



PEACEBUILDING FUND

Project Title: Support to Women's Peacebuilding in South Sudan	Recipient UN Organization: UN Women
Project Contact: Coumba Ceesay Marenah Address: UNDP compound, Juba, South Sudan Telephone: +211 956 233 396 (m)/+249 (0) 955598044 E-mail: Coumba.marenah@unwomen.org	Implementing Partner(s): UNDP, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MOGCSW), NGOs/CBOs
Project Number:	Project Location: South Sudan
Project Description: Building on the UNDP Community Security and Small Arms Control (CSAC) project, which has successfully been implemented in South Sudan over the last 5 years, this project aims to strengthen the gender-responsiveness of the CSAC project at the invitation of UNDP. Mainly through consultations, women's priorities for preventing and resolving conflict will be identified and responded to through micro-projects with the aim of contributing to the Secretary General's 7 point action plan and promoting peaceful co-existence in South Sudan.	Total Project Cost: USD 1,534,000 Peace building Fund: USD 531,790 Government Input: Other: Project Start Date and Duration: February 2012-January 2014

PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes:

Area 2: Promote Coexistence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict, Outcome 5: **National reconciliation processes** that promote culture of inclusion and peaceful resolution of conflicts are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media

Outputs and Key Activities:

The project will deliver the following outputs:

Output 1.1: Gender-responsiveness of community driven conflict resolution mechanism improved

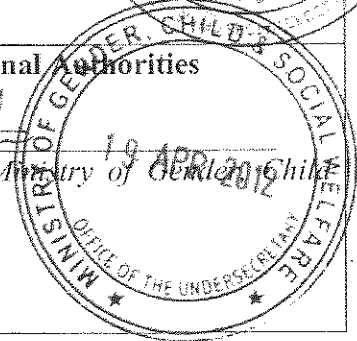
Output 1.2: Women's grassroots peacebuilding efforts are supported and reinforced in one state

The project will reinforce women's key role in mitigating local conflicts in three counties in one state in South Sudan. Drawing from the effective, consultative, community-driven process used by the CSAC project, women's priorities for preventing and resolving conflicts will be identified and supported through micro-project that will enhance the gender-responsiveness of the CSAC programme.

PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

(for IRF-funded projects)

<p>Recipient UN Organization(s) <i>Hilde Johnson</i> <i>Special Representative of the Secretary</i> <i>General, South Sudan</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization <i>Lise Grande</i> <i>Resident Coordinator</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>UN Women</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) <i>Judy Cheng Hopkins</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities <i>Esther Ikere Ehuzai</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Title: Undersecretary, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare</i> <i>Date & Seal</i></p>



COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

South Sudan is emerging from nearly fifty years of armed conflict, which disproportionately affected women. Women bore the brunt of displacement, food insecurity, physical violence and caring for those disabled by small arms and landmines. Despite six years of relative stability, inter-communal and resource-based conflicts have continued and tensions in the border areas are increasing, resulting in deaths, sexual violence, and displacement. Although addressing conflict and building peace ostensibly is one of the key priorities of the GOSS, resource based conflicts and cattle raids are still high. Cattle-rustling is often underpinned by young men's need to acquire bride price for marriage.

The protracted war has brought proliferation of small arms which in turn is perpetuating more violence. The capacity of local peace infrastructure such as traditional institutions, peace committees and religious institutions have been undermined by emerging youth groups who are using small arms to raid cattle. These conflicts continue to disproportionately affect women, who are displaced from their homes, face food insecurity, suffer physical violence and yet have to give care to children, elderly and disabled kin.

On 9 July 2011, South Sudan became independent, following a Referendum in January 2011, mandated by the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). State authority has yet to reach the state and local levels in many areas. Most of South Sudanese continue to access justice through customary courts, which may not adhere to the equality principles enshrined in the Interim Constitution. Women have little avenues for redress, and many women may not be aware of their rights under South Sudanese national law. Conflicts have also negatively affected the income generating opportunities for women, many of whom became heads of their households due to the heavy fatalities caused by war and men's migration in search of work. In South Sudan, women are the major agricultural food producers (80 percent) and perform most agricultural tasks

Community-based conflict assessments² have revealed an acute lack of women's participation and leadership in conflict prevention and mitigation efforts and low understanding of the security threats faced by women and girls at community level. Women have expressed concern that the proliferation of small arms contribute to making public spaces increasingly dangerous. This discourages women from engaging in productive activities such as farming, political and public decision-making, and long-term peace consolidation. CSAC project consultations reveal that women often prioritize the resolution of tensions within the community, whereas men tend to focus on tensions based on external factors and threats, emphasizing the importance of women's priorities to overall peace building and stabilization efforts. Furthermore, women often maintain familial and trading ties with adjacent communities due to centuries of inter-tribal marriage. While men might not be able to travel to neighbouring villages due to security threats, women and girls travel routinely between warring communities. Women's inter-tribal and inter-communal ties are valuable and under-utilized resources for conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

²UNDP's Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC Project).

