



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding Fund

**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)**

<b>Project Title:</b> Beyond Bentiu Protection of Civilian Site (PoC) Youth Reintegration Strategy: Creating Conditions for Peaceful Coexistence between Youth Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Returnees and Host Community Members	<b>Recipient UN Organization(s):</b> The International Organization for Migration (IOM); and The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<b>Project Contact:</b> Mr. Jonathan Baker, Programme Manager, Displacement Tracking Matrix / Transition and Recovery Telephone: +211 928 067 215 Email: <a href="mailto:jbaker@iom.int">jbaker@iom.int</a>	<b>Implementing Partner(s) – name &amp; type (Government, CSO, etc):</b> The following CSO have been consulted in the design of this project and are important implementing partners: Greater Upper Nile Organization (GUNO); CLIP Poverty, Women Vision, People's Initiative Development Organization (PIDO), Dialogue and Research Initiative (DRI), Human Rights Initiative (HRI), and Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA) and Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS).
	<b>Project Location:</b> Bentiu PoC, Rubkona and Bentiu Towns, Rubkona County, Unity State, South Sudan
<b>Project Description:</b> The project will strengthen foundations for peace through creating platforms for youth dialogue, rehabilitating and constructing key community infrastructure, and fostering positive economic and social interdependencies between youth IDP returnees and host community members.	<b><sup>1</sup>Approved Peacebuilding Fund:</b> 2 million USD <b>Fully allocated first tranche:</b> 1.4 million USD <b>Conditional second tranche:</b> 600,000 USD <b>Government contribution:</b> N/A <i>*The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to decision by PBSO, and subject to the availability of PBF funds.</i>
	<b>Proposed Project Start Date:</b> 01 January 2018 <b>Proposed Project End Date:</b> 31 December 2018 <b>Total duration (in months):<sup>2</sup></b> 12 months

<sup>1</sup> The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to PBSO's evaluation and decision process, and subject to the availability of funds in the PBF account.

<sup>2</sup> The maximum duration of an IRF project is 18 months.

**Gender Marker Score<sup>3</sup>: 2****Project Outcomes:**

The project will promote youth confidence in return and reintegration through three components:

- Outcome 1: Improved understanding of the differential dynamics of male and female youth displacement, return and reintegration.
- Outcome 2: Strengthened foundation for social cohesion between male and female youth from IDPs, returnees and host communities.
- Outcome 3: Enhanced sustainability of youth IDP returns through balanced involvement of returnees and host communities in local economy, livelihoods, and infrastructure and basic services.

**PBF Focus Areas<sup>4</sup> Priority Area 3:**

Supporting efforts to revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends for the population at large

- Employment
- Equitable access to social services

**IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<i>(for IRF-funded projects)</i>	
<b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Representative of National Authorities</b>
<i>William Barriga</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>The International Organization for Migration</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>	<i>Hon. Stephen Dhieu Dau</i> <i>Signature</i>
<b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>6</sup></b>	<i>Minister of Finance and Economic Planning</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>
<i>Kamil Kamaluddeen</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>The United Nation Development Programme</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>	
<b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b>	<b>Resident Coordinator (RC)</b>
<i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>	<i>Mahimbo Mdoe</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>RCO,</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>

<sup>3</sup> PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

<sup>4</sup> PBF Focus Areas are:

1: *Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):*

(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;

2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):*

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

3: *Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);*

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

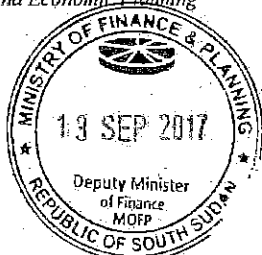
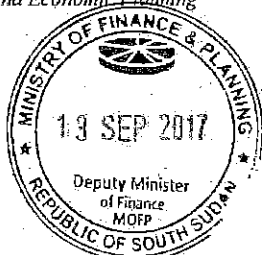
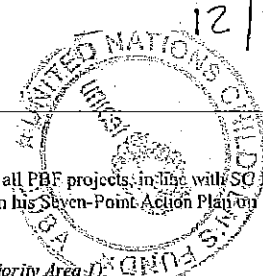
4) *(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)*

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

<sup>5</sup> Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

<sup>6</sup> Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

## IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)	
<b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>5</sup></b>  <i>William Barrige</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>The International Organization for Migration</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">13/9/2017</div>	<b>Representative of National Authorities</b>  <i>Hon. Stephen Dhiu Dau</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Minister of Finance and Economic Planning</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">13/9/17</div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<b>Recipient UN Organization(s)<sup>6</sup></b>  <i>Kamil Kamaluddeen</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>The United Nations Development Programme</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b>  <i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Peacebuilding Support Office</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">2/12/2017</div>	<b>Resident Coordinator (RC) a.i.</b>  <i>Dahimbo Mdoe</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>RCO</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i> <div style="text-align: right; font-size: 1.2em;">12/9/2017</div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>

<sup>3</sup> PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

<sup>4</sup> PBF Focus Areas are:

- 1: Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1);
  - (1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
- 2: Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2);
  - (2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
- 3: Revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3);
  - (3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- 4) (Re-)establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4)
  - (4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

<sup>5</sup> Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

<sup>6</sup> Please include signature block for each RUNO receiving funds under this IRF.

## **Table of contents:**

### **I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

- a) Peacebuilding context
- b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps
- c) Rationale for this IRF

### **II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation**

- a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing
- b) Budget
- c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners

### **III. Management and coordination**

- a) Project management
- b) Risk management
- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Administrative arrangements (standard wording)

**Annex A:** Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)

**Annex B:** Project Results Framework

**Annex C:** Bentiu PoC Timeline

**Annex D:** Flow Monitoring Analysis

**Annex E:** Rubkona County Village Assessment Survey (VAS)

**Annex F:** Bentiu Youth Intentions Survey

**Annex G:** Bentiu and Rubkona Map

## **PROJECT COMPONENTS:**

### **I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support**

#### **a) Peacebuilding context:**

With almost four years elapsed since the start of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013, the scale of humanitarian and development needs in South Sudan is unprecedented. Rubkona County, Unity State is located in the northern part of South Sudan, and has been the focus of some of the worst violence. In 2013 and 2014, areas around Bentiu, previously considered the administrative, political and commercial centre of Unity State, were fiercely fought over causing significant violence against civilians. The conflict in Rubkona County was ostensibly triggered by political rivalries associated with divisions in the national Government. However, it also intensified longstanding political rivalries between the Bul Nuer and other Nuer communities in the area, following years of bitterly contested leadership battles in the state. During the December 2013 conflict, the Bul Nuer community remained largely loyal to the Government while other Nuer groups in the state sided with Riek Machar. The intensity of the conflict triggered mass displacement with most internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking refuge in the UNMISS Protection of Civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu. Following a series of Government offensives in the summer of 2015, where large civilian areas were targeted, the IDP population in Bentiu PoC site increased to almost 150,000 by February 2016 (see Annex A: Timeline over Bentiu PoC). Increasing numbers of community members originating outside of Rubkona entered the County, leading to an increasingly diverse communal makeup of Rubkona, particularly in the concentrated area of the Bentiu PoC, and increased intercommunal tensions.

After a period of relative calm in the first quarter of 2016, violence broke out as the national peace agreement faltered. With the SPLA-IO split, the Jikany Nuer supporters of Taban Deng Gai shifted allegiance to the Government. While now notionally allied with the Bul Nuer, suspicion and mistrust remains a significant characteristic that defines the relationship between these two communities. Rubkona represents a contested area of influence between these two groups. Over the past year, there has been a significant increase in IDP returns to Bentiu and Rubkona towns. However, some of these returns have been politicized, and evidence suggests they are restricted to supporters of Taban Deng Gai who do not feel targeted by Government security services following political shifts in 2016.

According to a survey in 2015, 97% of IDPs in Bentiu PoC indicated that they were displaced because of lack of security in their communities whilst 80% indicated that they will return to their community if there is security.<sup>7</sup> The variances in the push and pull factor would suggest that although security is the main reason to flee, access to services and livelihood opportunities influences where IDPs will choose to resettle. Peace is not just defined as the absence of fighting. Large-scale, sustainable returns will not be conceivable without ensuring the necessary procedures to equitably transfer resources and improve perception of justice and reconciliation amongst the returning IDPs and host communities. In this regard, improving community security and providing livelihood opportunities is important for the return and reintegration of IDPs. A safe return implies that people may relocate to their legal and/or new properties without the threat of intimidation as a result of their political or communal affiliations.

---

<sup>7</sup> REACH, IDP Intentions Assessment Bentiu POC. [http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_ssd\\_report\\_idp\\_intentions\\_march\\_2016.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_ssd_report_idp_intentions_march_2016.pdf)

Addressing issues of gender-based violence (GBV) is central to ensuring return and stability in Rubkona. The worsening conflict has significantly exacerbated the risk of all forms of GBV: 75 percent of households in the PoC are headed by women.<sup>8</sup> A study conducted in Unity State in 2015 by UNMISS indicated that South Sudanese young women were more likely than young men to be abducted.<sup>9</sup> Young women have experienced brutal sexual abuse, including conflict related sexual violence (CRSV)<sup>10</sup> as well as intimate partner violence, and child and forced marriage. In South Sudan, approximately 98 percent of reported GBV incidents affected women and girls,<sup>11</sup> and 47.7 percent of respondents to an IOM 2017 GBV survey reported a history of GBV within the household, of which 29 percent were episodes of rape.<sup>12</sup> Stigma and lack of awareness of GBV support services likely means that GBV incidents are drastically underreported. Gender stereotypes typically create an environment of underreporting in terms of estimates of sexual violence against men.

