

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



**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

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

<b>Country (ies):</b> South Sudan	
<b>Project Title:</b> PBF/SSD/A-2: Breaking the Cycle of Violence - rehabilitating justice and accountability mechanisms for the transformation of survivors and perpetrators of violent conflict into change agents for peace.	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b> 00117921	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</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> UNICEF, UNDP. <b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> <u>UN</u> : OHCHR. <b>Government:</b> Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoI), Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI), and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social welfare. <b>Non-Governmental:</b> Greater Upper Nile Organization (GUNO), Children Charity Organization (CCO), Women Vision (WV), Mercy Corps (MC), War Child Holland (WCH), Save the Children (SCI), Mobile Theatre Team (MTT), Terre des Hommes (TdH), Confident Children out of Conflict (CCC)	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> 3 October 2019 <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 24 months+ 6 months <b>Geographic zones for project implementation:</b> Bor/Pibor (former Jonglei), Bentiu (former Unity), Aweil (former Northern Bahr el Ghazal) and Juba (former Central Equatoria).	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input 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	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> <b>UNICEF:</b> \$ 1,000,000 <b>UNDP:</b> \$ 2,000,000 <b>Total:</b> 3,000,000 <small>*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</small>	

<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.

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

Project total budget:

**PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche:**  
**UNICEF:** \$ 700,000  
**UNDP:** \$ 1,400,000  
**Total:** 2,100,000

**PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche\*:**  
**UNICEF:** \$ 300,000  
**UNDP:** \$ 600,000  
**Total:** 900,000

**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 is time sensitive as the signing of the Revitalized Agreement to Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018 increased the public confidence and expectations in the peace process and there is now an opportunity to seize the political momentum. A failure of demonstrating enhanced accountability through justice mechanisms during the implementation of the R-ARCSS would erode the confidence in the peace process. It is therefore an urgent priority to capacitate and support local actors to reduce violence by building trust, addressing historical gender injustices and strengthening accountability measures of the justice sector.

This project seeks to build political and social capacity, knowledge and experience to address several provisions of the R-ARCSS including reforming the national level justice system. The initiative has a two-pronged approach: a) enhance the capacity of community-based peacebuilding mechanisms by enabling youth to enter dispute resolution processes; and b) enhance the capacity of public justice systems to ensure access to fair, gender-responsive and equitable judicial services for children and youth. The approach is innovative by addressing both the upstream (dispute resolution) and downstream (justice) mechanisms of sustaining community level peace with a target group (children and youth) that is often left behind in large scale humanitarian, peacebuilding and development interventions.

Through its innovative approach, target communities, especially children and youth, will benefit from improved security, strengthened peace mechanisms and accountable governance at national, state and local levels. Its design is catalytic in nature through consolidating the institutional capacity and responsiveness of the justice system leading to an enhanced trust among the target communities in the formal justice and law enforcement system. The project has identified the former states of Jonglei and Unity which are the most conflict affected states in the country; and Juba (former Central Equatorial) and Northern Bahr el Ghazal State which has high rates of alleged offences by children and youth. Demonstrating success in these geographic locations will strengthen confidence in rehabilitating these sectors nationally and this approach can be further expanded to other areas including the areas where returnees are expected to come back, as low capacity in community-based peacebuilding mechanisms and the public justice system is prevalent across South Sudan. The project seeks to serve as a foundation for part of the institutional structure of the overall Country and could be scaled-up to other conflict-affected areas of South Sudan with the support of government and bilateral donors.

**Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:**

A United Nations (UN) wide Peacebuilding Plan (UN PBP) and mapping of mechanisms for local level peacebuilding was developed under the on-going PBF funded project on 'Strengthening Dialogue and Reconciliation Platforms in South Sudan', which identifies a range of priority actions to build and sustain peace in the country. The plan is aligned with priority area one "Building Peace and Strengthening Governance" of the new UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF) 2019-2021 and was adopted by the UN Senior Management Group (SMG) on 25 May 2018. This project also aligns with the priority actions of the UN PBP, especially 3.2.1 Safety and Security, 3.2.2 Rule of Law, 3.2.3 Psychosocial Support and Trauma Healing, and 3.2.4 Enhancing Local Peace Mechanisms (Page 10 of the UN PBP). The UN PBP and mapping report have been used as tools for reflection, learning and a

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point of departure for programming peacebuilding interventions in South Sudan.

An UN-wide consultation<sup>3</sup> was held to further prioritise urgent peacebuilding priorities and found that rule of law and promoting access to justice to vulnerable and marginalized people was a key priority area for UN peacebuilding in South Sudan. Strengthening traditional justice systems with interfaces to the juvenile justice system were also identified as good entry points. Additionally, consultations with youth and women from Jonglei, and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States were held in the framework of the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience for South Sudan<sup>4</sup> Additionally, the South Sudan Partnership for Recovery and Resilience provides a potential platform for ensuring sustainability of project interventions.

UNICEF, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Development Program (UNDP) were tasked by the Programme Management Team (PMT) to develop a concept note addressing the need to enhance rule of law and support the juvenile justice system through accountability, human rights and reconciliation. The concept note has been reviewed by the PMT, UNMISS and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) for comment, input and endorsement. Based on that concept note, this project document was developed.

Updates from coordination meetings will be provided to the national level PBF steering committee which is to be established under new eligibility framework 2020-2025.

**Project Gender Marker score: 2<sup>5</sup>**

\$ 900,000 (30%) of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment.

**Project Risk Marker score: 1<sup>6</sup>**

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*):  
1.2<sup>7</sup>

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:  
UNCF Outcome 1: Building peace and strengthening governance.

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)** to which the project contributes:  
SDG 16

<sup>3</sup> UN wide consultation on peacebuilding with representatives from all Agencies, Funds and Programmes in South Sudan and all relevant UNMISS sections, including CAD/HRD/PAD/ROL/RRP/UNPOL.

<sup>4</sup> Partnership for Recovery and Resilience for South Sudan 2019, Operational Plan

<sup>5</sup> Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

<sup>6</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>7</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)

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<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 6 months, new end date: 3 April 2022</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> <p>The main reason for the project's delay has been the COVID-19 outbreak. The first COVID-19 case in South Sudan was identified on 5 April 2020, and as a result the local Government took a series of measures to limit social and public gatherings, as well as restricting travel in and out of the country. These measures, among other restrictions also taken by the United Nations in South Sudan to prevent the spread of the virus, have made it difficult to implement project activities as originally planned.</p> <p>Additionally, from July 2020 up to date, South Sudan faced some of the heaviest flooding in years, which also affected the implementation of activities. However, due to sound preparation, understanding of the local context and flexible approaches (e.g. implementing partners have adapted by using local boats to move during the rains), the impact of the weather conditions was substantially minimized.</p> <p>In an effort to avoid delays to the implementation timeline due to the pandemic, the Technical Working Group amended the project work plans and relevant activity implementation strategies to fit the evolving context in the best way possible. This included holding remote meetings and activities, as well as supplying face masks, hand sanitizer/soap, and ensuring social distancing, for all activities held in-person.</p> <p>The amended work plans and the preventative measures put in place, enabled the implementation and continuation of numerous project activities and the subsequent achievement of critical results, as reported in June 2021. The main achievements include <b>10,329 beneficiaries</b> (5,855 male, 4,474 female) reached with messages on transitional justice and conflict-related sexual violence and <b>23,347 children</b> (7,754 boys, 15,593 girls) reached with messages on children's rights. Additionally, 18 survivors' networks with a total of <b>321 members</b> have been established and are operational to prevent violence and deal with conflict and related trauma. Counselling/psychosocial support and/or case management services have been received by at least <b>205 victims and survivors</b> (129 female; 76 male) to support them to engage in truth telling and reconciliation processes as well as by <b>243 children</b> in</p>
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contact with the law (174 boys, 69 girls) to assist their reintegration. Despite the measures taken to ensure minimum impact of COVID-19 on the implementation of activities, delays in the implementation remained inevitable. The main delays per outcome are the following:

Outcome 1: Due to public and social gathering restrictions, along with impediments on international and national travel, the achievement of the first outcome to engage children and youth in dialogue and trust building mechanisms has been delayed, as several activities require the gathering of bigger groups, networks etc. Moreover, certain activities required sequencing and therefore the delay in the implementation of some resulted in the delay of subsequent ones.

Outcome 2: The collaboration and involvement of the Government is crucial to achieve enhanced trust in the formal law enforcement system leading to a stronger social contract between the state and its children and youth. Even so, activities involving the government institutions and state actors have been particularly impacted by pandemic-related national restrictions.

