

 **PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** South Sudan

**TYPE OF REPORT: SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL: Final**

**YEAR OF REPORT:** 2021

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| **Project Title:** Strengthening Young Women Participation in Local and National Peacebuilding Processes in South Sudan    **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** ☒ Country Trust Fund☐ Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **Search for Common Ground     (Convening Agency)** **Crown the Woman South Sudan** **National Women Empowerment and Rehabilitation Organization (NWERO)** **Anataban** **Eye Radio** |
| **Date of first transfer:** December 6, 2019**Project end date:** September 12, 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**☒ Gender promotion initiative☐ Youth promotion initiative☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions☐ Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** Search for Common Ground     $ 958,085.00    Crown the Woman South Sudan     $ 101,250.00    NWERO      $ 100,545.00    Anataban      $ 121,750.00     Eye Radio $90,583.00CRN Radio $26,250.00 Total: $   $1,398,463         Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 94.6%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:** Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,306,974.99     Amount expended to date on activities focused on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,236,162.31 |
| **Project Gender Marker:** **Project Risk Marker:** **Project PBF focus area: 2.3** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: Peter Kuot Ngong, Project CoordinatorProject report approved by: Kenneth Ganna-Conteh; Country Director SFCG     Did PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

The project closed successfully in September following the three-month no-cost extension. The national project partners, National Women Empowerment and Rehabilitation Organization, Crown the Woman, Ana-Taban Arts Initiative, Eye Radio, and Catholic Radio Network, completed the implementation of their respective scopes of work and successfully closed their sub-grants by the end of February 2021. The project lasted 21 months and covered 10 locations in South Sudan.

In April 2021, Search, partners, and project participants organized a “Storytelling Conference'' in Juba to share various success stories and testimonies recorded about some of the project’s beneficiaries. This platform created an opportunity for project partners and beneficiaries, especially young women from different locations in South Sudan, to network, share their stories and experiences, and inspire each other towards leadership and peacebuilding in their communities.

Due to significant challenges presented by the COVID-19 outbreak (that led to the delay of some key project activities) the three-month no-cost extension successfully provided the opportunity for the project team to accomplish key implementations under project Outcome 3 that were initially delayed.

Additionally, the project’s final evaluation is complete and the report is finalized. Key findings are featured in this final project narrative report.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

The project sought to strengthen the participation of young women in local and national peace processes by imparting to them peacebuilding and leadership skills. Search, in collaboration with local partners, trained and mentored more than 240 young women in Juba, Torit, Bor, Aweil and Maridi, who in turn formed a total of 18 local peacebuilding networks. Through the training and mentorship programs, these young women are increasingly empowered and confident in taking leadership roles in their communities. This observation is validated by evaluation data which indicated that 91% of project participants surveyed described themselves as *confident in their ability to lead peacebuilding efforts in their communities* as a result of trainings provided via this project.

Many of the young women mediators are engaged in conflict mitigation and peacebuilding in their communities. Diana Juan, a mentee under NWERO said she was able to resolve a land dispute between her own mother and a military officer using her acquired mediation skills, stating, *“For years, this military officer occupied my mother’s land and my mother lived in fear. I managed to approach the man and he agreed to meet with my mother so I brought my uncle in and a meeting was organized bringing them together. The dispute was finally resolved with my mother agreeing to sell the land to the military officer who in turn agreed to pay for the land and receive the ownership documents.”* According to Diana, the peacebuilding training and mentorship program gave her the courage to take initiative to mediate this conflict.

Further, the evaluation results indicate that the project has contributed to a slow but steady process of changing perceptions among men and women on the role played by youth, and by young women in particular, in peace processes. Additionally, there has also been a change in the perception of women’s role and leadership in peace processes in South Sudan. This perception is well-captured by testimonies such as that of a female civil servant in Bor who participated in the project and expressed, “*It is changing slowly by slowly. You see, even for families to allow their young women to be trained is an indicator of change and transformation. The understanding here is that women should be kept at home – even the older ones, but I see this changing because the young girls were discussing freely and going back to their families to tell them of what they learnt.”*

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** To strengthen the ability of young women leaders and groups to collaboratively lead local and national-level peace efforts

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

*On track with peacebuilding results*

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

The project recorded a number of key achievements contributing to Outcome 1. Specifically, the peacebuilding skills training and mentorship programs benefited over 240 young women leaders in 9 project locations, who in turn established 18 local peacebuilding networks. Through these networks, the trained peacebuilders are able to collaboratively identify conflicts in their communities and initiate peacebuilding efforts to address them. In Torit, two young women networks meet regularly to document issues affecting their communities and initiate mediation sessions with community elders to address them. They also design themes for media dialogue on the issues identified and discuss them on the community radio station. According to the evaluation finding, all of the young women participants of the project surveyed confirmed that the work done by Search and partners under this project was effective in increasing their capacity and confidence to lead peacebuilding efforts in their communities.

