

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

(Length : Max. 12 pages plus cover page and annexes)

<b>Country (ies):</b> South Sudan	
<b>Project Title:</b> Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau, South Sudan	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b>	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IRF <input type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b>  International Organization for Migration (IOM) – UN United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - UN	
<b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b>  Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MoCYS) as operational partner UNESCO to select one or two potential NGOs located in Wau as implementing partner based on competitive bidding Support for Peace and Education Development (SPEDP) Action for Development (AFOD) Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) – CSO Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) – CSO	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Wau, Western Bahr-el Ghazal	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

**Total PBF approved project budget\* (by recipient organization):**

**IOM:** \$ 950,0000

**UNESCO** \$ 550,000

**Total:** \$1,500,000

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

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

**PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche (70%):**

IOM: \$665,000

UNESCO: \$ 385,000

Total: \$1,050,000

**PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche\* (30%):**

IOM \$ 285,000

UNESCO: \$ 165,000

Total: \$ 450,000

**PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche\***

N/A

**Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:**

The project seeks to directly engage those implicated in the country's ongoing violence and criminality, working with members of Wau Town's youth gangs and other 'at-risk' youth. Responding in a timely manner to current trends and threats in South Sudan in general and Wau Town in specific, it thus tries to remedy some of the gaps in existing projects that tend to neglect the views and perspectives of those who are actually responsible for the kinds of insecurity. Along those lines, the project will address the absence of opportunities that provide youth with a sense of inclusion and belonging and a venue for channeling their energy outside of violence and crime. It will do so by supplying youth with the chance to acquire emotional self-regulation skills, together with literacy, livelihoods, educational and vocational training to encourage both attitudinal and behavioral change and aid youth in developing much needed coping mechanisms. It will utilize various innovative and creative Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) methods for engaging youth gang members and other 'at risk' youth to promote psycho-social well-being. Finally, it will challenge existing gender norms and beliefs among youth at-risk to stimulate behavior change and reduce violence.

**Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:**

Extensive consultation took place between 26-29 March 2019 in Wau town with community representatives, civil society and local authorities. The objective of these consultations was to understand the key challenges affecting adolescents and youth, and to identify the strengths and limitations of the different local ministries to address the issues. IOM and UNESCO also consulted the NGO forum in Juba on 24 April 2019, where representatives had identified the creation of youth-friendly spaces, community dialogues and directly engaging youth gang leaders in productive activities as key entry-points to address gang-related criminality and violence. Likewise, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports was consulted while drafting the concept notes and the issue of youth gangs was discussed and prioritized for the project. The Ministry welcomed the initiatives and expressed their support to implement the project in Wau. This project is aligned with the National Development Strategy (NDS), which addresses peacebuilding and economic recovery. This project also contributes to the UN Peacebuilding Plan, which identified two sets of priorities aimed at achieving short to medium term success. The project will complement trust building and peace sustainability priorities identified by the UN Peacebuilding Plan. The project will also contribute to The United Nation Cooperative Framework (UNCF) Priority Area 1 (building peace and strengthening governance), and Priority Area 4 (empowering women and youth).

<p><b>Project Gender Marker score: <u>2</u></b><sup>3</sup> Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 39.84% / \$ 597,650.47</p>	
<p><b>Project Risk Marker score: <u>GM2 – 50%</u></b><sup>4</sup></p>	
<p><b>Select PBF Focus Areas</b> which best summarizes the focus of the project (<i>select ONLY one</i>): <b><u>2.3</u></b><sup>5</sup></p> <p>If applicable, <b>UNDAF outcome(s)</b> to which the project contributes: UNCF RG 1, 3 and 4</p> <p>If applicable, <b>Sustainable Development Goal</b> to which the project contributes: SDG 4 and 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions</p> <p>If applicable, <b>National Strategic Goal</b> to which the project contributes: National Development Strategic Plan 2018-2022</p>	
<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>New project</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Project amendment</b></p>	<p><b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b></p> <p><b>Extension of duration:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date):</p> <p><b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p><b>Brief justification for amendment:</b></p>

<sup>3</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>4</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>5</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

(1.1) SSR, (1.2) Rule of Law; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

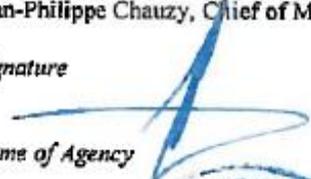
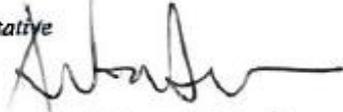
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;

(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

## PROJECT SIGNATURES

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Jean-Philippe Chauzy, Chief of Mission, IOM South Sudan</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i> The International Organization for Migration</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 19/11/2019 </p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i> Hon. Kuac Wek Wol</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> Undersecretary Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports South Sudan</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 19/09/2019 </p>
<p><i>Name of Representative</i> Mr. Saidou Sireh Jallow, Head of Office &amp; Representative, UNESCO Juba Office</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Name of Agency</i> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> </p>	<p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Alain Noudéhou</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General; Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 19/11/2019 </p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i> Oscar Fernandez- Taranco</p> <p><i>Signature</i> </p> <p><i>Title</i> Assistant Secretary-General Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i> 19 November 2019</p>

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

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

Protracted conflict in South Sudan has led to severe underdevelopment and has fractionalized communities, undermining any social cohesion that may have previously existed and preventing populations from recovering from shocks associated with ongoing violence. While there have been various efforts to forge peace in the country, for the most part, such efforts have failed to deliver on the dividends that peace can, and should, provide to the South Sudanese people. Despite the signing of the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) on 12 September 2018, 7 million people are considered to be in need of humanitarian assistance and protection.<sup>6</sup> Feelings of ethnic marginalization, disputes over land and resources and unaddressed grievances have continued to drive violence at the local-level, threatening to reverse any of the progress that has been made towards building peace over the past year. Criminality, too, has risen, as groups taking advantage of the space provided by the absence of rule of law, to predate on their own, and neighboring communities.