It is widely acknowledged that men and boys are subjected to forced recruitment.<sup>13</sup> Young men fear to leave the PoC due to accusation of belonging to either SPLA-IO or being forcefully recruited. In a recent IOM Intentions Survey, 38% of male youth respondents indicated fear of being recruited into an armed group as the main reason for not leaving the PoC to return home.<sup>14</sup> Over 17,000 children are estimated to have been recruited by armed actors in South Sudan, and there are continued reports of forced recruitment by all parties to the conflict, particularly in Unity.<sup>15</sup>

The civil war has resulted in new family dynamics in which women have a dominant role as breadwinners, and most child-headed households are led by girls.<sup>16</sup> In Unity, there has been a fluid movement of individuals with families primarily responding to changes in the intensity of the conflict while trying to maintain connection to their land. Movements into the PoC site are therefore sometimes temporary and/or undertaken by some household members only. As a consequence of vast population movements, social dislocation has caused established family structures and power structures to falter, resulting in a vacuum of traditionally effective hierarchical structures. To an increasing extent, this vacuum has been filled by the emerging dominance of youth groups in and around the Bentiu PoC site. In July 2017, violence broke out in Bentiu PoC site following a disagreement between youths from southern and northern parts of Unity. However, with an emerging shift of power from traditional mechanisms to power being centred in youth networks, a lack of conflict resolution mechanisms surfaced. More than half of the population of Bentiu is below the age of 18<sup>17</sup> and decades of civil wars have contributed to numerous challenges facing the youth including lack of job opportunities, high levels of illiteracy, poverty, inadequate life skills, drug addiction and indulgence in criminal activities. These youth provide fertile recruiting grounds for parties to a conflict. Their

<sup>8</sup> REACH, IDP Intentions Assessment Bentiu POC. [http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_ssd\\_report\\_idp\\_intentions\\_march\\_2016.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_ssd_report_idp_intentions_march_2016.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/crisis-impacts-households-unity-state-south-sudan-2014-2015-initial-results>

<sup>10</sup> UNMISS, Human Rights Violations and Abuses in Yei July 2016 – January 2017, see A.2. Right to security and physical integrity: conflict-related sexual violence

<sup>11</sup> Data collected by GBV Sub-Cluster Information Management System (GBV-IMS) in South Sudan during 2016.

<sup>12</sup> IOM GBV knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) with sample of 2,525 female IDPs in PoC sites, host communities and female sex workers, April 2017

<sup>13</sup> Amnesty International reported that 'sexual violence remains largely invisible, despite indications that it occurs with some frequency.' Men and boys are particularly at risk of sexual violence while in custody, aimed to embarrass, humiliate and assert power. Amnesty International documented cases of sexual violence involving 16 male victims. Amnesty International, 2017, p. 41-42

<sup>14</sup> IOM, Youth Intentions Baseline Survey Bentiu PoC, June 2017

<sup>15</sup> UNHCT Key notes May, 2017

<sup>16</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/crisis-impacts-households-unity-state-south-sudan-2014-2015-initial-results>

<sup>17</sup> Information taken from the 2008 census. Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCSE), Key Indicators for Southern Sudan (8 Feb. 2011), available at [http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/750842/11454113/1301369111513/Key+Indicators\\_A5\\_final.pdf?token=0JDCa5z2y%2Ffz8rrK6WdcNNk7b0o%3D](http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/750842/11454113/1301369111513/Key+Indicators_A5_final.pdf?token=0JDCa5z2y%2Ffz8rrK6WdcNNk7b0o%3D).

lack of hope for the future fuels disaffection with society and make them susceptible to the blandishments of those who advocate armed conflict. A key preventative and mitigating strategy is to offer concrete opportunities to the youth to join the mainstream and help them to participate in the local income generating opportunities, self-employment and other agricultural and commercial-based livelihoods. In addition, there is a need to strengthen peace and reconciliation interventions and mechanisms that target the youth locally in Bentiu PoC, Rubkona and Bentiu towns.

Against this backdrop, peacebuilding efforts that encourage more diverse returns need to focus on interventions that create hope and provide alternatives to violence, rebuild diminished trust between local communities and empower responsible community decision-making forums to create resilience within the community. This would lead to extended periods of peace and hopefully more permanent peace in the future. Resilience will build effective firewalls and prevent conflict spillovers and lower the intensity of further violent conflict at the local level. It will also start the process of rebuilding the foundations of local stability that will create conducive environment for communities to recover from multiple shocks. These targeted local efforts, of course, need to be complemented by national peace efforts and cessation of hostilities.

#### **Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps:**

Peacebuilding initiatives in Rubkona County need to simultaneously address the conflict at national and local level. Currently there are no comprehensive mappings of peacebuilding initiatives in South Sudan.<sup>18</sup> The mapping at Rubkona level is based on information from UNOCHA in Bentiu.

**Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps**

<b>Project outcome</b>	<b>Source of funding (Government/development partner)</b>	<b>Key Projects/Activities</b>	<b>Duration of projects/activities</b>	<b>Budget in \$</b>	<b>Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial</b>
Conflict prevention through access to water points	PBF	Construction of water points for cattle and humans, and capacity building of management committees	Completed in November 2016	USD 5.9 million	There are many efforts by the international community addressing inter-communal dialogue on peace and reconciliation, including by addressing conflict drivers such as lack of access to water, these initiatives cover only a small part of the
Peace and reconciliation strengthened  Violence reduced at the community and local level in targeted areas	PBF  IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women, and UNMISS-CAD	Strengthened coordination on peacebuilding initiatives at national and local level.	Ongoing	USD 3 million	

<sup>18</sup> Under the current PBF “*Strengthening dialogue for peace and reconciliation*” a mapping will take place, UNDP and IOM will play an active role in this mapping.

Create a conducive environment of the National Peace Dialogue	Government of Japan, UNDP	Facilitating grassroots initiative to create a conducive and inclusive environment of the National Peace Dialogue	Ongoing	USD 1 million	overall needs for community-level work. There is a strong need to create peaceful links between IDPs in Bentiu PoC with the youth in Bentiu and Rubkona town.
Strengthened local level reconciliation and conflict management mechanisms in Bentiu	DFID, EU, and USAID  VISTAS, Concern, and DRC	Trainings on community conflict management and reconciliation	ongoing		One of the major lessons learned from the first year of the Beyond Bentiu Response, is the need for youth focused peacebuilding initiatives which strengthens more solid conflict resolution and mitigation mechanisms.

**b) Rationale for this IRF:**

The population in the Bentiu PoC decreased to 115,670 IDPs as of July 2017, of which more than 26,200 are youth between the ages of 18-35.<sup>19</sup> For the second consecutive year, Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) analysis has indicated a trend of return in the beginning of the year, with the returns being consistently higher in 2017 than previous years (see Annex B: FMP). The movement in and out of the PoC is dynamic and contingent on the security situation outlook and access to basic services and dignified living conditions outside of the PoC. A significant spike in IDP returnee trends can be seen from January – September 2017, with 33,604 exits and 10,356 entries recorded, resulting in a net outflow of 23,248 IDPs from Bentiu PoC. Of these 23,248 IDPs, 22% were between the age of 18 and 35 years old with 54% going to Rubkona town. Young women and male are returning at the same rate, however the experience of conflict, survival, displacement, return and reintegration are deeply gender as well as age-differentiated, as are the opportunities and hurdles young women and men face in their efforts to contribute to their own survival.

The “Beyond Bentiu Response” was launched in early 2016 in order to establish a durable alternative to the PoC through expanded service provision and enhanced quality of life outside of the PoC. Humanitarian partners therefore scaled up assistance to areas outside of the Bentiu PoC site, including opening up points in Bentiu town and neighboring villages of high return for biometric registration and food distribution, enabling returnees to access much-needed humanitarian services outside of the PoC site. As of 01 September 2017, nearly 17,267 IDPs had changed their biometric registration cards from Bentiu PoC to surrounding locations

<sup>19</sup> IOM DTM, July 2017



including Bentiu town, Ding Ding and Koch. However, humanitarian services are not sufficient to build confidence for youth to return home.