The young women-led mediation and peacebuilding initiatives had a significant impact as the trained young women increasingly stepped up to confront issues that are affecting them via the small peacebuilding initiatives in different locations. In addition to imparting peacebuilding and leadership skills, the project also built stronger relationships and collaboration between young and older women. This produced remarkable progress in some locations, though in others the engagement was limited by resources which need to be more nuanced and specific in the future. During the final evaluation, significant examples of collaboration between young and older women were observed in Bor and Aweil. In Bor, the Jonglei State Women Association (JSWA) regularly convened trainings for the girls’ network and women in the IDP camp and jointly participated in radio programmes aired by the Jonglei State radio. In Aweil, the membership of two radio listeners groups is composed of both young and older women.

Participants in the project also significantly benefited from the information sessions on the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) with some making various efforts to reach out about it at the local level or on social media. During a focus group in an IDP camp, a participant expressed: “We have gained a lot and we have understood the provisions of the peace agreement. We have learned about peacebuilding and women’s participation in governance. We are also able to resolve the little conflicts that occur at the family level in the IDP camp”.

Notably, the project also involved joint activities with IDPs and participants from other groups. As described by a facilitator in Bor, this inclusive nature was beneficial in the way that “Some of the women participants were from the IDP camp and when they came out, they were afraid and they were not mixing freely, however, after the first day of the training, they quickly started to interact more freely.”

Other positive takeaway is reflected in a participant of the mentorship program, Regina Nyakuma Adams, who lives in the Mangateen IDP camp in Juba and who took the lead in advocating for implementation of the 35% affirmative action. Eventually her significant leadership role was recognized by the political leaders of her state, leading to her appointment as Minister of Labour and Public Service in the Unity State Government.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The project activities under this outcome focused on the skills and leadership development of young women, to build their confidence and courage in overcoming cultural and societal challenges that hinder them from equal participation in leadership and peacebuilding in their communities. As a result of the project training, 97% of young people (18-35) who participated in the project expressed they are more confident to lead peacebuilding efforts in their communities and 89% of them say they share information with their family members, friends and community members on how young women can break free from societal stereotypes and negative cultural practices that have kept them away from freely taking part in the current peace efforts in the country.

The imparting of skills and the collaborative efforts among women promoted by the project created a greater impact in their participation in the peace process. According to the survey data collected by Search during the implementation, 80% of the civil society organization respondents see added value in collaborating with the young women in ensuring they take an equally active role in the peace efforts in South Sudan.

**Outcome 2: To transform attitudes and behaviors about women and youth (and young women in particular) and their role in peace and security**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

*On track with peacebuilding results*

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Under this outcome, the project achieved significant changes towards transforming attitudes and behaviours about women and youth and their role in peace and security. After capacity building efforts ensured knowledge and confidence, the next step was to create opportunities for the young women to take up leadership roles in their communities. Media was used extensively as a tool to amplify voices of women and youth to transform stereotypes that undermine their critical roles in peace and security. Four media platforms; Nuswan Salaam, She Nurtures Peace, Sergeant Esther radio drama, and Hagana (Ours) Youth radio were used to engage young women and youth in relevant themes and topics around many issues affecting their communities. The local women networks also used live radio talk shows on community radio stations to generate dialogue on issues affecting communities. A total of 218 radio programs were aired, reaching a total of 13058 listeners, with male participation being recorded at 75.7%, indicating that men were significantly interested in women-led media discussions. The live talk show program Nuswan Salaam (Women of Peace) was co-designed by young women involved in the project and was largely women-led. The radio programs also received dozens of calls and text messages. Among them, nine out of ten were men.

Many times, the radio programs had a direct impact. For instance, a program manager with JSWA in Bor shared: “The issue of child abduction has been rampant in Jonglei state and this affects mostly women and girls. The women from Jonglei Women Association and other panelists were hosted here and they appealed to those who are practicing child abduction to stop. Because of the calls by women, some of the perpetrators have returned the children abducted.” Another example, presented by a female student during a focus group in Juba, highlights the relevance of the programs: “After our participation in the radio programmes, all FM stations are now reaching to me to speak about the role of young women in peacebuilding. I have several platforms on which I speak about such issues and that is a result of the project.”