Wau Town in Western Bahr-el Ghazal is no different. Notwithstanding the fact that the area had been a relative haven from the violence that had engulfed much of the rest of the country in the initial years of the war, Wau Town and surrounding areas have been severely impacted by the conflict; the effects of which continue to be deeply felt amongst civilians. War has inflamed pre-existing ethnic tensions between Wau's three main ethnic groups: the Dinka, the Fertit and the Luo - thwarting the prospects for cosmopolitanism and peaceful co-existence that the area may have once provided. While there have been a number of returns from the Wau Protection of Civilian (PoC) site Adjacent Area (AA) and other settlements for people displaced by fighting, local-level violence in Western Bahr-el Ghazal continues, including in the Jur River area where Luo communities have been displaced by the encroachment of neighboring Dinka communities from Warrap, worsening the already fragile relations in the area. Food shortages due to mass displacement, the inability to cultivate and the blocking of key supply roads over the past number of years have devastated livelihoods, resulting in skyrocketing prices for food stuffs in Wau,<sup>7</sup> aggravating food insecurity in a region where people had already been facing severe hunger. The dire economic and food security situation has forced individuals and families to rely on riskier and riskier coping mechanisms. For instance, the economic value that women and girls ordinarily represent with respect to bride wealth have become increasingly significant with escalating numbers of forced and early marriages as parents seek to secure resources through the exchange of their daughters.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, many women have been rendered vulnerable to various forms of sexual violence, exploitation and abuse with reports of an increasing number of females entering into survival sex merely as a way to feed their families.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> OCHA(a). 2019. South Sudan: Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 31 March 2019). Retrieved from: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ss\\_20190416\\_humanitarian\\_dashboard\\_february.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ss_20190416_humanitarian_dashboard_february.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> Oxfam. (2016). *South Sudan Gender Analysis: A snapshot situation analysis of the differential impact of the humanitarian crisis on women, girls, men and boys in South Sudan-March-July 2016*.

<sup>8</sup> Oxfam. (2019). *Born to be married: Addressing early and forced marriage in Nyal, South Sudan*.

<sup>9</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan"; Luedke, Alicia. (2019). *The commodification of women and girls in South Sudan: Increased risks and continued violence*.

It is not just women and girls who have been impacted by the conflict. The inability to provide for and protect their families in the face of economic collapse and violent threats has also led to a loss of identity amongst males who are no longer able to live up to idealized norms of masculinity, leading to acts of violence and crime as a means of expressing authority and control.<sup>10</sup> This has been compounded by the dislocation of families and communities caused by conflict and displacement, which has disrupted the social fabric and undermined conventional forms of support and protection.<sup>11</sup> Traditional types of moral authority have been eroded, replaced in many cases by armed and criminalized groups of youth who have taken advantage of the space provided by a collapsing state and social order.<sup>12</sup> Akin to other marginalized groups, such as women and girls, many of these youth fall outside of political and community structures, leading to inter-generational tensions and growing frustrations with the failure of peace to deliver any tangible dividends that would allow youth, particularly male youth, from realizing responsible ideals of adult and manhood.<sup>13</sup> Vigilantism and crime have become one of the few means through which these youth can access resources and vent their disgruntlement with processes and structures that they feel do not represent them.

Along these lines, in Wau Town, youth operating under the egis of gangs are blamed for rising crime, including assault, theft of property, the spread of illegal drugs and damage to private and public property. According to an IOM/DTM survey conducted in August 2018, 67 to 77 % of respondents from Hai Bazia and New Site in Wau Town have been affected by insecurity. During multiple focus group discussions carried out in these neighborhoods, internally displaced persons (IDPs) cited insecurity as a major factor that continues to inhibit sustainable returns. Based on a recent consultation conducted in Wau Town in March 2019 with members of civil society including youth, young men's criminality and juvenile delinquency was identified as one of the driving forces behind said insecurity, generating fear amongst Wau Town's residents. This kind of gang-related insecurity has further compromised the tenuous cohesion that exists between communities in South Sudan and deepened mistrust between younger generations and their community and political leaders, hindering people in the area from fully rebuilding their lives. It has also further compromised the protection of women and girls who are subjected to acts of gender-based violence (GBV) at the hands of gang members.<sup>14</sup>

Similar to other urban centers in the country, the youth involved in these gangs are viewed as delinquents and a threat to community life.<sup>15</sup> However, as one report highlighted, youth who join these gangs tend to come together "...as a social group with a particular type of moral order and code seeking to connect to a wider global culture, who sometimes also engage in criminal activities and fighting amongst themselves...[they] are both a social and economic community, providing members with a sense of belonging, identity, protection, a coping

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LSE Blogs. Retrieved from: <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/crp/2019/04/04/the-commodification-of-women-and-girls-in-south-sudan-increased-risks-and-continued-violence/>.

<sup>10</sup> Birchall, Jenny. (2019). Gender as a causal factor in conflict. K4D Knowledge, evidence and learning for development Helpdesk report.

<sup>11</sup> DRC. (2017). *Congestion in the Malakal Protection of Civilian (POC) Site, South Sudan*.

<sup>12</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan."

<sup>13</sup> See, Leonardi, Cherry. (2007). 'Liberation' or capture: Youth in between 'hakuma' and 'home' during civil war and its aftermath in Southern Sudan. *African Affairs* 106/424: 391-412; Sommers, Marc and Schwartz, Stephanie. (2011). Dowry and division: Youth and state building in South Sudan. USIP Special Report No. 295.

<sup>14</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan."

<sup>15</sup> Leonardi, Cherry et al. (2010). Local Justice in Southern Sudan. *Peaceworks* No. 66; Leonardi, Cherry. (2007).

'Liberation' or capture: Youth in between 'hakuma' and 'home' during civil war and its aftermath in Southern Sudan. *African Affairs* 106/424: 391-412.

mechanism and support system, and a means to make sense of their role as young men .”<sup>16</sup> In Wau Town, these groups have a long history where individuals group members had “become an increasingly sinister and criminal figure” in the town, even prior the country’s independence in 2011.<sup>17</sup> Conflict and humanitarian and economic crisis have only increased the incentives for joining these gangs, which provide the prospect for economic gain and a sense of belonging amidst the broader reduction in social cohesion and loss of identity, particularly amongst males. Though not ubiquitously true, groups appear to organize themselves across ethnic lines, including axis of conflict, representing all three of Wau’s main ethnic groups in one gang.<sup>18</sup> While female membership in the gangs has been said to be more fluid,<sup>19</sup> there are a number female supporters, and in some instances, female sub-groups that have been formed to accommodate the apparent surge in girls joining,<sup>20</sup> likely to rectify the same loss of a sense of belonging as their male counterparts.<sup>21</sup>

The project seeks to engage groups directly to generate positive change and reduce violence and insecurity in Wau Town. This will be accomplished through a variety of strategies, including for example, individual and group-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities. such as Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) and body mapping, as well as other activities that enable the expression and processing of emotions and thoughts, such as theater, music and dance. This includes the reflection of underlying gender norms and beliefs and on personal accountability when it comes to the perpetuation of violence. In parallel, educational and vocational trainings will be offered to provide youth at-risk with alternative livelihoods, and inter-generational dialogue will be enhanced to reconnect youth with their families, communities and, potentially, with local authorities.