Given this background and specifically the unfortunate impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the timely implementation of project activities, the project requests to amend the the timeline through a no-cost extension of 6 months to effectively and sustainably close the project and achieve the overall objectives. The main objectives of the project have not been impacted by the delay nor will it be by the extension, and no budgetary changes are implied. The extension will provide sufficient time to finalize the activities that were affected by the COVID-19 outbreak and have therefore been delayed. As all activities/related processes have been initiated, the project is confident it will finalize these within the extended period of six months. Moreover, the partial lifting of COVID-19 restrictions, the preventative measures put in place and the ongoing vaccination campaigns, are all factors which will contribute to the successful project completion by the new end date.


*Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in*

*TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.*

## PROJECT SIGNATURES:

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<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)<sup>8</sup></b></p> <p>Name of Representative: Samuel Doe</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNDP</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal 31 August, 2021</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p>Name of Government Counterpart Abdon Agaw Jok Nhial</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Title: Secretary General R-TGOND</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal 01/9/2021</p>
<p>Name of Representative: Hamida Ramadhani</p> <p>Signature: [Redacted]</p> <p>Name of Agency: UNICEF</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal 31 August 2021</p>	
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p>Name of Representative: Matthew Hollingworth</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal 7/9/2021</p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p>Name of Representative</p> <p>Signature [Redacted]</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>14 September 2021</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>

<sup>8</sup> Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.



## I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

### Peacebuilding Context

The signing of the Revitalized Agreement to Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018 was celebrated as a breakthrough for reversing the brutal civil conflict that has cost an estimated 400,000 lives<sup>9</sup> and displaced more than 4 million<sup>10</sup> people since its onset in December 2013. The signing of the R-ARCSS opened a new chapter and opportunity for peace building, including reforming the justice system to solidify and speed up the peace process as a part of the implementation of provisions of the R-ARCSS. The signing has also decreased active warfare across the country and increased public confidence in sustaining peace at the community level. As the number of returnees are expected to rise, risk of community conflict increases without necessary justice and accountability mechanisms in place.

The ongoing violence in South Sudan has had a profound impact on individuals and communities as it has further weakened and destabilized community support systems and protection mechanisms. Men, women, boys and girls suffer from severe and often gendered psychosocial distress<sup>11</sup> and are exposed to and subjected to different forms of violence, including extreme violence, such as torture and murders. Sexual violence in particular has been used systematically by parties to the conflict as a tactic to advance military and ideological objectives, and as a tool to displace, humiliate and terrorize communities, with profound consequences for survivors (mostly women and girls), their families and society as a whole. The violence has further weakened institutional capacity for provision of basic social services and for justice and reconciliation. It has also reinforced deep seated grievances that underpin many inter-communal conflicts, perpetuating revenge killings and violence, including Gender Based Violence (GBV). As much destruction goes on at community level through intercommunal conflict during cattle raid, fighting over land and water resources, accompanying abductions, forced marriage and gender-based violence. In displacement settings, threats and risks of GBV against women and girls persist particularly sexual violence, intimate partner violence (IPV) as do sexual exploitation, harassment and Child, and forced marriage.

Wide-spread acceptance of gender inequality and GBV, has also contributed to limited capacity and participation of women in local peace processes and social cohesion activities. This is evident upon analysis of women's political representation at National and State level in South Sudan, which stands at 26.25%<sup>12</sup> despite that South Sudan has a 35% affirmative action in the recent Peace Agreement to increase women's political participation in the executive arm of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) and establishment of critical transitional institutions. Although women played a myriad of roles in support of peace making and peacebuilding within their communities during the civil war between north and South Sudan, women's formal participation in resolving the conflict through engagement in the formal peace processes has been marginal, as they face exclusion in leadership in a predominantly patriarchal society.

In South Sudan, children and youth account for more than 70% of the population<sup>13</sup> and are targeted and easily caught up in violence<sup>14</sup> as a result not only of their social role and responsibilities as guardians of communities, but also because of the large-scale violence.

<sup>9</sup> Checchi, F., Testa, A., Warsame, A., Quach, L., & Burns, R. Estimates of crisis-attributable mortality in South Sudan, December 2013- April 2018: A statistical analysis, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, September 2018.

<sup>10</sup> 2.2 million refugees outside South Sudan (UNHCR [https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan#\\_ga=2.192915754.1498224522.1651767138-525940896.1544515892](https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan#_ga=2.192915754.1498224522.1651767138-525940896.1544515892)) and 1.9 million IDPs in the country (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/south-sudan>).

<sup>11</sup> OXFAM, Joint Agency Gender Consolidated Gender Analysis, South Sudan Gender Analysis, March 2017, page 12

<sup>12</sup> UN Cooperation Framework-South Sudan (2017)

<sup>13</sup> 73,7 % of the total population is below 30 years old. 2008 census.

First and foremost, children and youth are victims of the conflict. More than 70% of the rebel force is made up of youth between the ages of 16-32<sup>16</sup> and an estimated 19,000 children have been associated with armed forces and groups since the start of the conflict. The greatest motivations for children and youth to join armed forces and groups, including gangs and militias, are the actual and perceived risks of abuse by armed forces, local and intercommunity grievances and the enticement of material reward. In this context, children and youth are often overlooked and lack the agency to take active participation in justice and advocate for peace. While youth are often considered to be instigators of violence, a recent study revealed that 67.7% of youth prefer dialogue and peaceful means to deal with conflict<sup>16</sup>.

In this context, the joint team from UNICEF, UNDP and OHCHR has conducted a series of conflict analysis exercises targeting children and youth (male and female survivors and perpetrators<sup>17</sup>) and identified the below three key drivers of violence/conflict. The analysis was conducted in alignment with the UN South Sudan Peacebuilding Plan (PBP) of May 2018<sup>18</sup> and conflict analysis of November 2017<sup>19</sup>.

**1. Actual and perceived risks of abuse by armed forces and groups.** The conflict in South Sudan is primarily driven by elite interests<sup>20</sup>. Local level conflicts exist and predate the civil war. Conflicts at the local levels are also exploited by elite interests<sup>21</sup>. For instance, since 2014, the former Unity State has been heavily contested between Government and Opposition forces, and often involved aligned militia groups, including local armed children and youth groups. Opportunism, personal agendas, grudges and a desire to expand clientelist networks are factors that drive high-ranking politicians and military commanders to overtly or secretly support military offensives. Children and youth, mostly males, are often vulnerable to abuse and recruitment by these armed forces and groups. On the other hand, women and girls who have been abducted have often been subjected to sexual violence, including rape and sexual slavery, by commanders and fighters. In some cases, female victims were encouraged by their captors to take active part in the fighting.

**2. Unresolved discord and grievances because of weak dialogue and trust building mechanisms, lack of accessibility to justice and lack of accountability stemming from weak rule of law system.** Unresolved discord and grievances among numerous groups have contributed to a climate of fear, mistrust and revenge attacks and killings between communities – with many communities have a long history of conflict. As a result, 45.6% of the population feel that disputes and grievances between members of the same community (intra-communal) that lead to armed violence have increased since independence. Also, 46.2% of the South Sudan population feel that inter-communal disputes and conflicts have increased since independence<sup>22</sup>.

**a. Weak dialogue and trust building mechanism and lack of accessibility to justice.** Real and perceived grievances have been ethnicised and are used for political gains. This has eroded social cohesion and led to a general climate of fear,

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<sup>14</sup> During the reporting period, the United Nations verified a total of 1,235 incidents of recruitment and use, killing and maiming, rape and other forms of sexual violence and abductions, affecting 9,268 children (7,201 boys, 1,988 girls and 101 of unknown sex). A total of 5,683 children were affected in the three last months of 2014 and in 2015, 1,690 in 2016, 1,398 in 2017 and 547 in the first half of 2018 (UN Security Council 73<sup>rd</sup> session Agenda Item 70 – Promotion and protection of the rights of children “Children and armed conflict in South Sudan” Report of the Secretary General – 25 September 2018).

<sup>15</sup> International Alert 2012, Peace and Conflict Assessment of South Sudan.

<sup>16</sup> Search for Common Ground Building a Constituency for Peace in South Sudan 2017.

<sup>17</sup> There is a blurred distinction between perpetrators and survivors of violent conflict because cycles of conflict including revenge attacks often involves parties that have previously been considered perpetrators, survivors or vice versa.

<sup>18</sup> United Nations in South Sudan Peacebuilding Plan (4th May 2018).

<sup>19</sup> The Conflict in South Sudan – The UN Joint Policy Advisory Team of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and UN Country Team (UNCT) in South Sudan (15 November 2017) conducted the analysis and informed the UN’s understanding of the conflict and current priorities, as well as lessons from existing joint peacebuilding initiatives, such as the Dialogue and Reconciliation Project.

<sup>20</sup> United Nations in South Sudan Peacebuilding Plan, page 4.

