project specific risk	Risk level	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Insecurity and conflict and natural disasters such as floods undermine access to project locations and threaten security of personnel	Medium	Project partners have expertise in working flexibly in fluctuating security situations. Accessibility and safety of staff is of utmost importance. Saferworld has longstanding, tested/ vetted safety and security protocols in place in South Sudan. Saferworld will work with partners to develop project specific safety and security protocols and preparedness and contingency plans to deal with fluctuating security situations.

Youth fail to engage across ethnic/tribal lines due to history of intercommunal violence	Medium	Project partners and staff will design training in conjunction with youth, and will ensure that key common issues along other identities, e.g. gender and age, are brought to the fore to foster social cohesion.
Religious and traditional leaders view the project and staff and community members see the project as disrupting traditions and local customs, bringing western agenda's into their communities	Low- medium	WCSOs and women led networks will work with already amenable community actors to recruit/ engage others through a peer-system to ensure local ownership.
Lack of interest or availability on the part of local authorities to engage in project activities as target groups	Low- medium	Saferworld and partner organization have pre-existing good relationships with government at the national, state and county level. Authorities will be engaged and involved at the outset of the project.
Public health risk of COVID-19 impact staff, partner staff, communities effecting implementation and delivery of project.	Medium-High	Since the pandemic, Saferworld and partners have put in place to protect and mitigate risks against Covid-19. These will be contextualized every quarter to ensure robust preparedness and response measures are in place.
Safeguarding measures in place do not adequately address risks associated with the project & unintentionally put women and girls, and community members at risk.	Low	Saferworld has put in place a robust safeguarding policy at global and country level. A budget has been earmarked to strengthen partner organization mechanisms.

d) Monitoring and evaluation

M&E Approach: Saferworld and partners will adopt a mixed-methods Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework that will actively encourage and support adaptive programme management. This will allow us to direct resources and support areas that are most effective, while also monitoring programme activities to ensure accountability for project implementation, without impeding programmatic flexibility.

At the Outcome level: The first priority of the intervention MEL strategy will be to monitor our progress towards the project purpose. Given the complex, emergent nature of organisational change processes and the demand-driven, iterative and adaptive nature of the programme the expected outcomes of the work of each WRO/network may be subject to change and, in some cases, may not even be foreseeable at the outset. This requires a flexible approach to monitoring and learning from project outcomes. Where appropriate, we will again make use of the outcome harvesting (OH) approach following the conclusion of the WRO's/network's community initiatives. OH is a [simple yet rigorous and conflict-sensitive tool](#) to monitor and evaluate programmatic performance and build an evidence base for programmatic adaptations. OH focuses on identifying tangible behavioural and relationship changes among key individuals and institutions, assessing the significance of these changes and articulating the project's contribution to them. In providing spaces for participatory reflection, learning and adaptation, it puts affected communities and other project participants at the heart of project MEL and promotes bottom-up accountability (see Saferworld's blog: [Upending the system](#)). In addition, we will use mixed-method approaches including capacity assessment surveys and event feedback surveys to measure progress against the other outcome-level indicators as outlined in the Purpose section of the project plan. Our approach to MEL will also be fully aligned with the project's focus on generating rigorous evidence and practical recommendations for external actors in the wider sector looking to better support WCSOs and networks in this space.

At Output and Activity Levels: The project MEL framework also monitors results at the activity and output level. The outputs achieved through particular activities are more easily foreseeable as part of the rationale for conducting an activity. We will draw on a toolbox of MEL methods tailored to the specific activities being undertaken and draw on other administrative datasets (e.g. attendance lists) where appropriate, to provide an accurate assessment of activity implementation relative to the project plan, to inform donor reporting on performance.

All data collection at outcome, output and activity levels will be age- and gender disaggregated.

M&E Expertise: In the first instance, the MEL capacity of the intervention will be grounded upon the expertise and experience of the dedicated Saferworld South Sudan MEL Advisor, Sadik Alewi Mohammed, who has gained 10+ years of experience designing and developing robust and adaptive MEL frameworks in the East Africa context, with a primary focus upon peacebuilding interventions in South Sudan. Prior to joining Saferworld, Sadik worked in MEL roles with Save the Children and World Learning. Sadik holds a Bachelor of Education (BE) in Mathematics and MSc in Population Studies (Demography).