As in other war-affected environments, as political conflict declines, social conflicts and violence are likely to proliferate. Addressing urban criminality and the factors that give rise to it is, therefore, critical to ensuring that benefits of peace can be fully realized at all levels and for all members of society, including marginalized groups of youth, as well as women and girls. Indeed, studies in the region on transforming violent conflict have shown that labelling male “youth” as a problem further excludes them, rather than defining them as part of the solution and helping them understand and shape the social structures that perpetuate exclusion.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

This project is aligned with the National Development Strategy (NDS), which addresses peacebuilding and economic recovery. This project also contributes to the UN Peacebuilding Plan, which identified two sets of priorities aimed at achieving short to medium term success. The project will complement trust building and peace sustainability priorities identified by the UN Peacebuilding Plan. The project will also contribute to The United Nation Cooperative Framework (UNCF) Priority Area 1 (building peace and strengthening governance), and Priority Area 4 (empowering women and youth).

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<sup>16</sup> DRC-DDG. (2017). *Dynamics of youth and violence: Findings from Rubkona County, Unity State*, p. 16.

<sup>17</sup> Leonardi, Cherry et al. (2010). Local Justice in Southern Sudan. Peaceworks No. 66, p. 59.

<sup>18</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). “Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan.”

<sup>19</sup> DRC-DDG. (2017). *Dynamics of youth and violence: Findings from Rubkona County, Unity State*.

<sup>20</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). “Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan.”

<sup>21</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). “Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan.”

IOM has years of experience supporting peacebuilding activities in South Sudan. Under a previous PBF project ‘Beyond Bentiu Protection of Civilian Site (PoC) Youth Reintegration Strategy’, IOM has strengthened the pre-conditions for peaceful co-existence between young displaced people, returnees and host community members. A key lesson learned is the need to strengthen the meaningful participation of women within community structures at all stages, including conceptualization, development, and management. This project aspires to specifically target youth gang members including young women and engage them within the peace process in a meaningful and sustainable manner.

This project aims at producing good practice examples that will inform also the UN Joint Program on Gender-Based Violence in South Sudan (2017 -2020) which IOM and UNESCO are committed to implementing, particularly the outcome regarding social tolerance to GBV through promotion of community dialogue and individual behaviour change. A key lesson learned from other peacebuilding and GBV prevention programming in the region<sup>22</sup>, is that criminal youth need to be engaged positively to reflect on, build skills for and change behaviour in their relationships with themselves, their intimate partners and those from different generations within their family and community leaders. The project will also build upon UNESCO’s efforts in the PBF funded project ‘strengthening platforms for dialogue and reconciliation by applying the lessons learnt in advocacy and involvement of young people.

- c) A **summary of existing interventions** in the proposal’s sector by filling out the table below.

<b>Project name (duration)</b>	<b>Donor and budget</b>	<b>Project focus</b>	<b>Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal</b>
SIHA Challenging patters and drivers of sexual violence  3 year project – ends 2021	Donor : UN Trustfund Budget : 20,000 USD	Training male youth as mentors	Compliments component on male participation in GBV approach
Dorcas Aid  Access to vocational skills development and IGA for vulnerable youth  4 year project – ends in 2020	Donor : European Union (EU)  Budget : 1.8 Million Euros	Socio economic opportunities for youth	Compliments livelihoods component of the PBF proposal
NRC  EMPOWER  2 year project ends on June 2020	Donor : European Union (EU) Country Budget : Lumpsum (20,000,000 USD)	Vocational and Technical Training (life skills with component of health, hygiene & peace building) ;	Similar to livelihoods component of PBF
WFP and UNESCO	Donor: USD 50,000	Establish referral mechanism to access basic services for street children	Compliments work with vulnerable young people

<sup>22</sup> See Stepping Stones for Peace & Prosperity <https://steppingstonesfeedback.org/resources/stepping-stones-peace-prosperity/>

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

- a) A brief **description of the project content** – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

IOM, UNESCO, and national partners Support for Peace and Education Development Program (SPEDP), Action for Development (AFOD), Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) and Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) propose an 18-month, project that contributes to peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan through a comprehensive approach centred on working directly with youth gang members and other ‘at risk’ youth in Wau Town to reduce conflict and violence; stimulate trauma healing, confidence and psychosocial wellbeing; and build positive relationship skills and behaviour change, for youth to become agents of peace within communities.

**Outcome 1 - Emotional distress and use of violence among youth at risk are reduced through positive coping strategies at individual, family and community levels:** Engaging with youth gang members and youth at-risk is a first step in generating the trust required to work with criminalized groups and will be geared towards relationship building at different levels. This will enable targeted youth participants to express themselves and explore their challenges and potentials, aspects of their gang or self-identity, and sense of belonging, in a safe space without fear of repercussions on account of gang affiliation. Project partners will invite at-risk youth, especially gang members, from different groups to join individual and group sessions. community-based approach will ensure culturally sensitivity, and acceptance of activities by individuals and communities. Mobile teams of counsellors, animators and support group facilitators will offer individual counselling sessions, home visits, and establish support groups for at-risk youth and gang members. Creative and innovative tools will provide therapeutic relief, MBSR, and improved psychosocial competencies. For reflection and accountability for behaviours to themselves, families and communities, joint teams will conduct dialogues to address issues of power, violence, identity and social norms. Dialogues will separately engage female and male gang members, those at-risk, and families and community leaders, before engaging them in collective gender discourses, to alter the way that individuals and communities value women and girls, and views that accept violence against them. To ensure that women from youth gangs are not left behind in the process of engagement and empowerment, the project will conduct targeted activities to promote women’s empowerment. This will encompass women’s leadership and confidence building trainings based on curriculum already developed for use in South Sudan, as well as mentoring activities with women who are successful in their communities, to serve as positive role models. These role models will be identified by CSOs, CEPO and SIHA among women who are already active on community, state and – where possible – national level peacebuilding and women’s rights activities. This will link girls and young women at risk and in gangs with economic empowerment activities under Outcome 2.

