

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country(ies): South Sudan	
Project Title: Pastoralist youth's civic engagement for equitable, safer, inclusive & united South Sudan.	
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.): The Nile Sustainable Development Organization (NSDO) – South Sudanese registered national Civil Society Organization: (Lead agency in Consortia in this project proposed)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): The Professional Alliances of South Sudan (PASS) - The Professional Alliances of South Sudan (PASS): PASS is an alliance of South Sudan national registered women led and women's rights organization. NSDO will work with PASS as an implementing partner for this project.	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: Eastern Equatoria State (EES), - South Sudan - <u>Kapoeta South County:</u> Pwata and Longeleyia payams; - <u>Kapoeta North County:</u> Chumakori, Karukomuge, Lomeyen, Mosingo, Najie and Paringa payams.	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Youth promotion initiative⁴</u> <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): NSDO: \$ 400,078.41 Total: USD 400,078.41 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are</i>	

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

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

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

PBF 1st tranche (35%): NSDO: \$ 140,027.44 Total: \$ 140,027.44	PBF 2nd tranche* (35%): NSDO: \$ 140,027.44 Total: \$ 140,027.44	PBF 3rd tranche* (30%): NSDO: \$ 120,023.52 Total: \$ 120,023.52
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Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

This project aims to improve access to opportunities for young aspiring leaders to meaningfully engage in promoting grass root social cohesion, peace processes and development that will enhance their political and civil representation. The youth engagement platform in this regard will act as a springboard for their entry to leadership roles in the society and in the process help them to gradually start building trust in the existing political institutional mechanisms. Accordingly, youth leaders either appointed or elected will be provided with the opportunity through a comprehensive capacity building programme to work both with their peers as well the government and civil society actors particularly from politically vulnerable areas of conflict and social marginalization in the country. In the process, it will provide them with the necessary resources to address conflict drivers identified in their communities with wider community engagement and participation to establish 'healthy settings' in them. This is a tailored mentorship program, engaging the existing formal and informal young leaders, harnessing their coaching skills, peace education, and creating an opportunity for the new cohort of rural youth to engage youth in diverse groups. It will also equip youths with the knowledge and skills to collaborate with state and non-state institutions to influence youth inclusive policy changes, peace processes and political participation of diverse youth. A 'healthy setting' is 'a place or social context in which people engage in daily activities in which environmental, organizational, and personal factors interact to affect health and wellbeing'. The project employs this unique approach as a vehicle for guiding young leaders to identify how they can contribute to more inclusive development processes that promote social cohesion and prevent conflict and violence in the society. As such, by employing a healthy settings approach, the project will enable young people to identify ways in which they can constructively influence their day to day surroundings, including personal factors that affect community wellbeing. They will participate and lead the development and implementation of community-based action plans for promoting a healthy setting in their own communities which will pave way for achieving their own leadership aspirations while enhancing community wellbeing.

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

The project has been designed in close collaboration with women led and women rights organization (South Sudanese registered CSO focusing mostly in advocacy, and campaigning) longstanding and implementing partner of NSDO in EES called PASS (Professional Alliances of South Sudan). Since concept development, a summary of the project document including the theory of change and the outcomes and outputs with the rationale were shared with the key

stakeholders and technical experts including the UN Peace Building Secretariat of South Sudan, Ministry of Peace Building and United Nation Mission in South Sudan (UNIMISS).It was revealed that while it is important to work with the women and youth leaders, it is also important to identify and strengthen potential of those who were not elected. This was also deemed as a good way to practice ‘Do No Harm’ and be conflict sensitive when working with diverse women and youth groups in the country who may otherwise feel marginalized by the project. The project also consulted the youth clubs initiative at the community level with adequate youth clubs across the country these partners will support not only concept development but implementation as well.

During the capacity need assessment, it was necessary to engage relevant stakeholders which included the following; security enforcement officer, local administrators, mayors, Payam leaders and community were consulted. The thoughts and views collected helped build the proposal development. The PASS prefers mostly to be based in EES administratively and logistically due to its current WPS related activities and for maximum cost -effectiveness. The NSDO did joint consultation with PASS in the framework of the proposed intervention. The whole proposal development has been done in close collaboration with women led and women rights organization - PASS in order to merge their experience and contextual knowledge in WPS 1325 with NSDO’s progressive experience and record in programmatic portfolio of on youth and peacebuilding.

A first joint analysis on the state of youth leadership and participation in political, peace processes and civic life and the related risks and opportunities associated to the promotion of a more meaningful role have been discussed at large with PASS teams and have been translated in clear goals and objectives to be achieved through the proposed intervention. The proposal development was informed by NSDO working in EES and in Torit Field Office on South Sudanese youth in EES related topics and their feedback was discussed with PASS and Juba team of NSDO to ensure its pertinence to the contextualised and localized dynamics and developments affecting South Sudanese youth. At the initial stage of project conceptualization, the NSDO cross functional and multi-disciplinary team in Juba and Torit (EES) analyzed its operational data, field observations, MEAL data derived from previous and current projects related to youth. The team combined it with some field study which NSDO conducted early 2023 related to youth, its perceptions, voices, challenges, unfulfilled potential and youth’s role as well as underutilized potential in cross cutting and interrelated topical fields of reconciliation, democratic governance, conflict prevention and conflict management peacefully with the aim of building and enhancing national ownership and capacity to promote coexistence and sustainable peaceful society. In the whole process assessment design, the larger team incorporated youth researcher and who played a critical role in the whole exercise. Furthermore, the survey finds that some respondents have a strong perception that volunteerism has a positive impact on peace-building. Discussions with volunteers involving organizations and especially women and youth-led organizations who are represented in the Youth, Peace and Security Coalition indicated the importance of a network to continue to engage in YPS localizing work through the youth leaders

The field study indicated over 85% of grass root respondents believed that youth participation in peace-building is extremely important. Furthermore, the same study finds that 60% of respondents have a strong perception that youth inclusion and participation in peacebuilding processes, participation in civic engagement, and civic education through peer to peer approach has a positive impact on contributing to ongoing peacebuilding activities conducted by formal and informal sectors in South Sudan as part of implementation of R-ARCSS and UNSCR YPS 2250, 2419, and 2535. Discussions with grass root civil organizations, civil networks, groups especially youth-led organizations who are represented in the Youth, Peace and Security Coalition (YPS) indicated the importance of a network to continue to engage in implementation of YPS localizing work through the youth parliamentarians as one of, but not least proposed initiative by South Sudanese youth respondents in EES. Members of YPS Coalition further emphasized the need of young people to

take part in policy and dialogue that impact them and that a platform to talk about issues and collectively participate in community development initiatives will result in a sense of ownership among youth. Since concept development, a summary of the project document including the theory of change and the outcomes and outputs with the rationale were shared with the key stakeholders such as the ministry of peace building, UN Peace Building Secretariat in South Sudan in formal sector which included all that have interest in the project. The concept of proposed project also consulted the grass root Youth Clubs a youth led initiative at the community level with over 32 youth clubs across the two Counties of EES proposed for coverage by this project, who supported NSDO not only in concept development but pledged facilitation of implementation as well. The discussions held so far have helped NSDO to reframe the project approach and the deliverables.

Further, extensive consultations were conducted by NSDO with community representatives, local executive authorities, civil society in *EES: **Kapoeta South County:** Pwata and Longeleyia payams; and **Kapoeta North County:** Chumakori, Karukomuge, Lomeyen, Mosingo, Najie and Paringa payams.* The objective of these consultations was to speak to aforementioned groups in their mother tongue and understand a) the key challenges affecting youth –men and women, b) what could empower and engage activism and potential of youth in positive effects and sustainable peacebuilding outcomes; etc. The process entailed a series of consultations by Nile Sustainable Development Organization cross-functional team members and our partner agency and sub grantee proposed for this project with South Sudanese operational and strategic counterparts in formal and informal sectors. The NSDO multi-disciplinary and cross functional teams in Juba (coordination office of NSDO) and Torit (where our field office is) convened intensive consultations during the development of this project’s concept ideas, which determined the core issues, and identified unfilled needs related to South Sudanese Youth in Peace Initiatives in EES. The NSDO conducted a series of meetings with representative in the government such as South Sudanese Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Peacebuilding, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Information and Communication Technology. The NSDO held consultations with the afore enlisted governmental institutions at national (in Juba) and sub national levels (in Eastern Equatoria State). These Ministries expressed full support for our work in EES generally where we have been operating as of 2017. At its designing stage within March- May 2023, including the baseline study held by NSDO team in Torit field office -EES, we shared initial project ideas to afore listed Ministries at national and sub national levels. Our core counterpart will be national Ministry of Peacebuilding (Juba) at national and sub national levels (in EES).

The representatives of above Ministries expressed their support of, and approval for the project concept and underscored the importance of targeting most vulnerable youth through the proposed initiative.

Project Gender Marker score⁵: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women’s empowerment: **30 % and USD 120.000**

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)

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

The project considers the huge disparity in the participation of South Sudanese rural young women and men in EES (Eastern Equatoria State) in inclusive political processes and political participation. This project will support young women and men in decision making processes critical to the peaceful development of South Sudan diverse civil society. However, it is believed that community participation and engagement, including advocacy in the thematic field of youth, peace and security (YPS), and peacebuilding in South Sudan, will help address some of the challenges that have previously been experienced during the country's conflict. This is based on direct experience with NSDO targeting youth (both young women and men). The PASS (the implementing partner in this Project) mostly specialising in implementation of NAP of the UN SCR WPS 1325, the project adopts a conflict and gender sensitive approach to avoid gender based backlashes. This implies through our understanding of gender sensitive approach and as per our practice, South Sudanese young women are going to be actively and directly involved in all the activities of this project proposed, but The project will provide additional support to the female youth leaders to build their capacity to be role models as well as programme gender in development projects for community empowerment and social cohesion

Youth in leadership is an example for young peoples' active participation in political and electoral processes through volunteering. This model tend to persuade and create a feeling that, women are more likely to take on the majority of informal volunteering in their own communities. Access to formal volunteering opportunities, similar to the youth engagement platform, to develop skills, create new connections and access resources is limited for young women, particularly those in low-income contexts.

During the beneficiary selection, the implementing organization and its partner will use the gender segregation principles that is inclusive and gender sensitive. In this way, the proposed actions in the scope of this project will specifically seek to address barriers and challenges to the participation of South Sudanese young women, and foster the diverse and systematic participation of diverse South Sudanese women and men in the discussions, development and implementation of the YPS National Action Plans.

Further, this project proposal, which fosters the meaningful participation of young men and women in political and peace processes on grassroot level and supporting civic space for participation of both young women and men including through local level infrastructures for peace, it will engage the participation of women and men in equal principles thus this will utilise the Gender Equity and Women Empowerment into its design, conceptualisation and formulation. The project intends to ensure proportionate representation of South Sudanese young women and have gender indicators integrated in the process of activity plans, conflict analysis, the project approach and proposed interventions of both gender related barriers and opportunities. Gender Equity and Women Empowerment will be incorporated into all our trainings, civic education activities, and other capacitating / learning curriculum as a core module. The project's advocacy and communication materials /outputs will be gender sensitive, gender transformative and gender responsive. In monitoring and evaluating the project results all data collected will be gender disaggregated.

Project Risk Marker score⁷: 1

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

Is the project piloting new approaches: Yes No

NSDO will employ following innovative tools: a tailored mentorship and apprenticeship program that will engage the existing youth leaders, youth opinion leaders and influence policy makers. We will harness their coaching skills, knowledge development, yet creating an opportunity for the youth. This project is designed to create an opportunity for new cohort of youth to learn from them, entry points and grievances will be sought to engage most at risk youth e.g those involved in the crimes or vulnerable to being used by the political class to cause mayhem, as well as to equip them with the knowledge and skills to collaborate with state/formal and non-state/informal institutions and stakeholders to influence constructive policy changes for the marginalized, particularly on affairs affecting youth. An at-risk youth is a young person who is less likely to transition successfully into adulthood. Youth at risk” is a general term for a range of circumstances that place young people at greater vulnerability for problem behaviors, such as exposure to bad politic or used to cause mayhem.

Does the project design incorporate climate, peace and security related considerations:

✓ **Yes** No

This proposed project has also taken into consideration the components of Climate, Peace and Security while designing it giving a careful consideration to the factors contributing to South Sudan be classified as one of the most vulnerable country in the world to climate change. The Verisk Maplecroft Climate Change Vulnerability Index in its evaluation of human populations to climate change ranks South Sudan 3rd out of 186 countries⁸ in the world among vulnerable countries to climate change. The South Sudan’s vulnerability, particularly in this project’s coverage areas of EES (which has been practicing historically and traditionally pastoralist and agricultural livelihood), is compounded by its physical exposure; a strong natural resource dependency and low adaptive capacity due to periodic inter and intra communities’ tensions over natural resources, livelihood insecurity, political instability, and South Sudanese youth (men and women) underrepresentation and marginalization in public affairs, including peace building affairs affecting and or of concern to them. Further slowly, yet growing climate induced displacement is being witnessed in traditionally and historically mixed agricultural and pastoralist EES in livelihood. In turn it heightens competition for limited resources and contributes to insecurity due to likelihood of and exacerbates often youth- initiated and youth-led inter and intra communities ‘clashes and outbreaks of armed violence. Because of deplorable environment, the youth are always exposed to all manners of vices that at some point soils that good manner thus ending up being involved in the activities that do not resonates with community expectations. To that end, climate change and environmental degradation acts a threat trigger and threat multiplier, contributing to or inspiring further periodic/fluctuating likely outbreaks of localised inter and/or intra communities, often having youth being involved too.

