

# Peacebuilding Fund Project Progress Report (Update May\_2023)



**PEACEBUILDING  
FUND** 

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

Thank you for taking the time to complete the PBF Progress report. For projects with more than one recipient, please consult among co-recipients prior to filling out the form to ensure collaboration on the responses. You can generate a print out of the blank form by clicking on the *print* icon on the top right corner of the page. If you have any questions or require technical assistance in filling out the form, please send an email to [gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org](mailto:gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org)

Click Next below to start

## » Report Submission

Type of report \*

- Semi-annual  
 Annual  
 Final  
 Other

Date of submission of report \*

2023-11-15

**2023-11-15**

Name and Title of Person submitting the report \*

**Cathrin Sarll, Programme Development Manager, Saferworld**

Name and Title of Person who approved the report \*

**Peter Machar, Advocacy and Civil Society Mobilisation Manager**

Have all fund recipients for this project contributed to the report? \*

- yes  
 no

Did PBF Secretariat review the report? \*

*If there is no PBF secretariat in country, please select "Not applicable". If there is a PBF secretariat, you should normally ensure that they have an opportunity to review.*

- yes  
 no  
 Not Applicable

### » Project Information and Geographical Scope

Is this a cross-border project? \*

- yes  no

Please select the geographical region in which the project is implemented

- Asia and the Pacific  Central & Southern Africa  East Africa  
 Europe and Central Asia  Global  Latin America and the Caribbean  
 Middle East and North Africa  West Africa

Country of project implementation \*

- Ethiopia  Kenya  Madagascar  
 Somalia  South Sudan  Sudan  
 Other, Specify

Project Title

\*

- 00130006: Building peace through promoting inclusive and participatory transitional justice processes and mechanisms in South Sudan
- 00130571: Challenging harmful and patriarchal gender norms for better mental health and peace and security, amongst women and girls and communities in the Wunlit Triangle
- 00129661: Community Action for Peaceful Resolution of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Disputes and Conflicts
- 00113057: Enhancing Women's Access to Land to Consolidate Peace in South Sudan
- 00120688: Gender mainstreaming in Security Sector Reform
- 00129659: Secretariat support to the PBF portfolio in South Sudan
- 00129660: Support to a people-driven and gender responsive permanent constitution making process in South Sudan
- 00118940: Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau, South Sudan
- 00134340: Youth Leading Peace: Establishing participatory and inclusive local and national mechanisms for implementation of Youth Peace and Security Agenda in South Sudan
- 00140011: Women's Leadership and Political Participation During South Sudan's Transitional Period
- 00140047: Local Solutions to Build Climate Resilience and Advance Peace and Stability in Bor Pibor and Malakal
- 00140050: Resourcing change: inclusive peacebuilding from the ground up
- Other, Specify

Project Start Date (Date of first transfer)

\*

2021-02-17

**2021-02-17**

---

Project end Date

\*

2024-02-21

**2024-02-21**

---

Has this project received an extension?

\*

- YES, Cost Extension
- YES, No Cost Extension
- YES, Both Cost and No Cost extensions
- NO, No Extensions

Will this project be requesting an extension? \*

- YES, Cost Extension
- YES, No Cost Extension
- YES, Both Cost and No Cost extensions
- NO, No Extensions

Is funding disbursed either into a national or regional trust fund? \*

- yes
- no

## Recipients

Is the convening agency a UN agency or a non UN entity? \*

- UN entity  
 Non-UN Entity

Please select the convening agency recipient \*

- Action Aid  The African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)  
 Agence de Coopération et de Recherche pour le Développement (ACORD)  
 American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)  Avocats Sans Frontières  
 Avocats Sans Frontières Belgium  Avocats sans frontières Canada  Christian Aid Ireland  
 CARE International UK  The Carter Center, Inc.  
 Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale (CECI) - BF  COIPRODEN  
 Concern Worldwide  CORDAID  CORD Burundi  
 DanChurchAid  Fundacion Estudios Superior (FESU)  Fund for Congolese Women  
 Fundación Mi Sangre (FMS)  Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo de Honduras (FUNADEH)  
 Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa (FLIP)  HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation  
 Humanity & Inclusion (HI)  Instituto Holandes para Democracia Multipartidaria (NIMD)  
 International Alert  Interpeace  Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation  
 Life and Peace Institute (LPI)  
 (MDG-EISA) Institut Electoral pour une Démocratie Durable en Afrique (EISA), bureau de Madagascar  
 Mercy Corps  MSIS-TATAO  Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)  
 ONG AZHAR  OXFAM  Peace Direct  
 PNG UN Country Fund  Red de Instituciones por los Derechos de la Niñez  
 Sampan'Asa Momba ny Fampandrosoana (SAF/FJKM)  Saferworld  
 Search for Common Ground (SFCG)  SismaMujer  Tearfund  
 Trocaire  World Vision International  World Vision Myanmar  
 ZOA  Other, Please specify

Are there other recipients for this project? \*

- No other recipients  
 Yes, other UN recipients only  
 Yes, other non-UN recipients only  
 Yes, both UN and non-UN recipients

## Implementing Partners

To how many implementing partners has the project transferred money to date?

5

1

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner \*

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

What is the name of the Implementing Partner \*

**Women Development Group (WDG)**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date \*

176592

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner \*

*Please limit your response to 175 words*

**Conducting Gender Sensitivity and Conflict Analysis (GSCA) training, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and Gender Based Violence (GBV) referral pathways training, disbursement and management of micro-grants, inter-county dialogue, awareness raising campaigns.**

2

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

---

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner \*

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

What is the name of the Implementing Partner \*

**Women Initiative for Development Organisation (WIDO)**

---

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date \*

173891

---

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner \*

*Please limit your response to 175 words*

**Conducting GSCA training, MHPSS and GBV referral pathways training, disbursing and managing micro-grants, Inter state dialogue, awareness raising campaigns, oral story telling.**

---

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

---

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner \*

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

What is the name of the Implementing Partner \*

**Voice for Change**

---

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date \*

78013.49

---

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner \*

*Please limit your response to 175 words*

**Conducting GSCA training, distributing and managing Micro-grants, awareness raising campaigns, GBV training.**

---

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

---

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner \*

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

What is the name of the Implementing Partner \*

**Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS)**

---

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date \*

82461

---

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner \*

*Please limit your response to 175 words*

**Inter-county dialogue, GSCA training, MHPSS and GBV referral pathways training, awareness raising campaigns.**

---

Please list all of the project's implementing partners and the amounts (in USD) transferred to each to date

Please select the type of organisation which best describes the type of implementing partner \*

- National youth CSO
- National women's CSO
- Other National CSO
- Subnational youth CSO
- Subnational women's CSO
- Other subnational CSO
- Regional CSO
- Regional Organisation
- International NGO
- Governmental entity
- Other

What is the name of the Implementing Partner \*

**Women Vision**

What is the total amount (in USD) disbursed to the implementing partner to date \*

56000

Briefly describe the main activities carried out by the Implementing Partner \*

*Please limit your response to 175 words*

**MHPSS and GBV assessments, awareness raising, strengthening referral pathways, campaigns. WV is no longer an implementing partner in the project as of February 2023.**

## Financial Reporting

### » Delivery by Recipient

**Please enter the total amounts in US dollars allocated to each recipient organization**

Please enter the original budget amount, amount transferred to date and estimated expenditure by recipient.