The relatively safe but volatile security situation speaks to the urgency and need to promote security and peace in the surrounding areas and places of origin to build conditions for sustainable return. The recent trends of returning youth therefore needs to be supported with a strengthened foundation for peaceful co-existence between youth IDPs, returnees and host community members through local level participatory mechanisms for peace including integrated peace committees, dialogues between young women and men, intergenerational dialogues between youth and their parents both in the IDPs camps and host communities with the aim of addressing key outstanding issues and concerns in regard to reconciliation and social cohesion. IOM conducted a Village Assessment Survey (VAS) of Rubkona County in March-April 2017. The Survey identified an immediate need to scale up the capacity of various sectors including Education, Health, Livelihoods and Protection in order to effectively absorb returnee populations and facilitate sustainable returns (Annex C: Rubkona County VAS).<sup>20</sup>

Consultations with youth have taken place to identify the nature of conflict in the PoC site and surrounding communities and the impact of this on community members<sup>21</sup>. The assessment identified an increasing presence of youth gangs in the PoC, where scarcity of income generating activities coupled with young community governance structures has resulted in a conducive environment for youth gangs. Gangs such as; D-black, West Coast, YC-MC and All Star were mentioned to be in existence in Bentiu PoC. These gangs have their membership drawn from young people within the adolescent and youth age brackets who are idle. Those consulted attributed the state of adolescent and youth idleness to the lack of secondary schools at the PoC that can allow continuity of education, school dropout, and loss of parents during the crisis that hit South Sudan. All participants mentioned that the idleness and restricted movement in the PoC has forced young people into drug abuse and criminal activities such as theft to earn money to support basic needs. Sometimes the gangs fight between themselves and even 'demarcate territories' within the PoC. Although some participants reported minimal positive changes among some gang members as a result of exposure to protection activities implemented through Nonviolent Peaceforce, the absence of conflict transformation initiatives to tackle the root causes of crime associated with idleness remains a sizable gap. It is therefore, vital for this joint programme to strengthen peaceful power structures and involve youth in the PoC in livelihoods opportunities. In order to actively engage young men and mitigate the risk of forced recruitment and/or gang membership, this project will feature an array of channels for young men to become active, productive and contributing members of society. Tailor-made peacebuilding training for young IDP and community member men will instill a sense of conflict management in youth leaders and equip them with the peacebuilding tools required to mitigate and manage potential intercommunal conflict caused from friction between returning IDPs and host communities. Integrated peace committees comprised of male IDP and host community members will offer conducive platforms for healthy exchange, help create a cohesive environment for reintegration of IDPs and provide an integrated, centralized mechanism for resolution of any intercommunal conflict stemming from IDP returns. Skills training and business start-up kits will afford male IDPs and community members income generating opportunities and reduce the likelihood for young men to be involved in criminal activities in order to generate sufficient income to support families. Infrastructural

<sup>20</sup> In terms of Health, there are only three small scale health clinics total in Rubkona (1) and Bentiu (2) towns. In terms of Livelihoods, 100% of host community respondents reported an adverse impact on their livelihoods over the past two years due to livestock diseases (86%), conflict (71%) and drought (52%). In terms of Protection, 81% of women respondents in the County reported feeling insecure while out earning a living or working on the farm, pinpointing rape (67%) followed by violence and harassment (52%) as the two main factors of fear.

<sup>21</sup> Bentiu Consultation Report 2016 and 2017

interventions will provide young men an active outlet for educational, recreational and social exchange. Project activities will be designed in continuous consultation with key youth male IDP and host community members to maximize impact and sustainability of interventions.

Consultations with IDPs in the Bentiu PoC site also identified a number of challenges between IDPs seeking protection in the PoC site and host communities. Violence against young women triggered by men who abandon their responsibilities leaving women to shoulder the burden of family care was reported. In particular, extreme threats of sexual and GBV for IDPs who leave the PoC, especially young women who leave the site to collect firewood, are at high risk of and become victims of sexual violence which is reportedly perpetrated by host community members. It was commonly reported that girls are oftentimes bullied or physically abused by boys when performing chores both inside and outside of the PoC. Young women and girls often report incidents to their brothers who consequently attack the bullies. This marks the beginning of cycles of revenge attacks across the blocks, sectors and clans both within and outside of the PoC. To build young women's confidence in a life outside of the PoC, there is a need for targeted interventions that will strengthen social connection between young women in the host community and IDP community. Similar to opportunities for young IDP and host community men to be active and productive members of society, the project will feature various outlets for young women to be actively engaged in society. Youth women peace committees will bring together women from IDP and host community groups to address issues of GBV, gender inequality and marginalization and establish a platform for women to discuss and come up with effective risk mitigation measures to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of incidents targeting young women. As a result, countermeasure, such as youth community watch groups, will be put in place to mitigate the risk of incidents such as GBV and harassment of young women collecting firewood and carrying out routine chores occurring. Peacebuilding training specifically for women will build the skill set required to effectively mitigate and resolve conflict in incidents such as domestic violence. Production of documentaries and short films on the lives of young women IDPs and host community members will showcase the challenges and successes of women in both communities and promote increased mutual understanding.

The assessment also identified animosity between IDPs returning to Bentiu town and host communities, including conflict over land and shared shelters, and other scarce resources such as water and access to grinding mills, and the theft of non-food items belonging to IDPs. Uncertainty associated with lack of income and employment opportunities for returnees and host community members emerged as a key challenge as well. To address the challenges identified, there is a significant need to strengthen social, cultural and economic interdependencies among youth. The Bentiu Youth Intentions Baseline Survey of 1,235 youth IDPs in Bentiu PoC aged 18-35 years old in June 2017 indicated a significant lack of skills and livelihood plans amongst youth in the PoC, with 91% of youth IDPs reporting that they have not undertaken any vocational trainings, professional trainings, on-the-job trainings or apprenticeships (Annex D: Bentiu Youth Intentions Baseline Survey). An overwhelming majority of youth IDP respondents (96%) indicated that humanitarian assistance constitutes the main source of livelihood. The survey also revealed that being idle (65%) followed by lack of basic skills (24%) and lack of training (9%) constitute the major challenges for youth IDPs. In terms of which livelihood skills training was most sought after, IDP youth provided an array of responses ranging from farming to masonry to computer skills. In terms of future employment outside of the PoC, over 50% of respondents identified small scale business and over 17% identified farming as preferred income generating activities. Therefore, this project will target comprehensive, sustainable livelihood training and employment opportunities which focus on bringing IDPs and host communities together through innovative livelihood

opportunities. The project will revitalize local economies, and basic services for youth returnees and host community members through community-prioritized market and infrastructure rehabilitation creating work opportunities and building a strong foundation for reconciliation between returnees and community members. Rubkona has been identified as the primary County where youth will return to, hence the project will focus on Bentiu and Rubkona towns in Rubkona County.<sup>22</sup> In terms of family composition, 59% of youth respondents reported immediate family members living outside of the PoC in South Sudan, mainly in Unity State and an intention to be reunited with immediate family members contingent on security conditions.

IOM and UNDP have extensive experience in strengthening local mechanisms for peace and community interdependency in South Sudan (see Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners section).<sup>23</sup> The integrated, multifaceted, participatory and flexible nature of this joint programme coupled with significant operational presence and contextual understanding of Bentiu PoC and surrounding host communities will instill confidence in prospective returnees through enabling a platform for returnees and host communities to peacefully and productively co-exist. Considering the likelihood for this pilot project to succeed in strategically combining market supply chain resilience, increased economic opportunity and enhanced serviceability for critical infrastructure, there is strong potential to expand programming in creating conducive conditions for sustainable return both in Bentiu and other PoC sites. Therefore, the implementation of this project would represent the symbolic operationalization of the Beyond Bentiu PoC Strategy in facilitating sustainable returns and ultimately a durable solution to life inside of the PoC.

## **II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation**

### **a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing:**

The project is a community-driven peacebuilding project with three components: 1) creating a strong evidence base and analysis to understand conflict drivers, return patterns and immediate interventions required to solidify sustainable returns of youth IDPs; 2) strengthened mediation and reconciliation mechanisms in the Bentiu PoC and between IDPs, returnees and host communities; and 3) strengthened economic and social interdependencies for the IDPs, returnees and host community through livelihoods and rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure.

---

<sup>22</sup> PBSO et.al (2016) Employment programmes and peace- A joint statement on an analytical framework, emerging principles for actions and next steps. Available at: [http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/50671%20-%20A4%20size%20-%20Employment%20Programmes%20and%20Peace\\_v2%20-%20print.pdf](http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/pbso/pdf/50671%20-%20A4%20size%20-%20Employment%20Programmes%20and%20Peace_v2%20-%20print.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> IOM and UNDP activities will complement and reinforce each other in a synergistic area based approach. UNDP has successfully piloted work related to strengthening local mechanisms for peace and community interdependency in Lakes, Jonglei and Western Equatoria regions among others. UNDP, through the Community Security and Small Arms Control Project now rechristened as a Peace and Community Cohesion project has developed an approach with a robust methodology to building peace and strengthening social cohesion amongst conflicting communities at the local level while linking up with national processes. The project strategy offers an integrated approach to building resilient communities by reinforcing and building innovative peace infrastructure linked with productive capacity building and income generating opportunities for the communities. This project will deploy a similar strategy, while building on the lessons learning and adapting where necessary to the evolving local context. Lessons learnt have demonstrated the value addition, relevance and effectiveness of offering more joined up and integrated approaches which combine peacebuilding and strengthening social cohesion to livelihood restoration, provision of income generating opportunities including through provision of market aligned skills and finally through provision of essential basic services. The latter approach is important as the communities need initial support to recover from the shocks and an opportunity to rebuild their lives. IOM is implementing a similar transition and recovering program for conflict-affected communities and returnees in Abyei. In addition, IOM has a strong presence and influential role in Bentiu PoC setting in location beyond the PoC, particularly Rubkona and Bentiu town. IOM will leverage its camp coordination and community mobilization role in these locations to promote peaceful dialogue and provide livelihood assistance.

The project will establish and strengthen peace committees both inside the PoC and in host/return communities in Bentiu and Rubkona town.<sup>24</sup> Strong peacebuilding committees are essential for creating an initial peaceful link between the IDPs and host community youth and will lay the foundation for the livelihoods and communal infrastructure component. The composition of the inter-ethnic peace committee will be guided by a set of selection criteria which will be developed in consultation with the IDP and host community youth. While aiming for 50 percent female youth representation, the committees will include members of the various youth groups as well as representatives from different sections of the communities (e.g. local government, civil society, cattle camps, religious groups, women groups, traditional authorities). While the vast majority of the members will be youth representatives, some senior community members with traditional functions (e.g. chiefs, traditional leaders, women leaders) will be included to ensure effective decision making as well as inter-generational exchange. The peacebuilding committees will ensure that there is a constant consultative process and ownership from male and female youth on the design, implementation and sustainability and that conflicting youth groups find common ground in the project's approach.<sup>25</sup>

Specific capacity building training will be provided on conflict management and prevention, as well as on gender equality, women empowerment and on integrated approach to addressing sexual and gender based violence among women and girls. The curriculum for the peace committee training is designed and approved by the University of Juba and incorporates a strong component of gender equality and women empowerment, as well as transformational leadership. To address gender differential needs of male and female youth and community members in the peace committees, and in order to build their capacities to deal with issues of conflict issues, male and female members of peace committees will receive additional training but separately in order to increase their capacities to respond to ongoing issues.