The NSDO while designing project, recognizes climate change such as flooding, high heat and as an important co-driver viable for conflict /tensions trigger in EES – mixed agricultural and pastoralist area. While implementing programmatic activities in Eastern Equatoria since 2017, NSDO has recognized how growingly climate change plays as an important driver for conflict and the need to integrate Climate, Peace and Security considerations to mitigate and reduce conflict risks emanating from climate-change related pressure on South Sudanese people engaged in mixed

⁸ Climate Change Profile, South Sudan, <https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiW--Tpk8CAAxXqT6QEhUgIDtoQFnoECA4QAw&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.government.nl%2Fbinaries%2Fgovernment%2Fdocumen%2Fpublications%2F2019%2F02%2F05%2Fclimate-change-profiles%2FSouth%2BSudan.pdf&usq=AOvVaw0c2sl4K2rslm2Kzk7Pr0Et&opi=89978449>

agricultural and pastoralist activities in EES, and resources. A need in making programmatic interlinkage with climate security and environmental peacebuilding in EES has seen year on year growth in demand by NSDO since 2017 to date.

NSDO CSO together with PASS CSO —will do linkage/ intersection of meaningful engagement of young men and women in promoting grass root social cohesion, peace processes and development with climate change action, bringing together local communities, policy actors, influence makers, informal leaders, marginalized groups, and private sector stakeholders e.g, civil society organization, political and human right activities, peace ambassadors through rural young men and women to peacefully address tensions and mitigate conflict triggers/connectors due to resource scarcity, natural resources, and eco-system degradation being among core root factors in EES by conflict sensitive climate change programming too.

In the areas of this project coverage, NSDO CSO in conjunction with PASS —will integrate and cross link following elements into overall activities of this project to display and raise awareness of all formal and informal stakeholders with engagement of rural youth in EES how climate mitigation /climate change action is not solely mitigating environmental degradation, but in fact a tangible form of peacebuilding in South Sudan: **1) Conflict Analysis** (to identify and monitor local drivers of inter and intra communities’ drivers of tensions and/or conflicts as they relate to climate, and the environment, **2) Community based advocacy outreach activities with high engagement of rural youth and local government** - Conflict sensitive trainings, dialogues, discussions, debates, for transferable knowledge and skills development about climate change and its devastating consequences on social cohesion. **3) Radio talk shows with mixed participants from rural youth (men and women) networks and organizations and local government** for promoting and engaging youth in climate smart and climate compatible local governance, environment-based issues and decision making. **4) Develop and produce Advocacy and Communication output (Policy Brief and Case Studies) on how climate change affects rural youth, grass root peace, women, and security and on the links /linkage between Youth, Conflict, Climate Change and GBV in rural areas of EES** – one of traditionally and historically mixed zone in agricultural and pastoralist sources of livelihood for South Sudanese. **Policy Brief and Case Studies** will be shared by NSDO with South Sudanese government officials and relevant stakeholders. Through these activities, the project will 1) empower rural young men and women to strengthen community resilience and communities’ capacity to mitigate climate-related conflict through local resolution mechanisms. 2) Foster and enhance civic spaces for cooperative action among diverse youth groups to advocate for gender-informed and conflict sensitive climate change mitigation approaches at the grass root, sub national levels; 3) Foster peacebuilding and conflict transformation initiatives led by rural youth through development of a climate-focused mediation and dialogue agenda in afore listed advocacy activities as well as community specific climate-focused mediation and dialogue capacity building led and popularized by youth. The afore listed advocacy activities aim to address slowly, yet growing escalating impact of climate change on local South Sudanese communities in EES and local conflict dynamics and to equip young men and women in rural areas of EES for transferrable skills and knowledge to all relevant stakeholders using people to people approach, with the necessary skills to effectively mediate and manage climate-related conflicts and facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues on the nexus of climate change and conflict in agri-pastoralist EES. It will be done ensuring that a conflict-sensitive lens is mainstreamed throughout discussions and debates on climate change.

Select PBF Focus Area which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)⁹:

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

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

The proposed project to UN PBF under YPI contributes to UN South Sudan – UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF/ UNDAF)¹⁰ that are as follow:

Outcome 1: Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and participate in more transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance that protects and promotes human rights, enables the consolidation of peace, establishes the rule of law and ensures access to justice for all.

Outcome 4: Women, youth plus vulnerable groups are empowered to demand and exercise their political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights.

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

Goal 5: Gender Equality - Gender equality, achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target: 5.1 *End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere*

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

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

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

Goal 13 Climate Action - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1 *Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries;*

Target 13.3 *Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning;*

Target 13.b *Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change –related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.*

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

Target 16.3 *Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all;*

Target 16.10 *Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements;*

⁹ **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)

¹⁰ https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/South%20Sudan_Cooperation_Framework_Results_Framework-2023-2025.pdf

Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime;

Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Target 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Type of submission:

New project
 Project amendment

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

Extension of duration: Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):

Change of project outcome/ scope:

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

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

Brief justification for amendment:

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

PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹¹</p> <p>Name of Representative Repent Taban Daud</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Country Director Nile Sustainable Development Organization (NSDO)</p> <p>Date & Seal:</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart Hon. Pia Philip Michael</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Title: Undersecretary, Ministry of Peace Building</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Name of Representative Marie Hellen Verney</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Title: Resident Coordinator/ Humanitarian Coordinator at</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support</p> <p>Date & Seal 21/12/2023</p>

¹¹ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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

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

South Sudan was ranked the third fragile state after Somalia and Yemen in the world according to the 2022 Fragile States Index published by Fund for Peace.¹¹ The 2022 year Humanitarian Needs Overview developed by the UN OCHA South Sudan jointly with the members of the Country Humanitarian Cluster, emphasises that "Protection concerns remain high, with people impacted by violence having limited access to justice and the rule of law." "Almost a decade since the end of the armed conflict, a study conducted by UNESCO, indicated that majority of young people had not heard about official government initiatives to promote national unity; such as the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission over Naivaisha agreements, Office for Peace Building under the ministry of peace building. Among those who were aware of these mechanisms many had not viewed these mechanisms as delivering their respective mandates and viewed that they failed to address the true needs for social cohesion at the grassroots. The Africa Union and IGAD, encourages governments to include young people in their institutions and mechanisms to prevent violent conflict and to support the work already being performed by youth in peace and security

In 2022, the humanitarian community in South Sudan estimates that more than two-thirds of South Sudan's population, 8.9 million people, are in need of humanitarian assistance, an increase of 600,000 since 2021. Continued conflict and instability in the country combined with flooding have resulted in large-scale internal and cross-border displacement. At the same time, limited improvements in some areas have prompted some people to spontaneously return. In addition, the government, with the support of some humanitarian agencies - has facilitated returns to certain areas. Due to compounding shocks, both in areas of displacement and return, populations have been forced to keep displacing time and again.

At least 90,000 returnees from abroad remained displaced within the country, unable to reach their homes. In 2021, there were 2 million IDPs in the country (55 per cent of whom are women and girls), as compared to 1.7 million in 2020."¹² Despite these positive gains youth in the country continue to face significant challenges particularly in terms of their enhanced and meaningful political participation. One of the critical challenges to overcome is the lack of common understanding of existing problems of youth among other youth representing different, ethnic, religious, gender and classes in the society. As such, they are particularly disengaged from the problems of the marginalized groups, and lacks knowledge about the role of youth in civic and political spheres and decision making in the society. For an example, they lack motivation to influence decision making through active engagements, and young women do not perceive politics as a viable career for them despite their education gains.

¹¹ The Fund for Peace, 2022, Annul Report for the 2022 year –"Fragile State Index", page 7, available on <https://fragilestatesindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/22-FSI-Report-Final.pdf>

¹² The UN OCHA South Sudan, "The 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview", available on <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022-february-2022>

According to UNMISS accounts published in July 2022, Kapoeta County has been experiencing cattle raids often with youth engaged and return revenge attacks which hinders peace and development locally. The aggression from the communities living in the region have had issues with grazing areas. At some point, cattle rustling among themselves has been also been fueled by the various leaders from the respective communities who tend to incite the community against each other and this has escalated the conflict and animosity. More than 15,000 cattle are reported to have been stolen during the raids in the area, leaving the affected communities very concerned as they rely on their animals for their livelihoods.¹³ Boya, Didinga and Taposa tribes are cattle keepers residing within Eastern Equatoria state. The state is prone to conflict, similar to other areas around the borders between Warrap, Unity and Jonglei States. Pastoralists across Eastern Equatoria State are largely youth who are comprised of male and females.

In a press statement of June 2022 to inform on additional aid planned to support youth in the counties of Eastern Equatoria State, including in Budi County, USAID underscored that half of South Sudan's population is under the age of 18, and over 72 percent are under the age of 30. Despite making up such a significant portion of the population, youth in South Sudan are among the most marginalized, undeserved, and untapped segments of the population. The youth feel marginalized and undeserved in the sense that they are not given opportunities in the democratic spaces in the country. Even the job opportunities available are basically design to suit the elderly. This renders the youth feel sidelined. The statement notes these youths are affected by many challenges – ranging from limited access to basic social services, such as education and health, to widespread unemployment and limited opportunities to engage in productive livelihoods. Situational analysis of the NSDO stemming from our operational presence and socio-economic monitoring in the areas of our projects' implementation including in **Eastern Equatoria State (EES) – Kapoeta South county: Pwata and Longeleyia payams, Kapoeta North: Chumakori, Karukomuge, Lomeyen, Mosingo, Najie and Paringa payams**, - points to Eastern Equatoria county being a highly pastoralist community, which affects ability to reach populations with consistent services due to their highly mobile nature.

According to NSDO's situational analysis based on our operational presence, gender-based violence, particularly against women and girls, remains high in areas of this projects proposal's coverage. While perpetration is driven by underlying norms and dynamics that perpetuate power imbalances between men and women, ongoing conflict, displacement and pervasive insecurity have contributed to the increased exposure of women and girls to varying forms of violence and GBV-related risks, including the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse. Incidence of GBV reflect longstanding acceptance and normalization of the use of violence for certain acts, particularly against women and girls, as well as perpetuation of discriminatory norms and practices such as wife inheritance, physical violence towards women and girls, emotional violence, neglect, deprivation of resources, denial of legal rights of women and girls, early and forced marriages, abduction, forced drop out from school, high bride wealth, and ghost marriages. Displacement, the continuing militarization of South Sudanese masculinities, combined with war related trauma, conflict related sexual violence, the absence of viable income generating opportunities and high rates of alcohol abuse, have negatively influenced the well-being and agency of women, and female youth particularly in their homes.

Cattle raiding, and resulting conflict, has become a common occurrence, with limited socioeconomic opportunities amid low food production - young men and women possess few options for alternative livelihoods that could draw them out of armed violence, which is worsened by the failure to include marginalized groups (especially cattle camp youth) in peace initiatives. Girls and young women are usually bystanders in marriage and bride price negotiations, and do not benefit from their bride price.

¹³ <https://unmiss.unmissions.org/unmiss-and-state-government-conduct-fact-finding-mission-troubled-kapoeta-north>

Post marriage, women and young girls in particular are likely to face Intimate Partner Violence, including marital rape, as well as psychological and economic violence. Women and girls, particularly those with disabilities, are also vulnerable to abduction, rape and being killed during cattle raids. According to the study by the UNFPA, substantial proportions of women (aged 15-64) in South Sudan experience GBV either in form of physical (34.0%) or sexual (13.5%) violence in their lifetime

Pastoralist communities have been particularly impacted by conflict, displacement and hunger, which has led to a disruption of traditional gender roles, with men being recruited into armed groups, leaving women and children to lead the households. Youth are particularly impacted by taking up negative coping mechanisms and risky social behaviours. The cumulative impacts of years of conflict, violence, underdevelopment, lack of basic services, destroyed livelihoods, marginalisation of youth, non –inclusion in civic space and peace processes particularly in sub national/grass root levels is enormous. The armed conflict, intra- and inter-communal violence, natural disasters (drought and floods) and harmful traditional practices all present fluctuating and unstable community and social cohesion, particularly for youth first and foremost negatively influencing on their lack of individual development, risky social and economic survival behaviours. To make matters worse, a large section of young men remains ignorant of these challenges faced by women in leadership roles. However, female political representation in the post-conflict and emergency situations is essential because conflict dismantles certain social structures and thus, challenges the gendered thinking in the public sphere. Despite the need to encourage increased youth participation, concerns by some practitioners and policymakers regarding youth vis-a-vis their role in politics and conflict are apparent. As such, there are fears based on experience on youth-led insurrections that there can be relapses where youth will resort to being sidelined as it has been witnessed in the past. The past youth movements have been due to many reasons, in 2020s youth highlighted issues such as social injustice and inequality. More recently, youth engagement in extremism and the widespread hate speech on social media has added to the role of youth in conflict and emergency situations.

Successive generations of youth in South Sudan have now grown up knowing no other circumstances than conflict. Protection concerns are widespread, and children, youth and women are the most affected. The vulnerability of the population and children specifically has been exacerbated by displacement, breakdown of traditional protective systems, breakdown of the rule of law, a weakened economy, poor public services and limited livelihood options for the population.

The youth unemployment, underemployment, social and civic marginalisation is a major developmental challenge in rural areas particularly **including the target areas of this project – two counties of Eastern Equatoria: Kapoeta North and Kapoeta South**. Female and male youth continue to endure multiple protection risks, breach of law, and same time rights violations, including GBV, engagement into conflict with law, cattle raids, no employment, limited access to livelihood sources in private sector, no participation (or low or inconsistent participation) in peace building, psychosocial distress, MHPSS trauma, among others. Very limited access to synergy of life skills, peace culture and youth –led leadership learning opportunities /platform to work both with their peers, with the government, civil society and in peace processes exacerbate their being in limbo, non-recognition and distrust in civic, political and peace spaces. According to the report released by IOM mid 2023, shows that, Despite these concerns, the vast majority (82.7%, n = 1,037) of women and girls reported that GBV incidents against women and girls in their household in the last year were reported to a service provider. More than half of the respondents first disclosed GBV incidents to police, while approximately a quarter went to a health facility first, followed by psychosocial actors. The report further reveals that, About 88.4 per cent (n = 2,324) of all respondents indicated some awareness of physical and mental health services. Both IDPs in PoCs and FSWs were

considerably more likely to know of the availability of such services. Almost 7 in 10 of all respondents cited hospitals as a place that women and girls could seek GBV services; followed by primary health-care centres (PHCUs) and primary health-care units (PHCCs). Less than 1 in 10 linked traditional healers or religious healers to GBV response. This factor aggravates conflict drivers which has often youth driven conflict. Decades of civil wars have contributed to numerous challenges that South Sudanese youth face today: lack of job opportunities, high levels of illiteracy, poverty, inadequate life skills, drug addiction and indulgence in criminal activities. Young people with limited education and few employment opportunities are often targeted for recruitment by armed groups.