*Please make sure you enter the correct amount. All values should be entered in **US Dollars***

Recipients	<b>Total Project Budget</b> (in US \$) <i>Please enter the total budget as is in the project document in US Dollars</i>	<b>Transfers to date</b> (in US \$) <i>Please enter the total amount transferred to each recipient to date in US Dollars</i>	<b>Expenditure to date</b> (in US \$) <i>Please enter the approximate amount spent to date in US dollars</i>	<b>Implementation rate as a percentage of total budget</b> <i>(calculated automatically)</i>
Saferworld	2000000 *	1500000 *	1276868 *	63.84 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2000000</b>	<b>1500000</b>	<b>1276868</b>	<b>63.84%</b>

The approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget based on the values entered in the above matrix is **63.84%**. Can you confirm that this is correct? \*

Correct  Incorrect

### » Gender-responsive Budgeting

Indicate what **percentage (%)** of the budget contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment (GEWE)? \*

99.9

The dollar amount of the budget contributing to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) based on percentage entered above and total project budget is **US \$ 1998000**. Can you confirm that this is correct? \*

Correct  Incorrect

Amount expended to date on efforts contributing to gender equality or women's empowerment is **US \$ 1275591.13**. Is this correct? \*

Correct  Incorrect

ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE. \*

The templates for the budget are available [here](#)

UNPBF Saferworld Annual Report Annex D IRF 469-20\_54\_12.xlsx



## ***Project Markers***

Please select the Gender Marker Associated with this project \*

- Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)
- Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate between 30 and 79% of the total project budget to GEWE
- Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

Please select the Risk Marker Associated with this project \*

- Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes
- Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes
- Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

Please select the PBF Focus Area associated with this project \*

- (1.1) Security Sector Reform
- (1.2) Rule of Law
- (1.3) Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration
- (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)

Is the project part of one or more PBF priority windows? \*

*Select all that apply*

- Gender promotion initiative
- Youth promotion initiative
- Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
- Cross-border or regional project
- None

## Steering Committee and Government engagement

Does the project have an active steering committee? \*

- yes
- no

If yes, please indicate how many times the Project Steering Committee has met over the last 6 months?

**The steering committee is made up of of the Saferworld Country Representative, Peacebuilding Manager and Civil Society Coordination Manager and the Executive Directors (or other senior member) of the four partners. The Committee meets quarterly to update each other on the project, how implementation is going, share challenges, and joint activities. They have held 2 meetings over the past 6 months (1 in-person and 1 virtually). The next meeting is scheduled for November 2023.**

Please provide a brief description of any engagement that the project has had with the government over the last 6 months. Please indicate what level of government the project has been engaging with.

**The project has involved authorities at various levels. In Lakes Warrap and Unity states, for instance, the project actively engaged the state Ministries of Gender, Child and Social Welfare in monthly state-level coordination meetings on gender-related issues (gender cluster), bringing WROs and WCSOs together to discuss the challenges that they face in their work of upholding the rights of women and young women. These coordination meetings create an opportunity for the WROs and WCSOs to discuss what the next steps are with the ministries to ensure that women's rights can be upheld. At the county level, we continued to work with county governments across the nine counties to address the causes of GBV and inter-communal conflicts, including working with armed male youth to return over 90 herds of cattle to their rightful owners in Tonj South County.**

**The project has also engaged the State Ministries of Culture, Youth and Sports in its activities to ensure the inclusion of youth concerns not only from the community level as is with the youth forums but also from the state government perspective.**

**In the month of September, the project worked closely with state government departments to celebrate the International Peace Day at state and county levels. Presently, the project is working with state authorities, the Ministry of Peacebuilding and UN agencies in planning 16th days of activism.**

**In February 2023, Saferworld and partners organised a cross -state dialogue in the Wunlit Triangle in Rumbek town. It was attended by senior government officials from all the three states. Some of the participants included the Lake State's Minister of Peacebuilding, Minister of Gender, Child and Social Development and the County executive directors of Panyijiar County, Mayendit and the Director Generals from the State Ministry of Peacebuilding in Warrap and Lakes States. In the event, the stakeholders developed a shared vision for achieving peaceful coexistence within the Wunlit cluster, and authorities agreed to work together and collaborate with each other in addressing cross-state issues.**

**The project team also worked closely with the national Ministry of Peacebuilding at the state and national level, particularly in establishing a peacebuilding network as a space for peacebuilding actors to share information, experiences, and better coordinate peacebuilding activities across the country. The Juba-level peacebuilding network is active, with representation from UN agencies, INGOs and CSOs who meet monthly to share updates and coordinate activities. The peacebuilding actors' network in Rumbek meets monthly and is a coordinating mechanism of the Ministry of Peacebuilding. Saferworld partner WIDOW is on steering committee.**

.....



Provide any additional descriptive information relating to the status of the project, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.)

**Saferworld ended its partnership agreement with Women Vision (WV), a former partner based in Unity State and working in Panyijiar and Mayendit Counties, following proven allegations regarding mismanagement of fundsr WV staff. This called for the temporary suspension of the project at a critical time when we had limited time to implement activities as per the workplan, particularly for Mayendit and Panyijiar Counties. Saferworld worked to quickly identify a replacement CSO and partnered with Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS) a month later, in April 2023. HRSS has an operational footprint in both Mayendit and Panyijiar counties and is also a Saferworld partner implementing another UNPBF-funded project titled 'Resourcing Change: inclusive peacebuilding from the ground up'. Despite challenges related to accessibility due to insecurity, coupled with poor road network and damage cause of years of flooding in the two counties, HRSS has hit the ground running as it has conducted numerous engagements with county governments and communities with aim to deliver the project effectively.**

---

Summarize *the main structural, institutional or societal level change* the project has contributed to. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project where evidence of contribution to outcomes is available if requested

*FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION ONLY (550 word limit)*

In February 2023, Saferworld facilitated a visioning workshop in Rumbek town. The workshop brought together key stakeholders from the three states to identify ways of working/joint activities to strengthen good neighbourliness and peaceful coexistence among the communities in the Wunlit Triangle. The aim was to break down administrative silos when working for peace in the region. As a result of this event, the ministers of peacebuilding from Lakes and Warrap state jointly approached Saferworld to support in implementing some of the action points from the visioning workshop. They mobilised resources from other peacebuilders and organised a two-day inter-communal dialogue in Tonj town between the feuding communities of Pakam in Lakes and Luac-jang of Warrap state where violent incidences of cattle raiding were common and having a huge effect on the communities and on levels of GBV. The dialogue aimed to bridge the two communities' differences, promote peaceful neighbourhood and in turn led to reconciliation among communities. This demonstrated how authorities changed their approach as a result of this project to address cross-boundary conflicts that have a huge impact on the security and wellbeing of women, young women and girls, who are particularly vulnerable to GBV and worsening health and mental health as a result of cattle raiding and inter-communal violence. Secondly, there has been a shift in mindset relating to the government representatives in some areas taking greater accountability for the needs of its people having engaged with this project. It is not common for County Commissioners to intervene to break the cycles of violence that occur due to cattle raiding, however we have seen several instances of this happening in recent months. This is evidenced in Panyjar where the County Commissioner intervened in the cross-county cattle raiding and managed to return 800 cattle to the neighbouring community in Rumbek East County having receiving support from HRSS. In Cueibet, the County Commissioner, in collaboration with the youth peace forum, recovered 96 raided heads of cattle and returned to the rightful owners.

