

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country (ies): South Sudan	
Project Title: Protecting Women and Girls in South Sudan: Addressing GBV as a Catalyst for Peace	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): UN Agencies: UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: <u>Government:</u> Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA), South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), The Judiciary of South Sudan (JoSS), <u>National NGOs:</u> CIDO, Nile Hope, SPIDO HACT, Grand Debaters, SWENN <u>International NGOs:</u> IRC, Care International, INTERSOS, ARC, SAADO	
Expected project commencement date¹: 2019 Project duration in months²: 18 months Geographic zones for project implementation: Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Aweil) and Jonglei (Bor) States	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below? <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNFPA: US\$ 1,000,000 UNDP: US\$ 500,000 UN Women: US\$ 500,000 UNICEF: US\$ 1,000,000 TOTAL: US\$ 3,000,000	
<i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source): 0 Project total budget: 3 million USD	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

PBF 1st tranche:	PBF 2nd tranche*:	
UNFPA: \$700,000	UNFPA: \$300,000	
UNDP: \$350,000	UNDP: \$150,000	
UN Women: \$350,000	UN Women: \$150,000	
UNICEF: \$700,000	UNICEF: \$300,000	
Total: \$2,100,000	Total: \$900,000	

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

This project aims to address the alarming situation of Gender Based Violence³ (GBV) in South Sudan that is driven by gender inequality, deep patriarchal beliefs, values and norms; civil and inter-communal conflicts and weak institutional and technical capacities to prevent and respond to GBV. The high prevalence of GBV currently hinders women's participation in the peace process and undermines any progress to sustainable peace in South Sudan as it prevents an inclusive process and exemplifies the general lack of security, justice and protection for the population. The project is launched at an opportune time, when the Revitalized Agreement for Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) has recently been signed (12 September 2018). Implementation of local level peace building initiatives as proposed by this project, will greatly contribute to ensuring that people in vulnerable situations, especially women and girls, have the agency to participate in building social stability and peace at different levels, which is a precondition to sustaining peace. The project helps reconcile and bring peace in Bor and Aweil by addressing the structural and systemic drivers of GBV through the collective expertise and experience of UN entities together.

The project is important now and catalytic because:

- (i) It ties in with the implementation of the R-ARCSS and efforts to ensure an inclusive peace process.
- (ii) It has a strong focus on community involvement and engagement and offers the potential for long term transformational change. It aims at strengthening women's role in society and enhancing women's and girls' role in local peace processes and social cohesion initiatives.
- (iii) Partnerships and collaboration among different stakeholders implementing complementary components will not only increase stakeholder ownership of the project but will also ensure that the experiences and expertise of a diverse range of partners is drawn on. The project envisages working closely with relevant line ministries; Health, Gender, Justice, Interior, community groups, both formal and informal community leadership structures and other implementing stakeholders, thus increasing acceptability of the project and enhancing sustainability.

The project is innovative because it tests new models and approaches: e.g. 1) *One Stop Centres* where medical, psychosocial, legal advice and reintegration services are provided under one roof to GBV survivors; the provision of comprehensive interventions under one roof is innovative in South Sudan because it supports survivors overcoming crucial challenges to claiming essential GBV related services such as scattered institutions, poor access to timely and relevant legal and other services. The model is successfully demonstrated in Juba, Maluankon and Rumbek. Successful upscaling of implementation in Bor and Aweil would provide proof of concept and justification for expanding to other locations. This will also act as a basis for more resource mobilization for the model through the Joint Programme on GBV and peacebuilding from development partners. 2) Against the backdrop of a judiciary that is unable to establish its presence in remote areas, *mobile courts* have been established by UNDP in Ruweng, Pibor, Yambio, Yirol, Kapoceta, Bentiu, Terekeka, Kuajok and Cuiebet, attending to a range of cases including GBV. Mobile courts for GBV have also proven successful in Bentiu and Malakal POC sites where accountability is perceived to have increased due to recent convictions of perpetrators. Consequently, the mobile courts represent an innovative way of taking justice to areas where such services are unavailable, thereby providing resolutions to disputes that potentially escalate into violence and providing remedies for survivors of GBV. The lessons learned from implementation of this PBF supported project will establish best practices on the interdependence between addressing GBV and sustaining peace. Initial experience from Aweil and Bor, will serve as the basis for expansion to other localities, where GBV is also rampant and has been used as a weapon of war.

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

The development of the project went through a consultative process in the states and at national level to identify

³ See page five (5) for definition of GBV as applied throughout the project.

critical gaps and priority interventions to address GBV. Communities, especially women and girls from the five States of Western Bahr el Ghazel (Wau), Eastern Equatoria (Torit), Northern Bahr el Ghazel (Aweil), Central Equatoria (Juba), and Jonglei (Bor); key line ministries (Gender, Health, Justice and Interior) and the GBV Sub-cluster members at national and state levels were consulted. Further to this, the 10 UN entities in the UN Joint Programme and partners were also consulted, and peacebuilding priorities. The project was further reviewed by the Programme Management Team and endorsed for submission by the UNCT

Project Gender Marker score: 3⁴

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁵

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 3.2⁶

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: **Outcome 4: Empowering women and youth**