In the second instance, our MEL approach leverages the expertise of in-country experts, including the Saferworld Gender and Inclusion Coordinator [see project management and coordination section], and international advisors including a Saferworld MEL facilitator to advise and support outcome harvesting and evaluation activities.

In the third instance, this intervention benefits from embedded experience and refinement of best MEL practice from similar programmes, namely lessons learned from Phase I of the FCDO-funded Resourcing Change programme. For example, one key adaptation learned from the previous project is the need for bespoke MEL plans for each WCSO and women's network and their initiatives [as per Outputs 2.1 and 3.2]. The diverse range initiatives that WCSOs and networks may embark upon demands a highly tailored and individualised approach to MEL across the grant portfolio. In response, we will support WCSOs and women's networks to develop their own light-touch MEL plans for their projects and provide them with ongoing accompaniment and technical assistance.

M&E Budget and Timeline: MEL costs for the intervention and frequency of MEL activities can be summarised as follows:

M&E Activity	Frequency	Total Cost (USD \$)	Notes
Programme Review and Outcome Harvesting Workshop	Bi-annual	\$29,482.36	Outcome Level
Continuous monitoring as per MEL plan (including tailored MEL plans for WCSO/network initiatives)	Continuous	\$18,910.80	Output and Activity Level Associated costs include salary for Saferworld MEL Advisor
End-of-Project Independent Final Evaluation	One-time	\$65,000.00	All Levels
End-of-Project Independent Audit	One-time	\$8,000.00	
Total		\$121,393.16	

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

The **intervention exit strategy** is built around the sustainability of the project's purpose – to increase WCSOs and women's networks' independent role in leading relevant programming and collective role in leading movement building. Drawing from this overall objective, the intervention integrates the

following purposeful sustainable strategies that establish and sustain long-term capacity, access to resources, networks and partnerships for WCSOs and women's networks:

Flexible grants: Grants will be flexible and allow WCSOs and networks to cover core costs and/or programming costs based on their self-identified needs and strategy, as well as enabling them to respond to emerging issues. This flexibility will strengthen the sustainability of the action and WROs/networks' skills to continue this work beyond this project. During the first phase of the FCDO-funded project and previous 'Key to Change' research project, participants identified that a change to long-term flexible funding not tied to deliverables would have a positive impact on their organisations, allowing them to keep a feminist agenda, push for participation, support structural capacity, allow them not to be spread too thinly, and mostly importantly survive. Through evidence-building, advocacy and stakeholder engagement [as per Outcome 3] we would positively engage with donors, who state that they welcome strong, independent, and robust civil society, are supporting the development of it. Advocating flexible grants approach would create a proof point to such donors, widening acknowledgement that often WCSOs and networks are regularly operating in what is deemed a 'crisis', and that they should not have to go through the lengthy and detailed application process which is so rigidly attached to donor priorities.

Positive capacity strengthening approach: [Research carried out by Saferworld](#) shows that traditional capacity building support provided to WCSOs too often does not allow them to grow as independent peacebuilding and development actors. Findings show that WCSOs often feel demoted to 'implementers' or 'subcontractors' of internationally-driven aid agendas, where they are required to accept poorly tailored, time-consuming and repeated 'capacity-building' in areas determined by the needs and priorities of INGOs and donors – which further entrench their perceived sole status as implementers. In response, this intervention takes a 'positive' capacity strengthening approach that seeks to build on WCSOs' existing strengths, rather than focus on limitations defined by the aid sector. A key quality of this approach is that it will be WCSO-led and WCSO-centred, in that it will acknowledge local expertise and leadership, and will work to facilitate open, safe and feminist spaces to and for WCSOs and women's networks. Through this approach, project partners will maintain strong relationships with partners built on horizontality, participation, trust, understanding and addressing needs in the way that they best see fit, which will strengthen sustainability.

