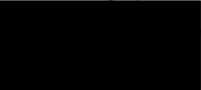






RSRTF Small Grants Window for Peace and Governance IMPLEMENTING AGENCY PROJECT DOCUMENT

RSRTF PROJECT CODE:	<i>To be completed by the Fund Secretariat</i>		
GRANT RECIPIENT ORGANISATION:	UNMISS		
PARTICIPATING <u>RECIPIENT</u> ORGS.	Political Affairs Division		
PROJECT TITLE:	<i>Targeted Support to Peace Implementation: Enhancing Political and Civic Space</i>		
LOCATION:	Juba and state capitals		
RELEVANT RSRTF OUTCOME(S):	OUTCOME 4: (CIVIC PARTICIPATION & GOVERNANCE) Communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups are empowered and increasingly able to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes.		
UNCF PRIORITY AREA(S) THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTES TO:	PRIORITY AREA I: BUILDING PEACE AND STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE		
	PRIORITY AREA IV: EMPOWERING WOMEN AND YOUTH		
PLANNED PROJECT DURATION:	START DATE:	1 April 2020	
	END DATE:	31 March 2021	
<p>PROJECT SUMMARY: <i>(Max 200 wds)</i> <i>Provide a brief project summary answering to the following: (a) Aim of the project, what issue it intends to address (b) the target group (beneficiaries), (c) mode of delivery for the project and (d) location(s) where assistance will be delivered.</i></p> <p>The project aims to increase political understanding and dialogue amongst a multi-tiered audience in order to increase inclusive civic and political participation in the implementation of the peace agreement and in the political landscape, laying the foundations to support a credible election process during the transitional period. This project will provide targeted high-level mediation to support of the resolution of outstanding issues, support political actors at all levels to meaningfully participate in the implementation of the peace process, and ensure coherent and consistent messaging across the country on peace implementation progress. The project will also explore South-South cooperation initiatives to address existing knowledge gaps and respond more systematically and effectively to demands to connect and collaborate with regional partners. This will be done while strengthening strategic partnerships with entities working in the same space, such as the AU and IGAD, to maximize synergies. UNMISS PAD will implement the project directly in close consultation with the South Sudanese government, political parties, and international mechanisms. Local NGOs and CSOs will be supported to directly implement certain events in collaboration with UNMISS. The target groups are key political stakeholders including political parties, government and civil society actors from ministerial level to community-based actors incorporating and targeting youth and women participation across sectors. Activities will be undertaken in Juba as well as the ten states..</p>			
PROJECT SIGNATURES <i>(To be provided after grant award)</i>			

RECIPIENT ORGANISATION: Guy  UNMISS, bennett4@un.org	MANAGING AGENT (if applicable):
RSRTF STEERING COMMITTEE CHAIR:  Alain Noudehou, noudehou@un.org DSRSG/RC/HC RSRTF Steering Committee Chair	FUND SECRETARIAT:  Charlotte Ashley, Fund Manager a.i ashley@un.org
PROJECT MANAGER CONTACT DETAILS:	Catherine Shin, Senior Political Affairs Officer, UNMISS shinc@un.org

PROGRAMME BUDGET

CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Staff and other personnel costs	\$75,020
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$6,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	\$5,000
4. Contractual Services	\$242,770
5. Travel	\$68,000
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	\$70,500
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	\$0
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$467,290
8. Indirect support costs	\$32,710
PROJECT TOTAL	\$500,000

1.CONTEXT ANALYSIS: (Max 300 wds)

Outline the context in which the project implementation will take place indicating the relevance of the proposed action.

The signing of the Permanent Ceasefire in December 2017, and the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018, significantly reduced political violence across South Sudan while opening up space for confidence-building among the parties. Consequently, the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement progressed, albeit slowly, with the parties agreeing to two separate extensions of the pre-transitional period to resolve outstanding critical issues. The sustained pressure from the international community, along with several rounds of talks amongst the parties, resulted in the formation of the Presidency for the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) in February 2020, a positive step towards the formation of a government of national unity. The establishment of

the Presidency which followed the decision to adopt a ten state and three administrative area structure marks an important move forward into the transitional period in the South Sudan peace process though many key pre-transitional tasks remain outstanding. These include the allocation of ministerial and governor portfolios by the parties, the restructuring of the council of states and submissions to the national legislature as well as the screening, training and redeployment of a unified force.