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: **SDG 5-Gender equality and SDG 16 - Peace, justice and strong institution**

Type of submission:

- ☒ New project
☐ Project amendment

If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:

Extension of duration: ☐ Additional duration in months:

Change of project outcome/ scope: ☐

Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: ☐

Additional PBF budget: ☐ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD

Brief justification for amendment:

⁴ Score 3 for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

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

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

⁵ Risk marker 0 = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

⁶ PBF Focus Areas are:

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

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

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

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

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

UN
WOMEN

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

1965

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Summary of conflict analysis findings

Background

South Sudan is one of the world's newest nations, only attaining independence on July 9, 2011. It has a Transitional Government leading the country based on the South Sudan Transitional Constitution with parliamentary and executive system of governance. The population of South Sudan is estimated at 12 million people, of which 4 million people are displaced. Two (2) million are IDPs and 2 million as refugees. Moreover, South Sudan also hosts more than 300,000 refugees neighbouring countries. The South Sudan economy is largely oil dependent and the infrastructure, institutional and human resource capacities remain weak with inadequate capacities for the provision of basic social services. The onset of civil conflict in December 2013 and again in July 2016 have reversed some of the gains that the country had made since its independence from Sudan.

The ongoing conflict in South Sudan, has a profound impact on individuals and communities as it has further weakened and destabilized coping mechanisms, GBV prevention and response systems, and peace building initiatives. The conflict has further weakened institutional capacity for provision of basic social services and for justice and reconciliation; has reinforced deep seated grievances that underpin many inter-communal conflicts, perpetuating revenge killings and violence, including GBV. As much destruction goes on at community level through intercommunal conflict during cattle raid, fighting over land and water resources, accompanying abductions, forced marriage and rape. In displacement settings, threats and risks of GBV against women and girls persists particularly sexual violence; intimate partner violence increases (IPV) as do sexual exploitation, harassment and Child and forced marriage.

Gender-based Violence is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. Types of GBV include: sexual violence, including sexual exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution, domestic violence, trafficking, forced/early marriage including harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, honour killings, widow inheritance, and others. The IASC GBV Guidelines (2005), p.7. ***This project conceptualizes GBV as a phenomenon functioning on a continuum, transcending times of war and peace.***

In South Sudan, widespread acceptance of gender inequality and GBV, has also contributed to limited capacity and participation of women in local peace processes and social cohesion activities. This is evident upon analysis of women's political representation at National and State level in South Sudan, which stands at 26.25%.⁷ Despite that South Sudan has a 35% affirmative action in the recent Peace Agreement to increase women's political participation in the executive arm of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) and establishment of critical transitional institutions. Although women played a myriad of roles in support of peace making and peacebuilding within their communities during the civil war between north and South Sudan, women's formal participation in resolving the conflict through engagement in the formal peace processes has been marginal, as they face exclusion in leadership in a predominantly patriarchal society. Women face structural challenges, including strong norms of gender inequality that weaken capacities and restrain access to engage in mediation and peace building processes; norms discouraging their participation in decision-making which renders efforts to mobilize and organize into networks difficult- thus inhibiting a coordinated and common voice to the Peace Process. Consequently, the peace process lacks inclusivity and does not truly represent the voices of women.

GBV in South Sudan as a conflict issue

GBV is a serious human rights violation and a significant global health and security issue. Studies suggest that the rates, perpetrators and types of GBV fluctuate during conflict; evidence shows that sexual

⁷ UN Cooperation Framework-South Sudan (2017)

violence against both women and men increases during conflict. The global prevalence of sexual violence among refugees and displaced persons is estimated to be 21.4%, suggesting that approximately one in five women who are refugees or displaced by an emergency, experience sexual violence⁸. A 2017 study in three sites⁹ by the International Rescue Committee shows prevalence of gender-based violence at 65 per cent. According to the gender-based violence information management system (GBVIMS) 3,585 cases in 2017 were reported to GBV service providers.; about 60% are related to intimate partner violence and sexual violence. It is important to note that these numbers tend to reflect only a fraction of the actual incidences of GBV because of underreporting based on social stigma surrounding GBV and due to lack of access to services. Moreover, in South Sudan many GBV survivors experience multiple forms of GBV during fighting, flight and once in displacement¹⁰. The 2015 Protection Survey conducted within Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites commissioned by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) showed GBV prevalence ranging from 23-72%. The special investigation team on human rights abuses in South Sudan described GBV as reaching epidemic proportions in its communique in 2016. GBV in South Sudan including Conflict Related Sexual Violence¹¹ (CRSV) is used as a tactical tool and GBV rates therefore takes unprecedented proportions in the country. The hostilities that erupted in Juba in December 2013 and July 2016 marked by political and ethnic undertones¹², had especially atrocious consequences for targets of GBV. The GBVIMS report shows a significant increase in the number of GBV cases reported in the periods of armed conflict in 2013 and 2016, further emphasising the impact of conflict on the increase of GBV cases.¹³ Impunity stems from a weak judicial system wherein customary practices influence decisions. While the South Sudan Penal Code provides for the criminalisation of several forms of sexual violence, several of such cases are determined by customary courts with unsatisfactory results especially for survivors. This requires strengthening prosecutorial capacities, referral pathways and legal assistance to survivors.