Movement Building: Our intervention approach will focus on developing strategies and networks for enhanced movement building amongst the WROs and women's networks. The approach will not be top-down or dictated, but through the provision of safe feminist spaces, and increased opportunities for networking, coordination and learning. This will sustainability build on WCSOs and women's networks existing engagement with coordination mechanisms. The previous FCDO-funded phase of the programme found that WCSOs are active participants of the humanitarian cluster system at the national and state levels, including but not limited to the following clusters: protection, GBV, child protection, WASH, and food security and nutrition. WCSOs coordinated within these platforms for effective activity implementation. These platforms support the WCSOs to jointly work together with other NGOs and also avoid duplication of efforts. In addition, WROs are active participants in various women-led networks and coalitions in South Sudan. The programme will build on such types of coordination and help WCSOs build synergies and work together as coalitions.

Convening and peer learning: This intervention will facilitate national and international-level convening and learning spaces for WCSOs and women's networks to share learning, establish relationships, work towards common goals, visions and approaches that will enable them to strengthen their work individually and as a movement beyond the lifespan of the project. By aiming to work with WCSOs and networks that work at different levels (community, sub-national and national levels), the action will also promote the meaningful inclusion and participation of smaller WCSOs and networks in subnational and national level spaces.

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.

Value for money: The project demonstrates excellent value for money to UN PBF, with 4,920 direct and an estimated 29,520 indirect community members benefitting. Actual figures are likely to be higher, with long-term benefits from various initiatives to be designed and implemented by WCSOs and women led networks on peacebuilding and conflict prevention which address the priorities of their constituencies, particularly of young women and men, women and men including people living with disabilities.

Funding to WCSOs/women's networks: USD 1,062,320/ 53% of costs will go directly to WCSOs and women led networks through partner grants, micro-grants to WCSOs, as well as, a proportion of indirect costs which will be shared with partners. In addition, a portion of the budget will be utilised on WCSOs installation of stable internet to boost their access to reliable internet enabling virtual working (Zoom, MS Teams and Skype) and effectively maximizing savings on costs of travels for meetings in Juba.

Other costs: Staff costs do not exceed 20% of the costs and M&E costs have been kept to a minimum of 5% of the total but have not compromised M&E in the project.

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
Planning			
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		X	
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?		X	
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		
Gender			
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)?	X		
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X		
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X		
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X		

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	YES	NO	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?	X		
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.	X		
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.	X		
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?	X		
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?	X		
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.	X		
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.		X	
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.	X		

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (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 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.
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Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (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.¹⁰
- 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.

¹⁰ 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 (Cumulative)
<p>Outcome 1: WCSOs have improved organizational capacity on self-identified institutional development priorities, in a strategic and demand led way, including on protection strategies, through WCSO led peer learning and accompaniment models based on solidarity, meaningful engagement and equal partnerships principles.</p> <p>(Contributes to SDGs 5 (5.2.1, 5.2.2), and 16 (16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.2.3, 16.3.1))</p> <p>(Supports UPR recommendation on supporting women's empowerment, and preventing discrimination and violence against women and girls, 2016)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: % of selected WCSOs who report they have strengthened their organizational capacity in line with their self-defined priorities.</p> <p><i>Data disaggregated by WCSO type (women-led, youth-led, minority-led, location etc.)</i></p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 80%</p>	Organizational capacity assessment and follow-up survey; outcome harvesting forms.	By the end of the project, at least 80% of WCSOs and networks/platforms report an increase in their organizational capacity in a scale point on 5-point Likert scale.
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: % of selected WCSOs who feel they have increased their independence as actors of peacebuilding and gender equality.</p> <p><i>Data disaggregated by WCSO type (women-led, youth-led, minority-led, location etc.)</i></p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 80%</p>	Mini-perception survey; outcome harvesting forms.	By the end of the project, at 80% of WCSOs demonstrate increase independence and ability to implement peacebuilding and gender equality programming in South Sudan
	<p>Output 1.1 One mapping conducted in the target states and conflict clusters, with at least 8 WCSOs selected.</p> <p>Activity 1.1.1: Mapping and identification of WCSOs (to be conducted alongside activity 3.1)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of mappings conducted in the target states and conflict cluster.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Mapping analysis; activity report	By End Q1: Mapping completed