Institutional change has been achieved in Warrap, where there were no women represented in the customary courts (as is the norm in South Sudan). However, through engagement with state authority's County Commissioner through this project, he agreed to allow women to be represented in customary court for the first time. As the result of this, five women have been nominated in Gogrial East to represent women in five of the six different customary courts existing there and to date they are all sitting. The paramount Chief asked Saferworld's partner (WDG) to first train these women as well as the male chiefs to understand their roles at the customary courts. Having women on the customary courts is regarded by the partners as a key pillar in ensuring that women and young women's rights are upheld by the courts and in encouraging women to bring their cases to the court. In Rumbek East, the country commissioner arrested a man accused of domestic violence following training by Saferworld's partner and involvement in this project. This indicates an institutional shift, as domestic violence is a cultural norm that is not usually regarded a criminal offence. This was reported to us by the paramount chief.

The project furthermore supported 9 women and young women girl peer groups across the nine counties who act as the first point of contact to provide counselling and basic training on mental health and gender-sensitivity at the WGFSS. Formation of the peer groups, which started in Quarter 3, has already demonstrated its effectiveness in areas like Gogrial East, Tonj North, Rumbek East and Cueibet counties where women and girls reported that they had prevented several suicide cases as a result of the work of the peer groups at WGFSS. For example, a member of a WGFSS centre used her skills gained through the training on MHPSS, resolved the dispute between husband and his wife and prevented a potential suicide case in Lietnhom, Gogrial East County, Warrap State. The woman's husband is now a key supporter of the WGFSS and is vocally encouraging other men to support their work. Further testimony was collected by Awien, a young woman who spoke during a PBF donor visit to Lietnhom. She said that "prior to the establishment of the WGFSS centre, women (mothers) had not known peace at all whiles married to their husbands. Some women lost their lives due to high rate of GBV caused to them by their husbands and fathers. They did not have any where they could go to express themselves but now with the establishment of the WGFSS centre, it has made life easy for women and girls. Every year cases of suicides had been reported but now the cases have reduced because when women come together in the centre, they share issues affecting them and, in the process, they get

advice and/or counselling from among themselves or the case is referred to the other partner for further management of the case.” These examples indicate to us that this project is improving the mental health of women and young women and contributing to a reduction in suicide cases in the project areas. Women and girls are now open to share their experiences at the WGFSS. Women leaders at WGFSSs are now playing active advocacy roles in their communities on matters such as early and forced marriages, inclusion of women in key decision-making processes at community and also local engaging authorities to respond to women and girls’ priorities and concerns in the Wunlit Traingle

Saferworld purposefully selected four national Women's Rights Organizations (WROs) as project implementing partners, each with a distinct competence in the areas of GBV, MHPSS, peacebuilding, and women's empowerment. These organizations were chosen for their potential to be transformational actors in their communities and at the subnational (and eventually national) level. Since the implementing partner's role is crucial to the sustainability of the project, Saferworld dedicated a significant amount of time in establishing a collaborative atmosphere among the partners. This resulted in the implementing partners not only designing more holistic and joined up approaches, but also eventually being able to work jointly to develop shared budgets and activity workplans for the greater benefit of the project. Along the project’s timeline, we have seen the benefits of this collaboration. For example, WIDO from Lakes State, due to their proximity to Warrap State, supported the setup of a WGFSS in Tonj East in Warrap State - even though Tonj East was in the geographical area covered by WDG, our implementing partner in Warrap State. Hence partners are now focused on the big picture of what is beneficial to the communities and South Sudan rather than focusing on their own individual interest or competing amongst themselves. This practice breaks down notion of a civil society organisation operating in a specific geographical area where they are founded, which hampers effective movement building and sustained structural and cultural change.

Evidence is also emerging that the project is influencing behaviour change amongst duty-bearers, including the customary courts in the target communities, with the women and girl friendly spaces (WGFS) and the information they have provided on the rights of women and girls leading to these rights being upheld. An example of this comes from Awul Payam, Tonj NorthBirth County, where the customary court found a father of two sixteen-year-old girls guilty of forcing them to marry a man of his choice after the girls’ brother brought this crime to the attention of the WGFS. Another comes from Lietnhom, Gogrial East County, Warrap State, where the Paramount Chief challenged harmful and patriarchal gender norms for the first time following training from WGD, TAHA and Voice for Change, and defended a widow's right to own properties (cattle) that her in-laws had illegally taken from her following her husband's death.

## PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME

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

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

How many OUTCOMES does this project have \*

1    2     3    4    5    more than 5.

Please write out the project outcomes as they are in the project results framework found in the project document

Outcome 1: \*

**Women and girls have increased access to GBV and MHPSS support and referral pathways through women's collectives, and enhancing solidarity and accompaniment amongst women and girls**

Outcome 2: \*

**Communities, including, religious and traditional leaders, young women and men understand the harmful traditions, and social and gender norms which drive conflict and create negative misconceptions of women and girls, and take steps to prevent and mitigate GBV.**

Outcome 3: \*

**Local authorities and CSOs (including WROs and networks) understand the harmful traditions, and social and gender norms which drive conflict and negatively impact women and girls, and take steps to incorporate women's and girls' priorities into government plans.**

**Outcome 1:** Women and girls have increased access to GBV and MHPSS support and referral pathways through women's collectives, and enhancing solidarity and accompaniment amongst women and girls

Rate the current status of the outcome progress \*

1. Off Track     2. On Track     3. On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results

## Progress summary

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.*

To date, 835 women and young women (in the outcome and project document, 'girls' referrers to young women who are unmarried whilst married women and widows are referred to as 'women' regardless of age) have been reached through peer support to create awareness on available GBV and MHPSS and services referral pathways across all the project areas. In addition, so far 235 GBV and/or conflict survivors have accessed GBV and MHPSS and services at WGFSS centres, including through established referral pathway mechanisms. Peer support groups act as the first point of contact to provide MHPSS and basic counselling to the women and girls at the WGFSS. They help their peers at the WGFSS by offering basic counselling in a gender-sensitive and culturally relevant way. They are critical to the project's long-term viability in ensuring that even in the absence of Saferworld and partners, the community has the skills to deliver such essential services. In locations such as Tonj North and Rumbek East, peer groups have supported other women and girls through offering advice, feedback, and essential concepts acquired from the trainings on GBV referral pathway and MHPSS trainings and several of the groups have reported preventing suicides, which are common in cases of domestic violence.

The routine gender- sensitivity trainings and GBV referral pathway trainings have empowered women and girls to know and pursue their rights. In Tonj North, the women group spoke up against early and forced marriage of a 17-year-old girl. The women group reported this to the commissioner which resulted to the immediate arrest of the girl's father and the supposed husband who were eventually arraigned in court. Prior to the trainings and discussions at the WGFSS, women hardly reported such cases as they were part of their way of life. Partly due to ignorance of their rights.

In addition, the WGFSS have provided a space for women and girls to share information among themselves on issues affecting them. This has allowed women to create a network which helps them to easily identify issues affecting them, counsel each other, and come up with solutions to address such issues. The provision of micro grants to the WGFSS has enabled the groups to undertake initiatives that address their common concerns collaboratively. In Tonj North, the women used the micro grant to set up an income generating scheme. They use the space that was established by the project for beadmaking and sewing embroidery to generate income which has complemented their household income and supported widows.