Addressing the needs and aspirations of youth can also be an important resource for peace and conflict prevention. Youth participation in the peace processes is constrained by limited civic and political opportunities for youth empowerment; leadership incapacity among the youth for grassroots mobilisation and engagement in peace building; and negative energies among youth that can easily be mobilized for negative outcomes. Insecurity at national and subnational levels continue to affect the participation of youth in peacebuilding. Violent incidents at the subnational level and persistent security threats resulting from the road ambushes, cattle raiding, inter-communal violence, revenge killings and lawlessness across the country impede youth participation in peacebuilding. There is a need to contribute to the reduction and mitigation of community-level conflict and insecurity by investing in initiatives that address key drivers of conflict to save lives, enhance community interdependency and social cohesion. According to NSDO's operational presence based analysis data, Kapoeta South County and Kapoeta North County are mixed agri producers and pastoralists in Eastern Equatoria State, are largely youth.

Youth constitute about 71% of Budi and Kapoeta South county population¹⁴. Despite being majority, they are unemployed, unskilled and marginalised or disengaged from mainstream local governance systems. These vulnerabilities are further aggravated by ecological, environmental, climate-related hazards such as drought, landslides and famine. More so, protracted conflicts -both at national and subnational level further add to the vulnerability of the youth in Budi and Kapoeta South county. To carve a living, youth cope up by taking low paying jobs, migrate to other areas (towns and gold mines), involve in non-generative use of available resources (e.g. charcoal burning and deforestation) or resort to violent/risky survival ways (e.g cattle raiding, sex for money, GBV, alcoholism, poaching). Consequently, they don't live in dignity they deserve, they unwillingly become a tool of aggression from compounding needs and they are the most who suffer substantial damage of armed conflicts. without addressing these factors, the level of resilience among youth sink-further, and drives the two counties near to protracted humanitarian crisis.

The youths hold potential to aggravate fluctuating security and peace, causing forced displacement and vice versa, contribute significantly to enhancing peace processes, return, recovery and reintegration not only in EES, but positively influencing too neighbouring areas of other states within South Sudan. Youth participation in the peace processes is constrained by limited civic and political opportunities for youth empowerment; leadership incapacity among the youth for grassroots mobilisation and engagement in peace building; and negative energies among youth that can easily be mobilized for negative outcomes. Insecurity at national and subnational levels continue to affect the participation of youth in peacebuilding. Violent incidents at the subnational level and persistent security threats resulting from the road ambushes, cattle raiding, inter-communal violence, revenge killings and lawlessness across the country impede youth participation in peacebuilding.¹⁵

¹⁴ Southern Sudan housing and population census 2008, South Sudan Household survey 2020.

¹⁵ Search for Common Ground (SFCG), "Youth participation in the peace process in South Sudan", policy brief, 2021, p.5, available on https://www.sfcg.org/wpcontent/uploads/2022/02/SFCG_PolicyBrief_YouthParticipationInThePeaceProcessInSouthSudan.pdf

here is a need to contribute to the reduction and mitigation of community-level conflict and insecurity by investing in initiatives that address key drivers of conflict to save lives, enhance community interdependency and social cohesion. There is a need in this project to support behaviour change among the youth to adopt equitable gender norms and engage in multiple economic, social, climate and gender justice activities to save lives, enhance resilience and live in environment in equality and equity. Lack of trust, stemming from reduced opportunities for engagement in decision making and participation in opportunities and affairs of their concern has led most of youth in the 2 Counties of EES to disassociate themselves from grass root and sub national active civic, political and peace participation. In order to revive the trust and own self esteem in young men and women to believe that their engagement will have actual impact and is of importance for inclusiveness they need to participate in policy making and policy development processes in political, civic and peace processes.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**¹⁶, how it ensures **national ownership**. If this project is designed in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process. Elaborate on the catalytic nature of the project and how national ownership, including but not limited to, national and subnational entities are built in.

This project proposed aligns with the message and spirit of the National Peace Building initiatives that encourages inclusive peace through the empowerment, protection and effective participation of women and young people. The project is in connection and aligns with spirit and message of:

1. UN resolutions 2250 – Youth, Peace and Security: Participation, Protection, Prevention, Partnerships, Disengagement and Reintegration, as well as the institutionalization of the Youth, Peace and Security agenda and recommendations to how members’ states, national civil society, the Security Council, the UN must invest in the Youth, Peace and Security;
2. UNMISS SCR 2677 (2023) which re-emphasize its strategic vision defined in resolution 2567 (2021) to prevent a return to civil war, build durable peace and support inclusive, accountable governance as well as free, fair and peaceful elections in accordance with the Revitalized Peace Agreement;
3. The subsequent Youth, Peace and Security Resolution, UNSCR 2419 (2018), reiterates the importance of youth participation by asking for “inclusive representation of youth for the prevention and resolution of conflict, including when negotiating and implementing peace agreements”;
4. on track development of the National Action Plan for Youth Peace and Security (YPS) by the South Sudanese national YPS Coalition (YPs is a group of 30 national civil society organizations) in partnership with relevant South Sudanese governmental institutions;
5. the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2023–2025 signed between the United Nations and the transitional Government of South Sudan;
6. The South Sudan Youth Development policy developed and validated in 2019. The effectiveness of its implementation is dependent on the involvement of young people not only in the development of the policy, but in the implementation and follow-up so that the programs have a real impact on youth situation. The policy aims to promote youth participation in democratic processes as well as in community and civic affairs. It also advocates the creation of a supportive social, cultural, economic and political environment

¹⁶ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

- that will empower the youth to be partners in development as well as seek to provide an opportunity for improving the quality of life for all Youth in South Sudan;
7. South Sudan Youth Development Strategy and Operational Plan (2021/2022) that serves as a harmonization and coordination framework for all actors and stakeholders dealing with youth and development issues including, but not limited to, access to quality education including technical, vocational, education and training (TVET), employment creation, active participation of the youth in small and micro-enterprise schemes, conflict resolution and peace-building, etc;
 8. African Youth Charter;
 9. NAP for implementation of the UNSCR WPS 1325;
 10. the 2018 R-ARCSS;
 11. The Global Working Group on Youth and Peacebuilding (WG-YPB) established in 2012 as part of the broader UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) to ensure “a collective impact on YPS at local, national, regional and global levels” and renamed to the Global Coalition on Youth, Peace and Security;
 12. The Revised National Development Strategy for South Sudan, 2021-2024. Under the overarching theme of “**Consolidate Peace, Stabilize the Economy,**” the Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) 2021- 2024 expresses national aspirations to transition from dependence on humanitarian aid to a development path using the humanitarian, development and peace nexus approach and has adopted a comprehensive implementation framework anchored on collaboration with development partners; m) This project will follow additionally key guidance included within *the UN’s Guiding Principles from 2016 on Young People’s Participation in Peacebuilding, the UN Practice Note on Young People’s Participation in Peacebuilding, The UN Secretary – General’s Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech launched in 2019), and the Report of the UNSG of the 2021 year on Our Common Agenda* which reviewed progress made in realization of the two UNSCR 2419 and 2250 Youth, Peace and Security and critical findings; very significantly too
 13. *The Transitional Constitution of the Republic of South Sudan, 2011,*
 14. *the AU Continental Framework on Youth, Peace and Security 2020- 2029 and*
 15. *The PBF South Sudan Strategic Result Framework – Strategic Outcomes expected:*
 - a) Strengthen national democratization, justice and accountability processes;
 - b) address conflict related to displacement and
 - c) strengthen local peace and conflict prevention mechanisms.

The proposed intervention falls under part of implementation of the UN PBF’s efforts in 2023 Youth Promotion Initiative (YPI), contributing directly to UNPBF’s 2020-2024 Strategy to promote the positive engagement of young women and men as well as other young people in peacebuilding. Further, the proposed project is based on the 2023 year UN PBF YPI goal/focus to (1) Foster youth – inclusive political processes and promote the political participation of diverse young people, - in the context of our project in rural areas of EES, and (2) Safeguard and expand civic space for youth participation including through local level infrastructures for peace.

This project aims at producing good practice examples and outcomes that align with the Strategic Outcome Statements enshrined in the UN PBF South Sudan Strategic Results Framework. Further, the proposed project supports important UN, South Sudan Government and African Union (AU) commitments, initiatives and processes in realization of South Sudanese Youth Promotion Initiative and a series of the UN SCR - Youth, Peace, Security.

Finally, this project builds on NSDO’s prior successes and complements our existing integrated Advocacy activities in WPS, YPS, civic engagement, civic education, empowerment of youth, youth led community outreach activities in grass root peacebuilding efforts, through cross linkage with formal and informal stakeholders.

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

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Support to a people –driven and gender – responsive permanent constitution making process in South Sudan. (14 Dec. 2021 – 10 Dec. 2023)	PBF/SSD/A-3 \$ 4,000,045	The project advances a gender – responsive, people – centered, participatory and inclusive constitution making process that is informed by locally contextualized constitution knowledge and legitimate in the eyes of the South Sudanese people. The project aims to contribute to strengthen accountability for current and past human rights violations through interventions that promote truth, healing and reconciliation as well as through design and implementation of inclusive, transparent, gender –sensitive and victim centered solutions to address the legacies of massive human rights violations.	Offers synergy in popularization, confidence and skills building of underrepresented groups of South Sudanese civilians for more transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance.
Building peace through promoting inclusive and participatory transitional justice processes and mechanisms in South Sudan (6 Jan 2022 – 6 Jan 2024)	PBF / SSD / A-4 \$ 3,997,826	The project’s main goal is to promote and institutionalize youth participation in peacebuilding processes in South Sudan by facilitating young women and young men-led designing of the costed National Strategy on YPS.	Offers synergy: in advocating for the protection and promotion of human rights through protection and expansion of civic space for youth participation at grass root levels.
Youth Leading Peace: Establishing participatory and inclusive local and national mechanism for implementation of Youth Peace and Security Agenda in South Sudan (20 Dec 2022 – 19 Dec 2024)	PBF / SSD / A-5 \$ 3,000,000	The main goal of the project is to tackle barriers that keep women, especially young women, at the margins of decision-making, political leadership and participation as a means to build social cohesion and peace.	Offers synergy in underrepresented and semi-marginalized limbo of diverse layers of youth at grass root levels in peace processes and localization of the YPS Agenda
Women’s Leadership and Political Participation during South Sudan’s Transitional Period (30 January 2023 – 29 January 2026)	PBF / SSD/ B-3 \$ 3,000,000		Offers synergy: Complements component on women participation in youth’s civic engagement: This proposal on youth embeds Gender Equity and Women Empowerment into its design. The project intends to ensure proportionate representation of young women and have gender indicators integrated in the process of activity plans,

conflict analysis, the project approach and proposed interventions of both gender related barriers and opportunities.

Resourcing change: inclusive peacebuilding from the ground up (17 Febr 2023- 16 Feb. 2025) PBF / IRF – 497 \$ 2,000,000

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 organizations and networks.

Offers synergy:

Complements in gender lensed participation of women led and women rights organization operating in hard to reach and grass root rural areas in EES in this project consortia: PASS is implementing partner and sub grantee of this 24 months’ project, while NSDO is lead agency in Consortium for implementation of this project proposed to UN PBF

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

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

The project’s *overarching goal* is to foster the meaningful participation of South Sudanese rural young men and women in political as well as peace processes and expand, enhance civic space for South Sudanese rural young men and women in pastoralist Eastern Equatoria State.

The project aims to achieve it by promoting and enhancing an inclusive, tolerant, and equal civic identity as well as inclusive and accountable governance among South Sudanese youth groups and the state and governmental architecture (vertical and horizontal) of the country. This will promote social cohesiveness, respect for South Sudanese legal rights and interests, and discussion that is sensitive to, responsive to, and inclusive of youth. It will aid in the identification of groups of young men and women, as well as enhance their leadership, inclusion, and meaningful engagement in EES subnational decision-making processes, and it will serve as an example of best practices for the entire nation.

The NSDO proposes the project in 2 Counties of Eastern Equatoria: Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North to work with rural youth women and men, youth leaders, communities, grass root and sub national in Eastern Equatoria state of South Sudan and national South Sudanese authorities. Overall 2850 youth - women and men (1500 women/1350 men; within age group of 18 to 35 years) in project target areas will be direct project beneficiaries and active participants throughout a gamut of the project activities. According to our project proposal’s designing estimates, through project activities, project direct beneficiaries, project active participants, NSDO (Lead) will reach out indirectly and attain among impact groups’ estimated 4500 persons in formal (e.g. government) and informal (e.g. diverse population groups within communities) sectors. Specifically, this project aims to understand and address the rural pastoralist youth concerns and barriers (who had very limited access and opportunities) in participation in political and peace affairs/ processes.