**Outcome 2 - Youth increase their positive social and economic engagement in their communities:** Conflict has created a debilitating economic situation where youth have limited access to gainful employment and lack resources to engage in small-scale entrepreneurship or other income-generating activities. Many male youth remain idle and detached from the mainstream economy, which can lead to adoption of negative coping mechanisms. Tailored livelihood packages will serve to recover, re-build and diversify livelihoods; strengthen access

to basic needs; and improve psychosocial well-being of targeted youth gangs and other at risk youth. Youth will be supported to embark upon income-generating activities through provision of materials, via a participatory process with the final decision ultimately determined by youths; counseling will be provided with respect to options available and recommendations made based upon abilities and interests. The project will develop soft-skills that emphasize entrepreneurial competencies and empower youth to chart their own employment course, and develop social cognitive skills, including emotional regulation, interpersonal problem-solving, agency and self-efficacy, conflict management, control of stress response, coping skills, and goal-setting and attainment. This activity will be synergized with dialogues on use of violence and gender norms, particularly related to power-sharing within the household, to mitigate risks of a shift in household power dynamics elicited by women's economic empowerment.<sup>23</sup>

This will be supplemented through the provision of educational support for youth engaged in gang activities, including Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), critical given that youth engaged in gang activities often belong to the group who never had a chance to attend school or dropped out from school. According to the Out of School Children (OOSC) Report published by UNESCO in 2018, 26% of secondary school aged boys and over 37% of girls were out of school, and – between 2015 and 2016, in urban areas – there was significant increase in male OOSC in Western Bahr El Ghazal (27% to 43%). As an entry point, the project will conduct a mapping of out of school children and coordinate with the MoGEI in Wau to strengthen the “Back to Learning” campaign, to encourages school dropout members to re-join schools. To prevent stigmatization, Parent Teachers Associations and child clubs will be sensitized to create conducive environments in schools and the community, and educational needs will be identified in consultation with youth gangs. The project will use existing alternative education project packages and the TVET curriculum developed by the MoGEI, with technical support from UNESCO and partners. All beneficiaries of educational activities will also be linked to functional literacy and life skills classes as per needs and interests.

### **Outcome 3 - Community perceptions of youth are transformed, breaking stigmatization and enabling young men and women to participate in decision making processes:**

Community-level and collective factors further contribute to youth involvement in gangs, particularly those related to socio-economic marginalization, political exclusion and feelings of disenfranchisement and alienation. In a militarized society where masculinity and status are in great part proven through one's ability to protect the community and provide for the family and household, young men in South Sudan are struggling to establish what kind of contribution they can make to guarantee their agency and self-efficacy in order to protect their communities, provide for the family, and assert their position in society. The hopelessness brought about by the conflict can cause young people to become alienated from mainstream society and to turn to gangs and illicit economies as alternative sources of stability, identity and livelihood. In turn, the majority of the population has high level of suspicion about gangs, leaving them to be seen as an unsolvable problem within their communities, and their contributions to society are often considered to be irrelevant. The project therefore aims at reducing the stigma around youth gangs by collecting and presenting their individual stories and their positive potential to the community. The project will provide at-risk youth with platforms for voices to be heard, facilitating dialogues to remedy inter-generational tensions and holding fora at which youth can interact with leaders in their communities and in the government. This component will also strengthen the capacity of youth to address and resolve their own conflicts through

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<sup>23</sup> Luedke, Alicia. (2019). The commodification of women and girls in South Sudan: Increased risks and continued violence. LSE Blogs. Retrieved from: <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/crp/2019/04/04/the-commodification-of-women-and-girls-in-south-sudan-increased-risks-and-continued-violence/>.

enhancement of conflict resolution skills, supplemented by the MBSR under outcome 1. The project will identify, create (as needed) and maintain communal spaces for youth and community members to discuss key issues, and undertake inclusive consultations to identify priority projects for youth to be supported through cash-for-work and community labour modalities, such as developing / rehabilitating infrastructure for youth and wider communities.

To ensure sustainability of the project and continue the momentum of prevention aspect of youth joining gangs and engaging in criminal activities, the project will be implemented in coordination with the national Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the state Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth, and Sports by providing a platform for engaging such youth in youth empowerment and community based development activities. The project will coordinate and collaborate with the current vocational training programme implemented by EMPOWER consortium and lead by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) at the youth center of the MoCYS located in Wau and equip with re-creational tools including sports and a small library.

- b) Provide a **project-level ‘theory of change’** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

**If** individual youth gang members are able to reflect on their violent and criminal behaviour and; **If** individual youth gang members have the requisite skills and potential alternatives to violent behaviour and; **If** their communities accept gang members’ reintegration; **Then** social cohesion among youth and host communities would increase because youth will have taken action to reduce violence, insecurity and criminality. The project’s theory of change recognizes the need for active, empowered and enabled young men and women citizens who have a channel for interaction with an accountable society with the goal of reducing and preventing crime, including GBV, to contribute to broader peacebuilding and social cohesion outcomes.

On the one hand, the project aims at **reducing conflict and violence** by focusing on youth who are currently engaged in youth gangs and in violent behavior directly, and those youth who are at-risk for various reasons. It addresses issues of change in identity due to gang membership and other social pressures confronting youth, including communal, societal and national socio-economic and political forces. The project will be implemented in two phases; the first involving active engagement with target individuals, their families and community in order to support healing and self-reflection, to prepare for inter-generational dialogue under Phase II. On the other hand, lasting progress in the fight against gang violence requires **preventive approaches** that address a wide range of factors at the individual, community and structural level, utilizing gender-transformative approaches, cognizant that violent behaviour can be unlearned among men and boys. It is essential to engage young men positively for accountability and action to address their use of violence at community level and including against women in their lives. However, projects that only focus on male youth without activities to empower young women will increase gender inequality. The project will thus provide socioeconomic empowerment activities for women, alongside gender transformative approaches that influence individual behaviours and the social norms that perpetuate socioeconomic exclusion. Finally, the project will build leadership skills to prevent youth from joining gangs in the first place.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.

- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

Wau town continues to experience high levels of insecurity and crime because of the collapse in law and order due to the recent conflict. This has been attributed to, among other reasons, suspected youth gangs operating in the area which are believed to be partly responsible for insecurity, including assault, theft of property, drug dealing and damage to public property. Based on a consultation conducted in Wau town in March 2019, young men’s criminality was identified as a major factor affecting security, creating fear among citizens of Wau town, and disproportionately affecting women and girls who are at a higher risk of violence from these groups. Altogether, gang violence has exacerbated relations in communities, already facing challenges as they recover from the civil war. The project will target 200 youth aged 18-35 years old (70 F; 130 M), and 400 community members (180 F; 200 M; and 25 local leaders and civil society stakeholders through interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the project). In community interventions, the project will target a further 15,000 beneficiaries indirectly. In South Sudan, “youth” is a broad and contested social category, formally ranging from 18–40 years old, which contrasts to the UN definition of youth which is 15 to 35. It’s also a gendered term, more closely associated with male youth, referring to individuals from 14 to their mid-30s, and is often connected to the role that young men are expected to play in providing for and protecting their community. For women, the division between ‘girl’ and ‘woman’ is less connected to age and more to whether she has married and had children, and therefore earned “status” in society. The project will be implemented in two phases: in **Phase I**, relationships will be established with youth gang members and affected communities, prior to **Phase II**, in which targeted youth will be actively engaged within activities.

**Phase I: Months 1-6:** Phase I will focus upon consultations and discussions with different stakeholders to establish agreements; identify target participants; mobilize relevant community actors; and seek inputs on relevant and culturally sensitive approaches. Phase I will include commencement of activities at the individual and family levels, and formation of relevant support groups, as well as a mapping of out of school children and youth, creation of enabling environments in public schools, and the “Back to Learning” campaign. Target participants will be identified, briefed on the intent of the action and expected commitments from their end, and agree on a plan of action together with project teams.

**Phase II: Months 6-18:** The project will engage young men and women from gangs, family members, and community leaders in a series of dialogue sessions on youth, gender, peace and prosperity, to improve inter-personal and community level relationships. Dialogues will also contribute to behaviour change around the use of violence by men, and treatment of women, particularly around norms which condone GBV. Towards project close, a stakeholders’ meeting will draw on the lessons learnt and develop recommendations for sustaining youth-oriented actions, prior to a mapping activity with project stakeholders in Month 18.

**Month 18:** Support youth to map out transition from the project ensuring their participation and engagement in local and state level development agenda targeting youth, as well as documenting stories of transformation achieved and sharing best practices.

## II. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

IOM will coordinate the project, and the project will leverage IOM’s current operational presence, existing community and partner relationships and contextual knowledge. In South Sudan, IOM has experience in implementing projects to support returnees and host communities, promote dialogue and boost local economies by facilitating income generation, constructing and rehabilitating key infrastructure, supporting peacebuilding initiatives and building confidence in local institutions and governing bodies. With operations in seven static locations, in addition to the provision of front-line responses, IOM has one of the largest UN operational footprints in South Sudan. Its strong presence across the cluster system enables integrated, holistic programming.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNESCO	USD 2,000,000	Sweden, Norway, Dubai Care, EU,	Juba	7	2
IOM	USD 41,130,922	OFDA, DFID, ECHO	Juba, Malakal, Bentiu, Wau	15	10

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

The Project will be governed by a Project Management Committee (PMC), which will include UN entities and implementing CSOs with general guidance and leadership provided by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan. The PMC will guide the strategic approach and provide overall oversight, guidance and directives for implementation of activities. The Representatives of each UN organisation will oversee implementation of the project and assume responsibility for overall accountability of fund allocation and achievement of results review of implementation progress, including budget revisions. The day-to-day management, technical and coordination function will be the responsibility of a technical working group consisting of agency and the RCO focal points identified by agency Representatives and the DSRSG/RC/HC.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed,

including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Please see **Annex E – Risk Overview** for additional information. The risk assessment plan will be reviewed and revised throughout implementation, with project adjustments made as required, in coordination with the Peacebuilding Fund Office.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and for an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality independent evaluation.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework aims to improve the quality and integrity of project delivery, ensure that projects are responsive to the needs of affected populations, and meet donor requirements and standards of accountability. Internal structures are developed to monitor the progress of projects through data collection, analysis, reporting and feedback.

The project will adopt a mixed-method approach to monitoring, including the utilization of perception surveys and community-based monitoring, to enable an in-depth understanding of the impact of activities on community members. This is a particularly pertinent approach given the sensitivities of interventions aimed at peacebuilding and social cohesion. The perception surveys will cover the different outcomes and outputs (mental well-being, changed gender norms, socio-economic integration, social cohesion), which will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the project. Focus group discussions with communities will be held at the beginning, at mid-term level, and at the conclusion of the project to check accountability and integrate issues to be addressed over time. Furthermore, IOM and UNESCO will invite donors, government and other key stakeholders to observe major interventions, including participation in policy workshops, review meetings, and joint field monitoring to facilitate feedback and the periodic review of project interventions. Through these processes progress against project deliverables is monitored and challenges identified. IOM and UNESCO integrate gender-sensitive, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), and vulnerability-focused indicators into project monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assist in identifying strengths and weaknesses in implementation, and the degree to which the project is reaching relevant communities in Wau. Complaint and feedback mechanisms will be set-up to handle both sensitive and non-sensitive cases, and will be tailored to working with the youth gangs, and other target populations to ensure it is accessible for different age, gender and social groupings.

At the inception of the program, an inter-agency M&E team will be established, to encompass IOM, UNESCO, and national partners, to develop and adopt a joint plan for M&E under the intervention, which will be reviewed and refined during the intervention. As regards M&E expertise, both IOM and UNESCO have M&E focal points in Juba who will support and advise on the process, the development of relevant tools and data analysis, and undertake field visits to oversee M&E processes on-the-ground. Finally, an external evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project, including qualitative and quantitative approaches, to measure whether the project objectives were met and activities conducted according to abovementioned principles. The independent evaluator will be hired following a competitive process.