In Cueibet county, the peer groups linked a 9-year-old girl who was raped in Cueibet County with specialized service providers for medical, psychosocial support counselling and justice. The perpetrator was eventually arrested and taken to court because of the efforts of the peer group at the WGFSS in Cueibet.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.*

**A Gender Sensitive Conflict Analysis (GSCA) was undertaken in each project location during the inception phase, including broad representation from the community (at least 15 women, including young women and 10 men, including young men). An assessment is conducted before the GSCA training to take into account the distinctive needs of different participants and their different priorities, experiences and power dynamics, including experiences of intersectionality. The GSCA training includes facilitating a participatory analysis of the peacebuilding actors and the gendered conflict dynamics. The training itself is gender-responsive, bringing to the surface the harmful gender norms and intersectional power dynamics that drive conflict and GBV. Ground rules are set in the introductory sessions of the trainings to ensure that all participants feel safe and were able to participate freely without judgement.**

**This outcome contributes to women's empowerment through the establishment of peer support groups at the WGFSS and the provision of micro grants to each group to undertake their self-identified initiatives. This has enabled partners to transfer life-skills to women and young women accessing the centre. Micro grants worth \$2500 have been disbursed so far per WGFSS and these have been used to train women and girls in bedsheet making, tailoring and knitting. A further grant of \$2500 will be disbursed once the second round of proposals have been received. These skills have contributed to helping women at WGFSS earn a livelihood e.g, by making bedsheets and selling them.**

**Voice for Change and Saferworld proved gender and conflict sensitive training on GBV and the available referral pathways in the local language. The training equipped women and young women with the skills to provide peer counselling support and to make referrals across seven counties.**

**The project has ensured youth responsiveness through strengthening the involvement of young women and men in the design and implementation of activities. This includes establishing youth forums in all project localities and extending the training that links gender-sensitive conflict analysis with GBV and mental health to youth from neighbouring payams. The project is responding to the needs identified by young women and men to support youth-led initiatives and will be providing additional micro-grants to each of the nine established youth forums (one grant per forum) to sustain gender-transformative youth-led activities, aimed at challenging gender stereotypes and discrimination and prevention of GBV in their communities. The project will also be extending the youth outreach campaign to include engagement with cattle camp youth in Rumbek East, Gogrial East and Cueibet, to strengthen good neighbourliness, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence and to challenge gender stereotypes and discrimination with this key demographic.**

**Outcome 2:** Communities, including, religious and traditional leaders, young women and men understand the harmful traditions, and social and gender norms which drive conflict and create negative misconceptions of women and girls, and take steps to prevent and mitigate GBV.

Rate the current status of the outcome progress

\*

1. Off Track  2. On Track  3. On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results

## Progress summary

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.*

Young men, young women, traditional leaders, and religious leaders are actively participating in the continuing GSCA training that was conducted in all the nine counties in the project locations. To date, out of 68 key community actors participating in the trainings, 65 reported an increase in knowledge and awareness of the interlinkages between gender, peace and security and its impact on girls and women mental wellbeing and safety. Such has been the impact of these trainings that communities and local leaders in all project locations demanded more trainings within their communities and with neighbouring payams as these trainings are seen as vital and critical to building peace and harmony in communities and at addressing endemic levels of GBV that often occur as a result of inter-communal conflicts and which are driven by harmful gender norms.

Evidence is emerging that the community leaders who have been trained through this project have changed their own attitudes and behaviours and are advocating others to do the same. An example of this in practice comes from Gogrial East County. During the first 6 months of the implementation of the UNPBF project, men in general and particularly traditional leaders (chiefs) did not want to allow their wives and/or daughters or other women in their community to come to the WGFS established. However, after several trainings and awareness-raising campaign to educate community, traditional leaders (Longer Madut Wol and Aduol Bol Makom) who had previously opposed the idea of the establishment of the women centre are now raising awareness and advocating for other women to attend. Longer Madut said, "women have suffered so much in the hands of men, let us allow them to come together at the women and girls' friendly space so that they can help themselves as a group of people. I have now allowed my family (wives and daughters) to always come to the centre because that is the best place where my family can go." To date, 9 youth peace forums (YPFs) have been established. The YPFs have led 16 sensitization campaigns so far. These campaigns have had a material impact on the lives of women and girls and on conflict within and between communities. For example, two youth groups (from Lietnhom and Aguok communities) who had been trained and who had been brought together by the project in a dialogue, succeeded to resolve the recurrent tension peacefully and women, young women and men are now able to move freely, sharing marketplaces and attending traditional dances together in Gogrial West and East Counties, Warrap State, whereas for a long period, it was too dangerous for women and young women and men to travel between these communities for fear of violent attacks and GBV.

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.*

Participants in the training sessions analyse how gender norms affect people's behaviour during conflict or peace conditions. Also considered are the different impacts of violence on women, girls, men, and boys. These trainings and the establishment of the WGFS have had a significant effect on the attitudes and behaviours of men, boys and traditional authorities towards women's rights and GBV. Ensuring that the project is responsive to the needs and concerns of young people is critical to its success. The project has supported a number of youth-led initiatives, which have already yielded outcomes, for example in Lakes State, the youth forum engaged the local authorities to reconcile the Tiap-tiap and Pagor communities in Cueibet County. As a result of this initiative, the county commissioner and community youth peace forum recovered 96 raided heads of cattle and returned them to their rightful owners in Cueibet County. As young men are major perpetrators of violence and GBV within their communities and also often the victims, peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives that are led by young people are more effective in reducing inter-communal violence and in challenging the harmful gender norms that drive these conflicts, they also help address GBV, which these norms also perpetuate.

**Outcome 3:** Local authorities and CSOs (including WROs and networks) understand the harmful traditions, and social and gender norms which drive conflict and negatively impact women and girls, and take steps to incorporate women's and girls' priorities into government plans.

---

Rate the current status of the outcome progress

\*

1. Off Track     2. On Track     3. On Track with evidence of peacebuilding results

## Progress summary

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.*

**During the inception period, Saferworld and partners trained 39 key government officials in GSCA, of which 87% reported an increased in knowledge and awareness of the interlinkages between gender, peace and security and its impact on girls and women mental wellbeing and safety in the post-training test. The trainings were conducted at a county level with 25 at each training (15 always women, 10 men). The outcomes from these trainings are emerging now, with evidence of representatives of local state and traditional authorities taking steps to uphold the rights of women where this was not done in the past.**

**For example, engagement with the police has led to the Police Commissioner of Warrap State to make statements on the rights of women in custody. In response to hearing the lived experience of women during the roundtable discussion in Awul Payam, Tonj North County, Warrap State, he directed his entire police officers to respect women rights and dignity in the police custody and prison services; he also warned his officer that no woman should be tortured while in the custody before being convicted guilty by the court of law. In Tonj North, the commissioner arrested the father and the prosed husband in the case of a forced marriage of a 17-year old girl, who were eventually arraigned in court. Prior to the trainings and engagement of members of the WGFSS, early and forced marriages and domestic violence would not have been considered a criminal offence.**

**The decision of the county commissioner in Tonj North (who was engaged by the project partners and WGFSS) to request the county judge to ensure that at least five women are nominated for the customary court, is significant, as these changes are sustainable and will lead to a change in how women and girls are represented and dealt with by the customary courts.**

**Changes have also been captured in how county commissioners deal with incidences of cattle raiding, for example the acting commissioner in Unity State intervened to stop recurring incidences of cattle raiding between Mayiandit, Koch and neighbouring counties. When a cattle raiding incident between Mayendit and Koch counties took place in June 2023, the acting county commissioner arrested the cattle raiders and imposed a rule of punishing whomever commits such an act to be arrested, imprisoned and later on the stolen properties to be returned to the rightful owners. Later, he called for a meeting with all the youth (including the raiders) on peaceful coexistence that led to an intercountry dialogue and prevented future incidences of cattle raiding. He later on organized for cultural dances as a sign of peaceful coexistence and celebrate the peace.**

---

Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome

*Please limit your response to 3000 characters including spaces.*

In the shared visioning event held in Rumbek, there was the participation of the youth representative from Panyijiar county and the youth chairperson of the youth froum from Gogrial East who participated in discussion on issues such as girl elopement and cattle raiding that were affecting young men and young women. It is critical that young men and young women are a part of the discussions that inform decision-making on these issues, as they are the groups most adversely affected by conflict cycles and harmful gender norms. Giving youth leaders a voice therefore was important for the success of the event. The shared visioning event focused on peaceful relations between communities in the Wunlit Traingle but was explicit about the way that harmful gender norms drive conflict and must also be tackled as a part of building peace in the region. Among the resolutions agreed in that shared visioning event was an agreement to reduce the bride prices, and the need of working with cattle camps youth to be peace ambassadors and not perpetrators of cattle raiding and inter-communal violence. In youth peace forum across project sites in the Wunlit Traingle, young people have taken active role in promoting peace and social harmony among communities. For instance, the youth in Cueibet county engaged local authorities and communities to discourage cattle theft within and between Cueibet and neighbouring Tonj South in Warrap. In Rumbek East, youth peace forum used sport activities to raise awareness in the community on negative impacts of forced and early marriages among young girls in the county and across Lakes state.

