



SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND

Gender and Youth Promotion initiatives Call for Proposals

2023



PEACEBUILDING
FUND   

The concept of climate , peace and security – the ways in which climate change, directly or indirectly, may exacerbate or compound risks of violence, conflict, and other personal or national vulnerabilities and threats – has become increasingly prominent on the global agenda, and in peacebuilding. Because climate change can act as a ‘ risk multiplier’ that compounds existing vulnerabilities and drivers of conflict, it may have more significant effects on those already vulnerable to differentiated risks . There is growing consensus that climate change is disproportionately impacting low -income, fragile countries, and typically the poorest and most vulnerable communities within these countries. Those whose coping capacity is already restricted – due to poverty, inequality, other sources of conflict, or social and political marginalization – may be least well positioned to withstand extreme weather shocks, such as more frequent or intense flooding and drought. The unequal impact of climate change for women and girls has been a particular concern, given that the sort of structural barriers to gender equality prevalent in many countries may significantly limit adaptation and coping strategies . This is especially the case for women facing intersecting forms of inequality, including due to age, race/ethnicity, class, sexual and gender identity, (dis)ability, refugee/IDP, and other status. In addition, when communities are displaced due to flooding, hurricanes, and desertification, or when climate -related disasters threaten livelihoods, women can be made more at risk for sexual and gender -based violence. ⁴

1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation

There has been increasing recognition that climate change, and any attendant security implication of it, may affect women and men differently. ⁵ There are significant concerns that gender inequality in economic or decision -making spheres, and discriminatory norms against women and girls could make them more at risk from climate impacts.gendme

future impacts of climate change. ⁸ Women can be uniquely positioned to contribute with their experience, knowledge and insights to building effective adaptation strategies to adverse impact of climate change. However, despite growing awareness and recognition that women – especially young and indigenous women – are important actors and influencers in climate change policy, they continue to face obstacles to participating in decision-making and planning processes, including at local levels, which can further exacerbate existing patterns of marginalization and undermine opportunities for holistic adaptation strategies. Climate change adaptation measures can be developed as peacebuilding tools, e.g., as a means of encouraging social cohesion and cooperation, and/or to support greater community resilience against climate change that would strengthen conflict prevention. However, if these tools are to avoid reinforcing existing inequalities, they must be developed in a way that is gender responsive. This requires that climate change adaptation projects integrate gender and climate priorities in analysis and approaches to overcome obstacles to women's participation.

Climate change mitigation refers to efforts that reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions. ⁹ These interventions can focus on contributing to peace and preventing conflicts through a just energy transition, greater green investments and increased community capacity to participate in green business and sustainable production. For example, through the generation of economic resources accompanied with the conservation and sustainable use of forests.

There is now a greater need to support local civil society organizations, including women's organizations integrating climate risk analysis into their work to ensure such knowledge and expertise informs relevant policies, plans and programming, as pointed out in the 2022 Secretary-General Report on WPS.

As highlighted in the 2023 Thematic Review on Climate Security and Peacebuilding, there is also a need to promote innovative climate-security projects that support women's roles in climate change mitigation and adaptation and identify and implement measures to address their specific risks in the context of climate change and its interaction with conflict factors. This is particularly the case for young and indigenous women who face overlapping forms of inequality, yet who are often make invaluable contributions to mobilizing for climate justice, preserving traditional knowledge, and supporting human and tenure rights.

2. Women's engagement in natural resources management

Addressing pressures around natural resources and their management is one peacebuilding approach necessary to address conflict in many regions experiencing such vulnerabilities. As mentioned in the

inequities in distribution and access to natural resources, and other sources of communal or transnational tensions or disputes and other practices related to agriculture, farming, and land management, among others .¹⁰

'Bottom -up' peacebuilding around local natural resources issues can lead to opportunities to alleviate local conflicts and sources of vulnerability, while also offering entry points to work on other trenchant social issues, such as the exclusion of women or youth. In many societies, gendered social roles position women as the primary managers of natural resources for their households and/or communities : they provide water, food and energy and are therefore highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. Changes to the availability of these resources increase their vulnerability and expose them to higher livelihood risks and physical danger . However, these roles can also uniquely place women to anticipate and combat climatic -related security risks.H