COMPONENT 2: Narrative Section: Project justification

1. The project will strengthen and enhance ongoing community-based conflict mitigation mechanisms by identifying key mitigating initiatives at the county level. Heretofore, women's input and analysis has been largely left out of peace building priorities, to the detriment of response mechanisms. Consultations with ROSS and other interlocutors have revealed a broad consensus that women's contribution to peacebuilding is inadequately harnessed in South Sudan. In addition to ongoing stability concerns, there is agreement amongst all stakeholders that urgent actions must be taken to prevent increased inter-communal conflict and criminality as the euphoria of independence wears off and demands for peace dividends increase. UN Women's Country Programme Document for South Sudan (2012 to 2013) identifies peacebuilding as a key area for intervention in order to promote stability in conflict-affected areas. There is an urgent need to promote women's peacebuilding efforts in the immediate term due to the recent declaration of independent statehood. In the current transition period, it is essential that all capacities for peacebuilding, conflict resolution and mitigation are utilized to prevent destabilization following independence.
2. Since 2008, UNDP, with the GOSS Ministry of Peace has been conducting unique consultations with communities at state and county level by holding workshops with women, men, traditional leaders, and youth to carryout comprehensive conflict analysis and identify mitigation and resolution interventions to conflicts. Stakeholder evaluations have recently identified an urgent need to improve the gender-responsiveness of CSAC interventions. Although women participate in the county-level consultations, their priorities are often lost when activities are defined. Nonetheless, CSAC is a community-driven conflict resolution mechanism that will greatly benefit from a gender lens, and the consideration of women's peace building capacity and security priorities.
3. UN Women will implement the activities below in three counties in one state and replicate best practice elsewhere, subject to availability of resources. Since the project will be implemented in close partnership with UNDP CSAC project, there will be scope for rollout across the remaining states of South Sudan. Eastern Equatoria State was chosen as the project site based on consultations with UNDP, during their work in the State gender issues came out very strongly, in particular in regards to women's concern with food security and Sexual and Gender Based Violence . UN Women has fundraised and been successful in securing funds from other sources to implement similar activities in two additional states by 2013. All activities will be implemented in partnership with the MOGSW. Involving government counterparts in project decision-making, such as the choice of the target state and counties ensures ownership and promotes national capacity building as government counterparts will be encourage to take leadership in communicating with partners and target communities.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework (including implementation strategy)

Part 1 (Strategic Level):

Objectives	Measurable indicators/Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Area 2: Promote Peaceful Coexistence and Peaceful Resolution of Conflict	% of women's participation in conflict resolution, disaggregated by mechanisms and level of participation (as head/leader, participant, observer)	Project monitoring reports Implementing partner reports Evaluation of results against baseline survey	The project assumes continued political will and support from the GOSS, as well as security and freedom of movement in target areas.
Outcome 5: National reconciliation processes that promote culture of inclusion and peaceful resolution of conflicts are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media	Number and % of peace building activities that target women and girls. Baseline: TBD Target: 10 per cent above baseline - Number of women participating in peace and security dialogues and planning.	Eastern Equatoria State Government reports UNMISS reports Project Monitoring reports CSAC monitoring reports Implementing partner reports Evaluation of results against baseline survey	The project assumes increased bilateral funding will become available to ensure sustainability of interventions.
OUTPUTS: OUTPUT 1.1 Gender-responsiveness of community driven conflict resolution mechanism improved	Completed baseline study on security threats and women's participation in conflict resolution. Provision of technical support on gender and peace building to MOP and CSAC	Project Monitoring reports CSAC monitoring reports Implementing partner reports	Project implementation will be contingent on security in targeted areas and the ability to move freely at the state level. The project assumes a close partnership with UNDP to avail the

	(disaggregated by type: document review, consultation, workshops) # of county-level consultations on gender-responsive conflict resolution held (TARGET=3)		CSAC process and resources.
OUTPUT 1.2 Women's grassroots peace building efforts are supported and reinforced in one state	# and % of women-specific CSAC projects responding to security threats identified by women in prior consultations implemented (TARGET = 4) # of trainings in peace building and mediation for women's CSO (TARGET = 4)	Project Monitoring reports CSAC monitoring reports Implementing partner reports	The project assumes the availability of implementing partners with the technical and institutional capacity for the micro-projects and that consensus will be reached on priorities for the project amongst targeted women.

Part 2 (Implementation Level):

PBF Outcome 5: National reconciliation processes that promote culture of inclusion and peaceful resolution of conflicts are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media.