The project will contribute to these goals **through the implementation of mutually supportive lines of approaches and work/activities:**

(1) *Conflict sensitive and do no harm principle based capacity building, transferable skills and knowledge development* of youth especially male and female who are victims of the conflict and bad politics as beneficiaries, participants, partners and leaders to advocate for peace and reconciliation and to participate more fully and tangibly in civic processes and decision making processes of their legal rights and legal interests at grass root and sub national level;

(2) *Constructive dialogue and human rights centered collaborative engagement* of duty bearers (South Sudanese respective governmental institutions at grass root and sub national levels in EES) and rights holders (South Sudanese youth – women and men) for democratic and inclusive governance, national reconciliation, conflict prevention and management;

(3) *Creating entry points for an active and effective interaction for increase vertical and horizontal cohesion for reshaped inclusive and gender sensitive Governance, grass root level Mechanisms for sustainable peace implementation and Civic Space Model* (e.g. Building on the relationship between youth and members of key government institutions at grass root and sub national levels in Eastern Equatoria State);

(4) *Grass root community based engagement, literacy and education with Leave No One Behind, Youth Empowerment, Gender Sensitive, Youth Inclusive, Youth Leadership and Local Ownership principles applied;*

(5) Advocacy and Campaigning;

(6) *Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning, and Knowledge Reflection.*

The Project will enable young women and men of three youth (women and men) groups: including 1) Most at risk, 2) Informal and 3) formal youth leaders to overcome their own biases and prejudices, as well as equipping them with skills to challenge others when it comes to safeguarding and expanding civic space for youth participation in grass root peace processes, youth inclusive political processes, and promotion of the political participation of diverse young people for effective participation in all peace, political and social decision-making forums and spheres. The NSDO in conjunction with its partner PASS will support South Sudanese authorities at local and sub national levels and community based youth organizations, youth's networks and youth's groups to understand the importance of positive engagement of youth women and men as well as other diverse groups of youth in peacebuilding and political processes for recovery, peace, development and democracy.

Topics will include conflict and gender analysis and sensitivity; climate change action to mitigate, prevent conflict, and displacement; basic concepts related to conflict, violence, peace, security, and democracy; peacebuilding approaches, tools, and assets; problem identification and action planning; action-oriented research; meeting coordination and facilitation; partnership-building; and communications, youth led networking, and youth led advocacy.

The activities will also serve as a mechanism to bring together youth from different backgrounds, many of them for the first time (e.g. cattle camps), to increase tolerance and understanding amongst youth and to collectively understand and articulate their peace and security concerns.

We will also discuss with our project participants R-ARCSS, components of the UNSCR Youth, Peace and Security through the contextualised and localised lenses in South Sudan context, South Sudanese National Action Plan (NAP) for implementation of the UNSCR Women, Peace and Security. The project will capacitate the three targeted categories of youth and support South Sudanese government at local and sub national levels in knowledge development and positive transformative processes towards youth for its inclusion. Proposed intervention in Eastern Equatoria State- Kapoeta South county: Pwata and Longeleyia payams, Kapoeta North: Chumakori, Karukomuge, Lomeyen, Mosingo, Najie and Paringa payams.

The project embeds a human right-based approach, including ensuring youth and communities that youth are from, are at the heart of design and implementation – this proposal has been designed in a collective workshop with NSDO’s implementing partner and sub grantee – PASS based on decades of experience of working with communities in the Equatoria Belt (Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria states of South Sudan).

Through training, mentoring, and accompaniment, the project will increase the knowledge, abilities, and capacities of South Sudanese youth, enabling them to create and carry out local peacebuilding initiatives, interact with other youth and larger communities to address conflict and insecurity, engage in locally led peace action-oriented initiatives and networking with support from the government of South Sudan and advocacy campaigns to influence peace and social cohesion policies,

Throughout all stages of our project implementation, NSDO being a Lead Agency will ensure that following principles and approaches are observed: cultural sensitiveness, gender sensitiveness, leave no one behind, do no harm and conflict sensitivity.

We will be very rigid and consistent in conflict sensitivity and do no harm approaches. The NSDO being Lead Agency is cognizant of its liability and its partner in implementing and ensuring the key principles of conflict-sensitivity are observed; inclusive and diverse representation; respectful and meaningful participation; flexibility and accessibility; transparency and accountability; and safety and protection.

Conflict sensitivity/do no harm: Conflict sensitive actions and programming seek to consciously avoid or minimize negative impacts ('do no harm') and equally consciously tries to create positive impacts on the conflict dynamics. Efforts will be made to mitigate potential negative impacts and unintended consequences through broad representation and participatory decision-making, local ownership, consistent analysis of contextual dynamics, frequent participatory feedback. Negotiation, mediation and arbitration, often called ADR or alternative dispute resolution, are the most well known. Whether you are involved in a family or neighborhood dispute or a lawsuit involving thousands of dollars, these processes should be considered.

mechanisms and project flexibility. For instance while implementing project having consideration of **conflict sensitivity and do no harm**, *NSDO will ensure that its staff and partner (PASS) apply following (some of examples related to conflict sensitivity and do no harm integration into project's life span):* Capacitating in conflict sensitivity youth, community and involved authorities as project participants; Establishing a conflict sensitive MEAL system; Promoting conflict sensitive communication, language and interactions; Being aware of conflict and context triggers, connectors, and divides; Being cognizant that altering knowledge on youth, role of youth, informal power dynamics within communities may arise misunderstanding among some of illiterate communities' layers. Strong communities' sensitisations, project launching, involvement of communities' mobilisers, project youth's volunteers from project's implementation communities in diversity, including cattle camps, and the involvement of key stakeholders from ground, as well as communities' engagement in project's phases of its implementation in the lead up to this 24 months' program, to ensure there is no any form of backlash from communities' layers who maybe feel threatened or misunderstood by youth's shifting ability being either violence instigators, or passive community members, or engaged in semi-criminal and/or other forms of illegal activities on ground.

The project's activities and communications will be fed by following considerations:

- 1) **Inclusion or participation is not about a competition.** The promotion of the youth inclusive political participation, peace building activities and civic space expansion on ground is not meant to happen at the expense or violating legal and human rights of others;
- 2) **Young people -men themselves are not a homogenous groups** and thus ensuring the inclusion of a diversity of young people will be incorporated: - young women, young disabled women and men, young men and women – CRSV survivors and victims, young men and women from a range of socio-economic groups, young faith leaders and clergy –men and women, young men and women – individuals, and balanced representatives and leaders of diverse youth’s groups, networks and organizations, including youth composed communities’ radio stations, etc.
- 3) **The participation of South Sudanese young women and men in area of youth sensitive, youth responsive and youth inclusive politics, governance, decision making, grass root peace building infrastructures and mechanisms, climate change induced conflicts analysis and mitigation initiatives** (jointly with respective local and sub national governmental institutions and other stakeholders) supports, enhances and catalyses culture of social cohesion, peaceful and inclusive co – existence, participation in decision making and cohesion among vertical (local and sub national government) and horizontal (a range of youth’s layers in diversity) levels/ stakeholders.
- 4) **The human rights based approach: a centrality of human rights** lays is being incorporated into this project’s phases: planning, designing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, learning and knowledge reflection: promoting, and applying the principles of accountability; rule of law; participation and inclusion; equality and non-discrimination; inclusion; meaningful, effective and informed participation of stakeholders of in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this project all local civil society actors, when representing legitimately their community interests, voices, concerns and priorities falling in scope of this project goal and objectives. While doing analysis, we will apply human rights approach too; Complimenting each other, our human rights based approach in this project is two folded: centred also on capacity building, creating a linkage with grass root and sub national government vs youth and advocacy activities to support government to adhere to their human rights obligations towards youth, support grass root and local levelled authorities’ efforts to meet their human rights obligations.
- 5) The localised level of youth inclusive processes for dialogue, and peace **has a potential in catalysing an entry point** for promoting youth participation in matters of peace and promoting trust between divides;
- 6) **Being aware of and sensitive to the needs, social value systems and vulnerabilities of different groups** in diverse communities of the 2 Counties: Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North of Eastern Equatoria state, where 70 % of its population consist of youth between 18 to 35 years of age;
- 7) **Analysis of the risks of generating negative effects** for youth and communities that youth are from in the short or long term;
- 8) **Analysis of localised and contextualised** conflicts, tensions, confrontations to understand the context, conflict sensitivity analysis;
- 9) **Measures** to mitigate pre-identified probable negative effects;
- 10) **Implementation of Complaints Response and Feedback Mechanisms** on ground;
- 11) **Implementation of a mechanisms (e.g. Quality Assurance, MEAL and Data Analysis Consultant) to monitor** negative effects /or risk created probably by the NSDO’s and PASS’ intervention;
- 12) **Support** the field based project staff, missions taking for quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation taking into considerations *the “Do no harm” principle (a) to avoid exposing people to additional risks through our actions and (b) Taking a step back from an intervention to look at the broader context and mitigate potential negative effects on the social fabric, the environment, peace, and dynamics affecting people*);
- 13) **Training and managing** project team and our partner and sub grantee – PASS in relation to the “Do no harm” concept;

13) At completion phase, we will do **specific analysis of the potential negative effects of the completion phase and adoption of mitigation measures**. 14) NSDO will do refreshing training to all its staff, partner – PASS and field-based community mobilisers, community-based youth volunteers for adherence to **Code of Conduct and PSEA**.

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

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

Theory of Change (ToC) of the project is centered on inter-related and inter-connected cross – linkage with Theories of Change of the three Strategic Outcome Statements leading to the PBF Strategic Results Framework (SRF), the UN South Sudan Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2025, National and the UN reference documents in the 2250, 2419 and 2535 UN SCR Youth, Peace and Security.

Youth leaders undergo various professional and personal development programmes. However, they do not enable them to appreciate the interdependence of community needs to achieve a just and stable society. As such its important introduce these attributes to their learning journey so that they can engage with diverse communities meaningfully and be recognized as leaders and contributors for cohesive communities. Lack of trust, stemming from reduced opportunities for engagement has led young people to disassociate themselves from active civic and political participation. In order to revive the trust of young people to believe that their engagement will have actual impact they need to participate in policy development processes.

When the national government provides support to youth volunteer engagement through structured programmes like the youth parliament and the federation of youth clubs together with other community volunteer groups, it brings the added value of engaging young people to actively participate and contribute to national development goals.

This project aims to work with existing institutional platforms such as the Youth Parliament that has gained at least some traction among young people where they gain recognition and also able to vocalize their concerns. Moreover, it introduces these young aspiring leaders to the ‘healthy settings’ approach which will help them to learn, understand and then become part of more holistic and inclusive development processes that positively affect social cohesion and conflict prevention. It is assumed here that even though the youth parliament is a viable platform for increasing trust it can be supported to cultivate this as a main objective. Youth parliament is also able to create opportunities for youth to learn and actively participate in the development processes. Therefore, the proposed project aims to address two elements by both increasing the capacities of the youth to be uniting change agents in their communities, as well as develop the capacity of the parliamentary framework to support collective action and social cohesion.

Therefore:

IF rural youth people –women and men with leadership and peacebuilding aspirations *are*

- 1) Enhanced youth relationship with government through democratic space provided in the development of the youth participation, peacebuilding and political engagements.
- 2) Civil Society and human right activist have strengthened the youth participation in the national developments and also foster co-existence amongst the young men and female regionally.
- 3) The government authority has provided the youth a paradigm to fully participate in the national development through creation of employability spaces, internship and apprenticeship program to enhanced the youth involvements in the civic spaces.
- 4) Equipped with knowledge and skills to collaborate and advocate with state and non-state actors in formal and informal sectors to improve social cohesion using a “setting approach”;
- 5) Influenced in decision making processes (youth responsive institutions, laws and policies),
- 6) Enjoying political and social governance’ processes, practices and organizational cultures that support youth participation;
- 7) Engaged in meaningful processes of building social cohesion in local communities;
- 8) Youth at risk and vulnerable youth groups (women and men) are empowered through civic education and are included in decision making processes in their communities at grass root and sub national levels;
- 9) capacities of grass root and sub national youth councils and local youth groups are strengthened to promote youth leadership and influence on national policies and activities affecting youth;
- 10) youth (women and men) have better awareness on the legal and human rights of youth and the impact of conflict on their wellbeing;
- 11) grass root and sub national governmental institutions and authorities have improved and enhance capacity to adopt youth sensitive, youth responsive and youth inclusive approaches;
- 12) young men and women affected by conflict and growing climate variability are provided with constructive ways to engage with each other, duty bearers in their communities particularly in community decision making;
- 13) young women and men are provided with the appropriate appreciation, understanding, knowledge and tools to engage in conflict sensitive approaches in addressing climate induced hazards

AND

- 1) Governance systems perceived as fair and participation of all people, including youth perceived as a fundamental right;
- 2) The gap is bridged between the diversity of young people including those marginalized or excluded;
- 3) Power holders and policy maker’s value and are motivated to work with youth;
- 4) Any possible legal barriers and/or legal gaps are removed to youth participation;
- 5) The state and non-state actors are strengthened to enhance the platforms for youth voices and advocacies in terms of social cohesion;
- 6) Duty bearers at grass root, sub national and national levels are actively engaged in advocating for participation of young women and men in community based decisions to addressing climate induced hazards

THEN

- 1) Then North and South Kapoeta men and women will begin to have the space, voice and support to make informed decisions on matters of public interest, including demonstrate resilience against disinformation, misinformation, and messages inciting hatred, or

intolerance, or violence, ultimately contributing towards overall citizen participation and ensuring more inclusive policy making and implementation processes that improve and strengthen the grass root and sub national governance system which result in improved social cohesion and peace outcomes.