### e) **Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

The project has been designed to ensure the sustainability of outcomes and promote local ownership over both activities and new norms and processes for conflict mitigation and violence reduction. Youth will be capacitated to act as leaders and be trained to empower and share knowledge with others within the community, as replicators during and subsequent to the conclusion of the intervention. The community mobilization methodology applied to implementation under the three project outcomes will increase the sustainability of the project from the outset, through ensuring the meaningful participation of community members and a range of stakeholders in the development of solutions to problems identified by youth. To further ensure sustainability of efforts made by the project and continue the momentum of efforts to prevent youth from joining gangs and engaging in criminal activities, the project will be implemented in coordination with the national Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the state Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth, and Sports, providing a platform for engaging such youth in empowerment and community based development activities. The project will contribute to the implementation of the South Sudan National Youth Development Policy 2019 (validated by the Committee on Culture, Youth and Sports of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and under process of tabling in the TNLA), by strengthening the capacity of youth organizations to engage and involve youth in formulation, planning and implementation of state level youth development policy. Similarly, capacity building training will be provided to youth union and other youth structures on leadership and governance. Moreover, the project will intervene with community-based peace clubs and committees to promote youth participation and engagement in peace building and conflict resolution.

IOM will ensure that project works with and strengthens existing local structures to fulfil the key functions and establish healthy interactions with local government, community members, women's groups and informal governance structures. Through this approach, the project will lay foundations for sustainable local-level conflict mediation and management that enables the meaningful participation of youth. Targeting existing structures and forums, such as the customary chiefs and local statutory authorities, rather than creating parallel structures, will best ensure that outcomes from the intervention will be sustained and continue to have an impact subsequent to the conclusion of the project. The program's capacity building components and focus on advocacy will equip youth with tools and ideas to seek new funding for activities. The project team will proactively conduct discussions with youth in their different associations and groups midway through the program about plans for the sustainability of their activities. To facilitate the end of project transition, the team will conduct closeout meetings and reflections on lessons learned with youth associations, mentors, community leaders, and among implementing partners.

### **III. Project budget**

Please see **Annex D – Project Budget**

**Staffing (22%):** IOM will engage a Transition and Recovery Programme Officer, a MHPSS Programme Officer, and GBV Specialist. The MHPSS project unit has a Social Work Officer (International Staff) based in Wau who will assume responsibility for overall team management and MHPSS project component implementation. The Field Team that will directly implement the project activities in different communities in Wau encompass national staff as project assistants and field assistants, in addition to mobile teams of counsellors, support group facilitators, and activity animators. Technical support will be provided by TRU

and MHPSS officers (International Staff and roving functions). Four national Programme Assistants will be funded at Wau level to undertake field activities and work with partner field staff. UNESCO will assign one Education Specialist, National Education Officer and Gender and Comprehensive Sexuality Education Officer based in Juba for overall management and technical support for implementation of the project. One National Programme Officer will be funded 100%, to be based in Wau, and a Juba-based Project Assistant (50%). While UNESCO will contribute to cover a percentage of time of technical and administrative and logistic staff based in Juba, field visits to Wau will be covered by the project. UNESCO may hire a consultant for delivery of specific activities such as conducting mapping of out of school children and youth; capacity building training and workshops for youth gangs, youth organizations, youth unions, and local government stakeholders; and for M&E.

**Operational costs (39%):** IOM and partners will undertake a number of strategies to maximize value for money through the life of the project on the operational side, such as minimize equipment and assets purchases, and prioritize local procurement. The implementing team already has a number of shared assets that will contribute to the successful implementation of the project. Local procurement will be undertaken in all cases, based on a transparent and rigorous procurement process in which price is a primary consideration. In addition, IOM and partners have existing programming and field offices in Wau which will enable costs to be shared across several projects. IOM will minimize expenditures to those essential for project implementation and hold partners to the same rigorous value for money considerations. Partner expenses will be closely reviewed and subjected to the same rigor as IOM's and will include regular partner monitoring, support and technical assistance.

**Indirect project support (7%):** UN standard indirect cost rate of 7%. Indirect costs go to global support, covering salaries of headquarters technical staff to advise on program implementation and ensure quality program management. It also covers a range of support functions such as the development and regular application and review of policies for risk management (for example related to corruption and sexual exploitation and abuse) and quality financial management and technical backstop to country offices as per needs of the project.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (5.5%):** M&E activities include the baseline, endline and external final evaluation, as well as regular and participatory monitoring. Juba based M&E staff will oversee project monitoring and evaluation activities, and review and elaborate on the full monitoring and evaluation plan. The baseline report will be based on primary as well as secondary data and information collected at the inception stage of the project and a detailed progress report will be developed at the end of the programme as an endline report.

**Gender equality (40%):** The program seeks to address the specific needs of male and female youth of all ages and genders. A gender-transformative element has been included to engage young men in reduction of violent behaviours and positive masculinity, as well as empowering young women, including those involved in gangs, and the project budgeted for and will target 30% of activities towards young women. Through education, awareness raising and youth interaction and empowerment activities, the project targets 40% young girls and female youth.

**National NGOs (40%):** As implementing partners with previous experience on the ground and expertise in community mobilization, national NGOs will receive 40% of the full project budget. Throughout implementation, the national NGOs will be engaged in the design of activities, and IOM and UNESCO will provide technical support and guidance and capacity building, and ensure proper management of funding.

## **Annex A.1: Project Administrative arrangements for UN Recipient Organizations**

The UNDP MPTF Office serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to Recipient UN Organizations, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and the PBF donors. As the Administrative Agent of the PBF, MPTF Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MPTF Office.

### **AA Functions**

On behalf of the Recipient Organizations, and in accordance with the UNDG-approved “Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds and Joint Projects, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned;
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO;
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. In order for the MPTF Office to financially closed a project, each RUNO must refund unspent balance of over 250 USD, indirect cost (GMS) should not exceed 7% and submission of a certified final financial statement by the recipient organizations’ headquarters);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations**

Recipient United Nations Organizations will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

Each RUNO shall establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent from the PBF account. This separate ledger account shall be administered by each RUNO in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures, including those relating to interest. The separate ledger account shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to the RUNO.

Each RUNO will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Semi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats/RCO
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in

		consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats/RCO
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats/RCO
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

### Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

<b>31 July</b>	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
<b>31 October</b>	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

### Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

### Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

## **Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations**

*(This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)*

### **Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:**

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them by the Administrative Agent. Such funds will be administered by each recipient in accordance with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures.

The Recipient Non-United Nations Organization will have full responsibility for ensuring that the Activity is implemented in accordance with the signed Project Document;

In the event of a financial review, audit or evaluation recommended by PBSO, the cost of such activity should be included in the project budget;

Ensure professional management of the Activity, including performance monitoring and reporting activities in accordance with PBSO guidelines.

Ensure compliance with the Financing Agreement and relevant applicable clauses in the Fund MOU.