<sup>21</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>22</sup> End-line Study on Peace, Security and Sexual & Gender Based Violence in South Sudan, 2017



mistrust and revenge attacks and killings between communities.<sup>23</sup> There has also been deliberate targeting of women and children to undermine, humiliate and destabilize communities to weaken the support base for the armed groups through Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)<sup>24</sup>. CRSV as a weapon during conflict is rampant in South Sudan<sup>25</sup> and continues to be a key feature of the conflict in the country<sup>26</sup>. Despite making up the majority of the population, children and youth especially girls and women have had very limited involvement in the peacebuilding process and there are very limited opportunities for their voices to be heard as victims or survivors. Children and youth have even less access to public discussions and fora. Very few have also sought justice for the violations and abuses they have been subjected to. This can be attributed to a wide range of factors, including trauma, stigma, illiteracy, distrust, inter-ethnic tension, fear of retaliation, cultural barriers and discrimination if they speak publicly about their experiences, and more importantly lack of institutional capacity. Women and girls often face additional barriers in accessing justice, including discrimination and gender bias by authorities, weak awareness of their rights and low legal literacy. Also, assigned gender roles and financial constraints often hinder women's access to formal or traditional justice institutions/systems, hindering their ability to access effective remedies for the violations or abuse of rights.

- b. Lack of accountability stemming from weak rule of law system and lack of adherence to international conventions and national legislations.** The protracted crisis and ongoing war in South Sudan has crippled the rule of law system. Rule of law institutions had yet to penetrate throughout the country before the December 2013 crisis, and many were still in the process of being formed including in the project focus areas such as Bor and Bentiu. The traditional justice system<sup>27,28</sup> in South Sudan has played an invaluable function of ensuring social cohesion at the community level. However, this traditional justice system has also weakened due to conflict induced displacement of communities and their traditional leaders. This weak rule of law and justice system - inability of judiciary to resolve disputes<sup>29</sup> - translates into total impunity of perpetrators of violence, fuels conflicts, including vigilantism and human rights violations<sup>30</sup>. A weakened justice system also fails to adhere to international conventions and national legislations including the 1325 National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security, the 2008 South Sudan Child Act, the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC), the national Gender Policy, and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) or provide services for juveniles both male and female who come into conflict with the law, exposing them to more experienced adult offenders<sup>31</sup>, thereby creating new drivers of criminality and conflict. The contradiction between statutory and customary laws<sup>32</sup> and weak application of the existing laws and formal policies

<sup>23</sup> United Nations in South Sudan Peacebuilding Plan, page 5.

<sup>24</sup> Observations on the Mandate of South Sudan's Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH). Intersections of Truth, Justice and Reconciliation in South Sudan, David K. Deng & Rens Willems April 2016.

<sup>25</sup> United Nations in South Sudan Peacebuilding Plan, page 6; Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence dated 29 March 2019 (S/2019/280), sections 79-83.

<sup>26</sup> See South Sudan National Action Plan 2016-2020 on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and Related Resolutions.

<sup>27</sup> Traditional Justice System institutions, including traditional chiefs and tribal norms and rules they applied to resolve disputes, play an important role in filling a major gap in the provision of arbitral services left by formal justice and are critical to security in rural areas and towns in South Sudan. In practice, they hear and determine a wide range of cases that include theft, assault, rape, and homicide primarily because the customary courts are often "the only game in town" or litigants prefer them to formal statutory courts. An overwhelming number of cases that reach the courts between 55-90% are decided by customary courts.

<sup>28</sup> The trainings and support provided by the project will take into account the jurisdictional limits of traditional justice actors and encourage criminal cases involving juveniles to be referred to formal courts.

<sup>29</sup> The Conflict in South Sudan, page 15.

<sup>30</sup> United Nations in South Sudan Peacebuilding Plan, page 4.

<sup>31</sup> According to 2018 data from the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) National Prisons Service of South Sudan (NPSSS) has a total of 248 juveniles in all the prisons of the country that includes 31 females, against a total of 5926 adult male prisoners and 458 adult female prisoners. This number of juvenile inmates does not include the numbers of juveniles that are arbitrarily incarcerated in police stations and sometimes unaccounted for. Juvenile inmates in prisons are often incarcerated with adults due to the absence of juvenile reformatories and a functional juvenile justice system.

<sup>32</sup> Although the South Sudan Constitution 2011 states that the all levels of government shall 'enact laws to combat harmful customs and traditions

resulted in significant disparities between women, men, boys and girls in favour of men/boys. This has also aggravated the gender inequalities and sustain traditional gender roles, social norms and negative cultural practices, such as child and forced marriages, teenage pregnancies, and poor education and health indicators for women and girls.

- 2. The enticement of material reward due to poverty and lack of economic opportunities for children and youth.** According to the World Bank, in 2015, 66% of the population was under the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90 (2011 PPP)<sup>33</sup>. Outside the oil sector, livelihoods are concentrated on low productivity, subsistence-based agriculture and pastoralism, which engage about 78% of the population despite their share of only 15% of gross domestic product (GDP). The estimated unemployment rate of 40%<sup>34</sup> is on the rise as the prolonged war/conflict posed huge economic challenges in the country. In this harsh economic environment, rampant crime and violence has become a viable enterprise and opportunity to sustain a living for children and youth.

#### **Rationale for PBF support**

Children and youth (both male and female) are often targeted and caught up easily in violence and conflict in South Sudan. As long as communities, if not the state, cannot adequately maintain and/or provide security and rule of law, youth and children will continue to arm themselves and join militia or self-defence groups. To address these issues, the project will target locations in the two most conflict affected states, Former Jonglei and Former Unity State, as well as Northern Bahr el Ghazzal and Juba (Former Central Equatoria) which has high rates of child and youth deviant behaviour. To avoid further deterioration of community peace in the project target locations of Bor/Pibor<sup>35</sup> (Former Jonglei State), Bentiu (Former Unity State) Juba and Aweil (Former Northern Bahr el Ghazal State) the identified conflict drivers will be addressed immediately through the following approaches:

- 1. Develop mechanisms to address actual and perceived risks of abuse of children and youth by armed forces and groups.** The mechanisms, which include behaviour change activities and sensitization of the local communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), women's groups, and influential actors to consequences of conflict and violence, need to be developed to prevent armed forces and groups from abusing children and youth, including women and girls.  
This approach is aligned with UN PBP priority action 3.2.4 Enhancing Local Peace Mechanisms.
- 2. Strengthen community dialogue and trust building mechanisms and improve access to justice.** Community dialogue including direct interaction between victims and perpetrators as well as access to formal and informal justice and rule of law systems are part of sustaining peace at the community level. Considering the complexity of the deeply seated violence resulting from revenge attacks, it is often difficult to differentiate between victims and perpetrators. In that context, trust building mechanisms, while avoiding re-traumatization and following a victim centered do-no harm approach should place victim-perpetrator relationship at its centre and identify the best sequencing and combination of measures to serve the long-term goals of conflict transformation and reconciliation. In that regard, sensitization of traditional leaders, women's groups, CSOs,

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which undermine the dignity and status of women' and that every child has the right 'not to be subjected to negative and harmful traditional practices which affect his or her health, welfare or dignity', the same Act also permits the application of customary laws that are discriminatory towards women and girls.

<sup>33</sup> 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP): [microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2778/download/38504](http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2778/download/38504).

<sup>34</sup> (UNDP, 2012). The UNCT are working with partners on updating the figure as of 2018.

<sup>35</sup> Technical working group will decide which location to work on after the completion of inception assessment.



journalists, faith-based organizations and regional/international actors as service providers, need to be made aware of legal rights and services, referral pathways, transitional justice mechanism and judicial procedures so that their capacity to pursue justice and to also provide community-based case management for children and youth are increased. On the other hand, children and youth including survivors of gender-based violence, as service recipients, need to be made aware of their rights and how to access justice systems and safe spaces and mechanisms for them to advocate for peace, justice and the issues that affect their future. Gender based violence, which remains a critical threat to peace and security as it undermines and destabilizes communities' peace, and reinforces unequal gender relations impeding the realization of children and women's rights, will be addressed in close collaboration with the UN South Sudan PBF project 'Addressing GBV as a Catalyst for Peace in South Sudan,' especially in this project's target locations of Aweil and Bor.

This approach is aligned with the UN PBP priority actions 3.2.3 Psychosocial Support and Trauma Healing; and 3.2.4 Enhancing Local Peace Mechanisms.

- 3. Strengthen capacity of justice actors and support adherence to international conventions and national legislations.** Supporting rule of law and providing access to justice has been shown to weaken cycles of conflict as it supports addressing grievances and puts an end to impunity of perpetrators. Therefore, it is essential to strengthen capacity of justice actors both males and females including judges, prosecutors (MoJCA), police service, prison service (MOI) and traditional justice system to sustain peace in the target locations. It will also be critical to ensure that a child-friendly and gender-responsive justice system, is built and that children in conflict with the law receive adequate representation in legal trials and that their rights are protected. Ensuring adherence to international conventions and national legislations including the 1325 National Action Plan for Women, Peace and Security, the South Sudan Child Act, CRC, the National Gender Policy, and CEDAW is a crucial step to enhancing trust in the Government's accountability to its citizens while ensuring systemic change to address the violations of the rights of juveniles. The sentences and punishments issued by the traditional justice system may follow harmful traditional practices or contravene children's and women's rights and these are also key issues to be addressed. When justice is served in accordance with international conventions and national legislation, trust in government institutions increases which strengthens a key pillar of peace.