The rural outreach and peacebuilding initiatives create platforms for inter-generational dialogues, addressing conflicts through women-led mediation sessions, and building courage and resilience for women to stay put for their peacebuilding roles and leadership at the local and national levels. For example, the young women networks in Torit, Bor, Juba and Aweil with support from Search, conducted 31 peacebuilding and mediation sessions and 29 media awareness campaigns on various issues including domestic violence, forced marriage, use of young girls as compensation for men killed in rival communities, child abduction, inter-communal violence, high bride prices, and cattle raiding.

Additionally, the project sought to mentor young people and address the problem of emerging street gang crimes in Juba. Through the rural outreach programs, Anataban engaged a number of violent gang youth in areas around Juba through the ‘Juwa Hela’ (Youth in the neighbourhood) program, in which they helped violent youth to transition to nonviolence and peace, counsel them to abandon violent activities, consumption of drugs and become members of Anataban Arts Initiative. Following the COVID-19 outbreak, one of the gang groups that called themselves “Al-Sufud,” later disbanded their group and converted their meeting place to a COVID-19 awareness point and even replaced their violent and offensive writings on walls with COVID-19 awareness messages.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The final evaluation indicated that 71% of community members surveyed believe that women are prepared to lead peace initiatives in their communities, and 69% believe that youth are prepared as well.

The media programs created common platforms on which young and older people engaged on issues affecting the communities. The survey findings indicate that 48% of the project participants surveyed said they listened to the radio programs. This low listenership is due to the challenges presented by security, language barrier, and poverty impeding access to radios or power.

In Juba, Yei and Torit project monitoring data was collected, indicating that 90% of respondents expressed that radio programs can empower more young women to actively participate in peace processes in the country, and 64% of the data indicated that young women’s issues on peace, security, social and political issues have been well captured on the radio programs. Additionally, 82% of the respondents agreed that radio dramas can empower and equip the young women with the necessary skills and knowledge on peacebuilding in their families and communities

**Outcome 3: To contribute guidance, best practices, and lessons learned to the global field of youth engagement in peace and security**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

*On track with peacebuilding results*

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Under this outcome, Search and partners embarked on research and learning that led to the development of a case study on the impacts of youth efforts in influencing the peace processes in South Sudan, a good practice guidance material for youth mediators (especially young women) and a mapping guide for youth inclusion in peace processes. These materials were then used as a basis for local and international advocacy on strengthening women and youth participation in local and national peace processes.

These studies were conducted during the last part of the project leaving a little time for the planned evidence based advocacy. However, Search made efforts to organize both in-person and virtual advocacy meetings led by the young women mediators. Two important meetings were organized with the Network of African Women in Conflict Prevention and Mediation, officially known as FemWise Africa and the U.S. Youth, Peace and Security Coalition (US YPS) to allow young women mediators to share their experiences in leadership roles in local and national peace processes.

In order to further facilitate the dissemination of the case study findings, two policy briefs were published in July 2021, respectively on youth and on women participation in the Peace Process in South Sudan. A good practice guidance for youth mediators and a mapping guides document for youth inclusion in peace processes were also produced. These documents were disseminated by the young women mediators to relevant partners including the Ministry Gender, Youth and Social Affairs, Ministry of Peacebuilding, Revitalized Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism (RJMEC), and IGAD respectively.

The case study presented significant findings on the youth participation in different peace processes in South Sudan. The findings were presented under the framework of a “We are Here” model[[1]](#footnote-1) (“in the room,” “around the room” and “outside the room) to analyze and identify youth engagement in the negotiation and implementation of the peace agreement and peacebuilding efforts.

**In the room:** In the collapsed 2014 peace process, youth were largely ignored, however, in the renegotiated R-ARCSS, there was an increased participation of youth and the inclusion and participation of youth in the room brought fresh energy, ideas and experiences to the parties. For example, the presence of the youth delegate led to the inclusion of articles that ensured creation of a youth ministry led by young people at the national level and prioritization of young people participation in all peace implementation mechanisms. As a result, across the peace mechanisms, the youth have six representatives.

**Around the room**: Beyond the negotiations inside the room, young people mobilized in different networks and coalitions were critical in exerting pressure on the parties. Youth helped to ensure that the public had access to information on the peace process, bridging the gap between the citizens and political elites.