### **Reporting:**

Each Receipt will provide the Administrative Agent and the PBSO (for narrative reports only) with:

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats/RCO
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

## Financial reports and timeline

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

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

### **Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property**

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

### **Public Disclosure**

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

### **Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects**

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such activity must be included in the project budget.

### **Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism**

Consistent with UN Security Council Resolutions relating to terrorism, including UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999) and related resolutions, the Participants are firmly committed to the international fight against terrorism, and in particular, against the financing of terrorism. Similarly, all Recipient Organizations recognize their obligation to comply with any applicable sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council. Each of the Recipient Organizations will use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement are not used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime. If, during the term of this agreement, a Recipient Organization determines that there are credible allegations that funds transferred to it in accordance with this agreement have been used to provide support or assistance to individuals or entities associated with terrorism as designated by any UN Security Council sanctions regime it will as soon as it becomes aware of it inform the head of PBSO, the Administrative Agent and the donor(s) and, in consultation with the donors as appropriate, determine an appropriate response.

### **Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:**

In order to be declared eligible to receive PBF funds directly, NUNOs must be assessed as technically, financially and legally sound by the PBF and its agent, the Multi Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO). Prior to submitting a finalized project document, it is the responsibility of each NUNO to liaise with PBSO and MPTFO and provide all the necessary documents (see below) to demonstrate that all the criteria have been fulfilled and to be declared as eligible for direct PBF funds.

The NUNO must provide (in a timely fashion, ensuring PBSO and MPTFO have sufficient time to review the package) the documentation demonstrating that the NUNO:

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (**NOTE:** If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (**NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project<sup>24</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

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<sup>24</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

## Annex B: Project Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<b>Outcome 1:</b>  <b>Emotional distress and use of violence among youth at risk are reduced through positive coping strategies at individual, family and community levels.</b>		Outcome Indicator 1 a: % of improvement in well-being of people who participate in supportive activities and report on reduced emotional distress levels  Baseline: TBD Target: BS + 10%	WHO-5 well-being index, qualitative information questionnaires (pre- and post)	10% average improvement rate on a (compiled scores and towards the end of the project). While 50% of the target participants reported positive changes by end of 2020.
		Outcome Indicator 1b % of youth who believe the use of violence is never justified to resolve conflict  Baseline: TBD Target: BL + 10%	Baseline/endline	Attitude changes at competition of 18 weeks dialogues. Behaviour changes after follow-up activities.
	<b>Output 1.1:</b> Psychosocial Support is provided for female and male at-risk youth and youth gang members, affected families and their respective communities  <b>List of activities under this Output:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual counselling/ family support</li> <li>• Support groups focusing on youth-specific psychosocial issues</li> <li>• Creative and innovative tools related to stress management techniques (e.g. body-mapping exercises; mindfulness-based stress reduction; expressive arts)</li> </ul>	Output Indicator 1.1.1  Number of female and male youth, and respective family members provided with focused mental health and psychosocial support services (individual and group)  Baseline: 0 Target: 200 youth (direct beneficiaries) and 400 community members	Logbooks, attendance sheets, weekly/monthly reports, questionnaires (pre-post test)	70 % of the target by end of 2020
	<b>Output 1.2</b>  Youth and community leaders are engaged in a series of dialogues	Output Indicator 1.2.1 # youth and community leaders attend dialogue sessions on communication, relationships and positive masculinity	Logbooks, attendance sheets, weekly/monthly reports	

	<p>on communications, relationships and masculinity, including the use of violence at community level and against women</p> <p><b>Activities under this Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaption of EMAP curriculum to South Sudan context including conducting an assessment and carrying out a Training-of-the-Trainers for role models in the community</li> <li>Conduct regular dialogue sessions for youth at risk and community stakeholders using the “EMAP” approach (Engaging Men in Accountable Practices)</li> </ul>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p>		
	<p><b>Output 1.3</b></p> <p>Young women are engaged through leadership and confidence building activities</p> <p><b>Activities under this Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct women’s leadership and confidence building training for women/girls engaged in youth gangs and other girls at risk</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 % Increase in young women’s empowerment</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 65%</p>	<p>Women’s empowerment index survey (baseline/endline)</p>	<p>Changes in confidence after completion of empowerment sessions. Final empowerment targets to be achieved with engagement in economic empowerment activities and dialogue sessions.</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p><b>Youth increase their positive social and economic engagement in their communities</b></p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 a % adults who agree that youth contribute to productive societies through the livelihood assistance provided</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: BL + 20%</p>	<p>Baseline/Endline</p>	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 2 b % of youth who report increased self-esteem and enhanced self-reliance outside of crime activities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Baseline/Endline</p>	

		Target: BL + 20%		
	<p><b>Output 2.1</b></p> <p>Male and female youth receive vocational training, small business trainings, and start up kits combined with soft skills development and socio-emotional competencies</p> <p><b>List of activities under this Output</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify sectors of vocational and skills training based on market</li> <li>Conduct TVET for youth at-risk</li> <li>Procure and distribute start-up kits for participants who complete the training</li> <li>Link selected youth with job/ internship schemes and skills training based on market job/internship schemes</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p>Number of youth participating in TVET provided</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>	Activity report	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1</p> <p># of youth provided with business skills and start-up kits (disaggregated by age and sex)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p>	Training report and distribution list	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2</p> <p># of youth linked with job and internship opportunities</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50</p>	Activity Reports	
	<p><b>Output 2.2</b></p> <p>Youth capacity built in life skills, organizational management and socio-emotional competencies needed to create a sustainable livelihood project</p> <p><b>List of activities under this Output</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage an MBSR specialist and adapt approaches to the South Sudan context</li> <li>Carry out a Training-of-Trainers for all project partners relevant staff</li> <li>Provide training to beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1</p> <p># of youth provided with soft skills</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 200</p>	Activity Report	