	Activity 1.1.2: One-to-one meetings with WCSOs to inform final selection.			
	Output 1.2 At least 8 Organizational Capacity Assessments (OCAs) conducted, one per selected WCSO. Activity 1.2.1: Conduct two-way organizational capacity assessments (OCAs) with each of the selected WCSO. Activity 1.2.2: Organise one-to-one meeting with WCSOs to jointly discuss and agree priorities and agree organizational capacity building and learning plans – including how the support will be provided.	Indicator 1.2.1: Number of bespoke organizational capacity strengthening plans co-developed with WCSOs. <i>Data disaggregated by WCSO type (women-led, youth-led, minority-led, location etc.)</i> Baseline: 0 Target: 8	Organizational capacity building and learning plans; activity reports	By End Q2: Complete 8 learning and organizational development plans
	Output 1.3 At least 8 WCSOs provided with capacity strengthening support in line with their self-defined priorities. Activity 1.3.1: WCSOs accompaniment and capacity strengthening support (supported by Saferworld and Hope Restoration and/or other WCSO with co-applicants also facilitating peer-peer learning wherever possible)	Indicator 1.3.1: Number of WCSOs that received capacity strengthening support in institutional, organizational and technical areas in response to their individualised OCA. <i>Data disaggregated by WCSO type (women-led, youth-led, minority-led, location etc.)</i> Baseline: 0 Target: 8	Activity reports; training agendas	By End Q3: At least 4 By End Q4: 8
		Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of capacity strengthening activities (including trainings, workshops, one-to-one coaching, mentorship) held with WCSOs	Activity reports; participant list; agenda	By End Q3: 7 By End Q5: 14 By End Q7: 16

		Disaggregated by type of support provided Baseline: TBD Target: 16		
<p>Outcome 2: WCSOs are able to design and implement their own initiatives on peace building and conflict prevention, including priority women, peace and security issues, which meet the priorities of their constituencies, particularly of girls, young women and men, and those living with disabilities, by applying gender equality, conflict sensitivity and intersectionality approaches</p> <p>(Contributes to SDGs 5 (5.2.1, 5.2.2), and 16 (16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.2.3, 16.3.1))</p> <p>(Supports UPR recommendation on supporting women's empowerment, and preventing discrimination and violence against women and girls, 2016)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2a: Number and description of harvested outcomes demonstrating results from WCSO's funded initiatives to meet communities' priorities.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 16, at least 2 per WCSO</p>	Outcome harvesting form	By End Q4: 4 By End Q6: 10 By End Q8: 16
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2b: percentage of WCSO initiatives supported by the project which contribute to gender transformative peacebuilding and conflict prevention, in line with community needs and priorities.</p> <p>Baseline: 0% Target: 100%</p>	Perception surveys, peer review (CSOs reviewing other CSOs)	By End Q8: 100%
	<p>Output 2.1: At least 8 small grants administered to WCSOs (one per WCSO) to implement their own peacebuilding and conflict prevention initiatives.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.1: Project kick-off with selected WCSOs, including to provide an overview of the small</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of WCSOs receiving small grants under this project</p> <p><i>Data disaggregated by WCSO type (women-led, youth-led, minority-led, location etc.)</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: at least 8</p>	Proposals submitted by WCSOs; contracts agreed with WCSO grantees	By End Q3: 8