- 2) The voices of youth in decision –making would be decisive and participative; thereby contributing positively to sustaining peace, social cohesion, social and political governance.
- 3) Youth will be able to build and enhance - Recognition: respecting differences; Redistribution: addressing inequalities; Reconciliation: dealing with the legacies of the conflict; Representation: ensuring participation.
- 4) The potential for future outbreaks of inter and intra communities’ violence due to climate-induced impacts will be reduced and mitigated; social capital (horizontal dimensions of social cohesion) will be improved leading to safer, more resilient communities to climate induced hazards

BECAUSE

- 1) Young women and men will have the necessary knowledge and skills to identify Youth Peace Security concerns, priorities, interests, and common grounds with respective authorities and governmental institutions at grass root and sub national levels in Eastern Equatoria state of South Sudan, as well as confidence and opportunities to voice their concerns and interests in civic dialogues and take part in decision making processes at all levels;
- 2) Authorities at grass root and sub national levels will become aware of youth’s concerns in peace, civic participation, affairs of their concern in processes of decision making and security and take part in decision making at all levels of their concern (climate change for mitigation of conflict connectors, including resulting in forced displacement, peacebuilding, political and social governance, GBV prevention, women empowerment, etc), and will be supported to improve and enhance positively a synergy and linkage between horizontal and vertical sectors/levels for collaboration with rural South Sudanese young women and men in order to build a more peaceful, just, inclusive, equitable society and identity of citizenry.
- 3) The project opportunities provide a catalyst for change, impacting the community level and providing young men and women with a range of activities for productive, positive and developing information and support.
- 4) The project provides a space to network; build relationships and expand exchange of experiences in civic dialogue, which will encourage youth to define for themselves what skills, values, attitudes, knowledge and commitments they want and need to acquire the necessary life skills, networking skills and for safeguarding and expanding civic space (e.g. public speaking, critical thinking, negotiation skills, listening, etc) that support the development of competence, confidence, autonomy and belonging.
- 5) It facilitates contacts and communication between horizontal level (youth and community) and vertical (grass root and sub national level authorities and respective institutions). It provides a dialogue –platform to bring young people and local South Sudanese government together. Together, they will create a joint platform and opportunities for social dialogue, participation of youth in decision making which will help to bridge the gap of marginalization and exclusion of youth from peace processes, political processes, social governance and climate change (which often serves in EES as a tension due to natural resources crisis and result in forced displacement) action initiatives.
- 6) Connecting rural young people to a supportive network of their peers, will allow them to exchange ideas, experiences, design initiatives of civic engagement and civic space and collaborate for civic dialogues on common ground of their legitimate concerns and interests in decision making and community affairs. This will empower youth, test and refine their

abilities, and encourage partnerships and collaboration for the collective good. Increasing young people's participation and engagement as described above will have impact on broader stability, improved inclusive good governance, youth representation and presentation in decision making, contributing to the longer term goal of creating a peaceful, stable, sustaining social cohesion, stable and resilient youth and communities that youth is from.

- 7) Capacity of young women and men community leadership in climate induced conflicts and in the development of climate adaptation measures is effectively put in place
- 8) Disproportionate impact of climate variability and risk of climate induced conflicts for women is reduced
- 9) Climate induced peace and security risks are integrated in governmental planning and policy making.

IMPACT:

- 1) Increased impact and result driven participation of rural youth in local, and social governance, and implementation of R-ARCC.
- 2) Increased civic space for youth engagement, dialogue and youth participation, including through grass root level mechanisms, infrastructures for peace.
- 3) Rural youth's empowerment and participation of young women and men is linked to positive peacebuilding outcomes in alliance with governmental institutions and peace processes' mechanisms and focused on young people as political actors, engaged citizens with gender parity and equity practiced.

c) **Provide a narrative description of key project components** (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities. Ensure that where relevant UN's Community Engagement Guidelines are adhered to.

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

Based upon participatory consultations with PASS and a diverse range of stakeholders in formal and informal sector within the two Counties: Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North, Eastern Equatoria State of South Sudan as well as Ministry for Peacebuilding at national level, this 24 months' project will contribute to the following three **outcomes with sixteen outputs** as elaborated in this Section. The project aims to achieve **nine** outcomes as mentioned afore, and these include as stated further in this project proposal. The **variable activities under each output per outcome** are also outlined.

Outcome 1: The capacity of 1,600 rural youth (men and women) has been strengthened thus instilling self-confidence to influence public decision making at the grass root (Payam and Boma), and sub national (county) levels.

Output 1.1: Grass root support to rural youth for youth –sensitive, youth –responsive and youth inclusive leadership and governance model is improved

Activity 1.1.1: Establish eight groups (8 per payam) of Youth for Peace Safe Centers to enhance the spirit of building community and national reconciliation and social cohesion;

Activity 1.1.2: Life Story Narratives Telling, including inspiring stories on role models and social change agents, 25 (half days each) Sessions with Storytelling, Reflections, and Discussion: Use traditional methods such as storytelling to create solidarity and support between youth for peaceful co-existence, social cohesion, and the promotion of culture for peace;

Activity 1.1.3: 25 youth trainings (full days from 09:30 a.m. to 16:00 p.m.) using the refined Youth Leadership Development and Peace Ambassadors Module and the Constructive Advocacy Skills Module

Activity 1.1.4: Formation of eight peace committees that are inclusive (people with disabilities, youth, women, and men) in each payam.

Activity 1.1.5: To establish and strengthen the peacebuilding and conflict prevention networks, the program will: support the formation and strengthening of peace actors networks; Support annual peace conferences; link local partners to national and international actors and practitioners; Disseminate a shared security framework; research, document, and share best practices and lessons learned.

Activity 1.1.6: Support in the strengthening the local mechanisms for conflict mitigation and resolution through establishing inclusive county peace stakeholders fora as platforms for consultation and collaboration;

Output 1.2: Youth capacity building in life skills, organizational management and socio-emotional competencies is improved

Activity 1.2.1: To develop youth leadership and life skills, the program will conduct leadership training for youth in and out of school in addition to training based on the Alternatives to Violence Program and community dialogue forums, transformative mediation sessions, and non-violent communication training models for peaceful coexistence and leadership of young people in communities and learning institutions.

Activity 1.2.2: To develop the capacity of youth-led organizations to foster national reconciliation processes, the program will conduct program development training for partners and support their peacebuilding initiatives.

Activity 1.2.3: Creation of the civic education material (magazine, newsletters, posters)

Activity 1.2.4: Identification, training, and recruitment of the key peacebuilding focal points to provide mentorship programs to the youth increase the advocacy for peace and national cohesion

Activity 1.2.5: We will also conduct community listening and dialogue forums for participants to brainstorm on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Activity 1.2.6: Establishing Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) with the specific objective of promoting peace and stability in the Central Equatoria State, encouraging investment, and influencing companies to have an interest in peace and stability.

Output 1.3: *Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials with messages of YPS, R-ARCSS and NAP WPS, for youth with lower levels of literacy, developed and disseminated*

Activity 1.3.1: Develop and implement the Peace-building Project Strategic Communication Plan

Activity 1.3.2: The implementing agencies to Publish Peace-building Project Bulletins and Analysis

Activity 1.3.3: NSDO and PASS to collectively Conduct a Rapid Stakeholder Assessment

Activity 1.3.4: Facilitate community-driven conflict and resilience analysis and develop community visions

Output 1.4: *Young women empowered through initiatives focused on leadership skills and sensitisation on South Sudanese NAP –Women, Peace and Security (WPS) and their involvement in policy making.*

Activity 1.4.1: Support the development and presentation of women’s agenda to peace building and political spaces in the state.

Activity 1.4.2: Advocate for a proposal to have Women participate in the civic and sociopolitical environment without victimization and advance for a gender equality unit to recognize them

Activity 1.4.3: Facilitate consensus that build on Women's concerns and needs through wide ranging grassroots, local and national consultations

Activity 1.4.4: Support the formation of women's watch groups to articulate a women's agenda and monitor gender equity provisions within the constitutional reform agenda.

Outcome 2: Relationships between 950 rural youth (men and women) and South Sudanese government institutions and authorities are improved.

Output 2.1: Civic space for rural young women and men improved making them to fully participate in the democratic electioneering and political environment through government support.

Activity 2.1.1: 8 public seminars (per payam, 1 day each) for monitoring, evaluation, learning, and knowledge reflection of young women and men in pastoralist 2 counties and 8 payams of Eastern Equatoria who benefitted measurably from the capacitating outputs of the project;

Activity 2.1.2: Development of Policy A brief on how non-inclusion of rural youth in civic space, exclusion or underrepresentation of youth in political processes, and lack of youth or unstable presentation of youth in peace processes may affect the sustainability of peace processes and development for sharing with government, INGOs, UN agencies, and donors, including the UN PBF and UN Coordinator Resident Office in South Sudan.

Activity 2.1.3: To support the development and promotion of the National Peace Policy (NPP), the program will focus on supporting the review of the South Sudan Peace Policy document; Support national-level engagements and coordination of peace builders; advocate and lobby for the legislation of the Peace Bill; link with and partner with organizations that undertake research and conflict analysis as evidence for interventions.

Activity 2.1.4: Training of community-based peace agents and workers in areas of peace building, human rights, community mobilization and organization, conflict resolution, meditation, and negotiation for immediate intervention at times of conflict

Activity 2.1.5: Four subnational-level dialogue forums for youth grievance mechanisms, participation in peace processes, and role in tangible recovery and development processes

Activity 2.1.6: 3 Subnational youth and peace dialogue forums

Activity 2.1.7:05 development of the think tank or forum focusing on mixed audience of youth participants, community leaders, community faith leaders, and representatives of governmental institutions

Activity 2.1.8: Roundtable dialogues involving youth leaders identified through Youth for Changes and representatives from the Directorate will be held to discuss the views of youth engagement in gender equality, reconstruction plans, and their role in reconciliation efforts;

Output 2.2; Youth, community leaders, and the pertinent South Sudanese authorities or institutional representatives are having a number of conversations on communication and participating in group decision-making.

Activity 2.2.1: Strengthening Indigenous and Ancestral Authorities for Conflict Management and Peacebuilding through empowering the local traditional authority

Activity 2.2.2: Strengthening Skills for Managing Social Conflict for Community Leaders and Authorities from the County Authorities within the Central Equatoria State

Activity 2.2.3: Establish and/or strengthen inclusive locally-led engagement, dialogue, and mapping of the community likely to experience the violence or conflict.

to identify, prioritize, and develop action plans addressing sources of and increasing resilience to Social conflict

Activity 2.2.4: Establish and strengthen a network of community mediators.

Output 2.3: Sub-national governmental institutions and authorities recognize and accept the importance of young women's and men's participation in decision-making and the South Sudanese government.

Activity 2.3.1: Facilitate and Support women's active role in community peace-building to enhance full involvement.

Activity 2.3.2: Support for institutional strengthening for the management of social conflicts and the installation of a National Early Warning and Response System

Activity 2.3.3: Implementation of a communication strategy for social and behavioral change for the prevention and reduction of domestic violence in the Central Equatoria State

Activity 2.3.4: Develop and target advocacy messages to key government counterparts both at the national and local level;

Activity 2.3.5: To enhance trauma awareness and healing processes, the program will support the formation of trauma healing discussion groups, conduct guided trauma healing discussion sessions, and link traumatized youth, men, and women to relevant service providers.

Activity 2.3.6: Inform and educate government colleagues (police, military, local authorities, justice departments, etc.) about the CRC and protection issues pertaining to children and teenagers.;

Activity 2.3.7: Establish youth focal points inside ministries and other institutions (Ministry of Internal Security, Justice, Criminal Directorate, etc.) to ensure that issues concerning youth are addressed;

Activity 2.3.8: conducting legal consultations for occurrences involving young people's safety that have been detected as a result of protection monitoring carried out by the implementing agency and its protection partners

Output 2.4:*Youth leaders use neighbourhood peace projects and advocacy campaigns to address the recognized needs for security and peace.*

Activity 2.4.1: Trainings on community mobilization and leadership will be provided, along with vocational training and business skills, to mobilize youth to contribute to community development as leaders and volunteers.

Activity 2.4.2: 10 Youth Round Tables on Communication, Inclusive Peace, and Advocacy, including a participant-created action plan resulting from the Round Table's talks. The Youth Network Representative and members from the Ministry of Peacebuilding at the subnational level in Eastern

Equatoria will co-chair the Round Table. The NSDO and PASS NNGOS, its partner or sub-grantee, will act as the moderators'

Activity 2.4.3: Training the youth on soft skills involving character development, leadership, workforce development, and conflict resolution

Activity 2.4.4: Expansion and Strengthening of the Network of Youth Spokespersons for Peace conflict resolution, nonviolence, and transformation

Outcome 3: Enhanced 250 civil society, private public entities, and other stakeholders in capacity and coordination of the rural network of youth's formation

Output 3.1: Rural adolescents in Eastern Equatoria Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North Counties who have experienced violence are better able to advocate for and demand the avoidance and reduction of inter- and intra-community tensions and conflicts brought on by the effects of climate change on natural resources.

Activity 3.1.1: To promote peace education, advocacy, and nonviolent campaigns in educational institutions and communities, the program will establish MoUs with educational institutions to conduct peace building programs;

Activity 3.1.2: Conduct training of trainers for students;

Activity 3.1.3: Conduct community dialogue forums for universities, establish peace clubs, and conduct exposure events for peacebuilding resource persons.

Activity 3.1.4: Conduct peace-active, nonviolent campaigns in universities and their environs and also conduct alternative dispute resolution training for community resource persons.

Output 3.2: Rural young men and women are meaningfully involved in local democratic governance processes and have steered social change in Eastern Equatoria

Activity 3.2.1: Facilitate community-driven conflict and resilience analysis and develop community disaster reduction plans in the reconciliatory process.

Activity 3.2.2: Train youth facilitators on tolerance promotion, reconciliation, and peacebuilding activities;

Activity 3.2.3: Establish community resource centers to create opportunities for young people from the different ethnic communities to gather and interact in a safe environment. In communities where youth centers can include youth from different communities, youth centers will be mixed. In communities where the conflict has left a large divide, youth centers and clubs will start separately for the Central Equatoria States youth (with the objective of joining activities at a later stage when mixed youth centers and clubs will be appropriate);

Activity 3.2.4: Facilitating dialogue between youth, the communities, and government authorities (e.g., between law enforcement agencies, youth, and the communities): e.g., meetings with police and military to build trust, discuss security challenges affecting youth, and subsequently explore how youth and police could work together to improve security

Activity 3.2.5: Sensitization of the communities' perceptions of youth is increased through transformation, breaking stigmatization, biases, conflict prevention, and improved social cohesion.