Drivers of GBV in South Sudan

According to the UNDP perceptions survey findings, high levels of household poverty, drug and alcohol abuse, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and increase in conflict and insecurity coupled with proliferation of small arms (35.7%) are major factors contributing to GBV (Peace plan 2018). Indeed, the outbreak of conflict in 2013 and 2015 as alluded to earlier, has exacerbated the prevalence of GBV in form of rape that is perpetrated by warring parties, armed groups, humanitarian actors, partners and others against women and girls of all ages and in most cases with impunity.

Harmful cultural practices and deeply entrenched patriarchy are drivers of GBV and undermine women's enjoyment of their rights within the family and society. Harmful practices such as early and forced marriage, marital rape, honor killing, women and girls' abduction and other practices are all prevalent forms of GBV in South Sudan. Literature shows that GBV in South Sudan is also driven by the way gender and sexual relations were restructured in the 1983 – 2005 civil war and the commodification of women and girls as sources of wealth for their families through payment of bride wealth. Bride wealth therefore is both a driver of GBV and contributes to deep rooted and long-lasting inequality for child girls and women. According to the 2010 Sudan Household and Health Survey (SHHS) 40% of girls are married before the age of 18 and 20.4% drop out of secondary school due to pregnancy (2009/2010 Basic Education Statistics Report). About 300 out of every 1,000 girls aged between 15-19 years become pregnant, mostly attributed to early and forced marriages. The commodification of girls and women through the payment of bride wealth is seen to be a significant catalyst of child, forced and early marriages and domestic violence. The Justice Africa Report notes that the average bride price rose by 44% between 2005 and 2012. To meet the increased bride price, increasingly violent cattle raids have

⁸ Stark L, Ager A. A systematic review of prevalence studies of gender-based violence in complex emergencies. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. 2011;12 (127-134)

⁹ Juba City, Juba County, Rumbek Centre two PoCs in Juba and Bentiu PoC.

Sites of: Juba PoC, Juba City and Rumbek

¹⁰ IRC, *No Safe Place: A Lifetime of Violence for Conflict-Affected Women and Girls in South Sudan* (2017)

¹¹ **Conflict-related sexual violence** refers to incidents or (for SCR 1960 listing purposes) patterns of sexual violence, that is rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, against women, men, girls or boys. Such incidents or patterns occur in conflict or post-conflict settings or other situations of concern, *Stop Rape Now: UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict* (2011).

¹² Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/2018/250) issued on 16 April 2018

¹³ South Sudan GBVIMS 2016 report

been a means by which to gain wealth, which have perpetuated inter-communal conflict with loss of lives and property further compromising peace and security. Girls married with such high bride price often face and conceal any GBV committed against them, because the return of cattle to her husband can be problematic.

The laws of South Sudan provide for the protection of women and girls against discrimination, forced marriage and other forms of GBV. Unfortunately, limited institutional and technical capacities, coupled with very limited and in some cases, lack of GBV prevention and response services have further perpetuated and acted as drivers of GBV. Services for medical and psycho-social management of rape and GBV remain limited in few health facilities where there are trained personnel and adequate provision of medicines and supplies. Sometimes even in these facilities, space for provisions of quality, private and confidential services remain limited. Most times, protection and security services to prevent or mitigate GBV are nonexistent. Women fear moving out of PoCs to look for firewood or food, for fear of being raped. Some women who have faced GBV and need short term sheltering have no provision for such services. Judicial response, including traditional authorities and chiefs, to GBV is largely absent and enforcement of legal actions on perpetrators such as compensation on prison sentencing remains weak, further festering impunity for the perpetrators of GBV. This is further complicated by survivors not keen on pursuit of legal option for fear of retributions. Recovery and impact mitigation of GBV with associated livelihood support need additional investment if survivors are to recover and reintegrate well in the society.

Current Response to GBV in South Sudan

The Government of South Sudan (GoSS) and its partners have introduced national level strategies and policies to address GBV. These are guided by a dual legal system which is governed by both formal and customary laws. The formal law is regulated by the 2011 South Sudan Transitional Constitution (SSTC) with complimentary legislations and policies in the form of the Penal Code Act (2008), the Child Act (2008). Among the policies, the National Gender Policy (NGP) is the main instrument developed. The National Gender Policy recognizes that South Sudan is a highly unequal society hence the achievement of gender equality requires a strong and effective institutional framework to mainstream gender equality principles in all legislation, policies and programs. The Policy also provides for the promotion of a robust policy and legal framework towards the elimination of GBV and institutionalization of appropriate response and protection mechanisms against GBV.

South Sudan has adopted the UN Resolution 1325 and developed a National Action Plan (NAP) 2015-2020, to implement the resolution, based on the four pillars: (a) prevention (Reduction in conflict and all forms of structural and physical violence against women, particularly gender based violence), (b) participation (Inclusion of women and women's interest in decision-making processes related to prevention, management and resolution of conflicts), (c) protection (women's safety, physical and mental health and economic security are assured and their human rights respected), and (d) relief and recovery (Women's specific needs are met in conflicts and post-conflict situations).