This approach is aligned with the UN PBP priority actions 3.2.1 Safety and Security and 3.2.2 Rule of Law.

While not addressed in this project, another important aspect to address identified conflict drivers is creating employment opportunities to address the enticement of material reward due to poverty and lack of economic opportunities for children and youth. There are plans underway within the UN Country Team to undertake targeting programming in this area as part of the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience as well as a planned joint programme focused on youth.

The project is also aligned and coordinated with the PBF-supported 'Protecting Women and Girls in South Sudan: Addressing GBV as a Catalyst for Peace' that will be implemented in Aweil and Bor.

### **Why is it important to act now? What specific opportunities exist?**

The signing of the R-ARCSS in September 2018 has opened new opportunities for the UN to engage in the pre-transition and transitional period leading up to planned elections in 2022. Several key provisions<sup>36</sup> of the R-ARCSS have been identified by the UN as priorities to

<sup>36</sup> 1) political governance; 2) transitional security arrangements; 3) humanitarian assistance and reconstruction; 4) resources, economic and financial management; 5) transitional justice; and 6) issues related to forming a permanent constitution.



support due to the effect on trust and confidence in the ongoing peace process as well as the catalytic implementation effects on other provisions of the agreement. Reforming and building trust in the justice system to ensure services that reduce impunity of perpetrators of violent crime is a key area of support for the implementation of the R-ARCSS.

The R-ARCSS supports healing, reconciliation, dialogue to strengthen community social fabric and to encourage returnees to come back home. Strengthening social cohesion among the youth then becomes imperative as the mentioned above, youth can be agents of peace, while they are also primary perpetrators of violence through organized groups.

### **Project aligns with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks**

This project aligns with the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2018-2021, especially regarding providing equal justice for all including and safeguarding the rights of women, children, youth, widows and orphans, among others. In addition, the project aligns with the Policy Framework of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (2018) which articulates the national priority of bringing juvenile justice fully in line with international standards, including ensuring protection of the best interests of the child at all stages of criminal proceedings. The R-ARCSS further provides nationally defined provisions, which include rule of law and access to justice. Strategic support is being rolled out to support specific provisions of the agreement, including dialogue and reconciliation, transitional justice, access to justice and rule of law.

This project aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG16<sup>37</sup> which refers to peaceful societies and accountable institutions to which all UN Member States are committed. This project also aligns with the priority area one "Building peace and strengthening governance" of the UNCF as well as the priority actions of the UN PBP, especially 3.2.1 Safety and Security, 3.2.2 Rule of Law, 3.2.3 Psychosocial Support and Trauma Healing and 3.2.4 Enhancing Local Peace Mechanisms (Page 10 of the UN PBP).

## **II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy**

### **Project Content**

#### **Overarching Goal**

*Target communities, especially children and youth<sup>38</sup>, benefit from improved security, strengthened dialogue and trust building mechanisms and accountable justice structures at national, state and local levels.*

#### **Outcomes and Outputs**

##### **Outcome 1:**

The engagement of children and youth<sup>38</sup> in the target communities of Aweil, Bor/Pibor and Bentiu in dialogue and trust building mechanisms has increased and leads to a reduction in violence and conflict.

**Output 1.1:** Strengthened local networks of survivors for peace dialogues with local communities and political elites in the target communities of Aweil, Bor/Pibor, Bentiu and Juba.

<sup>37</sup> South Sudan's inaugural SDG report identified SDG 16 as an "enabling" SDG that could help to unlock other SDGs

<sup>38</sup> Male and female survivors, perpetrators<sup>38</sup>, aged below 32 years<sup>38</sup> who are in conflict with the law.



**Output 1.2:** Improved access to justice in the target communities of Aweil, Bor/Pibor, Bentiu and Juba.

**Outcome 2:**

Target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor/Pibor and Bentiu have enhanced trust in the formal law enforcement system leading to a stronger social contract between the state and its children and youth

**Output 2.1:** Fair trials/detention provided for children and youth<sup>38</sup> of the target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor/Pibor and Bentiu.

**Output 2.2:** Enhanced capacity of justice actors on children's rights, women's rights and gender equality in Aweil, Juba, Bor/Pibor and Bentiu.

**Strategic Justification**

Children and youth in South Sudan are often targeted and engaged forcefully or non-forcefully in violence and conflict. As long as communities themselves, if not the state, cannot help children and youth define alternatives to violent (revenge) attacks, adequately provide children and youth with security and access to justice, they will continue to arm themselves and likely join militia or self-defence forces and groups.

The project is designed on the following logic:

**IF** target communities are organized properly to formulate local self-organizing and bottom-up gender sensitive driven actions and initiatives;

**IF** access to fair and equitable judicial services for children and youth are enhanced in the project target areas; and

**IF** the capacity of justice actors including judges, prosecutors, police service, prison service and traditional justice system are strengthened.

**THEN** target communities, especially children and youth, will be empowered to define peaceful alternatives (i.e. seeking justice through the legal system or transitional justice mechanisms) to violent (revenge) attacks and benefit from improved security, strengthened peace mechanisms and accountable governance at national, state and local levels.

**BECAUSE** grievances stemming from local level conflicts involving children and youth will be addressed more effectively, efficiently and fairly.

**Key underlying assumptions**

- The political and security situation in targeted geographic locations will remain stable with no foreseeable shocks that may lead to population displacement from the targeted locations and or undermine access to the targeted locations.
- National and state governments will cooperate with project actors for promoting community-based peacebuilding initiatives, capacity enhancement of justice actors, coordinating the efforts of various actors and have the political support for relevant policy implementation.

The project logic is depicted in Annex A.

**Project result framework**

The project result framework is contained in Annex B.



## Project implementation strategy

The project will undertake activities in three phases:

1. **Inception phase (est. 2019 Q2 and Q3).** The project technical working group will jointly conduct an inception survey/assessment and a perception survey in Bor/Pibor (Former Jonglei State), Bentiu (Former Unity State), Aweil (Former Northern Bahr el Ghazal State) and Juba (Former Central Equatoria State). Both the assessment and perception survey will mainstream gender considerations on gender specific security needs, roles, stereotypes (masculinities and femininities) and challenges related to criminal behaviour that gathers the necessary information to inform programming including a gendered context analysis of armed youth<sup>39</sup>. Based on findings, the project technical working group will prepare a project work plan with detailed timelines, target beneficiaries and a detailed M&E plan, including explicit gender sensitive objectives and indicators to address the different priorities and needs of girls and women.
2. **Implementation phase (est. 2019 Q4 to 2021 Q1).** Knowledge generation will be completed in the early stage of the phase and other key types of support including mobilization of convening actors, awareness raising, capacity building, construction and rehabilitation and piloting will be implemented based on the knowledge products produced. During this phase, a gender sensitive approach will be taken in all interventions. Activities will adapt to respond to gender related constraints and opportunities and will engage girls, women, boys and men.
3. **Closure and evaluation phase (est. 2021 Q2 and Q3).** An evaluation will be conducted to assess achievements of the project results and impact at outcome level as articulated in the result framework, including a gender-specific evaluation component.

This project will apply six implementation strategies to achieve the outputs, outcomes and the overarching goal. The manner in which these implementation strategies will be applied to project activities and the role of each project member is outlined below.

### 1. Knowledge Generation

- **Activity 1.1.1:** Conduct gender-responsive action research/conflict analysis in Bor/Pibor, Juba, Bentiu and Aweil State to analyse mechanisms established by survivors and local community groups to prevent and respond to conflict-related violence where there is no protection provided by state authorities, as well as the different forms and motivations of youth perpetrators who commit violent acts and human rights violations. OHCHR (lead), UNICEF and UNDP to collaborate in the implementation of this activity.
- **Activity 2.2.2:** Build knowledge base on the nature of crimes by and against children, with a special attention to gender-based crimes, including victimology research and analyses of the cost deprivation of liberty versus alternatives<sup>40</sup> and the impact of detention in creating a safe society in Bor, Bentiu, Aweil and Juba. UNDP (lead) and UNICEF to conduct this activity together.

### 2. Mobilization of Convening Actors

- **Activity 1.1.2:** Strengthen community and local networks, awareness raising to improve space for meaningful and inclusive dialogue among survivors of conflict, through building trust initiatives, to discuss issues around violence in conflict. Local networks, targeting around 50 youth each, will be developed in Bor/Pibor, Bentiu,

<sup>39</sup> Together, these tools will provide a gender analysis of the situation, a review of programs, an assessment of programming gaps, and recommendations.