This project has included authorities in the trainings and has sought to address the harmful gender norms that they uphold. As they are the main decision-makers in communities (police, country directors, traditional leaders e.g. paramount chief), using the Saferworld contextualised GSCA methodology has increased their awareness of how these attitudes, norms and behaviours are not only harming women and young women but are also driving conflicts and violence within their communities.

## INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at the **outcome** level in the table below

- If an outcome has more than 3 indicators , select the 3 most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight.
- Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

» **Outcome 1: Women and girls have increased access to GBV and MHPSS support and referral pathways through women’s collectives, and enhancing solidarity and accompaniment amongst women and girls**

Outcome 1	Performanc e Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)

1.1	Number and percentage of women and girls who reported their awareness and knowledge on access to GBV and MHPSS and service referral pathways have been improved.	37% (78 out of 211 )	At least 60% of the participants report increase in awareness and knowledge	To date, 89% (187 out of the planned 211) women and girls trained on GBV and MHPSS reported their awareness and knowledge on access to GBV and MHPSS and service referral pathways have been increased (data source: post-training survey)	All women and girls across the 9 WGFS Centres trained on MHPSS and GBV training
1.2	Outcome Indicator 1b: Number of GBV and/or conflict survivors who accessed GBV and MHPSS and services at girls and women friendly and safe centers including through established referral pathways mechanisms.	0	300	To date, a total of 235 GBV and/or conflict survivors accessed MHPSS and services at women and girls' friendly spaces during the life of the project.	The project still has 6 months to run.
1.3	Number and types of local, cross-community/county/state conflict and insecurity issues address that could affect women and girls' mental wellbeing and safety.	0	12	To date, 10 local, cross-community/county/state conflict and insecurity issues addressed that could affect women and girls' mental wellbeing and safety.	The project still has 6 months to

How many outputs does outcome 1 have?

1    2    **3**    4    5    more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 1

Output 1.1

**Women and girls have increased peer support and accompaniment to access MHPSS and GBV services**

Output 1.2

**Women and girls have increased awareness on the interlinkages between conflict-GBV-mental health, and available MHPSS and GBV services.**

Output 1.3

**Strengthened GBV and MHPSS referral pathways for women and girls.**

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» **Output 1.1**

Output 1.1: Women and girls have increased peer support and accompaniment to access MHPSS and GBV services	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>

1.1.1	Number of women and girl friendly and safe spaces established and/or supported.	0	9	1	9	The final WGSS was opened during this reporting period. All other 8 have been active since the last reporting period.
1.1.2	Number of women and girl reached through peer support to create awareness on available GBV and MHPSS and services referral pathways.	0	800	710	835	There are still 6 months to run until the end of the project.
1.1.3						

» Output 1.2

Output 1.2: Women and girls have increased awareness on the interlinkages between conflict-GBV-mental health, and available MHPSS and GBV services.	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
1.2.1	<b>Number and types of training material developed or adopted</b>	1	1	1	1	
1.2.2						
1.2.3						

» Output 1.3

<p>Output 1.3: Strengthened GBV and MHPSS referral pathways for women and girls.</p>	<p>Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>
1.3.1	<p><b>Number of referral pathways developed and/or strengthened.</b></p>	3	3 (at least 1 per state)	3	3	
1.3.2	<p><b>Number of women and girls trained on basic mental health and psychosocial support skills to provide counselling support to women and girls and making referrals.</b></p>	0	15	7 micro-grants distributed (1 per WGFSS)	7 micro-grants of \$2500 distributed (1 per WGFSS)	
1.3.3						

**» Outcome 2: Communities, including, religious and traditional leaders, young women and men understand the harmful traditions, and social and gender norms which drive conflict and create negative misconceptions of women and girls, and take steps to prevent and mitigate GBV.**

Outcome 2	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)
2.1	Number and percentage of key community actors' who report increased in knowledge and awareness of the interlinkages between gender, peace and security and its impact on girls and women mental wellbeing and safety.	46% (31 out of 68)	At least 60% of participants report increase in knowledge and awareness	To date, 96% (65 out of 68) key community actors trained on GSCA reported an increased in knowledge and awareness of the interlinkages between gender, peace and security and its impact on girls and women metal wellbeing and safety.	Completed, all WGFSS are functional. To date, 96% (65 out of 68) key community actors trained on GSCA reported an increased in knowledge and awareness of the interlinkages between gender, peace and security and its impact on girls and women metal wellbeing and safety.

2.2	Number and types of actions and/or responses made by communities, including, religious and traditional leaders, young women and men to mitigate and address harmful traditional social and gender norms that drive conflict and affect women and girls' wellbeing including GVB and mental health issues.	0	12	To date, 9 harvested outcomes demonstrate evidence of actions and/or responses made by communities, including, religious and traditional leaders, young women and men to mitigate and address harmful traditional social and gender norms that drive conflict and affect women and girls' wellbeing including GBV and mental health issues.	The project still has 6 months to run. More outcomes will be harvested before the end of the project cost extension.
-----	---	---	----	---	--

2.3					
-----	--	--	--	--	--

How many outputs does outcome 2 have?

1  2  3  4  5  more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 2

Output 2.1

**Young women and men have increased awareness and sensitivity of the interlinkages between conflict-GBV-mental health and take steps to sensitize the wider peer group.**

Output 2.2

**Key community actors have increased awareness and sensitivity of the interlinkages between conflict-GBV-mental health and take steps to sensitize the wider community**

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» Output 2.1

<p>Output 2.1: Young women and men have increased awareness and sensitivity of the interlinkages between conflict-GBV-mental health and take steps to sensitize the wider peer group.</p>	<p>Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>
<p>2.1.1</p>	<p><b>Number of youth peace forums (YPFs) established and supported.</b></p>	<p><b>0</b></p>	<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>4 YPFs established and/or supported</b></p>	<p><b>To date, 9 YPFs have been established and/or supported across the 9 counties (a per county).</b></p>	

2.1.2	Number of sensitization campaign conducted (through YPFs) on harmful traditional social and gender norms that drive conflict and affect women and girls' wellbeing including GBV and mental health issues.	0	27	15 sensitization campaigns were conducted through YPFs.	To date, 24 sensitization campaigns have been conducted through YPFs	
2.1.3	Number of people reached with sensitization campaign on harmful traditional social and gender norms that drive conflict and affect women and girls' wellbeing including GBV and mental health issues.	0	2700	2152 people reached (1168 female and 984 male)	2332 people reached (1303 female and 1029 male)	