General recognition that sexual violence is a critical issue that must be addressed was demonstrated by the 2014 Communiqué that was signed between the Government of South Sudan and the UN Special Representative on Sexual violence. The Joint Communiqué¹⁴ on Sexual Violence in Conflicts calls upon Government to outline a strategy for managing sexual offences including strengthening current legislation and developing new laws and national policies that tackle sexual violence in conflicts. An implementation plan of the Joint Communiqué was developed and launched in 2017 by the office of the President.

A National GBV Strategy, a National Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) for GBV have been developed to guide the implementation of the prevention and response to GBV.

However, despite these many legal, policy, guiding frameworks and action plans developed under government leadership, concrete actions to empower women and to put in place institutional systems and technical capacities with adequate resources to prevent and respond to GBV remain weak and limited.

¹⁴ Communiqué on sexual violence in South Sudan, 2013

The legal framework is relatively weak, legislation on GBV is scattered in the penal code, not coherent and sometimes conflicting. In many sectors, there are hardly guidelines, standards and protocols for management of GBV. Sometimes the widespread acceptance and trivializing view of GBV has seen its way in how some of the institutions and personnel view GBV prevention and response intervention and their roles in it. This is coupled with lack of infrastructure, government resources, and personnel to effectively prosecute such cases. Accordingly, the judicial services, including police officers have not been adequately trained in handling GBV cases, coupled with no provision for special designated court schedule or rooms for handling GBV cases, despite the high sensitivity associated with GBV.

Further, records show that out of all the few cases reported to the police only about 5% commence trial in the courts and fewer still are logically concluded. This is due to various reasons such as; withdrawal of cases from the police, late reporting, low confidence in the justice system and insufficient evidence.

The need to address GBV in South Sudan as a conduit to Social Stability and Sustaining Peace

In South Sudan, GBV escalates dramatically during conflict and displacement. Ensuring that women's rights are at the centre of conflict prevention and conflict resolution cannot be over-emphasized¹⁵. Evidence suggests that when women are not safe, they cannot fully participate in political life or in peace processes and recovery efforts¹⁶. Women's participation in peacebuilding processes is not only a normative requirement but also a precondition for sustainable peace. Women's meaningful participation in peace processes and political transitions increases the probability that agreements meet the needs of different social groups and that they are owned and sustainable.¹⁷ Women tend to bridge political, economic, social and cultural divides and their participation expands the public policy debate. Women press for consideration of political, economic, and social issues that are fundamental for democracy and long-term peace.¹⁸

Addressing GBV and bringing justice to survivors is therefore paramount to promote women and girl's agency, participation, family stability and community and national level security and peace. The prevalence of GBV and the lack of accountability have continued to undermine trust and confidence in social systems and state structures as outlined in the UN wide peacebuilding plan. The proposed project is in line with the UN Wide Peacebuilding plan which has identified the following priority actions as entry points for trust building and peace sustainability:

- **Rule of law-** promotion of access to justice for everyone, promote access to justice to displaced, vulnerable and marginalized people including establishment of needed legal procedures to ensure case management to prevent prolonged and arbitrary detention.
- **Psychosocial support and trauma healing** - Scale up psychosocial support for victims of war especially survivors of gender-based violence, establish psychosocial support and trauma healing facilities in different areas to clean and cure the memories of the war and alleviate their associated pain and support traditional approaches to justice and reconciliation
- **Establishment of local peace mechanisms:** Support existing groups and unions and build capacities of local peace committees, women, youth and traditional leaders to resolve conflicts peacefully and;
- **Women and youth empowerment:** Participation and leadership in decision-making; and protection against gender-based violence for women and youth enhanced

Geographic Coverage

The project will be implemented at two levels including the national level and the state level. Bor and Aweil states are the selected locations for implementation.

Aweil State

¹⁵ UNSCR 1325

¹⁶ SIDA Strategy for sustainable peace 2017-2022

¹⁷ UN Women 2015, Preventing Conflict, Transforming Justice, Securing the Peace

¹⁸ Marie O'Reilly, Inclusive Security and Peaceful Societies: Exploring the Evidence, *Prism* 6, no 1 (2016): 21-33.

Security continues to fluctuate with high population of mostly agro-pastoralists, presence of IDPs and large host communities; coupled with no availability of GBV response services in the non-camp location. Despite the peace agreement, there are continued violations compounded by recent waves of fighting and cyclical violence related to cattle rustling and endemic communal conflicts between the host communities and Arab Rezigat and Misseriya pastoralist migrants, the case of Aweil in Northern Bahr el Ghazal; often eliciting tensions and cattle related fighting further exacerbating the suffering and access to basic life support amenities among them, GBV services. (HRP 2018). The brunt of the conflict weighs heavily on children (boys and girls) including women and men who face increased violence, gender-based cases, rape, forced marriages among others

Bor in Jonglei State

Displacement in Bor-Jonglei State remains high¹⁹. Currently the state hosts over 390,963 IDPs. The High rates of displacement are driven by the inter-communal violence and conflict between armed groups in greater Akobo and South Eastern Upper Nile. On a day-to-day basis security continues to fluctuate coupled with limited basic social services to meet the need to respond adequately and timely to needs of the IDPs and Host community especially women and girls

Other Criteria for State level: Selection of the sites took into considerations:

- (i) Need for thematic and geographical convergence of complementary interventions of the participating UN agencies already working in those areas directly, through implementing partners or both. This ensures provision of a complete set of interventions on GBV and peace building in the non-Camp area, which have high levels of GBV cases with no services to meet the needs of the population;
- ii) Security and accessibility to field sites; and (iii) sites outside PoCs or IDP camps to avoid duplication with programmes funded under the Humanitarian Response Plan, while ensuring complementarity.