Activity 3.2.6-05 Round-tables attended by individuals from the youth population as well as community leaders, religious figures, and representatives of governmental organizations

Activity 3.2.7: Develop 25 advocacy and communications outputs (including case studies and policy briefs) on the links between youth non-inclusion in peace, climate change, political and social decision-making spheres, GBV, and conflict.

Activity 3.2.8: Create inter-county spaces (through four workshops) for knowledge development on youth and learning between authorities (subnational level in EES) to develop improved understanding and knowledge and catalyze best practices by the formal sector for engagement of youth in political and peace participation at local, grass-roots, and subnational levels;

Output 3.3: Knowledge of the benefits of peaceful conflict resolution processes is expanded, including the benefits of including women and youth in prevention and peacebuilding.

Activity 3.3.1: Organize participatory workshops in the youth center for young males and females to develop key messages on peace and tolerance and identify specific strategies for dissemination of those messages;

Activity 3.3.2: Support youth in mobilizing their peers and communities by organizing activities in the youth center and in the communities for communicating messages of tolerance and trust, thereby contributing to peace and reconciliation;

Activity 3.3.3: Create opportunities through the local radio network for youths to express themselves and educate their peers and communities on tolerance, trust, and reconciliation issues;

Activity 3.3.4: Develop, produce, and facilitate media and media coverage of positive inter-ethnic stories, tolerance, and peaceful coexistence (TV, radio, or print media);

Output 3.4: Young men and women are champions of positive messaging and community change makers and have enhanced skills and competencies as environmental and gender-sensitive peacebuilders.

Activity 3.4.1: 15 Capacity Building Trainings for Trainers (ToT) and Mentors through ToT in Leadership, Gender Equitable, Human Rights-Led, Peace, and Constructive Advocacy Skills;

Activity 3.4.2: 15 specially tailored Youth for Peace Champions and Ambassadors 'capacity building trainings

Activity 3.4.3: Establishment of the Communication Campaign on Natural Resources and the Environment Peacebuilding amongst the Communities

Activity 3.4.4: To develop the capacity of youth-led organizations to foster national reconciliation processes, the program will conduct program development training for partners and support their peacebuilding initiatives.

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

The NSO and its implementing partner will develop and use clear criteria for beneficiary selection, using the following beneficiary selection and targeting guidelines to inform these criteria • Beneficiary selection criteria will be available to all and criteria will be widely disseminated to the affected population and shared with local government authorities. Clear and understandable justification will be provided for any targeting of aid to a specific group or for exclusions of a specific group. NSDO will not rely solely on lists of affected or registered locations or beneficiaries provided by political or other influential actors including civil servants, landlords, military actors,

community or tribal leaders. The organization will always carry out own needs-based assessments guidelines and further guidelines developed by per sector.

Where access is restricted, organisations will ensure that targeted locations and beneficiary lists are cross-checked by an independent monitor such as a team comprised of a programme team, local authority and community member with representation from both men and women and where applicable representation from minority communities. The Cross-checking of beneficiary lists will take place to address both inclusion (to ensure that only those who meet the needs-based criteria are receiving aid) and concerns around exclusion of eligible beneficiaries – particularly vulnerable and socially or politically marginalized groups.

South Sudan, Eastern Equatoria State(EES):

1) *Kapoeta South county: Pwata and Longeleyia payams,*

2) *Kapoeta North: Chumakori, Karukomuge, Lomeyen, Mosingo, Najie and Paringa payams.*

The Two Counties – Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North have been selected. The two counties are well known areas with high presence of youth among population, having periodically youth driven violence connectors and violence drivers, strategic locations for interdependency amongst ethnic groups and where there is a significant influx of returning populations from other areas of South Sudan and former South Sudanese refugees. The project emphasises youth's role and unrealised fully potential in supporting norms of non-violence and restraint as key strategic objectives, and as such young women and young men will be given priority as facilitators of community consensus-building processes at grass root and sub national levels within two counties/ eight Payams/ eight communities. Our project based on contextualised and localised approach taking into consideration local dynamics. Since young men are often the perpetrators of violence (as well as its victims), their interest, transformative role as Peace Champions and participation will be critical for the success of the project.

Our primary beneficiaries and project participants same time:

- a) South Sudanese young women and men – IDPs as result of violence/conflict, IDPs induced by climate change, Returnees, Stateless, Homeless, Host Communities., Stayers;
- b) Young people (men and women) living in rural areas, young people living in hard to reach areas, young people who live in cattle camps, young people living with HIV/AIDS and young people from ethnic minorities or indigenous groups, Young people – victims and survivors of CRSV;
- c) South Sudanese grass root youth's groups, youth networks, youth's organizations (community based) from afore said two counties and eight payams: eight communities in total - Kapoeta South county: Pwata and Longeleyia payams, Kapoeta North: Chumakori, Karukomuge, Lomeyen, Mosingo, Najie and Paringa payams, Eastern Equatoria. Young women and men from the targeted communities will be selected based on their availability, willingness and interest in participation in project activities through a do-no-harm and survivor-centred approach, where appropriate. Special attention will be paid to women, girls and children who have been identified among youth at risk groups also the project partner will play critical role in the evaluation to assess the impact it has had.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
Convening Organization: Implementing partners: NSDO	USD 545,000 in 2022	UNMISS (Juba) – 4 projects WHH (Germany) GNDR (the UK) Men Engage Alliance (USA) Anglican International Development (UK) Local Response Pooled Fund (LRPF Juba) funded by SIDA NEAR Network (UK)	Eastern Equatoria; Central Equatoria; Western Equatoria	44 full time staff: 27 in EES 17 in CES 10 in WES	3 Thematic Consultants in fields: Gender, Youth, Security, Peace, Social Cohesion and Conflict; 2 Program staff: Program Development Officer and Program Manager
Recipient Organization: PASS	USD 120,000 in 2022	Mama Cash Solidarity Fund (Netherlands)	Eastern Equatoria	11 in EES	1 experienced project manager in WPS, and 6 field project staff
Implementing partners: PASS					

b) **Project management and coordination** – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex A.1** and attach key staff TORs.

The Project Management Steering Committee (PMSC) will be set up with the NSDO (Lead Agency) and they will involve in the coordination. Executive Director (*co-funded around 40 % by NSDO*) of NSDO who will oversee the overall duty of administrative and oversight and Executive Director (*co-funded around 50 % by PASS*) will work closely with counterpart in the in the oversight and coordination of the 2nd implementing partner and sub grantee in this Consortium: Professional Alliances of South Sudan (PASS) woman – led and women rights NNGO. The members of the Project Management Steering Committee (PMSC) will be of both partners – agencies in Consortium – 80 % South Sudanese and 45 % female of overall composition: (1) **Head of Programs** (NSDO) will provide programmatic and coordination support (*Co-funded around 70 % by NSDO*); (2) **Finance Manager** (NSDO full time staff, Co-funded 50 % by NSDO); (3) **Program Manager** (PASS stationed in Torit, EES – project area) (*Co-funded around 50 % by PASS*); while 100 % funded by UNPBF – (1) **Joint (Consortium) Project Team Coordinator/Leader** (NSDO roving 80 % of contract time in PBF funded project areas/sites to oversee, manage, support the project activities and staff, 100 % funded by UN PBF) - will provide overall project management and strategic coordination. This position holder will be in charge of a) Consortium, project management, quality, and impact; b) Provide leadership for the effective and efficient management

of the project, in accordance with NSDO (Lead Organization) organizational and UN PBF requirements; c) Oversee implementation and achievement of project objectives by the project team and PASS –partner and sub-grantee; d) Ensure that joint planning, budgeting, and reporting are conducted promptly and to quality; e) **Financial management and financial and narrative reporting:** Have responsibility for financial management of the project in overall oversight by NSDO Director. This includes working with budget holders and finance staff of NSDO and PASS, and ensure that all activities and expenditures are conducted within budget allocations. Facilitate monthly consortium level grant management meetings to monitor programme expenditure, prepare budget revisions and forecasts, review monthly financial data and ensure timely financial reporting to the donor, in coordination with the budget holders and grant managers. Overall liability for 24 months’ programmatic, operational, financial, administrative, technical diligence will rest on NSDO Director (Lead Organization). (2) **Full time Consultant – Integrated Specialist in Peace, Social Cohesion, Gender, Youth, and Social Inclusion** (roving) with 90 % of contract time in the field on project sites (NSDO – 100 % funded by PBF); (3) **Quality Assurance, MEAL and Data Analysis Consultant** (NSDO, roving in the project sites to 50 % of contract time, 100 % funded by PBF), (4) **Technical Advisor** (NSDO Consultant – 100 % funded by UNPBF), (5) **Project Field Focal Point (PASS –NSDO’s partner and sub grantee stationed in EES and roving 100 % in project sites)**. They will meet every quarter to review and learn from the last quarter, plan for the next quarter as well as adapt (if needed) project approaches and strategies. The Project Management Team will be: all above enlisted positions holders to ensure maximum efficiency, transparency, effectiveness, impact, collaboration, accountability and integrity. Further, the PMSC will accept and follow general guidance and leadership provided by the UN Resident Coordinator for South Sudan. While implementing the 24 months’ project in the 2 Counties of Eastern Equatoria State, afore indicated the Project Management Steering Committee (PMSC) & The Project Management Team will welcome the advice and recommendation/s from the UNPBF South Sudan Secretariat as and when it finds necessary, synergy with other UNPBF funded projects in South Sudan and cross-learning. Project overall oversight within Consortium of the 2 agencies: NSDO and PASS will be handled and ensured by the NSDO’s Executive Director, with back up provided by NSDO Coordination Office in Juba, and complemented by the Senior Management of PASS – NSDO’s implementing partner and sub-grantee. As the lead applicant in this Consortium, NSDO will have the overall project management responsibility and will facilitate and coordinate the work of PASS – its partner and sub grantee, including through on-going technical support, mentoring, accompaniment, and provision of expertise on thematic issues. Specifically, such as Peacebuilding, Youth, Gender, Conflict sensitivity, Climate change and Conflict, Quality assurance, MEAL and will work closely with the South Sudanese informal and formal stakeholders and counterparts, including South Sudanese authorities at grass root, sub national and national levels to gain buy in, project involvement, collaboration, national and local ownership, sustainability. NSDO – Lead / Convening Agency will be liable for the day to day management, technical and coordination function with PASS NNGO – its implementing partner and sub-grantee in this Consortium. The youth will have a slot in the project management since selected one will be involved in the project design and implementation as some will participate in the community mobilization and advaocacy programmes.

Project field staffing support will be provided hired directly in both 2 Counties under this project to deliver on day to day bases project objectives. A full time project field staff will be recruited for full concentration on daily basis on ground on implementation of the project in Kapoeta North and Kapoeta South: –2 Project Field Youth Engagement Officers (2), 2 Youth Peace and Security Officers (2) and Communities’ based Youth / Communities Mobilizers (3/3).

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

Project Specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
<p>The political situation in Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan deteriorates, preventing the project from continuing within its 24 months 'scope.</p>	medium	<p>The NSDO (lead agency) and PASS (South Sudanese female led and Women Rights Organization - implementing partner and sub grantee) have long term (as of 2017 year) operational and programmatic presence in EES as well as our small field offices. Being staff of South Sudanese national civil society organizations enjoy trust and confidence from local communities and all stakeholders. We will ensure continued engagement and transparent communication with the key and non-state actors in the field (while preserving humanitarian principles and the UN principles in aid operations) for early warning, advisory, support and adjustments, as and if necessary. Further both agencies will adhere to Security Protocol, and principle of do no harm. We will collaborate with UNMISS, UNDSS. NSDO and PASS will keep on updated UNPBF Secretariat on the risk factors and mitigation measures for necessary response. Understand local conflict dynamics and the manner in which the project activities might affect them. The engagement of South Sudanese CSOs, the fact of being accepted and trusted by communities, by formal and informal structures in EES as non-governmental civil society organizations with South Sudanese in diversity will influence positively and mitigating possible attacks. The 2 CSOs will ensure the project is seen to be a local initiative to avoid unnecessary attention from potential attackers, including criminals who consider any international agency as abundance holder. The 2 CSOs will maintain the highest standards of client confidentiality and do no harm approach in all activities, and develop a written contextualized Conflict Sensitivity Safeguarding Protocol for project staff as a guiding checklist. The 2 CSOs will make sure that advocacy and awareness campaign objectives and messaging reflect messages that emphasize commonalities, accommodate individual views in a manner that does not preclude opposing viewpoints, and promote participatory approach.</p>
<p>Youth in the 2 Counties of EES are not open and willing to participate in the project activities, and engage with authorities, communities, and diverse groups of youth from other ethnic, linguistic and religious backgrounds</p>	low	<p>The NSDO and PASS will conduct project launching to all stakeholders on ground who will include the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, National security, local chiefs both paramount and head chief, women leaders and any other authorities in the target locations. Further, our project field team with help of community mobilizers will do sensitization of project's goal, objectives, impact groups. All project beneficiaries and participants will be engaged in project activities 'participation stemming from following criteria: being well informed, motivated, sharing with us a respect of human rights and peace, gender diversity, willingness to participate actively, etc. All project activities and project participants will be conducted in safety and security to all engaged in activities – staff, project beneficiaries, service providers, community mobilisers. All project staff will undergo on the set at inception stage, orientation workshop on Code of Conduct, Conflict Sensitivity, Humanitarian Principles, PSEA safeguarding, Do no Harm principles and strategies, Accountability to Affected Population, Complaint Mechanisms and Feedback Mechanisms, Security Protocol, Project's Goal and Objectives, Project Team members' roles and responsibilities, Core Quality Standards strategies to be applied in project implementation,</p>
Lck	of low	Comprehensive mobilization will be conducted amongst all the

participation from local formal and informal authorities

stakeholders to ensure their full participation and engagement in the whole project cycle management and also they will be time to time brought to make various explorations together.

d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – Describe the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include: a budget breakdown for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. To ensure alignment, as relevant, indicators from existing Strategic Results Frameworks or UN Cooperation Frameworks should be included. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation. Projects are recommended to invest in community-feedback loops (including with women), Community-based monitoring systems or output and/or outcome data collection mechanisms.