The project will thus constantly create buy-in and ownership of the youth and be tailored to the current security situation. Given the volatile security situation in and around Bentiu and Rubkona towns, youth male and female IDPs and host community members will be engaged and empowered through the design and implementation of the project. The project will adapt to the different security scenarios, with different implementing options for all the three outcomes<sup>26</sup>. Therefore, and in line with the Beyond Bentiu Response, in the event that Bentiu and Rubkona towns experience extreme insecurity preventing the implementation of planned programming in these areas, IOM and UNDP would take a two-pronged approach to ensure continuity of programming. First, the project would pivot geographic coverage towards other areas of high return, namely Nhialdu, Koch and/or Ding-Ding while maintaining the same programmatic approach. Second, and as determined by a second phase intention survey, vocational and business training and peacebuilding activities in the PoC would be scaled up to ensure youth IDP and potential returnees have the skill sets required to return once the situation stabilizes in Bentiu and Rubkona Towns.

---

<sup>24</sup> The project has been designed together with one youth group inside Bentiu PoC and one youth group in Bentiu and Rubkona town. The youth groups identified the lack of trust and a link between the two youth groups creating a fear for the unknown and risks of being associated of belonging to either IO or government troops.

<sup>25</sup> The FGD with youth identified the major problem from previous peacebuilding initiatives as only ad-hoc conflict and resolution trainings which did not build-up more permanent community driven structures as well as a lack of consultative process.

<sup>26</sup> For e.g. the project plans to have the peacebuilding committees meeting in Bentiu town. However, if the youth from the PoC and Bentiu town don't feel safe to meet in Bentiu town they will be able to meet on more neutral ground, such as the humanitarian hub in Bentiu town, or the Humanitarian Hub in UNMISS. In the initial stages of the project and when the security situation requires it the UNMISS patrols can escort the youth from the PoC to ensure that the youth feel safe enough to go into town.

In terms of integrating a gender lens throughout the project and as previously discussed, all outputs will feature gender-specific activities that promote participation, capacity-building and ownership of youth women and men IDPs and host community members. An interethnic gender-specific capacity assessment will be undertaken to identify specific needs of youth women and men to inform project design and priorities. Interethnic youth peace committees comprised of IDPs and host community members will be disaggregated by gender to ensure more conducive environments for gender-specific discussions. Youth peace committees will receive tailored peacebuilding training on gender-specific modules including how to resolve violence against women and girls and dangers of small arms. Youth peace committees will build membership confidence and create the conditions for young women and men peace committees to assemble and discuss key topics of common interest. Documentaries will be produced on the lives of youth male and female IDPs and host community members to build knowledge and mutual understanding on a gender-specific basis for both groups. Livelihood skills training and business start-up kits will take gender considerations into account. Beneficiaries will be able to enroll in a wide array of skills training and business start-up kit options catering to all genders. Livelihood skills training opportunities in such sectors as agriculture, information technology, masonry, carpentry and tailoring will be offered in line with gender-specific needs and interest. Business start-up kits will be gender diverse and stimulate economic growth and income for youth IDPs and host community members through restaurants, market stalls, community gardens and other business types identified by beneficiaries. Infrastructure interventions will feature gender diverse initiatives that promote social, cultural, educational and recreational outlets for women and men.

In terms of innovation, the project will link DTM quantitative and gender disaggregated data and qualitative information as an evidence base to drive transition programming for youth IDPs returning to communities outside of the PoC. VAS, IDP Flow Monitoring, Conflict and Displacement Analysis and Intentions, Perceptions and Labour Market Surveys layered with livelihood and skills questions disaggregated by sex and age to establish a comprehensive evidence base, and gender differential information from which to design and tailor the project. The knowledge and understanding generated through these analyses and data tools will enable young women and men to design targeted, context specific peacebuilding solutions. Through this participatory approach, the collaborative peacebuilding solutions themselves will become the centre of innovation in the project design.

In addition, there have been no projects to date in South Sudan that holistically target the multi-dimensional components required to create conducive conditions for youth IDPs to return. This project challenges the notion of return as a one-time move back to the village of origin. Return needs to be viewed as a process of spreading risk and slowly building confidence in a life outside of the PoC. This project will be the first to target, a gender disaggregated (sex, age, gender specific interventions) approach for both youth host community members and returning IDPs to build a common foundation for the peaceful co-existence of youth, oftentimes targeted by irregular armed groups for recruitment. By strengthening positive economic and social interdependencies amongst youth, conscious of gender differential needs of male and female youth, conducive conditions for return and reintegration will be created that is beneficial to male and female youth, men and women and girls and boys in the society. The "Beyond Bentiu Youth Response" will serve as a pilot gender inclusive reintegration project, which can be scaled up to create conducive environments for return around other PoCs in South Sudan.<sup>27</sup> The next section presents an in-depth description of the three outcomes.

---

<sup>27</sup> Capitalizing on the extensive knowledge on youth return dynamics this project will create IOM is currently in discussions with the Government of Japan to support a similar project covering Malakal, Wau, and Bentiu PoC.

**Outcome 1:** Improved understanding of the differential dynamics of male and female youth displacement, return and reintegration.

Theory of Change

**IF** we have relevant data and analysis on male and female youth displacement, return, reintegration and conflict context,

**Then** there will be better understanding of the context of male and female youth displacement, return and reintegration dynamics, including how they relate to drivers of the crisis; and better support can be provided to strengthen inclusive and gender sensitive peace committees and social cohesion between male and female youth in the PoC and host communities,

**Because** improved ability to understand the context of male and female youth displacement, return and reintegration dynamics including the impact and drivers of the crisis, will lead to more effective and sustainable return and reintegration support towards social cohesion/transforming drivers of conflict.

The IOM DTM is a suite of evidence-based quantitative and qualitative tools designed to track, monitor and analyze population mobility. Outcome 1 will build a comprehensive, community-based information platform on male and female youth returnee and host community dynamics to optimize project design and impact. DTM flow monitoring at Bentiu PoC will continuously capture disaggregated information on youth IDPs (sex, age, family status, place of origin/transit/destination, vulnerabilities) exiting and entering Bentiu PoC to provide population mobility trends. DTM surveys, including a second phase Youth IDP Intentions Survey, Youth IDP and Host Community Perceptions Survey, VAS and Labour Market Survey, will be conducted in order to obtain quantitative and qualitative information on youth IDP intentions, education and current/desired livelihood options; IDP/host community perceptions on sustainable return and reintegration; and existing cross-sector needs (livelihoods, protection, infrastructure, education, etc.) and gaps in critical services in Rubkona and Bentiu towns that prospective youth IDP returnees and host community members can productively contribute towards. Finally, the IOM Conflict and Displacement Analyst will be deployed to Bentiu and Rubkona towns to produce quarterly analytical reports focused on conflict drivers, potential conflict scenarios and strategic peacebuilding activities designed to mitigate the risk of conflict. Through extensive IDP and host community engagement, DTM will effectively build an evidence-based platform from which to optimize project design and impact in line with both youth IDP/ host community member and general community needs in order to promote sustainable youth IDP return and reintegration.

Output 1.1. Increased awareness of the intentions, perceptions and needs of returnees and host communities, including differences between young men and women.

Activities:

1.1.1. Recruit and train enumerators to collect and compile evidence base, including on protection risks.

1.1.2. Adapt and deploy a youth IDP return intention survey tool based on the standardized Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) Intentions Survey Tool, incorporating specific gender-sensitive livelihoods and resources questions, targeting 1,200 youth.

1.1.3. Analyze data, and develop survey reports highlighting displacement dynamics, intention of displaced communities, perceptions of host communities, market labour needs and livelihood needs of returnees taking into consideration gender.

Output 1.2. Return dynamics are quantified through flow monitoring analysis.

Activities:

1.2.1. Regularly capture and analyze IDP mobility data on PoC entry and exit through the standardized ICWG flow monitoring tool.

1.2.2. Generate age and sex disaggregated demographic data and flows from Bentiu PoC to areas outside of the PoC.

Output 1.3. Gaps in basic services and infrastructure, including practices and risks for women, men, boys and girls are identified.

Activities:

1.3.1. Hold consultations with male and female community leaders, authorities and partners to map areas of high return.

1.3.2. Contextualize and deploy a VAS in areas of high return to assess gaps in basic services and infrastructure in livelihoods, WASH, education, health and protection including practices and risks for women, men, boys and girls.

1.3.3. Analyze and report gaps and needs in basic social services and infrastructure.

Output 1.4. Youth conflict and displacement analysis is conducted to map economic, social, and cultural interdependencies that connect and divide the different youth communities taking into consideration gender.

Activities:

1.4.1. Deploy a Conflict and Displacement Analyst to analyze displacement, conflict dynamics and suggest feasible peacebuilding activities to mitigate future conflict, taking into consideration gender.

1.4.2. Produce regular conflict analysis reports consisting of current conflict drivers and future conflict scenarios to better inform project implementation.