The R-ARCSS defines a three-year period towards a democratic electoral process. However, the current political rapprochement is embryonic, fragile and characterised as an elite pact with limited awareness at state level. Therefore, for elections to be credible, political engagement must be continuous, sustained, and inclusive. Moreover, it is imperative that the resolution of outstanding issues be supported to take place through political dialogue to avoid reversion to violence.

2.NEED / GAP TO BE ADDRESSED: (Max 600 wds)

Explain the specific needs of the target group(s), that the project will address, explaining existing capacity and gaps. Outline completed and planned assessments, available baseline data and assessment methodologies where available.

Though a number of key issues were addressed during the pre-transitional period, the peace process remains in a delicate phase, with facilitated ongoing engagement required amongst the R-ARCSS signatories to fully enter the Transition. Meanwhile, non-signatories remain outside though the St. Egidio mediation efforts have recently brought some gains. Furthermore, the establishment of the R-TGoNU is not the end of a political process but part of a longer-term need for political engagement amongst a broader set of actors including citizens and external supporters. The peace process is expected to remain fragile and trust and confidence need to be nurtured over time amongst a multiplicity of actors. Continued engagement of all parties and constituents is also required to foster demonstrable commitment and durable agreements and to ensure the foundations of a credible future electoral process.

Against this backdrop, some of the key gaps are as follows:

A. Need for dialogue to advance implementation of peace agreement including support for resolution of key outstanding issues through mediation support including South-South experience sharing.

The culture of political discourse is in its infancy with considerable mistrust amongst political players. Peace process experiences have shown that national ownership is vital for the sustainability of a peace process. In order to foster dialogue and understanding amongst actors and encourage ownership of the peace process, a mediation approach to supporting stakeholders to engage at all levels is required in order to sustain and implement the high-level agreement reached in September 2018. South Sudan is in pressing need of mediation support to ensure that the signatories continue to build on the recent peace gains and other stakeholders including the non-signatories continue to make progress on their commitment to the permanent ceasefire and ultimately find the modalities to join the transitional government. Mediation support is also essential to prevent relapse into conflict, as well as to address state fragility in a context where national-level political interests and local-level community interests often converge resulting in a complex economy of conflict and fragmentation along ethnic lines. While the United Nations is not in the forefront of the IGAD-led peace process and Sant'Egidio mediation with non-signatories, our sustained support for national and subnational political actors reinforces and facilitates the formal process, including through drawing upon specific capacities within the respective constituencies. The IGAD and Sant'Egidio mediation efforts are focussed on the very senior national leadership of political parties. The United Nations is well placed to support these efforts from leadership to lower level mediations including amongst ministerial and senior advisory levels.

As the implementation of the peace agreement moves forward leading up to elections, under the auspices of the United Nations, initiatives related to South-South cooperation should be explored to facilitate regional integration, as well as interregional and intraregional connectivity, resulting in collective action. Political party communications cross borders will be explored to enhance capacity within South Sudan. Furthermore, best practices and lessons learned from similar former conflict situations such as Sierra Leone and Liberia should be advanced, including through facilitation of exchange visits.

Additionally, UNMISS is the only international organisation with the geographic footprint to engage nationally and sub-nationally, coordinating amongst all levels. As successful mediation requires extensive and sustained political engagement – the United Nations is well placed to engage the parties to maintain and refocus peace efforts to complement the formal processes.

B. Need for ensuring political stakeholders can understand and meaningfully participate in the implementation of the peace process and communicate coherent messaging on peace and progress, including a strengthened role of women and youth at both the national and subnational level with increased space for participation

Key political stakeholders require substantial support to achieve their goals, and to meaningfully participate in the power-sharing arrangement through an accountable, transparent and responsible governance framework that encourages political party accountability to constituencies. To capitalize on the recent momentum of the peace process implementation, immediate and sustained engagement is required to reconcile parties and to support the dissemination and understanding of the peace agreement throughout the Transitional period and steadily build trust including bridging the national-subnational gaps. The regional stakeholders have limited capacity and resources, and as a result, the United Nations as an impartial and credible interlocutor may undertake such initiatives, thus ensuring continuous support to the parties and stakeholders.

While political compromises have been made at the national level, the local level grievances remain and are yet to be addressed. Though engagements at the local level have been somewhat linked to national consultations due to the efforts of the United Nations, the inclusivity of political processes have remained limited due to the diversity and disparate influence of stakeholders. It is therefore essential that local initiatives are brought to the forefront in a sustained manner, especially the enhancement of political space where political parties are brought together to understand the requirements upon them in an electoral cycle, with adequate participation of civil society actors, including women, youth, religious groups and minorities.