The NSDO (lead agency due to its gamut of multi-year relevant record of on - ground programmatic experience, including for UNMISS, technical capacity and skilled cross - disciplinary experienced human resources) will assign its **Integrated Consultant - Quality Assurance, MEAL and Data Analysis**. This is the South Sudanese staff who served all 2022 to current 2023 years' projects of NSDO. *Being accountable directly to Lead Agency's Director* (NSDO's Director who holds overall liability for project) – **Integrated Consultant - Quality Assurance, MEAL and Data Analysis** (50 % time roving on project's activities) will Provide technical oversight and coordination in the monitoring and evaluation of this project within its 24 months' life span by ensuring impact of project through the application of Evidence based Monitoring and Evaluation systems, Oversight of the Project Progress in compliance with outputs and outcomes expected as per Donor's Agreement and indicators of UN Strategic Results Framework and UN Cooperation Framework, Accountability to Donor, Documentation of Best Practices and Lessons Learnt, Promoting Innovation and Knowledge Management; and Data Management.

The NSDO being lead agency in this Consortium is committed to reflective learning by conducting thorough monitoring and evaluation of the project in order to reflect on the project implementation process, identify lessons learned and develop further action plans to ensure smooth project implementation and improve project efficiency and effectiveness. NSDO together with PASS will conduct:

- 1) a rapid baseline study during the inception period to generate baseline data against the log frame indicators and other data related to this Project Theory of Change. The rapid baseline study sampling will consist of both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. Selection of respondents for the qualitative methods will be based on diversity, inclusivity, gender parity, consent, do no harm approach, and conflict sensitivity, relevance of all stakeholders, including impact groups in formal and informal sectors in project areas proposed
- 2) – 2 Counties of the EES. The baseline study will include non-target population as a control group to demonstrate the project contribution and analyse the casualty of the activities to outcomes in a greater depth. The baseline study sample will generate data on (but not limited to) with sex disaggregation: the extent of engagement of youth in community affairs, political and peace affairs, youth involvement in local level decision making, youth empowerment on leadership, and development, existing collaboration between youth and other stakeholders and existing mechanisms for addressing youth grievances, rural youth involvement in political affairs of their concern and youth participation in local level infrastructures and mechanisms for peace. The study will be carried out based on a statistically valid sample size that ensures inclusivity of all target stakeholders.
- 3) 2) Monitoring: The two partners in Consortium, led by NSDO will pay particular attention in monitoring the outputs and outcomes generated by the project activities on a regular basis. The activities are monitored using carefully developed monitoring tools, and the data will be entered and analysed in

NSDO's M&E software database developed by NSDO MEAL & Data Analyst Consultant. The collected data will be disaggregated for relevant variables and graphic data visualisation will be generated through the system. All activity deliverables will be monitored regularly and recorded to ensure they are integrated into project management and generate good practices and lessons learned to adapt to necessary changes. Means of verification can serve an up to date databased of the project participants disaggregated by age, sex, location, ethnicity, migratory status (IDP, returnees, etc) and vulnerability index. Data collection tools include pre and post tests for training activities, quiz, post evaluation questionnaires, attendance lists, Minutes, Activity Reports, periodic reflection sessions, case studies and success stories and interviews with project participants and other concerned stakeholders. The young people be engaged in MEL processes throughout the project. The field observation and quarterly reflection meetings will take place to review the monitoring results and drawing out of challenges and lessons learned to inform further program methodologies and implementation. All the monitoring results and reflections will be channelled to UN PBF and other stakeholders in the country (e.g. UN Country Resident Office?) through the reports. An annual work plans (AWP) and a M&E plan will be prepared by the project team with technical support from the PBF Secretariat in Juba. The M&E plan will stipulate monitoring activities to support reporting requirement and data collection activities, based on the Project's Results Framework. The M&E plan will be fine-tuned and implemented by NSDO and PASS for Dialogue, under the supervision of the Director, Head of Program, Project Team Leader and Quality Assurance, MEAL and Data Analysis Consultant. To ensure a constant feedback on the 24 months' project in EES, the monitoring and evaluation system will include the organization of **regular follow-up meetings** of the Project team, and NSDO's Senior Managers (as lead agency) and PASS (Consortium member) and with the PBF secretariat in Juba (Project Coordination Team-PCT) if needed, which will allow to analyse the data collected along the implementation of the project and to evaluate potential adaptation. As the project recipient Lead Organization, NSDO will be ultimately responsible for complying with all narrative and financial reporting requirements established by the UN PBF, in additional to any internal reporting requirements. The Project Manager, with the support of key staff under the project, will produce narrative and financial reports, for the approval of the Project Coordination Team. Overall liability for financial, programmatic, project working force, operational and administrative due diligence and for the due diligence and the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS) for project implementation and attainment of its goals will rest with NSDO- the Lead Organization's Executive Director.

- 4) 3) At the end of the 24 months 'project, NSDO as a lead agency will procure a Final Evaluation to measure the changes contributed by the project in *Fostering rural youth inclusive political processes and promoting the political participation of diverse young women and men on grass root*; and *Safeguarding and expanding civic space for youth participation including through local level infrastructures for peace*. The external evaluation will be carried out based on selected OECD DAC Criteria of evaluating participation of rural youth in political and peace processes (including the application of a control group sampling method) such as **Relevance** of the project to the rural – grass root youth's level of linkage to political and peace processes and youth in civic space; **Effectiveness** of the 24 months 'project against the set theory of change and project objectives, and the mechanisms and processes ensured for Sustainability of the project results after the life of the project in EES. The NSDO and PASS will reserve at least 7% of the project budget (of 400,000 USD) for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality evaluation thus no amount reserved for independent evaluation..

e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability** – Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that

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

The overall goal of this project is to foster the meaningful participation of young people in political and peace processes at grass root levels as well as expand civic space for youth participation. We see

core layer of sustainability in vibrant and self-sustaining grass root youth network able to contribute to all stages of the country recovery, the transition and beyond. To contribute towards that, our sustainability strategy includes the following:

- a) Influencing longer term behaviour, attitudes, practices and relationship change that will last beyond promoting local ownership of this project by positioning communities (including all diverse layers of communities based on age, gender and diversity) such as women, people with disabilities, S/GBV victims and survivors, Conflict related sexual violence (CRSV) survivors and victims, etc) at the center of the change process, for example through effective community consultations and feedback loops at all stages of the project,
- b) collaborating and building synergies with other counterparts (including UNMISS, UN agencies, INGOs) engaged in Women and Youth Promotion Initiative interventions, while strengthening the capacity of youth -led groups, youth composed civic coalitions and community based youth networks, to build and sustain their own partnerships with these service providers beyond the program timeframe, - not the least through advocacy, networking, campaigning.;
- c) improving advocacy and communication skills of rural youth as tomorrow's leaders in collaboration with state and non-state institutions to influence youth inclusive policy changes, peace processes and political participation of diverse youth, who will influence peace; good governance and gender equitable environment friendly and coercive for South Sudanese young women in realization of their civil, political, and social rights.
- d) collaborating with sub national and grass root governmental institutions and officials as allies, rather than perceiving them as of opponents;
- e) engaging and collaborating with key community, informal, specialised formal and ad hoc actors, opinion makers, and influence makers, including, ABC courts, sub national implementation mechanisms of R-ARCSS, religious and traditional leaders, GBV courts, who has role and influencing capacity in shaping attitudes, practices, and knowledge on youth's role beyond the scope of the project, and
- f) working with local authorities to secure buy-in and support effective partnerships between youth led and youth composed segment of civil society at sub national and grass root levels, and authorities during and after the 24 months' programmatic intervention.

In the long-term, the project will catalyse more sustainable peace, inclusive, gender equitable and gender responsive and conducive environment in Eastern Equatoria State. NSDO being a lead agency in this Consortia for this project implementation proposed will ensure exit approach / sustainability primarily by building a tailored mentorship, promoting analytical and leadership skills and capacities of youth, youth leaders, community based youth networks and groups, South Sudanese local authorities by engaging the existing formal and informal stakeholders in the youth related sub groups, by creating a network of like-minded, motivated youth who understand the roles they can play in furthering their communities' peace and security, and how these can constitute an essential building block for future peaceful development across the country. The project has been designed to ensure the sustainability of its outcomes and promote local ownership over both activities and localisation of Youth, Peace, Security (YPS) by mainstreaming it and putting all sub groups of youth –core stakeholders of this project in frontline and center in those processes from the onset and throughout the entire process to attain national reconciliation, democratic governance, conflict prevention and management, co-existence, and peaceful resolution of conflicts.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include

sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out **Annex A.2** on project value for money.

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

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

The proposed project brings together complementary strengths, expertise and partners, which together create critical efficiencies and Value for Money to this project. Together, our consortium will provide and apply a range of methodologies, tools and approaches to a synergy of Youth, Peace and Security (YPS), National Reconciliation, Democratic and Inclusive Governance, Community Engagement, Conflict Prevention and Management, in lieu of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment programming which has proven effective globally and in the target areas.

The budget of the 24 months' project proposed by NSDO (Lead), is being outlined in conjunction with PASS (Professional Alliance of South Sudan)- our implementing partner and sub grantee. PASS is South Sudanese women led and Women Rights Organization. The total budget allocated to our co-partner - PASS represents **40 % (160,000 USD)** of the total requested costs for this project – 400,000 USD. This will be through a binding agreement. The total amount and percentage planned by the 2 partners in common agreement in this Consortium (NSDO Lead Agency and PASS –our partner) is for disbursement of **120,000 USD (30 %)** to Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE). The percentage of staffing and operational costs by the NSDO (Lead) and PASS (its implementing partner and sub –grantee) in frames of this 24 months' project proposed in compliance with PBF Guidelines and requirements will be no more than **20% / 80,000 USD** of the total requested budget (400,000 USD) for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs. Further, the 24 months' project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than **15 % / 60, 000 USD** of the overall budget of 400,000 USD requested from UN PBF for implementation of the project in Eastern Equatoria State. In compliance with the PBF's Guidelines and requirements, proposed budget for the 24 months' will include funds disbursed for independent financial audit too. In compliance with the PBF's Guidelines and requirements, NSDO (Lead) and PASS –its partner and sub-grantee will reserve at least **8 % (32,000 USD)** of the project budget (400,000 USD) for M&E activities, including sufficient fund for a quality, independent evaluation State – (of afore indicated 8 % / 32, 000 USD will be reserved for independent /external evaluation – 2 % / 8,000 USD).

The budget allocation choices will be made according to a rational approach of leveraging existing equipment and technical resources (office vehicle fleet by NSDO (Lead), office standard equipment, office furniture and 24 hours' security arrangements of the Coordination Office in Juba and in field office in Torit, Eastern Equatoria –the area of this project implementation proposed).

The cost of project direct activities on ground in project areas proposed within the 2 Counties / 8 payams of Eastern Equatoria will be linked to 1) a policy of “delivering more and the best, cost – effective and at the best cost” and 2) seeking to avoid monetarizing the relationship and engagement

with our project beneficiaries and communities' engagement (e.g. for project participants receive a per diem only in cases of activities that require them to stay out overnight). Further, according to HR Policy of NSDO (Lead), being led by project staff welfare and according to South Sudanese respective legislation related to labor, we take mitigation measures against inflation by adding as a rule 3 % increase to staff salaries annually in South Sudan. Finally, although NSDO (Lead Agency) has a policy of indirect support costs set at 17 %, NSDO being a Lead Agency, proposes only 7 % be charged for this project by UNPBF, per the UN PBF's requirements to ensure value for money. All travel costs are based on existing activities implemented in Eastern Equatoria by NSDO and PASS in 2022 and 2023 years in frames of other projects, and lessons learnt from this experience. Operating costs are based on current market rates.