**Outcome 2: Strengthened foundation for social cohesion between male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities.**

Theory of Change

*If* interethnic gender inclusive youth peace committees are established and capacitated in addressing community and male and female youth grievances, power structures, and community cohesion initiatives promoted at the local level,

*Then* a culture of dialogue and tolerance will develop and a conducive environment for peaceful return of the displaced male and female youth and coexistence with host communities will be created,

*Because* communities and genders will better understand each other and prefer cooperation to conflict; the male and female youth will be empowered and engaged in more peaceful and gender differential activities because conflict will be less attractive.

The project will establish inclusive, male and female youth, local leaders and faith-based peace committees and provide them with hands-on skills in peacebuilding, conflict management, peaceful co-existence, the dangers of small arms on community security and GBV. The training will focus not only on basic tenets of peacebuilding and conflict resolution, but also power relation and women empowerment issues. UNDP is already using a tailored and university-approved training curriculum from the University of Juba's National Transformational Leadership Training Institute (NTLI) which offers modules on youth power

dynamics. Upon graduation, the youth committees will be equipped with the requisite skills to address issues of GBV against women and girls in the community, as part of peacebuilding process. Once the youth have undergone a 3-day introductory course and an additional 2-week comprehensive course, they will be in a position to provide project-supported beneficiaries with counselling, and mediation service to IDPs, returnees and host communities. Where cases of GBV arise, the inclusive peace committees will work with health and protection partners and existing referral mechanisms. This includes the Protection Cluster, the Health Cluster and the GBV Sub-Cluster. The project will work with the Women's Protection and Empowerment Centre, located inside the Bentiu PoC, who will provide counselling and link them to health support. Under different funding, IOM operates clinics in Bentiu PoC that provide Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) services and is in the referral pathway. The peace committee members will ensure the participation of female members of the community, including girls and youth in female-specific peace activities to advocate for the transformation of sociocultural practices that impede gender equality. The project will also provide gender differentiated economic and social infrastructure to productively engage male and female youth and create a platform for disseminating information on reconciliation and peaceful coexistence. Economic and social interdependency projects will account for gender dimensions, taking into consideration that due to conflict many women have taken on non-traditional gender roles and are facing increased vulnerability. To create positive narratives on integration of IDPs and returnees with the host communities, the project will support innovation challenges for youth, production of documentaries on the lives within IDP and host communities with the intention of advocating for peaceful coexistence.

Output 2.1. Local interethnic gender inclusive youth peace committees are enabled to anticipate, manage and resolve conflicts in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.

Activities:

- 2.1.1. Conduct a capacity assessment of interethnic, gender differentiated youth peace issues in Rubkona and Bentiu towns and through consultation on the specific needs for male and female youth, lead community members to select male and female youth members of peace committees.
- 2.1.2. Develop the methodology, rules of procedure and case management systems of the interethnic gender inclusive youth peace committees.
- 2.1.3. Develop tailor-made, gender sensitive training, based on the standard training module delivered by NTLL, on peacebuilding and conflict transformation for members of inclusive youth peace committees.
- 2.1.3. Sensitize male and female youth in the PoC and host communities on the dangers of small arms and light weapons and GBV against women and girls.
- 2.1.4. Provide legal education, counsel and representation and mediation service to IDPs, returnees and host communities, with a specific focus on female youth to manage disputes within the community.

Output 2.2. Social cohesion among male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities is enabled through participatory peace promotion events and interdependency projects in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.

Activities:

- 2.2.1. Construct /renovate one youth centre in Rubkona to provide gender differentiated social, cultural, educational and recreational outlets for young men and women.



2.2.2. Organize innovation challenges and performing arts competitions to promote social cohesion among the male and female youth, taking into consideration specific needs of young women and men.

Output 2.3. Youth peacebuilding initiatives produce positive narratives on integration of male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities in Bentiu and Rubkona towns.

Activities:

2.3.1. Support young men and women to produce short films on the daily life of male and female IDPs and host communities in Bentiu and Rubkona.

2.3.2. Undertake youth peacebuilding innovation competitions, to encourage young men and women to be creative in solving community problems.

2.3.3. Support sensitization and consultations among male and female youth on the purpose and establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing and providing linkages with the national dialogue.

**Outcome 3: Enhanced sustainability of youth IDP returns through balanced involvement of returnees and host communities in local economy, livelihoods, infrastructure and basic services.**

Theory of Change

*IF* young men and women from IDP, returnee and host communities are brought together through skills training and livelihoods opportunities,  
*and if* key community infrastructure is rehabilitated and operationalized in a collective effort by IDPs, returnees and host communities,

*Then* youth in the host, displaced and returnee communities will have enhanced opportunities for socioeconomic reintegration,

*Because* such interactions and interventions can establish a foundation to build trust and peaceful coexistence among youth IDPs, returnees and host community members, mitigate drivers of displacement and improve access to services, and make people feel less compelled to be drawn into the conflict.

Outcome 3 will effectively address the cross-sector and basic service gaps identified by the DTM evidence base of Outcome 1 through comprehensive, mutually beneficial IDP and host community member actions. As one component of Outcome 3, youth IDP and host community members, will be provided with skills training in line with the results of the intentions and labour market survey. Skills training will be tailored according to the different skills and experiences of young men, and young women. Women and men will be encouraged to engage in non-gender normative training. Skills training on agriculture, masonry, carpentry, IT and other potential sectors conducted in the rehabilitated and equipped Bentiu skills centre will provide youth IDP returnees and host community members with the skill sets required to gain sustainable employment. Following successful completion of a course, graduates will be placed in an internship programme with a relevant service provider in order to gain industry experience and enhance employment opportunities. The skills training and internship programme will bring male and female IDPs, return and host community together and create opportunities for socio-economic reintegration.

To ensure gender equality, gender considerations will be included at all levels of analysis and coordination mechanisms, including on an equitable distribution of community assets, ensuring access to basic services and employment opportunities. Gender inclusive, but also appropriate skills will be imparted to the male and female youth. To encourage participation

of vulnerable populations such as women and people with disabilities, the project consults with groups separately to ascertain their priorities, skill-levels, needs and interests and capacity to engage with training alongside other care responsibilities.

The graduates will be placed in internships with service providers sub-contracted to rehabilitate/construct and equip critical, youth-centric community infrastructure such as the youth skills training centre, secondary school, youth resource centre and/or market stalls housing youth start-up businesses. In addition, some youth graduates will be provided with tools and placed in sustainability groups to ensure the regular maintenance and operability of constructed/rehabilitated infrastructure. Specific priority infrastructure rehabilitation /construction benefitting youth will be identified in a participatory community mapping exercise.

As a second component of this Outcome, a separate group of youth IDP returnees and host community members will be provided with business training on management, finance, procurement, customer service, inventory and other relevant topics to enable youth beneficiaries with the training required to effectively start-up and run a small business or income-generating activity. This is particularly important for women, who may not have had access or experience to formal education or business training. Upon successful completion of the business training, youth IDP returnees and host community members will be provided with business start-up kits to kick-start their own businesses and income-generating activities such as small restaurants, market stalls and community gardens. Start-up kits will be sector specific and include in-kind support to launch businesses for several months until sufficient revenue is generated for businesses to be self-sustaining. Continuous mentoring will ensure business continuity and support businesses to overcome unanticipated shocks. The programme is flexible and can work around barriers to participation for both men and women, recognizing the expectations and responsibilities of both genders. Timetables will take into consideration other commitments, for men and women and lessons will occur in safe spaces. Recognizing that gender balance does not always mean equal participation, the project actively promotes female participation and leadership roles in groups formed. The routine monitoring allows activities to adapt if better gender-sensitive approaches are needed.

Output 3.1. Youth IDP returnees and host community members benefit from business skills training and priority rehabilitation / construction of youth-centric community infrastructure.

Activities:

- 3.1.1. Consult and conduct infrastructure mapping with male and female youth host community members to prioritize small-scale interdependent infrastructure to be rehabilitated/constructed.
- 3.1.2. Facilitate gender-balanced skills training of youth IDP returnees and host community members in sectors such as agriculture, masonry, carpentry and IT, taking into consideration skills and education levels of the different genders.
- 3.1.3. Rehabilitate/construct and equip prioritized youth-centric community infrastructure, including one skills training centre in Bentiu, one secondary school and market areas, through employment of youth skills training course graduates, taking into consideration protection risks for men, women, boys and girls.

Output 3.2. Youth sustainability Groups are established to maintain infrastructure, build resilience and promote community ownership.

Activities:

- 3.2.1. Form and train integrated gender-balanced youth sustainability groups in the skills training centre to maintain, secure and ensure overall operability of infrastructure projects.
- 3.2.2. Provide essential tool kits for youth sustainability groups.
- 3.2.3. Conduct routine monitoring and mentoring of youth sustainability groups, taking into consideration equal representation and participation of both genders.

Output 3.3. Gender-sensitive livelihoods opportunities are provided as reintegration support for youth IDP returnees and host community members.

**Activities:**

- 3.3.1. Facilitate business training on management, finance, procurement, customer service, inventory and other relevant topics for youth returnees and host community members, taking into consideration gender.
- 3.3.2. Provide livelihood start-up kits to youth IDP returnees and host community member graduates of the business training.
- 3.3.3. Conduct continuous mentoring of youth start-up businesses to ensure business continuity and support businesses to overcome unanticipated shocks, focused on supporting women's skill-building.