National level: Most of the work at national level will have country wide effect and will relate to policy advice/development, knowledge management, capacity development and advocacy for legislative and policy reforms.

This project has therefore incorporated the above priority actions into interventions areas to ensure;

- i. women are engaged, protected and empowered during conflict and post-conflict settings including displacement
- ii. increased access to comprehensive GBV support services especially psychosocial support and integration of survivors to the community,
- iii. access to local justice for women
- iv. establishment of platforms for women engagement in peacebuilding processes
- v. engagement of duty bearers and capacity built to change discriminatory and harmful social norms to norms of gender equality

b) Project aligns with existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks

Alignment to national priorities:

The R-ARCSS will guide the project as it provides for a national framework for permanent ceasefire, transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing. Specifically, the peace agreement prioritizes efforts on GBV prevention and response in Chapter 2: 2.1.10.2 and Chapter 5: 5.3.2.1.4. to which the project aligns.

The project responds to the escalating needs for GBV prevention and response in the country and is aligned to national priorities as defined in the Republic of South Sudan's National Development strategy on consolidating peace and stabilize the economy (NDS) 2018-2021, strategic deliverables including; 1) create enabling conditions for people to move freely, and 2) Developing appropriate laws and enforce rule of law;

National Gender Policy and its strategic action plan 2013, priority area "Sexual and Gender-based violence" and Gender, Peace & Security; National Action Plan (NAP) on UN SRC 1325 2015-2020, specifically pillars on prevention and protection;

¹⁹ Reach Assessment report April – June 2018

Strategic National Action Plan on Ending child marriage in South Sudan (SNAP), focus area 4 ‘Educating & mobilizing parents and community members to change dominant thinking & social norms that sustain child marriage;

Implementation Plan for Joint Communiqué on Sexual violence in conflict; and the 2018 national GBV Standard Procedures. The project aims to address the root causes of GBV being cognizant of the fact that GBV creates barriers to women’s participation in peace processes.

Overall, the project aims at advancing an integrated and inclusive approach, linking the attainment of justice for women and local-level cohesion, with the broader goals of peace, security and development in South Sudan. The UN Peacebuilding project on strengthening dialogue for peace and reconciliation supports the proposed inclusive approach through outcome 1) strengthening peace and reconciliation platforms and 2) reducing violence at the community and local level. Furthermore, the project promotes gender equality, both by addressing the gender-differentiated impact of violence, weak governance across the states and its consequences on women’s access to justice, by strengthening women’s agency in local justice solutions and multi- faceted efforts.

Harmonization and alignment with UN priorities- the project brings together UN agencies to deliver on the prevention and response to GBV, recognizing that it is a part of the Women, Peace and Security agenda. Gender equality and respect for, and protection of, human rights and fundamental freedoms is at the core of the resolutions. This project further contributes to progress on the implementation of Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, particularly on goals 5 (gender equality and women’s empowerment) and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) by strengthening women’s participation at all levels (target 5.5), addressing violence against women (target 5.2) and strengthening the promotion of the rule of law and access to justice for all (target 16.3).

GBV is a priority issue in the UN Cooperation Framework of South Sudan (UNCF) 2019 – 2021, under the thematic area IV Empowering women and youth and the Humanitarian Response plan (HRP) 2019, strategic objective 2) protect vulnerable women, men, girls and boys through provisions of specialized and integrated services. The UN-wide Peacebuilding Plan 2018-2021 has identified the prevention and response to GBV as it contributes to consolidating peace and preventing relapse of violence. The project also aligns with the New Way of Working approach for South Sudan, where GBV is a collective outcome between UNCT and HCT. The project also aligns with the UN Joint GBV prevention and response project 2017-2020 developed by UNCT, that provides a platform for improve programming and coherence through a strengthened partnership framework for prevention and response to GBV. The project provides a unique opportunity to bring together respective areas of expertise and experience to address the structural and systemic barriers for primarily women’s access to social cohesion, services and peacebuilding activities. The project, therefore contributes to the four priority areas of the UN Joint GBV Programme, 1) Increased access to health & psychosocial support services, 2) Protection and security, 3) Justice and Rule of law, 4) Community engagement & social norms; and considers existing GBV interventions coordinated under the GBV sub-cluster mechanism.