**Outside the room:** Youth utilized media, especially social media, to launch different campaigns including the popular “South Sudan is Watching” hashtag, that contributed to increasing access to information. This was further amplified with the support of the Search and its partners’ media activities around youth and women voices in the peace process. For example, the several peace festivals and camps organized by Search and partners have helped youth to exchange ideas and increase community outreach to preach messages of peace.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The case study; “Inclusion and Participation of Youth in Peacebuilding: Exploring the Experiences of Youth in South Sudan” was conducted to understand the level of youth involvement (including young women) in peace processes in South Sudan. Gender equality and Women empowerment and/or youth inclusion and responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome through the format of the study itself. In total, 252 people participated in the study, of whom 49% (n=123) were female and 51% (n=129) were male. Out of the 252, 63% (n=158) respondents were between 15-35 years old and 37% (n=94) were 36 years and above. The study interfaced with different youth leaders, civil society, academia, government, peace monitoring mechanisms, religious and community leaders and political actors. The enumeration areas in these major towns were carefully selected to reflect ethnic diversity of young people and stakeholders who play a critical role in enabling youth participation and inclusion in peacebuilding.

Additionally, in the final evaluation, there was a reported 85% increase in access to information and collaborative platforms on youth engagement in peace processes among the surveyed project participants.

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000character limit) | Four quarterly reflection meetings were conducted during the project implementation to reflect on the progress made, highlight key achievements, understand challenges and lessons learned, and review the conflict sensitivity plan. An annual strategic review meeting was organized in November 2020 to reflect on the first year of implementation, celebrate achievements, share experiences and lessons learned. The meeting also explored opportunities for peacebuilding and new groups to target in 2021. A monitoring visit was conducted in March 2021 in Torit, Juba, and Yei to mainly ascertain the project implementation and document some of the key impacts the project achieved. A storytelling conference was organized in April 202, creating a space for project partners and beneficiaries to share their experiences and key success stories documented during the project implementation. Final evaluation was conducted in August 2021 to assess the impacts made by the project and achievements made towards the project’s three outcomes. The data collection covered 5 locations Aweil, Torit, Bor, Juba and Maridi.  |
|  | Evaluation budget (response required): $78000If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*:       |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:                                  |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)*  | Covid-19 made it difficult for the project activities to be implemented in its main project sites such as Aweil, Bor and Torit mainly due to the lockdown that was imposed early April through July 2020. This affected programming as most activities were concentrated within Juba.      |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$37,000.00

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:
2. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

☒ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☒ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

☐ Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

When COVID-19 was declared in South Sudan in early April and the subsequent government guidelines and restrictions put into place to curb the spread of the virus, some of the project activities were modified to suit the situation and ensure relevancy. The following adapted activities are outlined below:

* **Rural outreach activities**: The outreach activities were initially designed to engage and empower women at the grassroots on peacebuilding. However, with COVID-19 presenting numerous challenges in vulnerable communities, including increasing rates of poverty, domestic violence, and sexual and gender-based violence, the outreach activities were modified to include components of COVID-19 response and to address the specific emerging conflict dynamics. Specifically, women leaders at the grassroots level were empowered to help address conflict at family and community levels. With approval from the government’s COVID-19 taskforce, meetings that sought to empower such women to act in their communities were organized (involving 15 or less participants) and personal protective equipment was provided and required. Importantly, this approach to the activity increased documentation and reporting of cases of SGBV among women, with our media partner, Eye Radio, playing a key role in bringing such reports to light.
* **Media programs**: New media programs were produced and aired that included COVID-19 awareness, as well as a youth-led campaign against stigmatization, rumours and hate speech. Following the emergence of the COVID-19 in early 2020, another radio program – the Boda-Boda Man radio drama – was designed to respond to the pandemic. This radio program was used to combat the spread of the virus, debunk rumours and hate speech, and campaign against stereotyping and bullying. This activity also included the production of communication (IEC) materials.
* **Coordination and Capacity Building:** This activity was adapted to include a new strategy of bridging the information gap among communities. Messages pertaining to COVID-19 awareness were played on loudspeakers mounted on Boda-Bodas (motor cycle taxis commonly used in East Africa). Notably, the Boda-Boda street broadcasts helped to provide information to hard-to-reach areas and provided critical awareness to communities through the loud-speaker.