<sup>40</sup> Considering gender-sensitive alternatives to detention and imprisonment.



Juba and Aweil. OHCHR (lead) to coordinate with UNICEF to ensure synergy with Activity 1.2.1.

- **Activity 1.1.3:** Identify, mobilise and support male and female peace ambassadors who promote peaceful resolution to conflict and counter the influence of hate speech and instigators of violence in remote areas and cattle camps where most children and youth are recruited for violence and crimes in Bor/Pibor, Bentiu, Juba and Aweil. OHCHR (lead) to coordinate with relevant partners.
- **Activity 1.1.4:** Set up inclusive fora regrouping members of local survivors' networks from Bor/Pibor, Bentiu and Aweil and national/international actors to discuss issues around accountability and truth seeking. OHCHR (lead) to coordinate with UNDP.
- **Activity 2.1.1:** Form a coalition of legal experts knowledgeable of children's rights and child friendly and gender responsive justice to provide legal information and/or represent juvenile offenders and survivors, including survivors of Gender based Violence, during court trials and other services and reinforce operational capacity of judiciary in Bor, Bentiu and Aweil. UNICEF (lead) and UNDP to coordinate with the other supported-PBF project: 'Addressing GBV as a Catalyst for Peace in South Sudan'.

### 3. Awareness Raising

- **Activity 1.2.1:** Raise public awareness, particularly among the at-risk youth groups, on peace initiatives, transitional justice, access to justice and advocate and support for the rights of children and gender-responsive implementation of legal provisions relating to children and youth in contact with the law through peace mobilisers and influential actors in Bor, Bentiu and Aweil. UNICEF (lead) to coordinate with OHCHR to ensure synergy with Activity 1.1.2.
- **Activity 2.2.1:** Sensitize local and national justice actors in Bor, Bentiu and Aweil on children's rights, child protection needs and gender-responsive justice mechanisms. UNICEF (lead) to work with UNDP.

### 4. Capacity Development

- **Activity 1.2.2:** Strengthen capacity of community networks, groups and institutions in Bor, Bentiu, Juba and Aweil to access legal services. Particular actions will be integrated to boost capacity of female youth and women to initiate and participate in legal proceedings, UNICEF (lead) to coordinate with OHCHR.
- **Activity 1.2.3:** Enhance capacity of community actors, networks and institutions in Bor, Bentiu, Juba and Aweil on case management services, including psychosocial support (PSS) and Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) for the most vulnerable children in contact with the law, including gender-based violence survivors. UNICEF (lead) to coordinate with the UN South Sudan PBF project 'Addressing GBV as a Catalyst for Peace in South Sudan'.
- **Activity 2.2.2:** Build and develop capacity of the rule of law actors (both male and female) in subnational level including the judiciary, prosecutors, police, prisons, social workers and customary courts in Bor/Pibor, Bentiu, Aweil and Juba to respond to and support juveniles that come into conflict with the law or customary law. UNDP (lead) to coordinate with the UN South Sudan PBF project 'Addressing GBV as a Catalyst for Peace in South Sudan'.
  - Support traditional justice mechanism to create a conducive environment for youth perpetrators to take responsibility for their action in front of the community and hear about the impact of his/her action. UNDP (lead) to work closely with OHCHR.
  - Support community-based policing and community-security force relations for identifying and countering youth violence. UNDP (lead) to work closely with OHCHR and UNICEF in terms of community engagement.



- **Activity 2.2.3:** Strengthen national and sub-national justice institutions to establish accountability measures including the implementation of the South Sudan Child Act, 2008 and the Justice for Children Strategic Framework. UNICEF (lead) to work with UNDP.

## 5. Construction and Rehabilitation

- **Activity 2.1.2:** Operationalize a gender-responsive juvenile court and reformatory centres by rehabilitating and furnishing one juvenile reformatory centre in Juba with vocational training equipment, furnishing two juvenile courts in Juba, constructing and furnishing one reformatory centre in Aweil. To reform the entire country's justice system, it is essential to have at least the standard justice facilities in the capital of the country first. The current facilities of juvenile reformatory centre and courts in Juba are not up to the standard and require immediate rehabilitations to make them operational. UNDP to lead this activity.

## 6. Piloting

- **Activity 2.1.3:** Establish a social and gender-responsive diversion pilot scheme in Bor, Bentiu, Aweil and Juba through Government institutions whereby children who have committed petty crimes are not convicted in customary or law courts and sent to prison but receive community service sentences. UNICEF (lead) to coordinate closely with UNDP.

### Proposed geographic zones and types of project beneficiaries/targeting criteria (gender and age sensitive)

The project will focus on Bor/Pibor (Former Jonglei State), Bentiu (Former Unity State), Aweil (Former Northern Bahr el Ghazal State) and Juba (Former Central Equatoria State). The locations have been selected based on relevance and effectiveness criteria. The two most conflict affected states - Jonglei and Unity; Aweil (Northern Bahr el Ghazal) with high rates of children and youth deviant behaviour; and Juba (Central Equatoria) to leverage relations with national partners.

In Bor/Pibor, Bentiu and Aweil, within the mediation and awareness raising activities, the project will identify up to 10,000 children and youth<sup>41</sup> to be provided with legal services, trained on legal issues and rights and engaged in awareness raising; 2,000 adults, including community members, religious leaders (male and female) in awareness raising and citizen engagement; and 100 trained justice actors (male and female) from the police- and prison services; judges and prosecutors; and traditional justice actors, social workers and CSOs<sup>42</sup>. The project will organize trainings for justice actors in Juba by bringing key justice partners from Bor/Pibor, Bentiu and Aweil into Juba. Justice actors in Juba who are better trained due to more training opportunities in the capital will also participate in trainings to interact with other justice actors in Bor/Pibor, Bentiu and Aweil to encourage peer learning through such trainings.

#### Bor/Pibor (Former Jonglei State)

Jonglei state has witnessed high levels of violence since the early 1990s which have created an environment of acceptance of this violence due to the lack of accountability. Any raids involving youth Dinka, Nuer, Murle and Jie frequently result in a high number of civilian casualties. An earlier assessment by UNDP revealed that the biggest driver of conflict in Pibor area is the presence of strong age-set among the Murle culture. Amongst the age-sets, there is always competition over the superiority. The competitions over superiority

<sup>41</sup> Victims and perpetrators will be identified according to different approaches. As a result of years of capacity building activities and investigations, OHCHR has developed a strong network of contacts and CSOs in areas of Bentiu and Bor/Pibor which, in addition of services providers, would enable to identify victims on informed consent basis. As for perpetrators, they would be identified through the work of peace ambassadors.

<sup>42</sup> Most of children and youth do not have a birth certificate in South Sudan, therefore there is no sufficient data and information to decide target age groups. Number of target beneficiaries may need to be revised during preliminary and implementation phases of the project.



between the age-sets lead to intra-communal conflict. These competitions as well motivate cattle raids on the neighbouring communities.

#### Bentiu (Former Unity State)

Since early 2014, Unity State has been heavily contested between Government and Opposition forces, often involving aligned militia groups, including local armed youth groups. The most heinous human rights violations and abuses of international human rights law, and violations of international humanitarian law have been carried out in the southern counties of Unity, in particular Koch, Leer and Mayendit. Dry-season offensives armed groups have been documented in southern Unity since 2014. Between April and May 2018, armed youth/juvenile attacked at least 40 villages or settlements, during which 120 girls and women were raped or gang-raped. The killing of 232 civilians including 35 children, 50 women – including 25 who were killed by hanging, and 63 individuals comprising of children, elderly and persons with disabilities who were burned alive across these locations were documented.

#### Aweil (Former Northern Bahr el Ghazal)

The capital of the Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, Aweil, encounters a significant humanitarian problem with weak legal structures and services resulting in large numbers of children and youth engaging in deviant behaviour. Unaccompanied street children estimated 1,200 constitute a significant social problem. Juvenile delinquency and the tendency of such persons to offend is particularly problematic in Aweil. Of the prison population 50% are juveniles who do not have the opportunities for reform and reintegration. Many of them have lost their parents to the civil war and have in some instances committed capital offences.

#### Juba (Former Central Equatoria State)

Actors in Juba have the potential to leverage relationships between local networks and national/international actors that operate from the capital. The project will aim at reinforcing the ability of these local networks to access, communicate and work with influential partners and actors operating at the national level. This includes national politicians, relevant ministries, government forces commanders, journalists and faith-based organizations and international actors.