II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy

a) A brief description of the project content

Outcome Statement

The project’s aim is to strengthen the response and prevention mechanisms to GBV and enhance women and girls’ participation in local peace processes, contributing to social cohesion and peace in Bor and Aweil

The project will address the gendered impact of violence, weak governance, lack of accountability and protection, lack of women’s access to multi sectoral GBV services including justice and the consequence thereof on women’s access to participation in peace building processes. This project will strengthen women’s agency and participation in local peace initiatives, including GBV prevention efforts, justice solutions, social cohesion and stability efforts. It is designed to address the social and structural barriers that prevent women’s participation both in the formal and informal peace process and in bottom up peacebuilding processes through fostering social cohesion between communities in Bor and Aweil. This will be achieved through:

- A. By addressing *Protection* issues through increased coordination and governance of the Essential Services Packages as well as the delivery of safe and integrated GBV response services in strong collaboration with Government partners, security and justice actors and civil society organizations, especially, women led CSOs.²⁰
- b) By addressing *Prevention* issues through community mobilization work with community leaders, men, boys, women and girls as well as relevant institutional actors, such as law enforcement and justice institutions, towards a change to positive social norms condemning GBV, including ensuring accountability of perpetrators of GBV and ending impunity, thereby unfolding a deterrent effect on potential perpetrators.

The project team acknowledges that to strengthen prevention of GBV it is crucial to address the role of armed groups and government forces in relation to sexual and GBV who are among the main perpetrators of conflict related sexual violence. It is however outside the scope of this project, which focuses on community work, to cover this component.

Project Beneficiaries

The primary beneficiaries are women and girls in Bor and Aweil states, including survivors of GBV. Community leaders, men, boys, and other duty bearers, including security and justice institutions, will be targeted as well and can be understood as secondary beneficiaries. Men, boys and community leaders will be targeted with capacity building efforts on their role as active agents of normative change towards gender equality, the condemnation of GBV and the acceptance and promotion of women's role and participation in local justice and peace process.

	Lead Agency	Collaborating partners	Component	Beneficiaries
Output 1	UNFPA	MoGCSW, MoH, IRC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNWOMEN,	Access to GBV response services	1000
Output 2	UN Women	MoGCSW, Grand debaters, SWEN, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF	women's groups participation in local peace processes and increase civic engagement on GBV Prevention and response	1500
Output 3	UNDP	MoJCA, SSNPS, JSS, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, SPIDO, HACT and CIDO	Increased access of GBV survivors to justice mechanisms	1,000
Output 4	UNICEF	MoGCSW, ARC, CARE, Nile Hope, SAADO	Social norms	30,216
			Total direct beneficiaries	33,716

The project is designed to achieve the following outcome and the below mentioned outputs:

Overarching Outcome: Increased empowerment of women in South Sudan by strengthening prevention mechanisms for GBV by transforming harmful social norms into positive behavior that promotes gender equality.

Output 1: Increased access comprehensive GBV support services in Bor and Aweil

Establishment of two GBV one stop centres, one in Bor and one in Aweil which will provide:

²⁰ UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNODC, *Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence*, 2016.

1. survivors with access to critical GBV services (medical, psychosocial, continuous legal advice) and;
2. increase capacities of staff to address survivor needs in a timely and comprehensive manner.

Psychosocial support offered to GBV survivors in One Stop Centres is critical for healing, recovery and re-integration of survivors into society. Thus, under this output the focus is on supporting women to take back control of their lives by ensuring access to medical, psychosocial and legal services, to support them in participating in local decision-making and in contributing to the stability and rebuilding of their communities. The staff of one stop centres and other stakeholders will be supported with capacity building trainings on various GBV management related topics to increase quality of the services they would provide to the survivors.

Output 2: Strengthened women's groups participation in local peace processes in Bor and Aweil and increase civic engagement on GBV Prevention and response

The output will work to strengthen capacities of local women's groups at the community level to engage in local peace processes.

Women's groups and peace huts will be established at community level in Aweil and Bor to serve as safe spaces for dialogue on all issues and topics which women would like to raise related to their needs and concerns regarding security, safety, including on GBV prevention and available service. In these spaces, local capacity of women will be strengthened on community advocacy of selected issues and topics which concern women. This will also assist in creating networks across a wide range of government, justice and civil society actors around shared understanding of GBV and elevating GBV as an issue of national importance for the stability and legitimacy of the peace agreement.

Output 3: Increased access of GBV survivors in Bor and Aweil to justice mechanisms

Under this output, several initiatives will be supported through the One Stop Centers, to make local justice processes more accessible for women and ensure that these structures are sensitive to women's justice needs and foster effective legitimacy, engagement and cooperation with women and other vulnerable groups. Through technical support and capacity training on GBV to informal and formal authorities, especially security and justice actors such as law enforcement and prosecutors, access to justice for GBV survivors will increase. Measures will focus on creating a setting where GBV survivors feel confident to report crimes and where law enforcement and justice actors have increased capacity to prosecute cases and to hold perpetrators accountable. Working through the Women and Children's Unit of the Directorate of Public Prosecutions of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the project will introduce concepts of criminal justice, which strengthen responses to GBV. This includes the development of a manual on the investigation and prosecution of GBV cases which provides emphasis on concepts including sexual violence as a weapon of war, providing trainings for investigators, judges and prosecutors and linking the Women's and Children's Units with a mobile court specially dedicated to deal with GBV. This also includes mechanisms to protect victims that come forward and reintegration mechanisms into their communities among others, in cooperation with One Stop Centres. This institutional capacity building will be complemented by support to local CSOs and NGOs, bar associations and legal aid providers, to carry out strategic and practical initiatives that increase access to justice for women, survivors of GBV, including legal advice information, mediation and representation in courts.