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

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| **ACTUAL BASELINE RESULTS** |
|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **Women: Indicator Baseline** | **Men: Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator Progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay(if any)** |
| **Outcome 1** | Outcome Indicator 1a: % of participants who can cite one concrete example of how the project has improved their ability to lead peacebuilding efforts (Disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 75% | 75% at endline | 78% |  |
| Outcome indicator 1b: # of young women participants who participate in the local or national peace efforts | 0 | n/a | n/a | 40 | 40 | 90 |  |
| Outcome Indicator 1b: % of participants who report participating in at least one women-led peacebuilding initiative as a result of this project (Disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 70% | 70% at endline | 94% |  |
| Outcome Indicator 1c: % of participants who state that their role as peacebuilders has been strengthened as a result of project activities (Disaggregated by age, sex, location) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 80% | 80% at endline | 94% |  |
| Output 1.1 | Output Indicator 1.1.1: % of participants who can explain at least two specific peacebuilding concepts they learned as a result of project trainings (Disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 65% | 50% by the end of first year | 80% |  |
| Output Indicator 1.1.2: % of participants who describe themselves as confident in their ability to lead peacebuilding efforts as a result of project trainings | 0% | n/a | n/a | 75% | 50% by the end of first year | 91% |  |
| Output Indicator 1.1.3: # of young women peacebuilders identified in relational analysis (Disaggregated by age, location, stakeholder group) | 20 | 100% | n/a | 40 | After completion of Activity 1.1.1: 40, 20 were identified on the baseline | 40 |  |
| Output Indicator 1.1.4: # of young women trained in peacebuilding principles and leadership (Disaggregated by age, location, stakeholder group) | 0 | n/a | n/a | 40 | After completion of Activity 1.1.2: 40 | Total: 114 Juba: 90 (85 females, 5 males)Torit: 24 females |  |
| Output 1.2 | Output Indicator 1.2.1: % of target participants who report increased access to platforms which link local and national-level women-led peace efforts | 51% | 30% | 21% | 60% | 60% at endline | 78% |  |
| Output Indicator 1.2.2: % target participants who report improved collaboration between younger and older women involved in peacebuilding | 84% | 60% | 24% | 65% | 65% at endline | 54% | The endline measurement is lower than the baseline (54% vs. 84%). This could be attributed to the differences in methods or samples used for the two surveys.  |
| Output Indicator 1.2.3: # of mentorship sessions conducted | 0 | n/a | n/a | 10 | After completion of Activity 1.2.1: 10 | 10 |  |
| Output Indicator 1.2.4: # of women mediators trained (disaggregated by sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0 | n/a | n/a | 50 | After completion of Activity 1.2.2: 50 | 55 (50 women and 5 male champions) |  |
| Output 1.3 | Output Indicator 1.3.1: % of CSOs who report they see added value in collaborating closely with young women to promote peace in their communities  | 95% | 61% | 34% | 70% | 70% at endline | 91% | The 4% difference falls within the margin of error. This could also be attributed to the difference in methods and samples used by the two surveys.  |
| Output Indicator 1.3.2: % CSOs respondents who report they have a plan for activities that improve young women’s participation in peace efforts beyond the project’s end | 88% | 56% | 32% | 70% | 70% at endline | 73% | The variance could be due to difference in methods and samples used by the baseline and endline surveys |
| Output Indicator 1.3.3: # of Intergenerational CSO Forums held | 0 | n/a | n/a | 5 | 3 by the end of the first year | 15 |  |
| Output Indicator 1.3.4: # of Information Sessions of R-ARCSS Progress Held | 0 | n/a | n/a | 4 | 3 by the end of the first year | 4 |  |
| Output Indicator 1.3.5: # of Advocacy Visits to R-ARCSS & Corresponding Mechanisms’ Representatives | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2 | 1 by the end of first year | 8 |  |
| **Outcome 2** | Outcome Indicator 2a: % of respondents who believe **women** are listened to as valued contributors to peace and security  | 86% | 59% | 27% | 70% | 50% by end of first year | 57% | Measurement at the endline is lower than that at baseline which could be due to differences in methods or samples used for the two surveys.  |
| Outcome Indicator 2b: % of respondents who believe **youth** are listened to as valued contributors to peace and security  | 84% | 58% | 26% | 70% | 50% by end of first year | 58% | Measurement at the endline is lower than that at baseline. This could be due to methodological differences or differences in the samples used for the two surveys. |