**b) Budget:**

**Table 2: Project Activity Budget**

Outcome/ Output number	Output name	Output budget by RUNO	Amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	UN budget category (see table below for list of categories)	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification)
Outcome 1: Improved understanding of the differential dynamics of male and female youth displacement, return and reintegration.					
Output 1.1	Increased awareness of the intentions, perceptions and needs of returnees and host communities, including differences between young women and men	47,250 (IOM)	25,000	Staff (24,240), travel (2000), Direct cost (15,100) Indirect costs 5,910	Tool development and upload into Kobo Collect format; recruitment, training and deployment of enumerators; data consolidation and presentation.
Output 1.2	Return dynamics are quantified through flow monitoring analysis	36,450 (IOM)		Staff (17,241), travel (3,000), Direct cost (11,757) Indirect costs (4,452)	
Output 1.3	Gaps in basic services and infrastructure, including practices and risks for women, men, boys and girls are identified.	50,000 (IOM)	20,000	Staff (15,240), travel (5,825), Direct cost (20,757) Indirect costs (8,178)	
Output 1.4	Youth conflict and displacement	35,000 (IOM)	15,000	Staff (15,240),	TDY missions for Conflict and

	analysis is conducted to map economic, social, and cultural interdependencies that connect and divide the different youth communities, taking into consideration gender			travel (3000), Direct cost (11,760) Indirect costs (5,000)	Displacement Analyst; focus group discussions; key informant interviews.
Total for Outcome 1: 168,700					
Outcome 2: Strengthened foundation for social cohesion between male and female youth from IDPs, returnees and host communities.					
Output 2.1	Local interethnic gender inclusive youth peace committees are enabled to anticipate, manage and resolve conflicts in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.	8,000 (IOM)  233,286 (UNDP)	57,368	Staff (6000) Direct Cost (11,507) Indirect Cost (8,177) Staff (88,390) Direct (57,896) Grants (80,000) Indirect (7,000)	Training consultants, grants to CSOs; project staff; M&E
Output 2.2	Social cohesion among male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities is enabled through participatory peace promotion events and interdependency projects in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.	252,127 (UNDP)	75,000	Contractual (150,000) Staff (77,000) Direct cost – (20,000) Indirect – (5127)	Construction/renovation of youth centre, Peace and development specialist, M&E
Output 2.3	Youth peacebuilding initiatives produce positive narratives on integration of male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities in Bentiu and Rubkona towns	197,662 (UNDP)	197,662	Grants: (100,000) Staff: (48,000) Direct costs: (20,000) Indirect costs : (29,662)	Grants to CSOs, project officer, M&E
Total for Outcome 2: 683,075					
Outcome 3: Improved sustainability of youth IDP returns through balanced involvement of returnees and host communities in local economy, livelihoods, infrastructure and basic services					
Output 3.1	Youth IDP returnees and host community members benefit from skills training, priority rehabilitation /	402,266(IOM)  100,000(UNDP)	47,000(IOM)	Staff (63,520) Contractual (133,000) Travel (4,000) Grants (166,500)	Contractual services to prepare skills training space, purchase of training tools and equipment

	construction of youth-centric community infrastructure			Direct Cost (19,507) Indirect Cost (8,177)	
Output 3.2	Youth Sustainability Groups are established to maintain infrastructure, build resilience and promote community ownership	136,766(IOM)		Staff (63,520) Contractual (7,000) Travel (4,000) Grants (37,000) Direct Cost (14,507) Indirect Cost (8,177)	Selection and training of groups; provision of technical tool kits.
Output 3.3	Gender-sensitive livelihoods opportunities are provided as reintegration support for youth IDP returnees and host community members	284,266(IOM) 216,925(UNDP)	150,000(IOM)	Staff (63,520) Contractual (7,000) Travel (4,000) Grants (166,500) Direct Cost (34,507) Indirect Cost (8,177)	Grants to CSOs, Project Officer 50%, contractual services for assessment and M&E
Total for Outcome 3:		1,140,223			
Total		2,000,000	587,030	2,000,000	

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient IOM		Amount Recipient UNDP		TOTAL
	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	Tranche 1	Tranche 2	
1. Staff and other personnel	180,264	77,256	189,000	81,000	527,520
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	0	10,500	4,500	15,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	0	21,000	9,000	30,000
4. Contractual services	98,000	42,000	140,000	60,000	340,000
5. Travel	16,800	7,200	14,000	6,000	44,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	259,000	111,000	266,000	114,000	750,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	100,141	42,918	10,500	4,500	158,059
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>654,205</b>	<b>280,374</b>	<b>651,000</b>	<b>279,000</b>	<b>1,864,579</b>
8. Indirect Support Costs*	45,795	19,626	49,000	21,000	135,421
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>

**Table 3: Project budget by UN categories**

The second tranche will be released when all implementing organisations have shared an overview that demonstrates at least 80% expenditure of the total budget for the first tranche.

**c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:**

UNDP and IOM have strong experience in implementing PBF, and implemented joint PBF programming between 2012 and 2016. Currently, both organizations are a part of the joint PBF *Strengthening dialogue for peace and reconciliation in South Sudan*. UNDP and IOM has ongoing peace, community cohesion, recovery and stabilization projects which compliments this project.

IOM began operations in southern Sudan in 2005, establishing the IOM South Sudan Mission after the country's independence from Sudan in 2011. After the December 2013 crisis, the mission consolidated support to thousands of vulnerable populations and IDPs, including those seeking shelter in PoC sites, and deployed rapid response teams to reach the most affected communities in remote areas. In PoC sites IOM has established the DTM, a system to track and monitor displacement and

population mobility trends to support targeted service provision; expanded the sites to alleviate congestion and mitigate flood risk; and built and managed Humanitarian Hubs to provide common accommodation, offices and logistics bases for humanitarian agencies. IOM is currently Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM) in Bentiu, and manage the humanitarian hub. This project will leverage on IOM's already sizable presence and established partnership with youth groups, partners, and government counterparts in Bentiu.<sup>28</sup>

The IOM Transition and Recovery Unit (TRD), directed by the Programme Manager (DTM/TRD), has a strong track record of implementing peacebuilding projects under challenging conditions, most recently including the Peace and Stability Quick Impact Fund (PSQIF) II from 15 November 2014 – 23 December 2016 and currently the Abyei Rehabilitation Initiative (ARI) Phase III. The PSQIF project consisted of sub-granting 11 NGOs, predominantly national NGOs, to implement 17 small grant projects across five states.<sup>29</sup> ARI III (January 2013 – January 2018) is supporting the infrastructure construction/rehabilitation of key infrastructure in areas of high return including an agricultural vocational training centre, veterinary clinic, two schools, traditional courthouse, referral hospital, women's centre, youth centre and several water yards. The programme has also supported the training of over 200 beneficiaries on conflict management, and over 100 beneficiaries on livelihoods while facilitating the activation of 15 small businesses. The IOM Conflict Mediation Specialist engages with grass roots, particularly women and youth groups to train and empower the groups to promote peaceful co-existence and lead community peacebuilding processes. A similar approach and lesson learnt from Abyei and PSQIF will be applied for this project.

In July 2011, UNDP established a Country Office and has staff working all over the country to help build government institutions. UNDP has maintained its presence in South Sudan despite significant challenges in the operating environment by adopting a flexible approach to its work with the Government of South Sudan. UNDP's goal is to help creating more resilient communities and reinvigorated local economies; strengthening peace and governance; and empowering women and girls. UNDP in South Sudan focuses its programmes on: democratic governance and stabilization; human development and inclusive growth; and gender equality and women's empowerment. To effectively respond to the context of South Sudan, UNDP is currently implementing a pilot Recovery and Stabilisation Project in Aweil (*jointly with UNICEF, WFP and FAO*) and Yambio. The project aims to augment ongoing humanitarian assistance operations, support recovery efforts of affected communities, establish the foundations for longer-term resilience and address the underlying causes of the conflict through a self-sustaining, nationally-owned process. The start-up phase of the joint programme has provided valuable insights and pointers on how to build effective joint programme approaches which are scalable, result oriented and offer the best value for money. All UNDP projects have a strong gender orientation and implementation takes into account the different needs, expectation and bottlenecks of male and female members of the community.

Table 4: Overview of RUNO funding in the country				
	RUNO 1:	Key Source of Funding (government, donor etc)	Annual Regular Budget in \$	Annual emergency budget (e.g. CAP)
Previous calendar year	IOM	Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund, European Commission, Global Fund, Italy, Japan, Korea, South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great		USD 73.4 million

<sup>28</sup> IOM is the largest Humanitarian Organization in Bentiu with 125 staff (18 International National Staff and 107 National Staff)

<sup>29</sup> Project achievements included 125 water points constructed/rehabilitated, 26.1 kilometers of road rehabilitation, 13 marketplace revitalization initiatives and training of 500 government officials on basic legal framework around human rights protection and International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

		Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of Americas		
Current calendar year	IOM	Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund, European Commission, Global Fund, Japan, Korea, South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America		USD 84.3 million
Previous calendar year	UNDP	Global Fund, South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund; Norway, DfID, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, US INL, Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP	USD 50 million	USD 44 million
Current calendar year	UNDP	Global Fund, South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund; Norway, DfID, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, US INL, Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP and Japan.	USD43 million	USD 50 million

### III. Management and coordination

#### Project management:

To ensure that project implementation is aligned to and facilitates the objectives of the United Nations in South Sudan, the SRSG will provide overall guidance and the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR will provide focused strategic guidance and oversight of the project, ensure effective and focused messaging in his personal interactions with national and international partners.