Output 4: Communities in Bor and Aweil transform harmful social norms that contribute to GBV into positive norms that promote gender equality

GBV is a structural problem that affects the entire community, and the conditions that sustain it are rooted in values, beliefs and practices of men and women of all ages. It thus takes the whole community to successfully counter it. This output area will engage the whole community including local CSOs (both women led and other CSOs), including men and boys, to enable sustainable behavior and social change by transforming gender unequal relationships. Selected communities- particularly men and boys will be engaged and trained as agents of change advocating for positive norms that uphold women and girls' equality, safety and dignity. Training of trainers and cascaded training of community members to facilitate community actions including dialogues, individual and public commitments, laws and bylaws will be supported to tackle harmful social norms, and other patriarchal biases that contribute to GBV. These

community members together with well-trained community discussion leaders will form community champions of change and continue to advocate for transformation of laws and bylaws/ordinances that promote GBV prevention, support survivors and promote the critical role of women and girls in the peacebuilding and reconciliation process.

Implementation Approach/ Coherence of Result areas

A multi-sectoral approach in addressing GBV is imperative for a holistic, sustainable response to and prevention of GBV given that no single sector can adequately address GBV by itself. This project is comprehensive because it addresses pertinent concerns e.g. lack of service provision, limited awareness, institutional incapacity and community engagement. The proposed interventions from all 4 output areas will target the same community to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach to interventions. The implementing partners (IP) for all the four outputs will deliver the respective interventions to ensure the community benefits from linked interventions that ensure a continuum of support to the outlined needs of the women and girls in GBV prevention, response, for their participation in peace process. Joint planning, monitoring and review meetings, will be part of the implementation to ensure enhanced linkages of interventions. Where necessary, the same IPs will be hired by 2 or 3 agencies to ensure connection of intervention to the community targeted.

c) Project result framework (See Annex B)

d) Project level Theory of Change

The South Sudanese population consists of 50% women and are central actors in peacebuilding and in society in general. GBV and the related culture of impunity threatens women's participation in peacebuilding efforts and transformation of society. GBV further undermines any progress towards sustainable peace in South Sudan. Gender equality is an essential factor in a country's security and stability. Excluding women from actively participating in society can increase the risk of instability and relapse into conflict. Therefore, prevention of GBV, strengthening the rule of law and supporting women's participation in peacebuilding, and policy-making is paramount. The project aims to enhance women's agency and space for meaningful participation without risk of GBV perpetrated against women. Women's enhanced ability will help their participation as central actors that shape local and national policy for sustaining peace.

- **If** survivors of GBV in Bor and Aweil have access to integrated and comprehensive services, including access to justice and healing and;
- If women and girls have safe spaces and platforms where they can raise peace and security issues that concern them, including GBV, and where they receive capacity training to mobilize around these concerns and;
- **If** perpetrators of GBV are held accountable, are being prosecuted and the culture of impunity ends
- And **if** the whole community, especially men, boys and community leaders, actively promote gender equality and condemn GBV

Then social cohesion in Bor- Jonglei State and Aweil states increases towards stability and sustainable peace

Because women will participate more actively in local (and national) peace processes in a safe and conducive environment, free from GBV and other harmful acts, reaching their full potential as central actors in society and peacebuilding and herewith ensuring a more inclusive peace process.

Project management and coordination

a) Comparative Advantage of Collective Action on GBV

The participating agencies have experience in joint programming in various aspects and locations. For instance, UNFPA and UNDP are currently working jointly to establish GBV one stop centre in Malakal, where UNDP will focus on provision of Justice, while UNFPA is working on the psychosocial, legal and medical support. In Juba and other locations where UNFPA is already piloting GBV one stop centre, UNICEF has been instrumental in community engagement for changing social norms and awareness on the available services in the UNFPA support GBV one stop centre. UNFPA and UNWOMEN worked on policy and advocacy related to ending child marriage at national level and UNDP, and UNWOMEN collaborating in developing and implementing gender specific trainings for traditional leaders and UNFPA, UNDP and UNWOMEN collaborating in institutional capacity building of the national transformational leadership Institute at the University of Juba. Collectively, the agencies build on existing models, experience and lessons learned that enable upscaling and provides a solid approach for achieving concrete peacebuilding results.

b) Recipient UN Organizations and Implementing Partners

UNFPA has been serving in South Sudan within the areas of sexual reproductive health and rights, youth and adolescents, gender equality and women's empowerment and population dynamics since independence in 2011. The country office comprises 107 employees operating in seven geographic locations, including Juba, Torit, Wau, Aweil, Bor, Pibor, Wau, Tori, Kapoeta, Rumbek, Malakal. UNFPA has strong operational capacity in the mentioned states. UNFPA engages with a range of Government and civil society entities, including the Ministries of Health; Gender Child and Social Welfare, and Youth; International and National Non-Governmental Organizations; academic institutions and other United Nations agencies. UNFPA in South Sudan is also chairing and co-chairing key coordination structures to support gender equality such as the GBV Sub-cluster and Co-chair of the PSEA Task force. UNFPA is currently piloting GBV one stop centres which is an integrated model for critical services (Legal, Medical, Psychosocial etc).