### **III. Project Management and Coordination**

#### **Recipient organizations and implementing partners**

The UN in South Sudan will continue to advance its mandate and work with government, community structures and citizens, to help create a safe and stable environment and build more favourable conditions for durable peace. The UN in South Sudan will continue their robust, nimble and proactive approach in implementing their mandates, and target key drivers and critical conditions to maximise the impact of conflict prevention and resolution as well as building durable peace and reconciliation. Differentiated approaches across the country and flexible reallocation of resources are critical for effective discharge of the objectives of this project. The project will mainstream and integrate a gender perspective in all the envisaged activities aimed at the protection of vulnerable populations with focus on children and youth.

**UNICEF** works to realise the rights of every child. The equity strategy, emphasizing the most disadvantaged and excluded children and families, translates this commitment to children's rights into action. UNICEF works in the identified project intervention areas and is committed to supporting the Government to create a protective environment where women, boys and girls are free from violence, exploitation and unnecessary separation from their family and community; and where laws, services, behaviour and practices minimize women and



children's vulnerability, address risk factors, and strengthen children's own resilience. UNICEF works with the Government on juvenile justice issues advocating for the rights of children and for specific cases of children who have been detained or imprisoned across the country. Enhancing the trust and credibility of government capacity to competently address these issues contributes to sustaining peace, as perpetrators of violence are held accountable, contributing to ending impunity and breaking the cycles of violence. UNICEF is the convening agency as noted in the next section.

**UNDP** promotes integrated approaches to sustaining peace and development. It argues that to produce transformative changes in any given society, there is a need to address all components ranging from core governance functions, political inclusion, issues of security and the need to address poverty, to move from humanitarian dependency to resilience. The organization places much emphasis onto work at the subnational levels with local governments as well as at the national level. In spite of the recent conflict in South Sudan UNDP has remained engaged in areas of rule of law through work with the Ministry of Justice, judiciary, the police and prisons, albeit with reduced geographical scope capacity and engagement with a heavy focus on human rights, accountability and capacity building that pertains to good governance, this targeted project support enhances the long term sustainability of interventions and supports the functioning of the state for sustain peace.

**OHCHR** focuses on human rights protection, transitional justice and accountability, and has been assisting with developing standards and operational rule of law tools as well with the design and implementation of transitional justice mechanisms. In South Sudan, owing to the logistic capabilities of the UN peacekeeping mission, OHCHR personnel can be deployed and operate in very remote and volatile areas of the country and engage with a wide range of survivors and perpetrators. The comparative advantage of OHCHR includes its ability to reach youth in remote areas and cattle camps who have either been involved in various forms of violence (intercommunal conflict; proxy of armed forces etc) or victims of this violence. Through human-rights and nonviolent tactics, peace mobilizers will address social, political, and justice grievances, as well as advance transitional justice principles. It is anticipated that peace mobilisers will also engage with children (youth below 18) in addition to youth more generally.

### **Project management and coordination**

This project will be directed by a technical working group consisting of UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR and the RCO. The project will be implemented under the general guidance and leadership of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) for South Sudan. The Representatives of each UN organisation will oversee implementation of the project and are responsible 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 responsibility of a technical working group consisting of agency and the RCO focal points identified by agency Representatives and the DSRSG/RC/HC. The technical working group has been established to develop the project document.

**Project implementation team** will be comprised of the following International and National Staff under the leadership of the Chief of Child Protection (UNICEF) with support from the RCO:

- Chief of Child Protection (UNICEF)
- Chief Technical Advisor, Access to Justice (UNDP)
- Project Manager Access to Justice (UNDP)
- Access to Justice Project Analyst (UNDP)

- Team leader of justice and transitional justice section (OHCHR) International – Not funded by PBF
- Human rights officers (2) : (1) international and (1) national UNV (funded by PBF)
- Coordination Specialist (RCO)
- National Child Protection Specialist (Justice for Children) (UNICEF)

As lead agency, UNICEF is overall responsible for ensuring timely submission of project progress reports to the RCO for quality control and onward transmission to PBSO (Annex C). The recipient agencies and the RCO will have regular joint coordination meetings with key project interlocutors including MoJ, MoIA, MoGEI and implementing partners.

Updates from coordination meetings will be provided to the national level PBF steering committee which is to be established under new eligibility framework 2020-2025.

### Risk management

The operational context of South Sudan is still volatile and unstable. The Technical Working Group will monitor targeted areas with partners to keep an updated and detailed list of risks/constraints to monitor and mitigate those risks/constraints for successful project implementation. Additionally, the group will update the below risk register prior to high risk activities (i.e. high-profile advocacy trips) that categorizes specific risks and the mitigation measures that will be adopted to mitigate them (i.e. use of aliases, networking with protection actors, communication protocols, etc.). The table below shows the risk register and associated risk mitigation measures. Risks will be monitored regularly throughout the project and especially at project review meetings and ensure below identified mitigation measures are still relevant and effective.

### Risk Register

Project Risk and assumptions	Likelihood	Mitigation measures
Project target groups become a target of attack	Medium	<p>Understand local conflict dynamics and the manner in which project activities might affect them.</p> <p>Ensure the project is seen to be a local initiative to avoid unnecessary attention from potential attackers.</p> <p>Maintain the highest standards of client confidentiality in all works with survivor groups and develop a written protocol according to the OHCHR methodology.</p> <p>Make sure that advocacy objectives and messaging reflect messages that emphasize commonalities, accommodate individual views in a manner that doesn't preclude opposing viewpoints, and avoid placing responsibility on any single group or actor.</p>
Unequal distribution of project benefits to beneficiaries	Medium	<p>Ensure diversity among survivor groups, particularly in terms of geographic location, ethnicity, (perceived) political affiliation. The diversity of the survivor groups will allay fears that the project is intended to benefit one side or the other in the conflict.</p> <p>Bring together survivors across the various political and ethnic divides to demonstrate that all south Sudanese communities have been affected by the conflict and violence</p>
The South Sudan Government, especially MoJCA, does not have the	High	Continued engagement with the government at the highest level possible for continued political will on justice agenda in the country. Training activities will be



<b>Project Risk and assumptions</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Mitigation measures</b>
necessary internal capacity to take on responsibilities for juvenile justice programming and coordination		done to build government capacities.
Failure in the implementation of commitments from the revitalised peace agreement by the parties to the conflict	Medium	The project will be implemented in alignment with national development strategies and in coordination with a wide range of development programmes being supported by the international donor community to increase the chances of a successful peace agreement. The project will also focus on a sector that is relevant to all parties of the revitalised agreement.
On-going conflict increases the likelihood of new crisis and therefore displacements.	High	Given the nature of current responses in South Sudan and the need to respond to new and emerging internal displacements, all participating agencies will identify organisations that have capacity and/or presence in these locations and equip them with knowledge and tools
Access is not possible in all target areas	Medium	Accessibility and safety for staff is among the criteria used for selecting locations. In hard to reach areas, using local organisations has proven successful in enabling continuity in service provision. Preparedness and contingency plans to deal with fluctuating security situations will be developed and implemented when situation requires.
Traditional/customary courts exercise jurisdiction over cases which are not under their legal competence	Medium	Trainings of traditional leaders to sensitize them on their legal authority under the Child Act and Local Government Act.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

The joint Project Result Framework will guide the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of project. The technical working group views M&E as an integral part of the project execution. The technical working group will monitor issues related to the Rule of Law (UNDP), Children's Rights (UNICEF), and Human Rights (OHCHR), while at the same time, UN RCO will support with overall progress monitoring of the project.

Indicators of the result framework have been carefully selected in consideration of evidence-based result monitoring (i.e. available data, base and end lines, gender disaggregation). A combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators of the framework will provide evidence against the theory of change that underscores this project. At the outcome level, indicators have been aligned with UNCF (2019-2021). In addition to this core set of joint programme indicators, during the inception phase, the project team will develop activity or project level performance indicators as part of more regular monitoring against the annual work plan throughout the year. As required, 5% of the total project budget is for joint monitoring, final evaluation and auditing. The final evaluation will be conducted by a competent evaluation consultant to ensure the quality and usefulness of evaluations.

<b>Monitoring activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Expected Action</b>
Tracking Results progress	Progress data against the results indicators included in the result framework will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outcomes and outputs.	Bi-annually as per frequency required for each indicator	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by technical working group.