The media landscape in South Sudan continues to weave public imagination, including through the dissemination of uncorroborated information, often utilized as a tool for partisanship which can contribute to an escalation in conflict. In addition, the lack of inclusive communication strategies or the lack of means to implement them from political parties and bodies such as the Electoral Commission and Political Parties Council hamper peace by not putting forward a cohesive and defining narrative; ensuing perceived ambiguity around the peace process can fuel tensions. It is therefore imperative for the United Nations to proactively engage communities through mass media, support development of inclusive media strategies and gauge perceptions around the peace process, utilising public outreach events and Radio Miraya.

C. Strategic Partnerships

To ensure alignment of strategic and political objectives amongst multiple multilateral partners in South Sudan, an effective coordination mechanism is required as organizations evolve to address the new requirements brought on by the political realities in South Sudan. This mechanism is essential to enhance cooperation, facilitate decision-making, promote a clear strategic direction, and prevent duplication of resources. While regional actors are responsible for securing their own resources, often the absence of predictable and sustainable funding limits their engagements, leading to gaps in the implementation of the peace process. While providing capacity development, and policy support to partners, the United Nations can leverage the comparative advantage of all stakeholders, including donors, thereby acting as a catalyst for political coherence and complementarity. In this regard, there is a need to further strengthen the existing formal and informal mechanisms of engagement at the strategic level with, specifically, the AU and IGAD. However, to address this gap, no funding support is required, efforts will be undertaken within existing resources.

3. GENDER ANALYSIS: (Max 300 wds)

In relation to the problems identified, provide detail on the specific vulnerabilities of women and men, girls and boys. Explain how the proposed action is designed to address gender-based inequalities and meet the needs of different population groups.

Women and youth remain acutely under-represented in political discourse and leadership, despite a 35 percent quota for women envisioned in the R-ARCSS and a commitment of political leaders to enhance representation of youth in the peace process to at least 20 percent. Significantly, women comprise over 60 percent of the population, while over 70 percent of the population are youth.

While the recent appointment of a female Vice-President is a significant advancement, the low representation of women in the Presidency (16.6 percent) and in the composition of the implementation mechanisms remains a concern.

In the context of the R-ARCSS, women's representation is as follows:

- Council of States – 10.91 percent
- Transitional National Legislature – 27.75 percent

- (former) 32 State Governors – 0 percent
- Previous Speakers of States Legislative Assemblies – 9.3 percent
- Registered political party leaders – 21.4 percent

Thus, it is evident that adequate women's representation at the senior leadership level is lacking.

With regard to the youth, the envisioned 20 percent representation called for by youth and verbally supported by President Kiir, is neither legislated or formalized nor is the definition of youth included in the current constitution. Recognizing the importance of youth participation in peace and security as mandated by Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015), the proposal recognized the need to increase inclusive representation of youth in decision-making at all levels, as well as in institutions and mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and counter violent extremism.

As a result, the interventions outlined later will aim to contribute to broadening the space for women and youth engagement and leadership on key issues impacting peace and security. Moreover, these interventions will prioritize increasing confidence, enhancing capacity, and promoting the role of women and youth as equal stakeholders in political discourse, during the course of this project.

This approach will provide strategic support for women and youth to realize the affirmative action at the national and subnational levels and will seek to enable a meaningful channel for their participation and dialogue with a focus on their needs, views and opinions on peace implementation. To ensure momentum is maintained and to enable sustained engagement and participation by women and youth in the peace process, activities will focus on strengthening and reinforcing women and youth networks, leading advocates and forums at both the national and subnational level and widening the space for their participation.

4. DESCRIPTION OF BENEFICIARIES: (Max 300 wds)

Explain who the beneficiaries are and how why these groups have been identified including criteria for beneficiary selection.

The beneficiaries are political and peace actors at the national, state and community levels. They include women; youth; civil society organizations; faith-based organizations; nongovernmental organization and academia, members of formal governance structures including parliamentarians, ministries and senior advisors from all political parties; and specialized bodies and commissions outlined in the R-ARCSS.

In addition, the political parties are envisioned as beneficiaries. Currently, there are over 50 parties in South Sudan, including 14 registered parties. Some of the unregistered parties are signatories to the revitalized agreement, while entities such as the SPLM/A- IO have not yet formalized itself as a political party.