	granting mechanism, aims and process, as well as other operational areas including grant management and compliance, risk analysis and safeguarding. Activity 2.1.2: Proposal development: WCSOs design and develop initiatives on peacebuilding and conflict prevention which address the priorities of their constituencies, particularly of young women and men, women and men including people living with disabilities. Activity 2.1.3: Peer review of WCSOs proposals, including by Saferworld and Hope Restoration. Activity 2.1.4: Provision of small grants. Activity 2.1.5: WCSOs implement their initiatives with continuous mentoring, accompaniment and support from partners.	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2: Total value (USD) of grants distributed to WCSOs under this project</p> <p><i>Data disaggregated by WCSO type (women-led, youth-led, minority-led, location etc.)</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: USD \$702,640 (\$87,830 per WCSO on average)</p>	Financial reporting	By End Q3: USD \$702,640
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number and type of peacebuilding initiatives designed and implemented with the funding provided.</p> <p><i>Disaggregated by locations, types of initiatives.</i></p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 8</p>	WCSO project reports; project specific reports	By End Q3: 2 By End Q5: 4 By End Q8: 8
Outcome 3: WCSOs and women-led networks/coalitions (formal and informal) develop appropriate spaces to share evidence-based outcomes and learning, and to coordinate, network and jointly advocate for inclusive and gender responsive peace, security and justice systems and structures, including engaging sub-national		<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: % of participants in the WCSOs and women-led networks/coalitions reporting that events are valuable spaces for learning and coordination.</p> <p><i>Disaggregated by gender, age, and social determinants such as disability, (dis)placement status, minority/majority, etc.</i></p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 80%</p>	Mini-perception survey; outcome harvesting forms.	By End Q8: 80%

<p>authorities to develop and/or strengthen practices and policies that require cross-country/ cross-administrative solutions to peace and security issues, and WPS.</p> <p>(Contributes to SDGs 5 (5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.2.2), and 16 (16.1.3, 16.1.4, 16.2.3, 16.3.1))</p> <p>(Supports UPR recommendation on supporting women's empowerment, and preventing discrimination and violence against women and girls, 2016)</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3b: % of civil society representatives targeted by the project (WCSOs and networks) who report that they have increased capacity to influence policy and decision-making.</p> <p><i>Disaggregated by gender, age, and social determinants such as disability, (displacement status, minority/majority, etc.</i></p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: At least 60%</p>	<p>Mini-perception survey; outcome harvesting forms.</p>	<p>By End Q8: At least 60%</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3c: Number of WCSOs targeted by the project who are linked to [and/or secure financial resources from] donors to support their initiatives as a result of activities under this project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: At least 4 linked under this project</p> <p><i>[secured funding and funded amounts will be monitored and reported, however a monetary target has not been established – as the securing of funds by WCSOs is beyond the remit of implementing partners]</i></p>	<p>WCSO proposal document, Grant contract</p>	<p>By End Q6: 2 By End Q8: 4</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3d: Number and types of joint advocacy initiatives, including to address conflict issues which cut across administrative boundaries, are planned and implemented by WCSOs and South Sudanese women-led networks as a result of activities under this project</p> <p><i>Disaggregated by location, type of initiative.</i></p>	<p>WCSOs and network joint initiative document</p>	<p>By End Q8: 4</p>

		Baseline: 0 Target: 4		
		Outcome Indicator 3e: Number and descriptions of laws, policies and practices drafted, reviewed and/or adopted by relevant sub-national and national authorities - that take up gender responsive approach to cross-county and/or cross-administrative peacebuilding issues as a result of activities under this project <i>Disaggregated by type of action, authority, location</i> Baseline: 0 Target: 6	Outcome harvesting form	By End Q6: 4 By End Q8: 6
	Output 3.1: Women-led networks/coalitions identified and/or formed at state and cluster level. Activity 3.1.1: Mapping of women-led networks/coalitions (formal and informal) at state and cluster-level. To be conducted alongside Activity 1.1.1, under Outcome 1. Activity 3.1.2: Support women-led networks, as required, to strengthen governance and strategy development processes of the networks, and identify how the networks would like to engage in	Output Indicator 3.1.1: Number of women-led networks, platforms and or coalitions identified and/or formed at state and cluster level Baseline: TBD Target: 2 (identified or formed)	Mapping analysis; activity report	By End Q3: 1 By End Q4: 2
		Output indicator 3.1.2: Number of demands driven capacity strengthening support activities (including trainings, workshops, one-to-one coaching, mentorship) held with women-led networks under this project Baseline: 0 Target: 2	Activity report, training attendance sheet	By End Q3:1 By End Q4: 2