» Output 2.2

Output 2.2: Key community actors have increased awareness and sensitivity of the interlinkages between conflict-GBV-mental health and take steps to sensitize the wider community	Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i>	Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i>	End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i>	Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i>	Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i>	Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i>
2.2.1	<b>Number of key influential community actors identified and engaged in various activities in the community.</b>	0	45	54 key community actors (30 male and 24 female)	68 key community actors (37 male and 31 female)	
<hr/>						

2.2.2	Number of outreach and sensitization meetings conducted with key influential community actors on harmful social and gender norms that drive conflict and affect women and girls' wellbeing including GBV and mental health issues in the community	0	36	13	29	
2.2.3						

**» Outcome 3: Local authorities and CSOs (including WROs and networks) understand the harmful traditions, and social and gender norms which drive conflict and negatively impact women and girls, and take steps to incorporate women's and girls' priorities into government plans.**

Outcome 3	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of Project Indicator Target	Current Indicator progress	Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)

3.1	Number and percentage of local authorities who report increased in knowledge and awareness of the interlinkages between gender, peace and security and its impact on girls and women mental wellbeing and safety.	44% (17 out of 39)	At least 60% (18 out of 30) participants report increase in knowledge and awareness (source: pre and post training survey)	To date, 87% (34 out of 39) local authorities trained on GSCA reported an increased in knowledge and awareness of the interlinkages between gender, peace and security and its impact on girls and women mental wellbeing and safety.	
3.2	Number and type of gender responsive action and/or decisions made by relevant local authorities to address priority women and girl issues including GBV and mental health concerns.	0	6	5	There are still 6 months left to run on this project.
3.3	Number of CSO partners who report increase in capacities to engage and advocate on priority women and girl issues including GBV and mental health at local and sub-national-level.	0	4	Assessment of this indicator will be conducted toward the end of the project, using the OCAs as a baseline.	

How many outputs does outcome 3 have?

1  2  3  4  5  more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 3

Output 3.1

**CSO partners and WROs have increased capacity to engage and advocate with authorities on women's and girls' rights, needs and priorities.**

Output 3.2

**2: Local and national-level authorities have access to evidence-based information on women's and girls' priorities to inform their plan and responses.**

For each output, and using the, project results framework, provide an update on the progress made against 3 most relevant output indicators

» Output 3.1

<p>Output 3.1: CSO partners and WROs have increased capacity to engage and advocate with authorities on women's and girls' rights, needs and priorities .</p>	<p>Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>
<p>3.1.1</p>	<p><b>Number of CSO partners provided with demand-based capacity strengthening, bespoke training, institutional support, accompaniment and mentoring.</b></p>	<p>1</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4</p>	

3.1.2	Number of state-level WROs platforms meeting conducted to support CSO partners and WROs collectively advocate on women's and girls' rights, needs and priorities including GBV and mental health concerns.	0	14	3	4	
3.1.3	Number of CSO partners communications and advocacy strategy developed.	0	4	3	3	

» Output 3.2

<p>Output 3.2: 2: Local and national-level authorities have access to evidence-based information on women's and girls' priorities to inform their plan and responses.</p>	<p>Performance Indicators <i>Describe the indicator</i></p>	<p>Indicator Baseline <i>State the baseline value of the indicator</i></p>	<p>End of Project Indicator Target <i>State the target value of the indicator at the end of the project</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress for reporting period <i>State the current value of the indicator for the reporting period</i></p>	<p>Indicator progress to date <i>State the current cumulative value of the indicator since the start of the project</i></p>	<p>Reasons for Variance / Delay (if any) <i>Explain why the indicator is off track or has changed, where relevant</i></p>

3.2.1	<p>Number of inter-county and inter-state dialogue and advocacy forums conducted between women's groups, WROs and local authorities to enable women and girls to share their concerns and push for appropriate action to address their issues, including, GBV and mental health.</p>	0	8	9 (8 inter-county and 1 inter-state dialogues)	9 (8 inter-county and 1 inter-state dialogues) were conducted.	
3.2.2	<p>Number of advocacy and communications output produced on the linkages between conflict, mental health and GBV to advocate with relevant authorities at sub-national and national-level.</p>	0	7	2 policy briefs	2 (1 case study and 1 policy brief).	

3.2.3	Number of relevant local, sub-national and national authorities reached through bilateral meetings, county/state and/or national-level roundtable to engage them on priority women and girl issues including GBV and mental health concerns.	0	90	45 (12 female and 33 male).	80 (36 female and 44 male).	
-------	--	---	----	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	--

How many outputs does outcome 4 have?

1      2      3      4      5      more than 5.

Please list up to 5 of most relevant outputs for outcome 4

### PART III: Cross-Cutting Issues

Is the project planning any significant events in the next six months? (eg. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc.)

<p>If yes, please state how many, and for each, provide the approximate date of the event and a brief description, including its key objectives, target audience and location (if known)</p>	<p>Event Description</p>	<p>Tentative Date</p>	<p>Location</p>	<p>Target Audience</p>	<p>Event Objectives</p>
<p><b>Event 1</b></p>	<p>Cross-state exchange learning among partners</p>	<p>Second week of January 2024</p>	<p>TBC</p>	<p>HRSS, WDG, WIDO and VFC implementing the UNPBF project. Challenging harmful and patriarchal gender norms for better mental health and peace and security, amongst women and girls and communities in the Wunlit Triangle'.</p>	<p>Peer learning 'with and from' other partners</p>

<b>Event 2</b>	Inter-state dialogue	December 2023	TBC	Communities that are suffering cycles of conflict.	To provide space to communities and local authorities to address conflict drivers related to cattle theft and cattle raiding and promote peaceful neighbourhoodness.
<b>Event 3</b>	Refresher training and training for select women on basic mental health and psychosocial support	December 2023	All locations	Women leaders managing WGFSS	Equip them with basic counselling as first responders to vicirms of conflict and GBV in the community.
<b>Event 4</b>					

## Human Impact

This section is about the human impact of the project. Please state the number of key stakeholders (including but not limited to: Civil Society Organizations, Beneficiaries, etc.) of the project, and for each, please briefly describe:

- i. The challenges/problem they faced prior to the project implementation
- ii. The impact of the project in their lives
- iii. Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group

*This is an optional question. You may leave it unanswered if not relevant*

<b>Human Impact</b>	<b>Key Stakeholder</b>	<b>What were the challenges they faced prior to project implementation? (350 words)</b>	<b>What has been the impact of the project on their lives? (350 words)</b>	<b>Provide, where possible, a quote or testimonial from a representative of each stakeholder group (350 words)</b>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

<p><b>1</b></p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Women and girls in Lietnhom, Gogrial East</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>The women in Gogrial East have been having occasional meetings in physical structures such as classrooms but lacked a place where women and girls could go to at any time to feel safer and have access to information, education, recreational activities, or support and services.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Women and girls in Lietnhom, Gogrial East The women in Gogrial East have been having occasional meetings in physical structures such as classrooms but lacked a place where women and girls could go to at any time to feel safer and have access to information, education, recreational activities, or support and services.</p> <p>The establishment of a WGFSS in Lietnhom provided a physical environment where women and girls feel physically and emotionally secure. Women and girls can socialize and rebuild their social networks here, as well as learn contextually relevant skills and gain access to multisectorial GBV response services and information on women's rights, health, and services.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>“Cases of suicide among women and girls have reduced since the establishment of the women center. Here women discuss issues, advise each other, and counsel each other using the training on mental health that we had in the center” From the Deputy Youth Leader on behalf of the women at the WGFSS.</p> <p>.....</p>
<p><b>2</b></p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p><b>3</b></p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p><b>4</b></p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