Monitoring activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Programme review meetings	Programme review and planning meetings will be conducted to assess progress in implementation of activities, achievement of results, sharing lessons learnt and addressing the challenges faced.	Quarterly	Timely addressing of implementation bottlenecks.
Monitor and Manage risks	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management action using the risk matrix.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by the technical working group and actions are taken to manage the risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learning	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Quarterly	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions and knowledge sharing.
Annual project quality assurance	The quality of project will be assessed against UN quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decisions.	Annual	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Project Progress Report	Project progress report will be presented by key stakeholders, consisting of project data showing results achieved against defined targets.	Half year; Annual report; and End of Project Report.	Half year (deadline 15 June); Annual report (deadline: 15 November) End of Project Report (3 months after operational closure or instead of Annual report)
Evaluation	A final evaluation will be conducted to assess achievements of the project results and impact at outcome level as articulated in the result framework.	Final evaluation	

### Project exit strategy/sustainability

This project aims to ensure sustainability of its intervention in the target areas and seeks to scale up the programme activities to other conflict-affected areas of South Sudan with the support of government and other bilateral donors. The project will be implemented under the UNCF in South Sudan and in close collaboration with existing formal and informal justice systems, government and community structures that will be strengthened as part of the project. As such the project will foster local ownership at national, state, county and community levels, which in turn will encourage sustainability of the results of project interventions. At community level, the support to Community-based Justice and Protection Committees, diversion schemes, detention and rehabilitation centres, and community-based organizations will develop local ownership by mobilizing local communities in a socially inclusive, participatory and transparent manner. The aim is to increase and sustain community members' interest and commitment to these structures beyond the life of this project. The project will support the foundations for responsive rule of law institutions and build confidence between the citizen and the state. Three agencies and implementing partners will establish and/or strengthen further linkages between community-level justice and protection structures, state and county-level structures, and national-level structures. The community structures linked with county-based structures will play a key role in sustaining the collection, documentation and channelling of information in the community.



State and County-level ownership will be ensured by working through the local authorities and establishing links for project activities with sectoral departments in the county.

The Partnership for Recovery and Resilience, especially Pillar 2 "Rebuild Trust in People and Institutions" of the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience provides a potential platform for sustainability of project interventions.

All activities related to advocacy and capacity building of justice actors are part of a broader country wide multi-year programme on the advocacy and capacity building of justice actors in the country. PBF funding will be a significant contribution towards justice activities that are not sufficiently covered. From the conceptualization of the Programme onwards, three agencies have ensured that relevant Government institutions are involved in the development of the project and will be involved in parts of the implementation and monitoring.

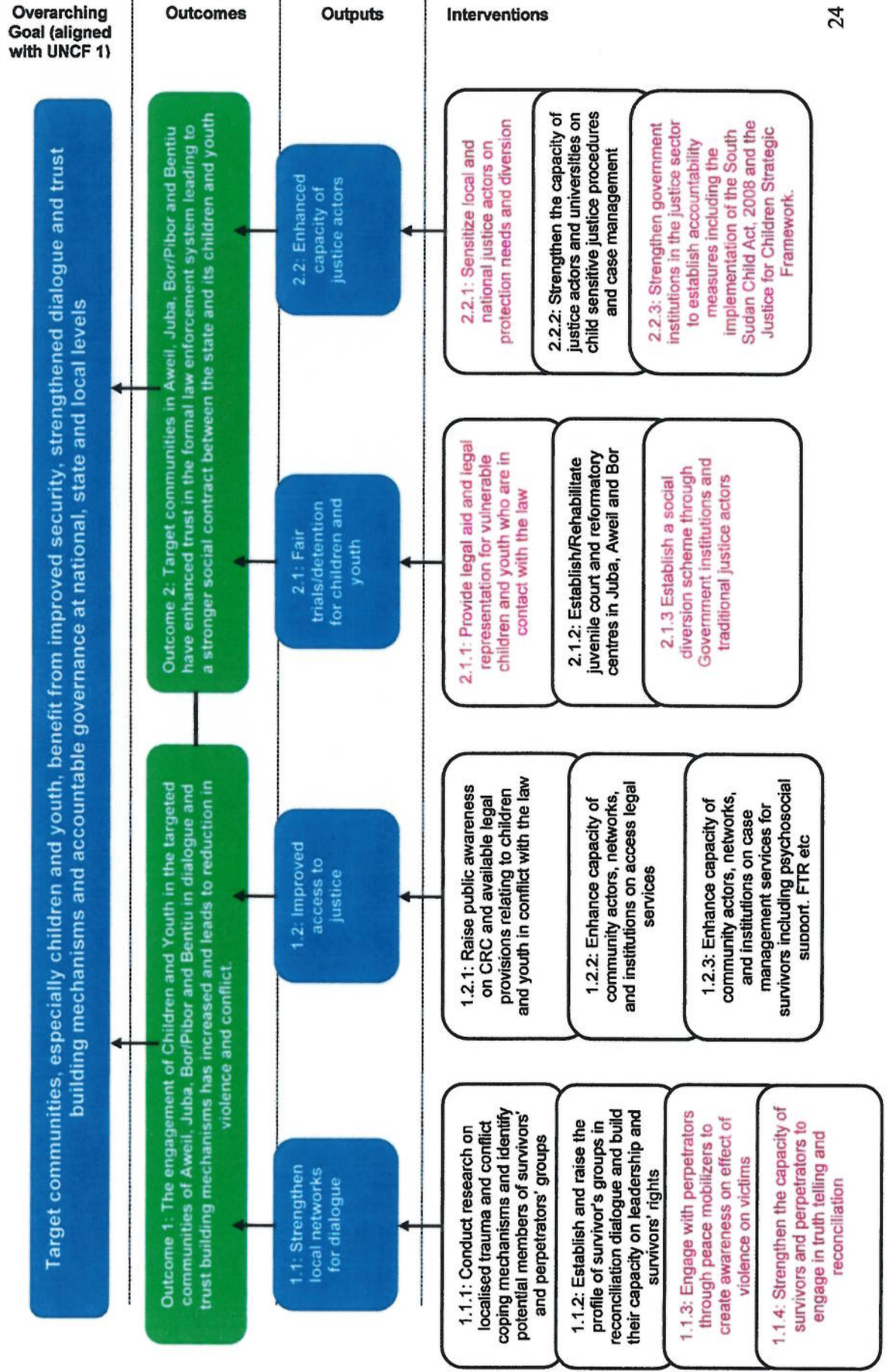
#### IV. Project budget

As it was underlined in pages 10 and 11 of the *Project Implementation Strategy*, the project team will ensure value for money for the project by working together wherever possible and appropriate. The budget for OHCHR will be administered by UNDP. USD 75,000, cost-shared by three agencies under the budget line 7. General Operating and other Direct Costs, is dedicated to peace building support staff for the RCO.

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient UNDP1		Amount Recipient UNDP 2 (OHCHR)		Amount Recipient UNICEF		Total tranche 1 (70%)	Total tranche 2 (30%)	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	
	1. Staff and other personnel	143,150	61,350	143,150	61,350	150,500	64,500	436,800	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	19,1205	8,223	19,1205	8,223	28,491	12,210	66,732	28,656	95,388
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	15,721	6,761	15,721	6,761	37,488	16,066	68,930	29,588	98,519
4. Contractual services	303,011	129,617	303,011	129,617	50,710	21,732	656,732	280,966	937,698
5. Travel	23,369	10,50	23,369	10,50	29,990	12,853	76,729	32,953	109,682
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	106,224	45,6825	106,224	45,6825	232,426	99,611	444,874	190,977	635,851
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	43,61	18,69	43,61	18,69	124,600	53,400	211,820	90,780	302,600
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>654,205.5</b>	<b>280,374</b>	<b>654,205.5</b>	<b>280,374</b>	<b>654,205</b>	<b>280,374</b>	<b>1,962,617</b>	<b>841,121</b>	<b>803,738</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	45,7945	19,626	45,7945	19,626	45,794	19,626	137,383	58,879	196,262
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>



## Annex A: Project Logic





## Annex B: Project Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> The engagement of children and youth in the target communities of Aweil, Juba Bor/Pibor and Bentiu in dialogue and trust building mechanisms has increased and leads to a reduction in violence and conflict.</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Strengthened local networks of survivors for peace dialogue with local communities and political elites in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, Bentiu and Juba</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1: Conduct gender-responsive research on localised trauma and conflict coping mechanisms and identify potential members of survivors' and perpetrators' groups</li> <li>1.1.2: Establish and raise the profile of survivor's groups in reconciliation dialogue and build their capacity on leadership and survivors' rights</li> <li>1.1.3: Engage with perpetrators</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 1 a</b> % of individual respondents with confidence in peace and security in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, Bentiu and Juba (disaggregated by sex, age, and geography) (UNCF Indicator 1.1)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 47.4% (Male 46.6% and Female 48.7%) – this needs to be verified with the result of initial assessment as this figure came from the national survey done by UNDP.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 50% (disaggregated by sex) – this needs to be verified with the result of initial assessment as this figure came from the national survey done by UNDP.</p> <p><b>Outcome indicator 1 b</b> % of children and youth (&lt;=32) both male and female with motivations to join armed groups in the targeted locations.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Target:</b> TBD</p>	<p>Perception surveys, initial assessment, and evaluation</p>	
		<p>Perception surveys and records of focus group meetings</p>	<p>Study report, Training reports, Project report</p>	<p>Study report finalized. A network of survivors' groups established. Members of survivors' groups received training.</p>
		<p><b>Output Indicator 1.1 a</b> # of local youth networks operational to promote peaceful resolution to conflicts in the target communities of Aweil, Bor, and Bentiu.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 2 (at least two local networks, including one survivors' group, in both targeted areas)</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 1.1 b</b> # of conflict resolution initiatives registered to deal with the conflict and related trauma.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 4 (at least four initiatives supported (instigated by local networks))</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 1.1 c</b> # of training sessions conducted to sensitize the consequences of conflict and violence on children and youth to local communities, CSOs and</p>	<p>Study Report</p>	<p>Study report finalized. A series of consultation took place.</p>
			<p>Training reports Pre and post-knowledge Questionnaires</p>	<p>Training/workshops with external experts organised to enable exposure to similar processes in other countries.</p>