The project will advocate for the inclusion of all actors and parties including the participation of the Political Parties Council – which oversees the formal registration process and is expected to be reconstituted under the R-ACRSS.

5. INTERVENTION STRATEGY: (Max 600 wds)

*How does the action contribute to achieving the RSRTF Outcome 4 and UNCF priority areas I and IV on civic participation, building peace and strengthening governance? Explain what change or results are envisaged through implementation of the proposed actions. Summarise the planned intervention areas, and how they will address the key causes of the problems identified to achieve the outcomes. (*comprehensive outline of outcomes, outputs activities and indicators to be provided in annex B)*

The following three-pronged intervention strategy:

- i) Support key political stakeholders to meaningfully participate in the power-sharing arrangement through an accountable, transparent and responsive governance framework
- ii) Strengthen the role of women and youth at both national and subnational levels and increase space for their participation
- iii) Advance coherent messaging on peace and progress

aims to enhance the efficacy of the R-ARCSS implementation by advancing dialogue, trust and cohesion around the political and peace process. Through provision of technical and policy expertise, the capacity of stakeholders, including women and

youth, will be enhanced through learning from best practices and lessons learned, leading to a strong political system, robust governance, and enhanced transparency and accountability at both national and subnational levels. Inclusive of international best practices will be relevant regional experience sharing will aid in addressing outstanding critical issues, which continue to have a polarizing effect.

Through the activities outlined below, parties and stakeholders will be informed on the progress and impediments to the peace process and provided with forums to engage in dialogue and to consider their respective roles in moving the peace process forward. In addition, specifically for advancing women and youth participation in the political space, the following activities will support development of strategic leadership that can robustly advance strategy(ies) for a multi-pronged approach to increase the participation of women and youth in politics – as a result access of women and youth to peace and decision making will be improved while ensuring discrimination and meaningful representation are issues that are addressed in a robust manner.

A direct impact will be ensuring that the parties continue to adhere to the permanent ceasefire, political violence is contained, and differences are resolved through dialogue. In addition, leveraging the clout of the international community, systematic pressure on the parties will lead to compromise, thus fostering cohesion. The long-term effects of these interventions will be the development of a robust, inclusive political system and an accountable, transparent and responsive governance framework.

The intervention strategy is based on the following three main outputs and associated indicators as follows:

Output 1.1 Understanding and Implementation of the peace agreement is advanced at national and subnational

Indicators:

Output indicator 1.1.1: Number of inclusive political events undertaken by parties and stakeholders to the revitalized peace agreement to support understanding and implementation including at state level

Activities:

- Conduct of inter and intra-party dialogue and joint events at ministerial, state and sub-national levels to promote cohesion and consistency.
- Dissemination and awareness events at subnational level to support coherent understanding and messaging around the peace process including support of radio roundtables
- Provision of technical and mediation expertise in key areas and issue to facilitate power-sharing agreement and implementation of the agreement, including strengthening inter and intra party dialogue, inclusive political processes, capacity-building for political parties; discussions on border issues.
- Support discussion forums for partners on ongoing peace and reconciliation efforts (i.e. Parliamentary caucus groups, commissions, women's political leadership forum, relevant Ministries)
- Generation of a supportive political environment through joint visits and political messaging to align regional and international efforts of partners and stakeholders.
- Support for structure and process design, which allows mediation actors to share comparative experience and develop negotiation strategies.
- Establishment of political coordination mechanisms utilizing "friends", "contact groups" or "core groups" models.
- Provision of surge resources for mediation efforts, including logistical, administrative and security support.
- Facilitation of Track-II meetings and leadership dialogues to support mediation efforts and power-sharing arrangements.
- Explore South-South cooperation initiatives to address existing knowledge gaps and respond more systematically and effectively to demands to connect and collaborate with regional partners.

- Leverage support for South-South and triangular cooperation, resulting in policy dialogues, exchange of lessons learned and best practices, and demand-driven support to government institutions.

Output 1.2: Strengthened role of women and youth at both national and subnational level and increased space for their participation

Indicators:

Output indicator 1.2.1/ST5/RG 4.1.1: Number of women organizations that are capacitated to advocate for women's participation in national and state level political and governance discourse.

Output indicator 1.2.2/ST1/RG 1.5.2: Number of national and subnational institutions and structures that engage youth in governance, rule of law, peacebuilding and human rights and decision-making processes.