In addition to the stakeholder specific impact described above, please use this space to describe any additional human impact that the project has had (650 words)

**The project-supported women and girls' friendly spaces provided a safe space for women and girls to discuss and identify mental health and gender-based violence concerns in their communities. In Warrap state, for example, the WGFSS served as an avenue for women undergoing abusive marriages to open up and seek advice from their peers, and this has positively contributed to preventing serious mental health issues including a reduction of suicide related cases.**

**Communities in the Wunlit Triangle are using women and girls' friendly spaces to mediate and resolve conflicts, raise mental health and psychosocial support needs to service providers, local and subnational authorities in the three states and offer first aid to women and girls who experienced violence and abusive relationships from parents or spouses. In addition to dispute resolution and mediation, the project is providing basic counselling to community members in the Wunlit Triangle. In Rumbek East, women first aid givers played instrumental role in preventing a suicide case in Aduel Payam – in which a community member, tired of an abusive marriage life attempted to end her life. Having realised the victim's behaviour and the way she relates and speak to people, first aid givers at the centre decided to monitor her movement especially when she was lonely. It was through monitoring that one day the chairlady of the centre and her colleagues found her at the point of committing a suicide and rescued her.**

**Women and girls' friendly spaces also promote social cohesion among communities in the Wunlit triangle as the centres served as meeting point for women and girls to discuss wider conflict drivers in the area beside gendered related concerns and priorities. Concerns such as conflicts stemming from shared resources like water points, early and forced marriages are often discussed by women and girls at friendly spaces, paving ways for wider discussion of these priorities by communities and local authorities. Due to positive changes made by WGFS in many project locations including in Tonj North and Rumbek East, neighbouring communities and Payams have now expressed desire for the project to be extended to their communities.**

**Link to a related case study on Saferworld's website:**

---

You can also upload upto 3 files in various formats (picture files, powerpoint, pdf, video, etc.) to illustrate the human impact of the project

**OPTIONAL**

---

File 1

**OPTIONAL**

A member of WGFS centre resolved the dispute between husband and his wife and prevented a potential suicide cas



File 2

**OPTIONAL**

County commissioner intervened in the cross-county cattle raiding and managed to return the cattle to the neighbor



File 3

**OPTIONAL**

Paramount Chief challenged harmful and patriarchal gender norms for the first time and defended the right of wom:



You can also add upto 3 links to online resources which illustrate the human impact of the project

**OPTIONAL**

---

Link 1

**OPTIONAL**

<https://www.saferworld.org.uk/en-stories-of-change/i-no-longer-feel-like-a-prisoner-cornered-and-betrayed->

---

Link 2

**OPTIONAL**

---

Link 3

**OPTIONAL**

---

Please tick the applicable change based on above narrative.

---

How we worked:

\*

*Please select up to 3.*

- Enhanced digitization
- Innovative ways of working
- Mobilized additional resources
- Improved or initiated policy frameworks
- Strengthened capacities
- Partnered with Civil Society Organizations
- Expanding coalitions & galvanizing political will
- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- Strengthened partnerships with UN Agencies

Please explain

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**In February 2023, Saferworld facilitated a visioning workshop in Rumbek town. The workshop brought together key stakeholders from the three states to identify ways of working/joint activities to strengthen good neighbourliness and peaceful coexistence among the communities in the Wunlit Triangle. The essence was to break down administrative silos when working for peace in the region. As a result of this event, the ministers of peacebuilding from Lakes and Warrap state took an initiative to mobilise resources for an inter-state dialogue between the neighbouring feuding communities of Tonj East (Warrap State) and Rumbek North (Lakes state). The ministers jointly approached Saferworld to support in implementing some of the action points from the visioning workshop. In June 2023, the project together with other partners and government institutions from Lakes and Warrap supported a communal dialogue in Tonj Town between communities from Tonj East and Rumbek North. The dialogue was jointly funded by different agencies and coordinated by the two state governments.**

Please explain

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**Saferworld secured additional funding towards the project from the Sarah Hayward Legacy for the partners to implement self-identified needs within the Wunlit Cluster that the PBF project is not covering.**

Please explain

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**The partners were provided capacity strengthening in financial management. Through the project quick books software was procured for all four partners and their finance staff received training on how to use the software for accountability and reporting. Saferworld finance team in September 2023 travelled to Rumbek and Wau to coached and mentored partners' finance focal persons on financial matters. In February 2023, Saferworld and partners organised a cross -state dialogue in the Wunlit Triangle in Rumbek town. It was attended by senior government officials from all the three states. UNMISS participated in the event and supported the discussions. In September 2023, Saferworld in partnership with UNMISS, UNWomen, UNFPA, UNDP and other peacebuilding partners supported the national ministry of peacebuilding in the commemoration of International Peace Day in Juba. Saferworld staff members were part of the organising committee for the celebration of the day.**

Who are we working with (in addition to the implementing partners) \*

- Strengthened partnerships with IFIs
- Strengthened partnerships within UN Agencies
- Partnered with local civil society organizations
- Partnered with local academia
- Partnered with sub-national entities
- Partnered with national entities
- Partnered with local volunteers

Please explain (If IFIs)

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**This project involved strengthening partnerships and collaboration across county lines at a conflict cluster level between all major stakeholders to address issues of GBV, lack of referral pathways and MHPSS, women's equality and empowerment, harmful gender norms and conflict. The project has engaged with national and sub-national CSOs, many women-led, traditional and formal authorities at payam, county and state level as well as UN agencies through cluster coordination meetings, networks and cross-state dialogue events.**

Please explain (If UN Agencies)

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

Leave No one Behind

Select all beneficiaries targeted with the PBF resources as evidenced by the narrative \*

*Mandatory*

- Unemployed persons
- Minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, linguistic, religion, etc.)
- Indigenous communities
- Persons with Disabilities
- Persons affected by violence (e.g. GBV)
- Women
- Youth
- Minorities related to sexual orientation and/or gender identity and expression
- People living in and around border areas
- Persons affected by natural disasters
- Persons affected by armed conflicts
- Internally displaced persons, refugees or migrants

## PART IV: Monitoring, Evaluation and Compliance

### » Monitoring

Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period \*

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**Quarterly steering committee for high-level advisory review and action.**

**Bi-annual Program review and Outcome harvesting workshop.**

**Weekly activity implementation updates.**

**Project site visits to monitor activity implementation.**

Do outcome indicators have baselines? \*

*If only some of the outcome indicators have baselines, select 'yes'*

yes

no

Please provide a brief description \*

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**The baseline for outcome indicators measuring changes on awareness and knowledge on linkage between mental health and conflict or access to GBV and MHPSS support and service referral pathways were calculated based on participants pre-test assessment.**

Elaborate on what sources of evidence have been used to report on indicators (and are available upon request) \*

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**Pre and post-test assessments. Bi-annual outcome harvesting Partner weekly and quarterly reports.**

Has the project launched outcome level data collection initiatives? e.g. perception surveys \*

yes

no

Please provide a brief description \*

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**The outcome harvesting workshops that take place biannually are used to capture some of the outcome level indicators from the project.**

Has the project used or established community feedback mechanisms? \*

- yes  
 no

Please provide a brief description \*

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**he nine youth peace forums and the peer groups at the WGFSS establish a system for receiving, analysing, responding, and acting on community feedback, including questions, requests, and suggestions, it is this through this feedback mechanism that the project adopted its MHPSS and GBV referral trainings to also include influential male figures who can be allies to women initiatives.**

## » Evaluation

Is the project on track to conduct its evaluation? \*

- yes  
 no  
 Not Applicable

Evaluation budget (in USD): \*

*Response required*

65000

If project will end in next six months, and the overall project budget is above 1.5 million, is your upcoming evaluation on track? (Preparations)

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**Our MEL advisor is working to draft the TOR for the independent evaluation, which will be conducted in March 2024. The external evaluator will be recruited in January 2024.**

Please mention the focal person accountable for sharing the final evaluation report with the PBF, name and email.