	<p><b>Output 2.3</b></p> <p>Male and female youth receive basic, technical and/or alternative education</p> <p><b>List of activities under this Output</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct mapping of out of school children and youth based on secondary data in Wau town</li> <li>• Organized community based campaign for "back to learning" lead by youth, students, PTAs and community</li> <li>• Mapping of youth gang at Boma and Payam level in coordination with local NGOs and youth groups</li> <li>• Facilitate Out of School youth engaged in or at risk of joining youth gangs to enroll in basic and technical education programme in existing schools</li> <li>• Conduct adult/ functional literacy classes</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Mapping of out of school children</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Mapping report	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of back to school campaigns</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5 events</p>	Activity report	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 Mapping of youth gang at Boma and Payman level</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:1</p>	Mapping report	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.4 Number of youth facilitated to enroll in schools</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 200</p>	Activity report	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.5 Number of adult/functional literacy classes provided</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:25 (500 students with 50% girls)</p>	Training reports	
		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.6 Number of youth participating in TVET provided</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target:100</p>	Activity report	
	<p>Outcome 3: <b>Community perceptions of youth are transformed, breaking stigmatization and enabling young men and women to participate in decision-making processes.</b></p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a</p> <p>Percentage of youth who believe they have improved relationships and increased influence within their communities</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p>	Baseline/Endline	

		Target: BL + 10%		
		Outcome Indicator 3 b Percentage of community members who believe that youth positively contribute to their communities  Baseline: TBD Target: BL + 10%	Baseline/Endline	
	<b>Output 3.1</b>  Community awareness raised on youth contributions to peacebuilding  <b>List of activities under this Output:</b>	Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of radio and theatre projects produced and community sensitization events led by the youth participants  Baseline:0 Target: 12 (6 major community events + 6 radio drama series)	Activity report; radio shows; activity photos	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilize mobile community theatres to sensitize community on youth contributions to reduce stigmatization</li> <li>• Utilize radio programming to sensitize community on youth contributions to reduce stigmatization</li> <li>• Give youth gangs a platform to express themselves (e.g. participatory radio and photography, creative arts, sports)</li> </ul>	Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of participants (direct and indirect participants) in the community awareness events  Baseline:0 Target: 15,000 participants (direct and indirect participants)	Activity report	
	<b>Output 3.2</b>  Platforms are provided for the voices of young people to be heard by decision-makers to promote understanding	Output Indicator 3.2.1 # of forums held between youth and community/political leadership  Baseline:0 Target: 5	Activity report	
	<b>List of activities under this Output:</b>	Output Indicator 3.2.2 Intergenerational dialogue between youth and community elders/ leaders  Baseline:0	Logbooks, attendance sheets, activity reports, weekly/monthly reports	70% of target should be achieved by end of 2020

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forums with commissioners, governors and security forces</li> <li>• Facilitate inter-generational dialogue involving youth and traditional leadership</li> <li>• Provide training on conflict transformation, leadership and civic education for youth</li> <li>• Connect youth at risk with youth committees'</li> <li>• Organize capacity building workshops for community leaders, youth clubs/organizations, youth unions and local authorities to engage youth gangs in peace building and youth empowerment related activities.</li> <li>• Organize civic education sessions for in and out of school youth for creating a sense of citizenship and national identity</li> </ul>	Target:10		
		Output Indicator 3.2.3 # youth trained on conflict transformation and leadership  Baseline:0 Target:200	Activity report	
		Output indicator 3.2.4  Number of people participating in capacity building events  Baseline: 0 Target: 120	Activity report	
		Output Indicator 3.2.5  Number of civic education sessions held for in and out of school youth  Baseline:0 Target: 5	Activity report	
	<p><b>Output 3.3</b></p> <p>Youth are empowered to engage in a consultation process with community to define priority projects to be supported</p> <p><b>List of activities under this Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake inclusive community consultations to identify priority projects for youth to be supported</li> <li>• Support prioritized projects through cash-for-work and community labour modality to engage youth</li> </ul>	Output Indicator 3.3.1 # of youth action plans developed  Baseline:0 Target: 5	Activity report	
		Output Indicator 3.3.2 Youth participating in community labour  Baseline: 0 Target:200	Activity report	
		Output Indicator 3.3.3 Prioritized Infrastructure/community project  Baseline:0 Target:1	Activity report	

### Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	X		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?		N/A	



## Annex E – Risk Overview

Risk Factor	Level of Risk	Possible Consequence	Proactive Risk Treatment
Active conflict in targeted locations and/or political instability and the collapse of the rule of law in South Sudan	High	Temporary delay or full interruption of planned activities in specific areas.	IOM and UNESCO are fully integrated in the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS). This takes into account the safety and security of all staff at the national and international level, as well as the security of all assets and programs. The project will work in close coordination with UNDSS to ensure timely communication of the conflict and security situation in targeted locations and will plan its operations accordingly.
Local and/or national authorities obstruct project implementation	Medium	Temporary delay or full interruption of planned activities in affected areas.	IOM and UNESCO will liaise with relevant authorities at the central and local levels to clarify the nature of the project prior to commencement of activities. Should interference from authorities affect ability to implement, IOM and UNESCO will liaise with relevant authorities at the central and/or local levels to directly address concerns. If appropriate, IOM and UNESCO will liaise with RRC at the central level to obtain their political support for ongoing activities.  As required, IOM and UNESCO will liaise with intergovernmental and other partners, such as OCHA and other members of the Coordination and Common Services (CCS) Cluster to seek a unified approach and response to obstruction by officials.
Increased intra-gang violence due to engagement with gangs	Medium	Temporary delay or full interruption of planned activities in specific areas.	IOM and UNESCO will work closely to sensitise communities and gang members  Phased approach
Inability to recruit qualified staff in remote areas	Low	Delayed or sub-standard implementation.	IOM and UNESCO will ensure a careful selection process of candidates, and both Organizations have long-term institutional experience in providing tailored and contextually specific capacity building of newly-recruited staff.

Risk Factor	Level of Risk	Possible Consequence	Proactive Risk Treatment
Community tensions surrounding labour payments & recruitment	Medium	Budget implications and / or inability to attract staff	IOM and UNESCO will strengthen the liaison function of community leaders in targeted locations, and facilitate regular feedback loops, whereby community members can inform staff of any concerns surrounding labour payments and recruitment, in order that IOM and UNESCO staff can duly inform communities of the fair and ethical recruitment practices practiced by the Organizations.
IOM staff's implication in Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) cases/allegations	Low	Physical, psychological and sexual harm for victims of SEA and reduction of community trust leads to protests against IOM's activities.	IOM and UNESCO staff are trained in PSEA. Risk mitigation actions include orientation of all staff before deployment on PSEA and PSHA according to Organizational policies; adapted orientation provided to hired casual workers; recruitment at field level with panel of staff including women; posters and other IEC materials shared in IOM and UNESCO offices and in communities on Organizational Standards of Conduct; safeguarding hotlines and other reporting avenues including CBFM are established.