Similar to the ongoing PBF project, the new PBF support will be anchored in the Resident Coordinator's Office. It will be implemented by IOM and UNDP in close partnership with national stakeholders in Rubkona and Bentiu. The UN Resident Coordinator will chair a project board that provides focused strategic and oversight of the project. A project technical committee consisting of UNDP and IOM technical personnel together with their M&E offices will provide planning and coordination of implementation of the project as well as monitoring and reporting. The Project technical committee will be convened and led by the RCO. It will develop and implement a joint work plan, responding to the project outputs. The Resident Coordinators' Office is equipped to function as the convener and provide support for planning and oversight of project implementation, by IOM and UNDP. The RCO staffing includes a P5 level Strategic Advisor, an M&E Specialist and a P2 Coordination and Partnership Specialist who are assigned to this project.

IOM and UNDP will act as RUNOs of the project. The work plan developed by the project technical committee will indicate the funding allocation to UNDP and IOM as well as CSO counter parts. The Technical Committee will review progress and adjust and renew the work plan on an on-going basis. The RCO will oversee project reporting, and provide secretariat services to the project technical committee. The PBF allocation will promote close linkages with the UNMISS to consolidate reconciliation and social cohesion efforts.

The IOM Programme Manager (P4) for the TRD Unit, and UNDP Programme Advisors (P5), all based in Juba, will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the project and delivery of expected results. The IOM Senior Program Assistant (G7), UNDP Peace

Development Advisor (P5), Peace and Community Cohesion Project Manager (P4) and Livelihood Specialist (NOC) will oversee direct implementation of peacebuilding and livelihood activities in Rubkona and Bentiu with the guidance and support from Juba and Bentiu field offices. The internationally recruited IOM and UNDP Programme Engineers and Peacebuilding and Conflict Mediation Specialists will respectively provide the requisite technical capacity for infrastructure rehabilitation/construction and peacebuilding training. Guided by the IOM Programme Support Unit (PSU) directed by the PSU Coordinator (P3), and UNDP Partnership and Management Support Unit (PMSU) led by a P4 Team Leader will put in place an M&E system that will feed information to the Juba-level management and provide quality assurance support.

a) **Risk management:**

**Table 5 – Risk management matrix**

<b>Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes</b>	<b>Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)</b>	<b>Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)</b>
Increased insecurity and/or the perception of insecurity reduces the likelihood of youth returnees moving to host communities outside of the PoC.	High	High	Constant liaison with political leadership and UNMISS force protection particularly with regard to extended UNMISS patrolling in areas of high return. Continued conflict and displacement analysis and flow monitoring analysis. Regular IDP perception surveys on insecurity. Support to integrated youth peacebuilding groups in advocating for peace.
Increasing operational cost due to fluid economic context (inflation) leading to inadequate funding for the project.	Medium	Low	Timely update to donors on the changing economic context. Activity prioritization and strong contingency planning incorporated in project design.
National dialogue process delayed, which negatively affects youth engagement at the local level.	High	Low	Supporting youth to explore other peacebuilding topics and issues particularly related to addressing local conflict dynamics within and outside of the PoC.
Success of project creates a pull factor resulting in increased returns and insufficient services, infrastructure and livelihoods in areas of return	Medium	High	Project board transparently conveys project target information to IDP and host community leadership in order to manage expectations. Additional resource mobilization/co-funding is actively sought to absorb potential returnee influxes
Host community is not receptive to returnees.	Medium	High	Political engagement with politicians from host communities. Host communities are fully consulted and included in all project components. Livelihood, business, training, infrastructure construction/rehabilitation and social cohesion opportunities are all inclusive of the host community. Community-driven infrastructure rehabilitation is carried out.



Instability is created due to perceived partiality of beneficiary selection in terms of livelihoods, business start-ups and training.	Medium	Medium	Host community and IDP returnee leadership fully participates in beneficiary selection. Comprehensive vetting system based on criteria is in place for beneficiary selection. Gender equality and returnee/host community balance amongst beneficiaries. Regular beneficiary rotation.
Youth peacebuilding committees are not successful due to a lack of interest and/or inability for IDPs and host community members to amicably convene.	Medium	High	Deploy Peacebuilding Expert experienced in creating conducive environments for peacebuilding dialogue in conflict/post-conflict settings. Integrated conflict mitigation and resolution training. Incorporate IDP and host community survey findings into peacebuilding committee design.
Insufficient sustainability of youth peacebuilding committees.	Medium	High	Some of the peace committees will be anchored and integrated in the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Development Strategy and National peacebuilding policy</li> <li>• implementation mechanism of the National dialogue e.g CSOs consortium to monitor implementation of the dialogue outcomes</li> <li>• local peace architecture like the community policing</li> <li>• support structure to local Council of Traditional Authority Leaders</li> </ul>
Specific needs of women, girls, of all abilities and ethnicities are not identified, and barriers to access not factored into planning or interventions. The specific strengths and vulnerabilities of women in the delivery and use of services are not given special consideration.	Low	Medium	Staff trained using best practice data collection methods, and considering gender breakdown of staff. Addressing crosscutting issues including equitable access to services, and protection risks for infrastructure. Actions are informed by context analysis and stakeholder consultations, for impartial and conflict sensitive interventions; Populations with specific vulnerabilities are targeted with specific assistance to meet specific needs, and protection risks are addressed.
Increase in GBV because of women and girl's participation, further marginalization of certain groups – age, ethnic group, social status, disability etc. Interventions have a negative impact. Underlying issues with power and inequalities are entrenched.	Medium	Medium	Project staff continue to advocate and explore opportunities for inclusive engagement, including working with the Protection Cluster and GBV Sub-Cluster. Training is non-gender normative, and the projects works to empower all male and female participants. Gender-sensitive M&E, allowing program to be adapted.

## b) Monitoring & Evaluation:

The project board is responsible for the quarterly monitoring of the project and the Project Manager will submit quarterly reports to the board using standard reporting formats. In compliance with the PBF guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation, the project will be monitored through the following; 1) On a quarterly basis, the Project Manager shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on results framework agreed and report to the Board; 2) The Project Board will meet on a quarterly basis to review progress and assess challenges as well as review work plan as necessary; 3) The PBSO will receive reports on the status of results achievements on a half year basis in full compliance with PBF reporting standards. In addition, an independent final evaluation of the project will be supported through an allocation of 5% of the overall project budget.

### Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Funding Required
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the IRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs and outcomes.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	5,000 USD
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per IOM and UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with IOM/UNION and UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	11,000 USD
Learn	Semi-annual lessons learned workshop will capture knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly through ongoing project monitoring and review and integrated back into the project.	Semi annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	5,000 USD
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	6,000 USD
Project Report	Quarterly progress reports will be produced and presented through the project's governance mechanism.  Bi-annual, annual and final project reports (narrative and financial) will be produced and submitted to PBSO in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Peacebuilding Fund.	As specified		6,000 USD
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold quarterly project reviews to assess the performance of the project. On project completion, the project board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Quarterly, and at the end of the project	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	7,000 USD

Final Evaluation	An independent final evaluation will be commissioned to assess progress made towards planned results, compliance with standards and guidelines including to contribute to transparency and accountability, to identify lessons for institutional learning for UNDP/IOM and PBSO, as well as for other peacebuilding partners in South Sudan and to determine the impact of the project on contributing to peacebuilding in South Sudan.	Within 6-months of the end of the project	Identify lessons learned and best practice, which can be integrated into subsequent programming, particularly focusing on those interventions which provide the greatest impact for peacebuilding.	60,000 USD
------------------	---	---	--	------------

Total: 100,000 USD

### c) Administrative arrangements

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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOs and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- 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:

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 June;
- Annual progress reports to be provided no later than 15 November;
- Final (end of project) narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months after the operational closure of the project;

- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to be refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.

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

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

**Public Disclosure**

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

**Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)**



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

Peacebuilding Fund

**PEACEBUILDING FUND**  
**PROJECT SUMMARY**

<b>Project Number &amp; Title:</b>	PBF/Beyond Bentiu Protection of Civilian Site (PoC) Youth Reintegration Strategy: Creating Conditions for Peaceful Coexistence between Youth Internally Displaced Person (IDP) Returnees and Host Community Members	
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	The International Organization for Migration and The United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)	
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	The following CSO have been consulted in the design of this project and are important implementing partners: Greater Upper Nile Organization (GUNO); CLIP Poverty, Women Vision, People's Initiative Development Organization (PIDO), Dialogue and Research Initiative (DRI), Human Rights Initiative (HRI), and Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA)-UNDP	
<b>Location:</b>	Rubkona and Bentiu Towns, Rubkona County, Unity State, South Sudan	
<b>Approved Project Budget:</b>	US \$ 2,000,000 (of which total \$587,030 amount allocated to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment)	
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>Planned Start Date:</b> 01 January 2018	<b>Planned Completion:</b> 31 December 2018
<b>Project Description:</b>	The project will strengthen foundations for peace through creating platforms for male and female youth dialogue, fostering positive economic and social interdependencies between male and female youth IDP returnees and host community members, and rehabilitating and constructing key community infrastructure.	
<b>PBF Focus Area:</b>	Priority Area 3: Supporting efforts to revitalize the economy and generate immediate peace dividends for the population at large –Employment - Equitable access to social services	
<b>Project Outcome:</b>	<p>The project will promote male and female youths' confidence in return and reintegration through three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Outcome 1: Improved understanding of the differential dynamics of male and female youth displacement, return and reintegration.</li> <li>•Outcome 2: Strengthened foundation for social cohesion between male and female youth from IDPs, returnees and host communities.</li> <li>•Outcome 3: Enhanced sustainability of youth IDP returns through balanced involvement of returnees and host communities in local economy, livelihoods, infrastructure and basic services.</li> </ul>	
<b>Key Project Activities:</b>	<p>Analyze and develop survey reports highlighting intention of displaced communities, perceptions of host communities and livelihood needs of returnees.</p> <p>Establish integrated gender-balanced youth peacebuilding committees.</p>	