**Muro Tadiwe, mtadiwe@saferworld.org.uk**

## » Catalytic Effect

Catalytic Effect (financial): Indicate funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project since it started. (y/n) \*

- yes  
 no

If yes, how many additional grants or donors has the project leveraged? \*

1

Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.

*Please enter each funding agent and their contributions separately*

Name of Funder \*

**Sarah Hayward Legacy Fund**

Amount in USD \*

25251

Catalytic Effect (non-financial): Has the project enabled or created a larger or longer-term peacebuilding change to occur? \*

- No catalytic effect
- Some catalytic effect
- Significant catalytic effect
- Very Significant catalytic effect
- Don't Know
- Too early to tell

If relevant, please describe how the project has had a (non-financial) catalytic effect i.e. ways in which the project has supported the expansion or creation of programs and policies supporting peace, both within and outside the UN system \*

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**Please limit your response to 350 words)**

**There is a longer-term catalytic effect of the project especially where country authorities have bought into the idea of challenging harmful gender norms and upholding the rights of women and young women. This may not be seen uniformly across all project areas but we are seeing the effect more in some counties eg Tonj North where the county commissioner (who was engaged by the project partners and WGFSS) has requested the county judge to ensure that women are nominated for the customary court and that the commissioner has been arresting perpetrators of domestic violence.**

**Saferworld supported the establishment of the peacebuilding forum and the Peace actors network in Lakes we played an instrumental role in the planning for the International Peace Day at a state level in Rumbek. Saferworld used the forum to disseminate the policy briefing paper talking about gender issues that were identified by the inter-county dialogue and the recommendations for authorities to take on early and forced marriages. Ministry of Gender in Lakes is a supporter of the project and has attended every meeting organised by the partners and Saferworld in Rumbek. If senior leadership is engaged and supportive they will engage other INGOs/authorities to undertake similar after the project end**

**From the inter-state dialogue and visioning event funded by the project, several action points and recommendations were suggested by the stakeholders which have led to improved neighbourliness and cooperation between communities that had previously been in conflict. The catalytic effect of bringing together stakeholders from different states across the conflict cluster has resulted in improved coordination between authorities to tackle the causes of inter-communal conflicts and to put in place mechanisms for addressing these in future. These inter-communal conflicts and the harmful gender norms that drive them are a major contributing factor in the high levels of GBV and trauma in these areas.**

.....

## Sustainability

Does the project have an explicit exit strategy?

Please describe any steps that have been taken to ensure sustainability of peacebuilding gains beyond the duration of the project.

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**When rolling out the MHPSS training, the project established peer groups who act as the first point of contact to provide counselling and basic training on mental health and gender-sensitivity at the WGFSS. This is to ensure that even in the absence of the partners, the WGFSS are equipped with the skills to roll-out such crucial trainings. So far, the project has successfully formed nine peer groups within the WGFSSs and all are functional with minimal support from the implementing partners.**

**Similarly, in a bid to ensure there are male champions who will continue to advocate for GBV and knowledgeable of the gender referral pathways, the project has become more deliberate in ensuring the inclusion of influential male figures and local authorities in the MHPSS and GBV referral training. This is in a bid to create allies who will be familiar with the plight of women in the localities and use their influence and power to support women even in the absence of Saferworld and partners.**

**Saferworld and its partners also collaborate with a wide range of actors to identify and establish synergies. Under an FCDO-funded project, Saferworld launched a movement-building activity in Wau for its women's rights organization partners in March 2023. Saferworld invited WDG, its UNPBF project partner, to this initiative to expand its circle of network. The event was intended to provide a forum for women's rights organizations to network and identify potential areas for collaboration. In the absence of Saferworld and project, such spaces for networking help in collaborative initiatives among our partner to build on the gains of the project.**

**Also, by continuing to respond to the partner needs identified in the organisational capacity assessments, Saferworld is strengthening the capacities of the partners in this project so they can be in a position to independently secure and implement funding from other donors to implement similar projects.**

Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations?

*Please limit your response to 350 words.*

**The recent rainfall in South Sudan has made access to Pajiar and Mayen counties difficult for our implementing partner, which affects their ability to deliver planned training and disburse grants to some remote localities' WGFSS and youth peace forums. There has also been reports of insecurity in Warap, where there have been an increase in people targeted on the road based on their clan affiliation. A staff member from World Vision was killed because undertaking their work in this area so the partner WDG has suggested a pause for 2 weeks in their community visits because the main road to Gorgial East is not currently safe for some of their staff. Movement to Wau to Tonj East that will be a challenge during this period of insecurity, which might affect the implementation of some activities which require staff to attend the WGFSS (such as follow up and disbursement of micro-grants and providing refresher trainings).**

**Heavy rainfall in the period from November to February typically makes access to remote communities more challenging and can result in the displacement of people. This has had an impact on project implementation in the previous year, however as all indicators are on track with WGFSS established in all communities, as long as there is no widespread flooding again this year, this effect should be mitigated by the sustainability and local support measures put in place.**

## Monitoring and Oversight Activities

Please describe any key event related to monitoring and oversight. Please click next if no activities have yet taken place.

Monitoring and oversight activities	Name of the Event	Summary	Key Findings
Event 1	Outcome Harvesting	On May 16 2023, the partners under the UNPBF project convened in Juba for an Outcome harvesting event in which we identified and shared some of our outcomes from the project from the period of November 2022 to April 2023. The partners convened again in Juba in October 2023 to harvest the outcomes reported between May to October.	Please see 3 outcomes attached.

<b>Event 2</b> <hr/>	UNPBF Coordination Specialist Coordination monitoring visit to Warrap state	The UNPBF Coordination Specialist visited the project locations in Warrap in March 2023. She was able to meet with the various stakeholders of the project both at State level and county level. At State level she met with RRC in Kuajok, the minister of peacebuilding and social cohesion, the director general (DG) of the Ministry of peacebuilding and social cohesion, and the director general of the Ministry of gender, child, and social welfare. At County level she met with the County Commissioners of Gogrial East as well as the community groups: women and youth in Tonj North and Gogrial East. She visited the WGFSS in both locations. The visit confirmed the needs of the various stakeholders and how the project is contributing to addressing the needs	
<b>Event 3</b> <hr/>			
<b>Event 4</b> <hr/>			
<b>Event 5</b> <hr/>			
<b>Event 6</b> <hr/>			
<b>Event 7</b> <hr/>			

<b>Event 8</b>			
----------------	--	--	--

### Final Steps

- Please save a pdf copy of the form by clicking on the *Printer* icon on the top right corner of the page.
- A dialogue box will appear: Please select the A4 size and portrait orientation.
- Click "prepare" and save the document as a PDF (if on first attempt, the generated page is not readable, close the pop up page and try again. If the problem persists, you can contact technical support at the email address below)
- **Please upload the pdf version of the report as well as your financial report in excel format on the MPTF-O gateway.**

*If you encounter any difficulty in filling the form or generating the print-out for MPTFO gateway, please contact Gabriel Velastegui [gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org](mailto:gabriel.velasteguimoya@un.org)*

Thank You. You have finished the report. Please Click on the SUBMIT button below. When the report is submitted, a confirmation note will appear on a yellow banner on top of the page. This can take a few seconds.