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
	<p>through peace mobilizers to create awareness on effect of violence on victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.4: Strengthen the capacity of survivors and perpetrators to engage in truth telling and reconciliation</li> </ul>	<p>Influential actors.</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target: 4</b> (at least four training sessions conducted)</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 1.1 d</b> # of victims/survivors engage in truth telling and reconciliation process. SADD</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target: 100</b> (at least 100 victims/survivors (min. 30% female) to engage in truth telling and reconciliation process)</p>	<p>Number of victims using counselling services</p> <p>Feedback from service providers on coaching, counselling and psycho-social</p>	<p>Trainings on their rights, accountability related issues, leadership and other identified issues organized.</p> <p>Coaching, counselling and psycho-social support to victims/survivors of human rights violations, including victims of SGBV to enable them to testify</p>
	<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Improved access to justice in the target communities of Aweil, Bor Bentiu and Juba</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.2.1: Raise public awareness on CRC and available legal provisions relating to children and youth in conflict with the law</li> <li>1.2.2: Enhance capacity of community actors, networks, and institutions on access legal services</li> <li>1.2.3: Enhance capacity of community actors, networks, and institutions on case management services for survivors including psychosocial support.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.2 a (same as the Output Indicator 2.1 a)</b> # of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) having access to at least 1 justice service consistent with the best interest of the child and youth.</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target: 500</b> (min. 40% female)</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 1.2 b</b> # of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) accessing alternatives including diversion.</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target: 100</b> (min. 30% female)</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 1.2 c</b> # of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) accessing case management services including psychosocial support, family tracing and referrals.</p> <p><b>Baseline: 0</b></p> <p><b>Target: 500</b> (min. 40% female)</p>	<p>Project Report</p> <p>Project Report</p> <p>Government records</p>	<p>Guidelines, training modules, and tools developed.</p> <p>Public sensitization and education events held.</p> <p>2,000 copies of the Child Act and other legal provisions relating to children printed and disseminated.</p> <p>Trainings conducted.</p> <p>Trainings conducted.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2: Target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor/Pibor and Bentiu have enhanced trust in the formal law enforcement system</b></p>		<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2 a</b> Percentage of public satisfied with the legal aid services provided by the Government in the project target locations (disaggregated by age and sex)</p>	<p>Public perception survey</p>	



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>leading to a stronger social contract between the state and its children and youth</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1</b> Fair trials/detention provided for children and youth (survivors, perpetrators and children who are in conflict with the law) in the target communities in Aweil, Juba, Bor and Bentiu</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1.1: Provide legal aid and legal representation for vulnerable children and youth who are in contact with the law</li> <li>2.1.2: Establish/Rehabilitate juvenile court and reformatory centres in Juba and Aweil</li> <li>2.1.3 Establish a social diversion scheme through Government institutions and traditional justice actors</li> </ul>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> TBC with the result of initial assessments.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Increase of 2%.</p> <p><b>Outcome Indicator 2 b</b> Public perception of a fair trial: "Level of confidence that you will receive a fair trial if you were charged of committing a criminal act/delinquency" in the project target locations (disaggregated by age and sex).</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> TBC with the result of the initial assessment.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Increase of 2%.</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.1 a</b> # of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) accessing quality justice services consistent with the interest of the child and youth.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 200 juveniles (30% female)</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.1 b</b> # of children and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) received legal aid and representation support.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 500 (30% female)</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.1 c-1</b> # of functional juvenile courts providing justice services to juvenile population in compliance with national and international legal frameworks.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1</p> <p><b>Target(s):</b> 2 in Juba</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.1 c-2</b> # of functional reformatory centres providing services to juvenile's inmates in Juba and Bor.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0 (No functioning juvenile reformatory facility in South Sudan.)</p>	<p>Public perception survey</p> <p>Juvenile court records</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Project report Records of police and CSOs</p>	<p>A coalition of legal experts established. # of Professionals trained in Child Friendly Justice</p> <p>1 juvenile reformatory centre in Juba is rehabilitated and furnished with vocational training equipment in a gender and age responsive manner.</p> <p>1 reformatory centre in Bor is constructed and furnished with vocational training equipment in a gender and age responsive manner.</p> <p>A reformatory training curriculum is developed.</p> <p>2 juvenile courts in Juba are</p>



Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
	<p><b>Output 2.2: Enhanced capacity of justice actors in Aweil, Juba, Bor and Bentiu.</b></p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2.2.1: Sensitize local and national justice actors on protection needs and diversion</li> <li>• 2.2.2: Strengthen the capacity of justice actors and engagement of universities on gender and child sensitive justice procedures and case management, and build the capacity of children, adult and youth community networks, groups and institutions on their legal rights, referral pathways and the procedures for bringing forward a case (UNICEF)</li> <li>• 2.2.3: Strengthen government institutions in the justice sector to establish accountability measures including the implementation of the South Sudan Child Act, 2008 and the Justice for Children Strategic Framework.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Target(s): 2 (1 in Juba and 1 in Bor)</b></p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.1 d</b> Existence of gender-responsive juvenile justice diversion mechanism and guidelines.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No (No juvenile justice diversion mechanism and guideline but one small scale diversion pilot scheme was implemented).</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Yes (Juvenile justice diversion mechanism and guideline developed based on the experience with a larger scale pilot diversion scheme).</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.2 a</b> Existence of protection requirements/policies/practices sensitized on protection needs and diversion.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Yes</p>	<p>Copies of diversion guidelines reports of validation session, report of diversion scheme</p> <p>Project report</p>	<p>furnished.</p> <p>SOP for juvenile court is developed.</p> <p>A pilot social diversion scheme established.</p> <p>Assessment of diversion schemes conducted.</p> <p>Juvenile diversion justice guidelines developed.</p> <p>ToT series for non-formal justice actors on diversions conducted.</p> <p>Formal trainings on protection requirements on protection needs and diversion.</p> <p>3 trainings on juvenile justice and inmate care conducted</p>

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	indicator milestones
		<p><b>Target(s):</b> 100 participants (30% female)</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.2 b-2</b> # of traditional leaders/customary court judges with increased knowledge on children's and women's rights and child sensitive justice procedures.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 60 traditional leaders benefitted from training on administration of justice but limited aspects on child rights.</p> <p><b>Target(s):</b> 90 traditional/customary law judges (disaggregated by age and sex).</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.2 b-3</b> # of community-based policing and community-security relations committees - known as Police Community relations Committees (PCRCs) established and operational.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 9 PCRC operational.</p> <p><b>Target(s):</b> 22 PCRCs established and operational (membership disaggregated by age and sex).</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 2.2 c</b> # of judicial institutions and customary courts which are actively applying the Child Act 2008.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0</p> <p><b>Target (s):</b> 10</p>	<p>MoV: pre- and post-training questionnaire</p> <p>Project Report</p> <p>Government records</p>	<p>3 trainings on the rights of the child and juvenile justice conducted.</p> <p>PCRCs established and functioning.</p> <p>64 security-related and youth non-violence forums organised.</p> <p>Justice for Children Strategic Framework roadmap is in place with an initial two-year implementation plan being undertaken.</p>



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

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

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 Programmes, 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 close 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, where they exist
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 reporting and timeline

Timeline	Event
<b>30 April</b>	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (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 C.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, where they exist
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

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

Unspent Balance exceeding USD 250 at the closure of the project would have to been 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.mpf.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>43</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>43</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 D: Detailed budgets (attached Excel sheet)**



### Annex E: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?		x	An inception study and feasibility study will be carried jointly by all agencies to finalise IPs
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?		x	A for for an M&E officer will be developed, a position in RCO partially funded by the project to support joint reporting.
3. Have project sites been identified?	x		See table above.
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	x		Government offices have been sensitised. Local communities have been sensitised where there is existing presence. In remote areas, the inception and feasibility process will help sensitise.
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	x		Current project portfolios have informed the proposal. More knowledge and lessons learned to be developed in the inception phase and throughout the project.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	x		See section on target beneficiaries.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		Verification of project sites and government counterparts' involvement to be conducted during inception phase
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		See project approach section
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	x		Inception and feasibility studies