Activities:

- Provide technical advice and support capacity building for women and youth engagement including strategic forums to advance participation in the political space
- Establish and maintain a women's advisory and civil society monitoring and advocacy network to engage the parties and other institutions and sectors on the margins of the formal and informal negotiations to advance affirmative action. Support for network to undertake outreach activities and nurture subnational network.
- Support women and youth engagement in political parties and women and youth intra-party and inter-generational dialogue forums
- Support youth in high school and university levels to engage in dialogue forums, inter-generational activities and other communications and learning platforms to increase their awareness and understanding of the political and peace process platforms

Output 1.3: Coherent messaging peace and progress are communicated to the public

Indicator:

Output indicator 1.3.1/ST2/RG 1.5.3: Number of institutions that have strengthened capacities and policies for media diversity and pluralism including community media.

Activities:

- Explore perceptions of the peace process and implementation.
- Communications campaigns and initiatives entailing outreach to civil society, local authorities and the public, to share information on the peace process, while underscoring the benefits of building inclusive and resilient societies including supporting unified women's peace messaging.
- Support the development of inclusive communication strategies for the peace process implementation actors including for women and youth networks.

The above activities will be supported through strategic-level partnerships. The established coordination mechanisms will continue to be strengthened, leading to identification of possible entry points and partnerships in support of the above interventions.

6. EXISTING COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS/STRUCTURES: (Max 200 wds)

Outline existing activities / projects programmes as well as mechanisms / institutions / structures that are already in place that will serve as a baseline on which to build / complement. For example, existing services / programmes already in place working with the same target population, existence of community assets, and community structures such as women and youth dialogue platforms/groups etc that are likely to be utilised in implementation of the project.

UNMISS Political Affairs Division (PAD) remains the focus for these political activities for IGAD, AU, and the R-ARCSS implementation mechanisms. PAD already coordinated UN-AU-IGAD strategic framework meetings and organises Political Parties Forums (PPFs) in concert with UNDP and with the AU and IGAD as observers. Consequently, PAD acts as a liaison directorate for political partnerships, between the regional and national actors, and UNMISS components. Moreover, PAD is a conduit for information exchange between the United Nations and faith-based organizations, CSOs, and academia. As a resource hub, PAD provides targeted technical expertise, gathers best practices on peace process implementation, and provides support for the development of a coherent strategic framework for the R-ARCSS political aspect implementation.

PAD continues to undertake Track II initiatives to complement the formal peace process through a series of innovative initiatives, with expertise drawn from the United Nations Mediation Support Unit, as well as Member States.

PAD remains a core member of several UNMISS intervention mechanisms such as Civil Affairs Division led Grassroot Forum, thereby ensuring that it contributes through its comparative advantage to strengthen the capacity of grassroots and national actors. The current Grassroots Forums bring subnational actors to Juba to discuss issues under broad thematic areas with national actors such as security, national identity, etc. The current proposal aims to bring national actors to the grassroots to connect and inform directly on the peace process implementation and thereby strengthen the communication between the national and subnational with regard to the peace process.

9. RECIPIENT ORGANISATIONS / IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: *(Max 150 wds per partner)*

If applying as part of a consortium or if contracting to implementing partners is envisaged, list direct recipient organizations (international and local), providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. If the grant is to be awarded to a UN agency and subsequently implemented through NGO partners, you must explain why the NGO partner is not the direct recipient. The lead agency must demonstrate added value to delivery rather than act simply as a pass-through entity providing funding to other recipients.

PAD monitors and assesses political developments in South Sudan. It also provides political advisory services to UNMISS leadership and the wider-Mission; supports the good offices role; and leads on the political elements of peacebuilding. The primary role of PAD is to support the mission's mandate to consolidate peace and thereby foster longer-term state-building and economic development.

Implementing partners include, but are not limited to, academia and think-tanks, non-governmental organizations, civil society and community and faith-based groups and in some cases the private sector and relevant expert vendors and specialist political organisations. In some cases, funding will be provided to partners, especially national ones for the provision of expert advice and support.