| Outcome Indicator 2c: % of women and youth who find the initiatives implemented useful in advancing their roles in peace and security. | 0% | n/a | n/a | 80% | 50% by end of first year | 86% |  |
| Outcome Indicator 2d: % of respondents that view the participation of women and youth in peace and security efforts as more acceptable after participating in or being exposed to project activities | 0% | n/a | n/a | 75% | 75% at endline | 83% |  |
| Output 2.1 | Output Indicator 2.1.1: % of listeners who can cite at least one instance of positive leadership by women from one of the radio programs (Disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 65% | 65% at endline | 86% |  |
| Output Indicator 2.1.2 % of listeners who display a greater understanding of concepts related to gender sensitivity and inclusion after being exposed to the project’s media programming (disaggregated by age, sex, location, stakeholder group) | 0% | n/a | n/a | 65% | 65% at endline |  N/A | A measurement of this indicator could not be done at endline. The indicator was 75% in the last monitoring report. |
| Output Indicator 2.1.3 # of radio programs produced and broadcast | 0 | n/a | n/a | 100 | 50 by the end of the first year | 108 |  |
| Output Indicator 2.1.4: # of episodes of Sergeant Esther produced and broadcast | 0 | n/a | n/a | 20 | 15 by the end of the first year | 25 |  |
| Output Indicator 2.1.5: # of new peace leaders profiled through radio programming and social media (disaggregated by age, sex, location, and stakeholder group) | 0 | n/a | n/a | 20 | 10 by the end of the first year | 20 |  |
| Output 2.2 | Output Indicator 2.2.1: % of community members who believe that women are prepared to lead peace initiatives in their communities (disaggregated by age, sex, location) | 94% | 66% | 28% | 70% | 70% at endline | 71% | Measurement is lower compared to baseline (but in line with target). This could be due to a higher percentage of respondents from Manganteen where about 20% did not feel women were prepared, including 22% of women.” |
| Output Indicator 2.2.2: % of community members who believe that youth are prepared to lead peace initiatives in their communities (disaggregated by age, sex, location) | 88% | 61% | 27% | 70% | 70% at endline | 69% | Measurement is lower compared to baseline (but in line with target). This could be due external factors, to methodological differences or differences in the samples used for the two surveys (e.g. the “Manganteen factor”, as presented for output indicator 2.2.1.). |
| Output Indicator 2.2.3 # of young women-led peacebuilding initiatives  | 0 | n/a | n/a | 30 | 15 by the end of the first year | 31 |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.4: # of rural outreach activities conducted (disaggregated by location and activity type) | 0 | n/a | n/a | 30 | 20 by the end of the first year | 30 |  |
| Output Indicator 2.2.5: # of peace festivals held  | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2 | 1 by the end of the first year | 3 |  |
| Output Indictor 2.2.6: # of viewers that interact with content produced as a part of the social media campaign | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2000 | 1,000 by the end of the first year | 232,414 | Exceeded target  |
| Outcome 3 | Outcome Indicator 3 a: % of targeted national, regional, and international-level policymakers who report access to improved information on the role of youth engagement in peace process as a result of materials produced from this project | 0% | n/a | n/a | 50% | 50% at endline |  | Due to Covid-19 hinderance, the policy briefs, and the case study report came in late though shared with the key stakeholders, there was already limited time for feedback as the project came to an end.  |
| Outcome Indicator 3b: % increase in access to information and collaborative platforms on youth engagement in peace processes | 51% | 30% | 21% | 50% | 50% increase by end of project | 85% |  |
| Output 3.1 | Output Indicator 3.1.1: # of case studies produced on the influence of youth in the R-ARCSS process | 0 | n/a | n/a | 1 | 1 by endline | 1 |  |
| Output Indicator 3.1.2: # of What Works Podcast produced and broadcast | 0 | n/a | n/a | 1 | 1 by endline | 0 | Search organized other two activities to substitute the podcast. Firstly, a meeting with a US Youth Peace and Security Group that provided both a chance for presenting the tools and advocating with US YPS supporters and policy makers. In September 2021, Search also organized an informal meeting between some young women peace mediators involved in the project and members of FEMWISE. |
| Output 3.2 | Output Indicator 3.2.1: # of policy briefs on participation of women & youth in peace processes produced | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2 | 1 by the end of the first year | 2 |  |
| Output Indicator 3.2.2: # of good guidance materials produced for peace mediators | 0 | n/a | n/a | 2 | 2 by the end of the project | 2 |  |

1. Altiok and Grizelj (2019). We Are Here: An integrated approach to youth-inclusive peace processes [↑](#footnote-ref-1)