Main Activities	Inputs	Rough Cost Estimate (optional)	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Baseline survey on security threats for women in three states	- sub-contract	\$36,600	Gender and Peace building Specialist Programme Specialist
Community consultations in three counties in one state	- transport - SA	\$19,140	Gender and Peace Building Specialist Programme Specialist

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rentals - facilitation - translation - stationery - refreshments for participants 		
Documentation and knowledge products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sub contract for the production of documentation and knowledge products (incl. pictures) - printing and dissemination of knowledge products material 	\$16,260	Gender and Peace Building Specialist
Provide small grants for women's peacebuilding and reconciliation priorities in partnership with UNDP's CSAC project, such as mediation and reconciliation with belligerent parts, including over bride price disputes, reconciliation between groups, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sub-contracts based on results of consultations 	\$240,000	Gender and Peace Building Specialist Programme Specialist
Provide women's organization with training on peacebuilding, conflict resolution, negotiation skills and early warning systems and support ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transport - rentals - facilitation - translation 	\$80,000	Gender and Peace Building Specialist Programme Specialist

activities in the communities for the women to use these skills	- stationery - refreshments for participants		
Monitoring and Evaluation	- transport - DSA - rentals	\$46,000	Gender and Peace Building Specialist
Supplies and equipment	- laptop - office space and furniture - stationary	\$59,000	Gender and Peace Building Specialist Programme Specialist

COMPONENT 4: Budget

PBF PROJECT BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT
1. Supplies, commodities, and equipment	59,000
2. Personnel	0
3. Training of counterparts	80,000
4 Contracts (baseline, consultations and small grants)	295,740
5. Other direct costs (monitoring, evaluation and documentation)	62,260
Sub-Total Project Costs	497,000
Indirect Support Costs(7 per cent)	34,790
TOTAL	531,790

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

The UN Women Gender and Peace Building Specialist will be responsible for ensuring smooth implementation of activities described under the guidance of the Programme Specialist. UN Women is positioning itself to be the lead entity on gender equality and women's empowerment with the full support of the UNCT in South Sudan under the leadership and guidance of the

DSRSG/RC/HC/UNDP Resident Representative a.i. UNDP will be the main counterpart within the UN, due to existing mechanisms and facilities available through the Community Security and Arms Control process. UN Women will utilize close partnerships with the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to promote complementarity and coherence, especially given the operational challenges of implementing activities in South Sudan.

UN Women has a P4 Programme Specialist on board, with several supporting national and international staff and is in the process of hiring a Gender and Peace Building Specialist. UNDP provides support to UN Women in administrative process, such as procurement and human resources. UNDP also provides logistical support to UN Women, especially at the state level. Additional staff are being recruited to augment the capacity of UN Women.

All activities will be taken in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MOGCSW), with close partnership with State and County governance structures.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

The UN Women country team will employ a results-based management approach, and will align monitoring and evaluation activities with those of the national South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP). Results-based monitoring and evaluation systems will help track the progress of and assess project implementation. The inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and strategies in above matrix will be regularly monitored by the country team to ensure implementation. Visits to the site will be undertaken on a quarterly basis and use will be made of the UNDP CSAC team which is permanently on the ground to provide additional information if/when needed.

Based on the lack of available, up-to-date sex disaggregated data for the new South Sudan, particularly at local government and community level, a baseline survey will be undertaken to provide the basis for the monitoring and evaluation framework.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Risks / Assumptions	Mitigation Strategy
1. The success of the project will be contingent on continued political support and engagement from GOSS and state authorities.	1.1 UN Women will partner very closely with MOGCSW, at central and state level, and include them in all programming decisions and utilize the close relationship established between the GoSS and UNDP through the CSAC process.
2. Complicated and sensitive issues, especially relating to women’s physical and economic security, gender roles and relations, must abide by “Do no harm” principles to prevent a backlash or security threats against UN Women, partner organizations, and most importantly, the targeted women themselves.	2.1 UN Women will seek guidance from MOGCSW and local civil society organizations on how to approach and handle sensitive gender issues in targeted communities.

<p>3. Insecurity in some areas could threaten project implementation and staff well-being.</p>	<p>3.1 UN Women will ensure MOSS compliance of all offices and residences. UN Women will also partake in dialogue with local and state authorities and maintain close communication with UNDSS on all movement and asset protection.</p>
<p>4. Project implementation will be contingent upon UN Women utilizing technical capacity and the recruitment of high-quality professional experts to support agreed project priorities and project implementation.</p>	<p>4.1 UN Women will avail of the competitive recruitment process to find the most suitable candidates for all positions.</p>
<p>5. Successful and timely implementation of the project will depend on adequate and timely availability of human resources.</p>	<p>5.1 UN Women has allocated the budget for its core staff team; recruitment is in process; 5.2. UN Women plans to mobilize noncore resources from partners to ensure technical expertise in the UN Women country office.</p>
<p>6. The lack of basic goods, IT, vehicles, office furniture and other essential equipment in the local market could cause procurement delays that slow project delivery.</p>	<p>6.1. UN Women will draw up a procurement plan with realistic timeframes to inform implementation planning.</p>