1. Fostering youth -inclusive political processes and promoting the political participation of diverse young people

The second report of the [Secretary-General on Youth Peace and Security \(2022\)](#) highlights that the mobilization of young people for peace, social justice, climate action and equality remain unfaltering, and critical to the peaceful development of societies. This is despite the unprecedented challenges faced by youth worldwide due to discrimination, exclusion, and the closing of civic space at national and local level. The COVID-19 pandemic has further reinforced the barriers to the meaningful participation of young people in peace and security processes, resulting in the continuation of their exclusion. Young women face particular challenges and double discrimination patterns due to their age and gender. Much remains to be done to ensure political participation of diverse

2. Civic Space: Safeguarding and expanding civic space for youth participation including through

As in previous years, all projects are required to allocate at least 40 per cent of the requested grant to national or local civil society partners, in particular youth-led organizations. The YPI will give preference to joint UN-CSO projects, projects implemented by national CSOs, and projects that demonstrate strong partnership with youth-led organizations. To reach smaller and informal organizations, innovative intermediary models coupled with trust-filled partnerships between organizations are encouraged. In recognition of Do No Harm considerations

Review Criteria

Criteria	Questions for consideration
1. Peacebuilding approach ¹⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>f</i> Does the project fall within one of the four PBF priority areas?<i>f</i> Are the peacebuilding outcomes formulated in a way which makes the expected institutional or behavioural change clear? Do the outcomes address any structural barrier

5. APPLICATION PROCESS

The application process for GPI and YPI

Schedule and links for the webinars will be available on the GYPI website _____.

UN or UN-CSO applicants must upload a cover letter with the endorsement of the submission by the RC/DSRSG/SRSG addressed to the Assistant Secretary -General for Peacebuilding Support, M s. Elizabeth Spehar .

CSO applicants must upload:

- f* Cover letter by the Head of Organization addressed to the Assistant Secretary -General for Peacebuilding Support, M s. Elizabeth Spehar.
- f* All eligibility documents as described in section 5 of this document.

Online application process step- by -step:

1. Check if your organization meets ALL the eligibility criteria
2. Have ALL eligibility documents ready
3. Register through https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/content/gypi-_____en
4. Start application process
5. Submit application by 9 June

6. RESOURCES

Please find below some useful resources for the development of concept notes and full project proposals:

- f* [PBF website](#)
- f* [Resources for Conflict Sensitive Programming](#)
- f* [GYPI website including resources and previous webinars](#)

f Global Study on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325
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(UN Women, 2015)

f The Highest Aspiration: A Call to Action for Human Rights (2020)

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7. ANNEXES

Concept note template for UN-CSO applications

Concept note templates for drafting can be found on the [website](#).

	Information to be provided	Explanation / requirement	Word Limit
Registration	Convening recipient organization name and acronym	If a UN or UN-CSO application: The convening recipient UN organization (RUNO) of the proposal should register and submit the application on behalf of project partners after having received the endorsement of the RC/DSRSG/SRSG. A maximum of 2 proposals per initiative (2 for GPI and 2 for YPI)	

Cover letter from the RC/(D)SRSG
addressed to the ASG for

Documents

Applicant Information

	Country of proposal		
	Which initiative: GPI/YPI		
	Which theme is the project addressing ?		
	Street address, city, state/province, zip/postal code, country		
	Head of convening organization info: prefix, name, title, e-mail		
	Key contact info: prefix, name, title, e-mail		
	Additional contact (if applicable)		
	Website/social	j7s3.04 -0 0 11.04 199.8 41	

		project activities. PBF does not accept proposals without national/local implementing partners.	
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Are any of the implementing partners women - or youth -led? If yes: please list

	Describe the gender considerations of the project	GPI projects must meet the criteria of Gender Marker 3, meaning that the principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. YPI projects must meet at least the criteria of Gender Marker 2. For the purposes of the concept note stage, this includes: 1) a conflict analysis that is gender-sensitive, and 2) consideration within the project approach and proposed interventions of both gender-related barriers and opportunities.	Max. 100 words
	Explain the process of identifying national or local civil society partners, a brief rationale, and describing the form of partnership.	Please describe clearly through which partnership modalities at least 40% of the grant will go to local and national CSO partners. For example. will they be direct recipients (NUNOs), receive grants, contractual services, or other?	Max. 300 words
Documents	Cover letter from the Head of CSO addressed to the Assistant Secretary - General for Peacebuilding Support, Ms. Elizabeth Spehar		
	Currently valid registration as a non-profit in the project country		
	If the organization has gone through a HACT micro assessment in the project country since March 2021, please submit the outcome of the assessment.		
	UN reference or donor reference, attesting to satisfactory financial and programmatic management of a grant in the last three years.		