	<p>the project (this could include identifying focal points with the coalition to lead on the advocacy work as well as conflict mapping within the cluster).</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3: Provide demand-driven capacity strengthening support for the women-led networks/coalitions, e.g., on conflict sensitivity, conflict resolution, gender sensitivity, and advocacy and communications.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.3: Number of participants trained within the women-led networks/coalitions/platforms under this project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 8</p>	Activity report, training attendance sheet	By End Q3:
	<p>Output 3.2: WCSOs and women-led networks are supported to convene, develop joint visions for peace, and implement advocacy interventions on conflict issues that cut cross administrative boundaries issues at cluster level.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1: Coordinate quarterly state and annual cluster meetings among the WCSOs and women-led networks/coalitions to facilitate peer-peer learning and to discuss and prioritize issues common to the cluster and/or that cut across</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1: Number of convenings held at state- and cluster level under this project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	Activity reports;	By End Q4: 2 By End Q8: 4
		<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of small grants administered to women-led networks and coalitions to implement joint advocacy initiatives under this project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	Women-led networks joint initiatives documents;	By End Q4: 2 By End Q6: 4

	<p>administrative boundaries and develop joint solutions / advocacy initiatives.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2: Provide small funds for the women-led networks to implement joint advocacy initiatives on peacebuilding and/or conflict prevention pertinent to conflict cluster and or that require solutions across administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3: Formulate communication strategy and action plan to promote circulation of information from Juba to the cluster e.g., rights, state structure, decision making spaces.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.3: Number of communication strategies, action plans, and State structures formulated to guide and promote information management under this project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 8</p>		
	<p>Output 3.3: Policy and/or issue-based dialogues facilitated between WCSOs, women-led networks/coalitions and sub-national authorities at cluster level to influence processes of cross-boundaries conflict transformation in a more conflict-sensitive manner.</p> <p>Activity 3.3.1: Coordinate 4 state-level and 1 cluster-level roundtables to identify advocacy issues and address cross administrative conflict.</p> <p>Activity 3.3.2: Coordinate cross administration dialogues on identified issues, e.g., cattle migration, – engaging relevant state and sub-national authorities (for example, to enact a cattle migration Act/Bill).</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1: Number of policy and or issue-based dialogues facilitated under this project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5</p>	Activity reports;	By End Q4: 2 By End Q7: 5
		<p>Output Indicator 3.3.2: Number of resolutions and actions agreed at the cluster-level as a result of project activities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	Dialogue résolutions document; Activity reports	By End Q5: 2 By End Q7: 4

	<p>Output 3.4: National authorities, and international stakeholders, have increased access to evidence-based outcomes and learning to inform and shape their peacebuilding and gender, peace and security strategies, including to better address underlying cross-administrative conflict issues.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.1: Produce up to four advocacy and communication outputs (e.g., case studies and policy briefs)</p> <p>Activity 3.4.2: Organize policy briefing dissemination meeting between WCSOs and women-led network/coalition representatives, authorities and with other relevant stakeholders at national level.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.3: Hold national level roundtable with national authorities, national level networks/platforms, diplomats, donors and INGOs to connect/link issues pertinent to state and cluster-level WCSOs and women-led networks/coalitions.</p> <p>Activity 3.4.4: Connect WCSOs and women-led networks to international actors at national level, including via bilateral meetings.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 4.2.1: Number of policy and communication outputs (briefings, blogs, communication products, etc.) produced and disseminated under this project to inform stakeholder policies and practices</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	Briefings, blogs communication products, etc. pieces	By End Q4: 1 By End Q8: 2
		<p>Output Indicator 4.2.2: Number of decision-makers who receive advocacy and communication briefings and outputs developed under this project</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 45</p>	Activity reports;	By End Q4: At least 20 By End Q8: At least 45

For MPTFO Use

Totals	
	Recipient Organization
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 405,824.50
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ -
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ -
4. Contractual services	\$ -
5. Travel	\$ 102,840.00
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 1,062,320.00
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 298,174.38
Sub-total	\$ 1,869,158.88
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 130,841.12
Total	\$ 2,000,000.00

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown		
	Recipient Organization	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 700,000.00	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 700,000.00	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 600,000.00	30%
TOTAL	\$ 2,000,000.00	