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		ment
Planning		
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline?	yes	The NSDO (Lead) has identified and selected PASS as result of discussion and agreement reached with PASS female Director and her Head of Programs. PASS is implementing partner for co-implementation of this project and sub-grantee in the scope of the Consortium.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to submission	yes	See among Annexes.
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	yes	South Sudan, Eastern Equatoria State (EES): 2 Counties: <u>Kapoeta South County:</u> Pwata and Longeleyia payams; <u>Kapoeta North County:</u> Chumakori, Karukomuge, Lomeyen, Mosingo, Najie and Paringa payams. Coordination office in Juba - NSDO (Lead Agency)
4. Have local communities and government officials been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	yes	All groups and sub groups of our primary and secondary beneficiaries, as well as impact groups (communities, etc) were reached out by NSDO Torit Office in EES between March-May 2023 for rapid survey sampling on Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices and Perceptions of Vulnerabilities, consultations. Further NSDO (Lead) approached informally and discussed the initiatives put into initial Concept Note (submitted online to PBF early June 2023) with Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Peacebuilding, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Education, and executive offices of South Sudan at boma, payam and county levels in Eastern Equatoria State. The Director of NSDO and PASS together with core staff approached informally afore listed Ministries, with core focus on Ministry of Peacebuilding of South Sudan at national level too in June and July 2023. This project incorporates voices, concerns, wishes and opinions shared by affected communities.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	yes	Operational analysis in EES; Analysis of data derived from our projects' progress and projects' impacts; Analysis of MEAs data; 2 baseline surveys' sampling findings.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	yes	Please see elaborated in above template – PBF Project Document
7. Have any agreements been made with relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approach and Government contribution?	yes	NSDO (Lead Agency) has signed Cooperation Agreement in Juba with national Ministry of Peacebuilding of Republic of South Sudan. This Agreement lays foundation between NSDO (Lead Agency) for coordinating the in-country peacebuilding initiatives and contributing to implementation of country-wide Revitalized Agreement of Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (2018-year R-ARCSS). The ToR of this Agreement sets forth cooperation sectors in Collaboration and Coordination, Strategic Communication; Capacity Building and Participation; Advocacy and Engagement and Facilitation in Peacebuilding Initiatives. Our Cooperation Agreement integrates components of Women, Peace and Security (WPS), and Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) too.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	yes	The roles, responsibilities and level of participation of the 2 Applying Organizations – NSDO and PASS described in this Project Document are founded on Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Partnership between Nile Sustainable Development Organization (NSDO) and Professional Alliance of South Sudan (PASS). PASS NNGO women-led and women-focused

			rights organization. The PASS NNGO has been conducting activities in EES in implementation of National Action Plan UNSCR Women, Peace and Security – WPS.
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		This project document encompasses all necessary activities proposed illustrating the project phases.
Gender			
10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point UN Women colleague provided input)?	yes		The NSDO has leveraged the expertise of Consultant on Gender (South Sudanese) who has been collaborating with NSI since 2017 throughout 12 projects implemented with funds provided by international agencies, including UNMISS South Sudan. We have taken considerations too UN PBF Guidelines, UNPBF 2020-2024 Strategy, UN PBF Guidance Note Gender Marker Scoring and consultations provided by UN PBF Secretariat in South Sudan.
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	yes		The NSDO's partner and sub grantee in this Consortium is women-led and women rights organization – NNGO PASS. It has been implementing advocacy and campaigning in WPS 1325 in EES. Additionally, NSDO (lead agency) field team in EES conducted extensive consultations with women's groups, and ordinary female community members in the 2 Counties identified for this project's activities. Among our particular interest sub groups in grass root communities in EES were adult women and young women – Conflict related sexual violence, S/GBV survivors and victims, women and youth at risk of S/GBV, groups of disabled women and youth. Further we reached out too some of women's led community based organizations who were supported by UNMISS through Return, Recovery and Reintegration related initiatives in 2022 and 2023 years in EES.
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	yes		Affirmative. As per UN PBF guidance.
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	yes		Affirmative: as per the UN PBF Guidance and UN PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Scoring.

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question		Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	Yes	This project proposal is being conceptualized and formulated as per UN PBF Guidance: Gender and Youth Promotion Initiatives 2023, Stage 2
2. Are unit costs (e.g. for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	Yes	The NSDO -Lead Agency has record of 7 years' programs implementation and "clean" grants management history of multiple funding sources in the Equatoria Belt -3 states of South Sudan – Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, and Central Equatoria. This experience improves our cost-estimation and cost effectiveness as well as implementation success.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	Yes	The 24 months' project in its scale and scope will target the 2 most hard to reach and often marginalized payams in the 2 counties of 'Eastern Equatoria State (EES) of South Sudan: <u>Kapoeta South County</u> : Pwata and Longeleyia payams; <u>Kapoeta North County</u> : Chumakor, Karukomu (16609), Lomeyen, Mosingo, Najje and Paringa payams. The project will address center – periphery divide in the 2 Counties: Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North.
4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	Yes	The percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Lead Agency and its partner (PASS) for the project implementation span will not exceed 20 % of overall budget disbursed by PBF.
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	Yes	The two applicants – Lead Agency and its Partner are South Sudanese CSOs – national registered NNGOs. Further, 50 % of field project staff engaged for junior and middle levels positions for implementation of the 24 months 'project, will be utilized from project's implementation areas – all South Sudanese from diverse population groups: ethnic, religious, linguistic, age, gender and displacement/crisis affected groups: (e.g. South Sudanese returnees, IDPs, host communities, on-displaced communities), meeting minimum required functional competencies required for implementation of this project. 40 % of key staff (full time, part time and consultants) are South Sudanese too from coordination office Juba roving to project sites for guidance, oversight, support.
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	No	The purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure within this project implementation will not exceed 15 % of overall budget disbursed by PBF.

for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/ sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.			
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		No	Maintenance and fuel costs only. No vehicle purchase is included. The NSDO possess light vehicles (Land Cruisers and Pickups) in use for operational and programme activities
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	Yes		The NSDO (Lead) and PASS will do non-financial /in kind contribution: - have well-established 2 offices with staff quarters in EES, desks, tables, office standard equipment,

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	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

coincides)

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it

1 December

PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

Financial reports and timeline

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (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.¹⁷
- 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.

¹⁷ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

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

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p> <p>SDG 5: Achieve gender equity empower all women and girls</p> <p>Capacities and self-confidence of rural youth (men and women) to influence public decision making at the grass root (Payam and Boma), and sub national (county) levels are strengthened.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:1000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target: 200</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1c</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:400</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	Quarterly milestone
	<p>Output 1.1</p> <p><i>Grass root and sub national support to rural youth for youth –sensitive, youth –responsive and youth inclusive leadership and governance model is improved</i></p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1 Establish eight groups (8 per payam) Youth for Peace Safe Centers;</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2 Life Story Narratives Telling, including inspiring stories on Role Models / Social Change Agents – 25 (half day each) Sessions with Story Telling, Reflections and Discussion: Use traditional methods such as storytelling to create solidarity and support between youth for peaceful co-existence, social cohesion and promotion of culture for peace</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Target:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3 25 Youth Trainings (full days from 09:30am to 16:00pm) using the refined Youth Leadership Development and Peace Ambassadors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists 	

		Module and the Constructive Advocacy Skills Module. Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
	Output 1.2 <i>Youth capacity building in life skills, organizational management and socio-emotional competencies is improved</i>	Output Indicator 1.2.1 To develop youth leadership and life skills, the program will conduct leadership training for youth in and out of school in addition to training based on Alternatives to Violence Program and Community dialogue forums, transformative mediation sessions and Non-violent communication trainings models for peaceful coexistence and leadership of young people in the communities and learning institutions Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 develop capacity of youth led organizations to foster national reconciliation processes the program will conduct program development training for partners and Support their peace building initiatives Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Creation of the civic education material (Magazine, newsletters, posters) Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
	Output 1.3 Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials with messages of YPS, R-ARCSS and NAP WPS, for youth with lower levels of literacy, developed and disseminated	Output Indicator 1.3.1 Identification, training and recruitment of the key peacebuilding focal points to provide mentorship programmes to the youth Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Publish Peacebuilding Project Bulletins and Analysis Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports 	

			- Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Conduct Rapid Stakeholder Assessment Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>(Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels)</p> <p>(Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)</p> <p>SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p><i>Relationships between rural youth (men and women) and South Sudanese government institutions and authorities are improved.</i></p>		Outcome Indicator 2a Baseline: Target: 500		Quarterly milestone
		Outcome Indicator 2b Baseline: Target: 300		
		Outcome Indicator 2c Baseline: Target: 150		
	Output 2.1 <i>Civic space for rural young women and men improved making them to fully participate in in the democratic electioneering and political environment</i>	Output Indicator 2.1.1 8 Public Seminars (per payam / 1 day each per payam) for Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Knowledge Reflection of young women and men in pastoralist 2 counties /8 payams of Eastern Equatoria who benefitted measurably from the capacitating outputs of the project Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 2.1.2 Development of Policy Brief on how non-inclusion of rural youth in civic space, exclusion or underrepresentation of youth in political processes and lack of youth / instable presentation of youth in peace processes may affect sustainability of peace processes, and development for sharing with government, INGOs, UN agencies and Donors – including with UN PBF, UN Coordinator Resident Office in South Sudan.	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	

		Baseline: Target:		
		Output Indicator 2.1.3 Support the development and promotion of the National Peace Policy (NPP), the program will focus on supporting the review of the South Sudan Peace Policy document; Support national level engagements and coordination of peace builders; Advocate and lobby for the legislation of the Peace Bill, link and partner with organizations that undertake research and conflict analysis as evidence for interventions. Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
	Output 2.2	Output Indicator 2.2.1 Strengthening of Indigenous and Ancestral Authorities for Conflict Management and Peacebuilding Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
	<i>Youth, community leaders and respective South Sudanese authorities /representatives of institutions are engaged in a series of dialogues on communications and participation in common decision making.</i>	Output Indicator 2.2.2 Strengthening of Skills to Managing Social Conflict for Community leaders and Authorities from the counties within the Central Equatoria State Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
		Output Indicator 2.2.3 Establish and/or strengthen inclusive locally-led engagement, dialogue, and mapping to identify, prioritize, and develop action plans addressing sources of and increase resilience to Social conflict Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists 	
Output 2.3	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Support women's active role in community peace-building Baseline: Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports 		
<i>Sub national and grass root levelled governmental institutions and</i>				

	<i>authorities recognize and accept the importance of young women and men participation in decision making and South Sudanese government.</i>		- Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 2.3.2 Support to the institutional strengthening for the management of social conflicts and for the installation of a National Early Warning and Response System Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 2.3.3 Implementation of a communication strategy for social and behavioral change for the prevention and reduction of domestic violence in the Central Equatoria State Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
Outcome 3: (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels) (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		Outcome Indicator 3a Baseline: Target: 90		Quarterly milestone
		Outcome Indicator 3b Baseline: Target: 60		
		Outcome Indicator 3c Baseline: Target: 100		
SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, provide access justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels Capacity of civil society, private entities and other stakeholders to coordinate rural network of youth's formation is enhanced	Output 3.1 <i>Rural youth affected by conflict in Kapoeta South and Kapoeta North Counties of Eastern Equatoria have increased capacity to promote and demand for prevention, and mitigation of inter and intra communities' tensions/confrontations induced by climate change effects on natural resources.</i>	Output Indicator 3.1.1 To promote peace education, advocacy and nonviolent campaigns in educational institutions and communities the program will establish MoUs with educational institutions to conduct peace building programs; Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 Conduct 8 Training of Trainers for students; Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports	

			- Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 1.1.3 Conduct Community Dialogue Forums for Universities, establish peace clubs and conduct exposure events for peacebuilding resource persons Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
	Output 3.2 Rural young men and women are meaningfully involved in local democratic governance processes, and have steered social change in Eastern Equatoria in ways that foster shared benefits of peace, civic space and social cohesion;	Output Indicator 3.2.1 Facilitate community-driven conflict and resilience analysis and develop community disaster reduction plans on the reconciliatory Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 3.2.2 Train youth facilitators on tolerance promotion, reconciliation and peace building activities; Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 3.2.3 Establish youth friendly centers to create opportunities for young people from the different ethnic communities to gather and interact in a safe environment. In communities where youth centres can include youth from different communities, youth centers will be mixed. In communities where the conflict has left a large divide, youth centers/ clubs will start separately for the Central Equatoria States Youths (with the objective to join activities at a later stage when mixed youth centers/ clubs will be appropriate); Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
	Output 3.3 Knowledge of the benefits of peaceful conflict resolution processes are expanded, including the benefits of	Output Indicator 3.3.1 Organize training workshops in the youth center for young males and females to develop key messages on peace and tolerance and to identify specific strategies for dissemination of those messages; Baseline:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	

	including women and youth prevention and peace building (knowledge and attitudes).	Target:		
		Output Indicator 3.3.2 Support youth in mobilizing their peers and communities by organizing activities in the youth center and in the communities for communicating messages of tolerance and trust, thereby contributing to peace and reconciliation; Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
		Output Indicator 3.3.3 Create opportunities through the local radio network for youths to express themselves and educate their peers and communities on tolerance, trust and reconciliation issues Baseline: Target:	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
	Output 3.4 Improved confidence and ability among youth led network and young women and men from communities to conduct effective outreach and public communications	Output indicator 3.3.4. Confident among youths is improved to conduct effective outreach and public communication in Kapoeta South and North County.	- Photography - Progressive reports - Beneficiary lists - Videos - Financial reports - Attendance lists	
Outcome 4: (Any SDG Target that this Outcome contributes to. As relevant, alignment to UNSDCF and/or Strategic Results Framework indicators recommended at outcome and output levels) (Any Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights (UPR) recommendation that this Outcome helps to implement and if so, year of UPR)		Outcome Indicator 4a Baseline: Target: 300		Quarterly milestone
		Outcome Indicator 4b Baseline: Target: 40		
		Outcome Indicator 4c Baseline: Target:100		
	Output 4.1	Output Indicator 4.1.	-	
		-		
	Output Indicator 4.1.	-		

	Output 4.2	Output Indicator 4.2.	-	
		Output Indicator 4.2.2 3	- -	
		Output Indicator 4.2.3 05	-	
	-	Output Indicator 4.3.1	-	
			-	
		Output Indicator 4.3.3	-	

For MPTFO Use

Totals				
	NSDO	Recipient Organization	Recipient Organization 3	Totals
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 47,030.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 47,030.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 120,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,700.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 2,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00
4. Contractual services	\$ 18,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,000.00
5. Travel	\$ 28,970.93	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,970.93
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 137,344.18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 137,344.18
7. General Operating and other Costs	\$ 19,359.94	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,359.94
Sub-Total	\$ 373,905.05	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 373,905.05
7% Indirect Costs	\$ 26,173.35	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,173.35
Total	\$ 400,078.40	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,078.40

Performance-Based Tranche Breakdown					
	NSDO	Recipient Organization	Recipient Organization 3	TOTAL	Tranche %
First Tranche:	\$ 140,027.44	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140,027.44	35%
Second Tranche:	\$ 140,027.44	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140,027.44	35%
Third Tranche:	\$ 120,023.52	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,023.52	30%
TOTAL	\$ 400,078.41	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 400,078.41	