11. MONITORING & EVALUATION: *(Max 200 wds)*

Describe in a concrete manner how your organization will monitor the implementation, progress and achievements of the project:

- a. Provide a clear explanation of how project monitoring will be done. Indicate when the project management team will conduct activities to monitor the project's progress and which methods will be used.*
- b. Describe the data sources and data collection tools that will be used, who will collect the data, frequency of data collection and how data analysis and reporting are done.*
- c. Provide baseline data as appropriate or describe how the baseline data will be collected for all indicators selected. Explain how your organization's management and field team will support monitoring of the project.*

In order to track progress and performance and determine whether actions are leading to the desired change, an appropriate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system will be designed and implemented by PAD in accordance with guidance and requirements outlined by the Fund Secretariat. The team will develop an M&E framework outlining the expected results and indicators; design specific tools relevant to the activities including pre-post training and post-event surveys; maintain meeting and attendance records to produce informative reports with disaggregated data by age, gender, geography as well as ethnic and

political affiliations (if this is not too sensitive) of the project participants. Baseline data for measuring the outcome indicators will be established through a comprehensive desk review and key informant interviews, as needed. PAD will provide quarterly and annual reports to the Secretariat as per the Fund requirements.

12. RISKS & MITIGATIONS

With a number of key tasks still outstanding or to be determined in relation to the peace process, the central risk to the implementation of this project is the disintegration of R-ARCSS and a return to ethno-political conflict.

Political actors and civil society networks can face challenges on how to avoid state interference, how to stay impartial while advocating for change, and as well as work in constrained or closing political space.

At the same time, broad political participation and empowerment can be a source of great resilience. Through political networks and empowerment, actors can be encouraged to mitigate and resolve conflicts before they escalate and work towards building consensus and cohesion, but engagements must be carefully managed in an impartial manner to ensure there is no influence of negative outcomes.

Risk descriptor	Likelihood	Impact	Rating	Mitigation measures
Return to political violence	Moderate	High	Moderate	Postpone or cancel programming
Constrained political/civic space	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Identify source of threat and address through political engagement or plan to undertake measures to avoid the threat.
Logistical constraints (flight arrangements, venue issues, medical issues among participants, financial expense issues among participants).	High	Moderate	Moderate	Maintain line of communication with UNMISS Movement Control; assign a staff member as liaison with venue and on finance matters; provide modest daily stipend to participants.

13. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (Max 200 wds)

Describe the project supervision, reporting lines and distribution of labour that the implementing partner will put in place to manage the successful implementation of the project (e. clear definition of management responsibilities, clear arrangements for coordination of implementation across different stakeholders, financial management arrangement etc).

PAD will lead the implementation and supervision of the project for the duration of the 12- month period, with the support from UNMISS components, AU, IGAD and UN agencies. The activities will be managed within existing capacity and through established teams and facilities.

14. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY / EXIT STRATEGY: (Max 200 wds)

Describe the role of local actors, authorities and communities in determining the project/programme design. How will they continue to be involved to ensure the project results are sustained? 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 to try to ensure this support from the start.

The activities proposed are all aimed at building knowledge, skills and capacity of South Sudan's political mechanisms and institutions. The activities above are aimed at allowing meaningful political party participation in the constitution and electoral processes. Strengthened political and civic space will allow increased political participation and a more inclusive electoral process at the end of the current transitional period. Political maturity and a move to conflict resolution via political discourse rather than violence will create a political environment for credible elections. Following the M&E process, the outcome will be assessed, and the follow up strategy will be developed, which will outline specific recommendations.

ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTING AGENCY PROJECT PROPOSAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME (S):	OUTCOME INDICATORS:	BASELINE/TARGET:	MEANS OF VERIFICATION:
OUTCOME 4: (CIVIC PARTICIPATION & GOVERNANCE) Communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups are empowered and increasingly able to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes.	Outcome Indicator 4a: Number of instances where youth and women led Civil Society Organizations are supported to articulate their needs and demands to governance figures/ institutions. Outcome Indicator 4b: Increased frequency of local government officials engaging communities in political, peace and security decision making.	Baseline: 0 Target: 5 Baseline:0 Target: 7	

OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
Output 1.1: Understanding and implementation of the peace agreement is advanced at national and subnational levels	Output Indicator 1.1.1 Number of political events undertaken by parties and stakeholders to the revitalized peace agreement to support understanding and implementation	0 subnational 3 national	7 at sub-national; 10 national	Attendance records, Meeting notes/reports, Media reports/statements where relevant
Activities				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of inter and intra-party dialogue and joint events at ministerial, state and sub-national levels to promote cohesion and consistency. • Dissemination and awareness events at subnational level to support coherent understanding and messaging around the peace process including support of radio roundtables • Provision of technical and mediation expertise in key areas and issue to facilitate power-sharing agreement and implementation of the agreement, including strengthening inter and intra party dialogue, inclusive political processes, capacity-building for political parties; discussions on border issues. • Support discussion forums for partners on ongoing peace and reconciliation efforts (i.e. Parliamentary caucus groups, commissions, women’s political leadership forum, relevant Ministries) • Generation of a supportive political environment through joint visits and political messaging to align regional and international efforts of partners and stakeholders. • Support for structure and process design, which allows mediation actors to share comparative experience and develop negotiation strategies. • Establishment of political coordination mechanisms utilizing “friends”, “contact groups” or “core groups” models. • Provision of surge resources for mediation efforts, including logistical, administrative and security support. • Facilitation of Track-II meetings and leadership dialogues to support mediation efforts and power-sharing arrangements. • Explore South-South cooperation initiatives to address existing knowledge gaps and respond more systematically and effectively to demands to connect and collaborate with regional partners. • Leverage support for South-South and triangular cooperation, resulting in policy dialogues, exchange of lessons learned and best practices, and demand-driven support to government institutions. 				
Output 1.2: Strengthened role of women and youth at both national and subnational levels and increased space for their participation	Output Indicator 1.2.1 Number of women organizations that are capacitated to advocate for women’s participation in national and state level political and governance discourse.	0	1 Inclusive network of women leaders from political leadership and governance structure, academia and civil society formed	Vision statement and Organizational documentation on network, meeting notes/reports from national and subnational level conferences
	Output Indicator 1.2.2 Number of national and subnational institutions and structures that engage youth in governance, rule of law, peacebuilding and human rights and decision-making processes.	0	1 Inclusive network of youth to advance 20% established comprised of	Statement/ documentation on network, meeting notes/reports from national and subnational level conferences

	different coalition/groupings				
<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and support capacity building for women and youth engagement including strategic forums to advance participation in the political space • Establish and maintain a women’s advisory and civil society monitoring and advocacy network to engage the parties and other institutions and sectors on the margins of the formal and informal negotiations to advance affirmative action. Support for network to undertake outreach activities and nurture subnational network • Support women and youth engagement in political parties and women and youth intra-party and inter-generational dialogue forums • Support youth in high school and university levels to engage in dialogue forums, inter-generational activities and other communications and learning platforms to increase their awareness and understanding of the political and peace process 			0	10	<p>Statements/press releases and media products from national and subnational R-ARCSS related events, statements/press releases and media products from political party forums, statements/press releases and media products of unified messaging from women and youth</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Coherent messaging on peace process and its progress are communicated to the public</p>		<p>Output Indicator 1.3.:</p> <p>Number of institutions that have strengthened capacities and policies for media diversity and pluralism including community media.</p>	0		
<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore perceptions of the peace process and implementation. • Communications campaigns and initiatives entailing outreach to civil society, local authorities and the public, to share information on the peace process, while underscoring the benefits of building inclusive and resilient societies including supporting unified women’s peace messaging. • Support the development of inclusive communication strategies for the peace process implementation actors including for women and youth networks. 					

ANNEX B: WORKPLAN

RSRTF OUTCOME 4 - OUTPUT ACTIVITIES	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Jan	FEB	MAR
R-ARCSS dissemination and awareness events	0			Subnational 1		Subnational 2		Subnational 3	Subnational 4	Subnational 5	Subnational 6		Subnational 7
R-ARCSS events/ Leadership Dialogue Series		R-ARCSS Women's Strategic Forum		1 National R-ARCSS Forum	1 National R-ARCSS Forum	1 National R-ARCSS Forum	1 National – peace day event	1 National R-ARCSS Forum	1 National R-ARCSS Forum	1 National R-ARCSS Forum		1 National R-ARCSS Forum	
Political Parties Forums			PPF 1			PPF 2			PPF 3			PPF 4	
Support for Dialogue Forums (Ministries, caucus groups, etc).	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly	monthly
Women's Monitoring and Advocacy Network	0	Outreach field team visits		Report Launch				Outreach field team visits				Report Launch	
Youth Engagement				Youth Strategic Forum		University and High School Dialogue series	University and High School Dialogue series	University and High School Dialogue series	University and High School Dialogue series				
Support for stakeholder engagement and mediation		Field visit(s)			Field visit(s)		Field visit(s)			Field visit(s)	(Exchange / Discussions outside country)		