	<p>Conduct basic conflict mitigation and resolution training for community members and a two-week Training of Trainers (ToT) for peacebuilding committee leadership.</p> <p>Support IDPs and host community youth to engage in national and local level peace dialogue process.</p> <p>Prioritize, rehabilitate and construct critical infrastructure in consultation with community members.</p> <p>Form and train integrated sustainability groups charged with maintenance, security and overall operability of infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Establish an employment/internship placement link between graduates of livelihoods and vocational training courses, potential employers and support self-employment opportunities.</p> <p>Provide business skills training and business model-specific start-up kits to youth returnees and host community members.</p>
--	--

## Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1				Milestones
Outcome 1:  Improved understanding of the differential dynamics of male and female youth displacement, return and reintegration.		Outcome Indicator 1 a  % of beneficiaries that feel secure after returning disaggregated by sex and age and IDP/host community  Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Perceptions Survey Questionnaires  Perceptions Survey Reports			x	x	
		Outcome Indicator 1 b  # of female and male youth which have been consulted in the return peace process  Baseline: 1,235 individuals <sup>30</sup> Target: 1,500 youth (750 female and 750 male) disaggregated by sex and age.	DTM Assessments	x	x	x	x	
		Outcome Indicator 1 c  % of actors in Bentiu reporting that they used DTM data to inform response  Baseline: 0 Target: 75%	Partner beneficiary survey		x		x	
	Output 1.1. Increased awareness of the intentions, perceptions and needs of returnees and host communities including difference between young women and men.	Output Indicator 1.1.1  # of surveys produced, disaggregated by IDP / host community that inform skills training interventions.  Baseline: 0 Target: 8	Intentions Survey Questionnaires  Intentions Survey Reports  Labour Market Survey Questionnaires  Labour Market Survey Reports	x	x	x		Finalization of intentions survey questionnaire  Uploading of questionnaire on to KoBo information collection platform  Deployment of trained enumerators for data collection  Consolidation and analysis of data on KoBo Collect

<sup>30</sup> Bentiu Youth Intentions Survey.

		Output Indicator 1.1.2 % of business start-up kit models <sup>31</sup> based off survey findings Baseline: 0 Target: 100%	DTM assessments			x	x	Production of reports
	Output 1.2 Return dynamics are quantified through flow monitoring analysis.	Output Indicator 1.2.1 % of Flow Monitoring Analysis reports used to target geographical areas of intervention Baseline: 0 Target: 100%	Daily Flow Monitoring records Flow Monitoring Analysis Report	x	x	x	x	Tailoring of FMP data collection tool Uploading of tool on to KoBo information collection platform Deployment of trained enumerators for data collection Consolidation and analysis of data on KoBo Collect Production of reports
	Output 1.3 Gaps in basic services and infrastructure including practices and risks for women, men, boys and girls are identified.	Output Indicator 1.3.1 % of Village Assessment Survey (VAS) reports produced that inform basic social services and critical infrastructure interventions Baseline: 0 Target: 100%	Village Assessment Report	x				Finalization of VAS questionnaires Uploading of questionnaire on to KoBo information collection platform Deployment of trained enumerators for data collection Consolidation and analysis of data on KoBo Collect Production of report
	Output 1.4 Youth conflict and displacement analysis is conducted to map economic,	Output Indicator 1.4.1	Conflict and Displacement Analysis Reports	x	x	x	x	Deployment of analyst to Bentiu Production of reports

<sup>31</sup> Business start-up kits contain sector-specific components to include business space rental and supplies for 3 months.



	social, and cultural interdependencies that connect and divide the different youth communities, taking into consideration gender.	# of Humanitarian partners aware of economic, social and cultural interdependencies  Baseline: 0 Target: TBD						
Outcome 2: Strengthened foundation for social cohesion among male and female youth from IDPs, returnees host communities		Outcome Indicator 2 a  % of targeted male and female youth male and female that feel a higher level of trust towards each other at the end of the project.  Baseline: 0 Target: 70% (50% female)  Outcome Indicator 2 b Number of social cohesion mechanisms in place in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.  Baseline: 0 Target: 5 <sup>32</sup>	Monitoring and Evaluation reports	x			x	
	Output 2.1: Local interethnic and gender inclusive youth peace committees are enabled to anticipate, manage and resolve conflicts in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.	Output Indicator 2.1.1  % of cases presented to the youth peace committees that are resolved  Baseline: 0 Target: 70%	Incident reports	x	x	x	x	Selection of inclusive peace committee members (male and female youth, local leaders, faith- based leaders.)

<sup>32</sup> Sport, market systems, cultural performances, peace committees, conflict management

		Output Indicator 2.1.2 % of trained committee demonstrating increased knowledge on conflict management  Baseline: 0 Target: 80% (50% female)	Training reports, pre and post training assessment reports	x	x			Two weeks training of peace committee members
	Output 2.2: Interdependency initiatives create a platform for peaceful coexistence among male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns	Output Indicator 2.2.1 # of male and female youth participating in social cohesion platforms:  Baseline: 0 Target: 600 (30% female)	Activity, monitoring reports	x	x			Launch of the social cohesion mechanisms
		% of targeted female and youth perceiving interdependency initiatives as a vehicle for peaceful co-existence  Baseline: 0 Target: 60% (50% female)	Monitoring and evaluation reports					
	Output 2.3 Youth peacebuilding initiatives produce positive narratives on integration of young male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities in Bentiu and Rubkona towns	Output Indicator 2.3.1 Positive narratives <sup>33</sup> that support integration of IDPs, returnees and host communities in Bentiu and Rubkona towns are collected, documented and disseminated.  Baseline: 0 Target: 25	M&E reports,		x	x	x	Launch of one peace event

<sup>33</sup> Positive narratives – videos, artworks, drama that speak positively about peace in South Sudan

		<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2</p> <p>% of targeted male and female youth involved in dialogue and reconciliation processes.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 60% (30% female)</p>	Meeting log reports	x	x	x	x	<p>Disbursement of resources to selected CSO</p> <p>Orientation/induction of CSO on scheme of work</p> <p>Hearing of cases</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Improved sustainability of youth IDP returns through balanced involvement of returnees and host communities in local economy, livelihoods, infrastructure and basic services.</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 a</p> <p>% of targeted male and female youth with increased average household incomes</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 60% (40% female)</p>	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	x	x	x	x	
		<p>Outcome Indicator 3 b</p> <p>% of targeted male and female youth engaged in livelihood activities</p> <p>Baseline: 0% Target: 60% (40% female)</p>	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	x	x	x	x	
	<p>Output 3.1. Youth IDP returnees and host community members benefit from skills training priority rehabilitation / construction of youth-centric community infrastructure</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1</p> <p>% of targeted male and female youth utilizing skills gained from skills training.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 50%</p>	Monitoring and Evaluation reports	x	x			<p>Selection of trainees</p> <p>Training sessions</p> <p>Training evaluation sessions</p> <p>CSO procurement process</p> <p>Contract agreement with selected CSO</p> <p>Disbursement of resources to selected CSO</p> <p>Finalization of training curricula by CSO</p> <p>Launch of training courses</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 3.1.2</p>	<p>Employment contracts</p> <p>Employment lists</p>		x	x	x	<p>Signature of employment contract</p>

		% of youth skills centre graduates benefitting from immediate job placement disaggregated by sex and age  Baseline: 0 Target: 70% (30% female / 40% male)						Receipt of paycheck
		Output Indicator 3.1.2  # of youth-centric infrastructure rehabilitation/construction projects  Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Contract Agreement  Technical Workplan  Infrastructure Monitoring Sheet  Evaluation Report	x	x	x	x	Identification of priority infrastructure  Development of Bill of Quantities (BoQ)  Contractor selection  Infrastructure completion  Handover ceremony
	Output 3.2 Youth Sustainability Groups are established to maintain infrastructure, build resilience and promote community ownership	Output Indicator 3.2.1  # of youth Sustainability Groups established disaggregated by sex and age  Baseline: 0 Target: 4	Training curricula  Training Report  List of members  Tools Handover Ceremony  Record of maintenance activities		x	x		Tools Handover Ceremony  Operationalization of groups
		Output Indicator 3.2.2  % of infrastructure maintained  Baseline: 0 Target: 100%			x	x		Deployment of Sustainability Groups
	Output 3.3 Livelihood opportunities are provided to male and female youth IDPs returnees and host community members in	Output Indicator 3.3.1  # of businesses reinvigorated or established following provision of training and start up kits. Baseline: 0	Registration records  Evaluation report  Monitoring reports	x	x	x	x	Selection of trainees  Training sessions  Training evaluation sessions CSO procurement process

	Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns	Target: New: 20 Reinvigorated: 30	Business mentoring reports							Contract agreement with selected CSO Disbursement of resources to selected CSO Finalization of training curricula by CSO Launch of training courses Beneficiary selection process Orientation on start-up kits Issuance of start-up kits
		Output Indicator 3.3.2 % of male and female youth graduates running successful businesses 6 months after receiving the kits, disaggregated by sex and age Baseline: 0 Target: 75%	Start-up kit handover document Business mentoring reports End line survey	x	x	x	x	x	x	