UNICEF has been implementing comprehensive GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response programming in South Sudan since mid-2013. When the December 2013 crisis broke out, the agency quickly expanded its existing community-based social norms programming to a full GBV in emergencies portfolio, including leading on GBV coordination in Upper Nile State, establishment of a mobile clinical management of rape training team to help ensure CMR coverage in hard-to-reach locations, and oversight of a multi-year capacity building joint capacity building initiative for police and social workers in Juba. Over the past five years, UNICEF has supported over 30 implementing partners with financial and technical support. UNICEF's GBV capacity building framework for national NGOs has been recognized as global best practice and several UNICEF's programming initiatives have been captured/endorsed as technical guidance for the South Sudan GBV sector, such as the Guidelines on Establishing Women and Girl's Friendly Spaces. In addition to prioritizing integration of GBV risk mitigation across all its programmatic sectors (Health, WASH, Nutrition, Education and Child Protection), UNICEF has also led efforts to help ensure GBV service providers and other UN and NGO partners have the capacity to support child survivors.

UN Women continue to provide technical support to the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, to be able to undertake its oversight functions with government ministries and States in the implementation of the National Action Plan 1325. UN Women has supported community peace dialogues under its humanitarian assistance programme and facilitated members of the South Sudan Peace Network to undertake community dialogues in all 10 former states – to amplify voices of community women in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and to mobilize women's voices to represent their issues within the National Dialogue Initiative. UN Women has established and serves as Secretariat of a 'Women Think-Tank' which brings women leaders together to review pertinent gender issues within the Peace Agreement, including strategizing and presenting position papers to JMEC plenary session, on security sector reform, and recently hosting the Troika's Special Envoys to South Sudan on women's more sustained engagement with the Revitalization agenda. UN Women in partnership with the governments of Sweden and Canada is providing senior gender technical experts to JMEC and Office of the IGAD Special Envoy on South Sudan, the lead mediator of the South Sudan

Peace Talks. UN Women has also started supporting community conversations on gender issues and peace, using the 'Under the Tree' approach in select communities across the country.

UNDP Provides technical and capacity building support to rule of law and justice institutions and promotes access to justice including putting in place and implementing measures in the justice sector to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. As part of the prevention and response mechanism, UNDP's access to justice and rule of law project has developed a handbook on gender equality and sexual and gender-based violence that is used for sensitization and awareness raising on SGBV; and is developing an SGBV training manual, which is in its final stage. The project activities focus on building the capacity of justice actors including officers of the South Sudan National Police Service/Special Protection Unit (SSNPS/SPU), public prosecutors and social workers to improve their performance in the handling, investigating and prosecuting SGBV cases. The project also provides technical and other support to civil society organizations for the provision of legal aid, awareness, psychosocial support and legal representation to survivors of SGBV; and supports civil society organizations in training female community leaders as paralegals and coordinates with other relevant partners to strengthen community-based SGBV referral pathways.

Implementing Partners: In addition to working with Government authorities (ministry of Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Interior), the Project will be implemented by I/NGOs. The implementation and partnership will ensure synergy at local level, where the community is provided with a package of interventions from multi sectoral partners under this project, to ensure the complete continuum of care and support to the community targeted. The following is a list of partners:

UNFPA will collaborate with International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Community Initiative Development Organization (CIDO) for integrated GBV response to GBV survivors through Women safe spaces and One Stop centres. The same platform will be used as avenues for enhancing social network and cohesion among women

UNICEF will collaborate with American Refugee Committee (ARC), Care International and Nile Hope to address negative social norms that perpetrate GBV against women and girls while facilitating their access to essential GBV services including case management, psychosocial, safety and legal care.

UN Women will collaborate with Grand Debaters Association and South Sudan Women Empowerment network (SSWEN) to ensure community engagement on Peace dialogues and prevention ending violence against women.

UNDP will collaborate with Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, South Sudan National Police Service, Judiciary of South Sudan for the justice and legal interventions

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION (for Details refer Annex A1 and Annex A2)

Day to day management of the project will be directed by a Project Implementation Team of UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women and RCO. The project will be co-chaired by the Minister of Gender and the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General and Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) for South Sudan. The Heads of each participating UN agency, senior Government counterparts from the participating Ministries (Gender, Health, Justice, Education, Humanitarian affairs and Interior) will all be members of the Joint Steering Committee (JSC). The technical working group will be the highest decision-making entity of the Joint project and provide governance, oversight and strategic guidance. It will be responsible for overall accountability of fund allocation and achievement of results through approval of annual work plans, review of implementation progress including budget revisions. The JSC will convene at least twice a year. The Programme Management Team will provide technical and coordination oversight.

Programme Management Team

The Programme Management Team (PMT) consists of heads of programmes in each of the UN organisations (Deputy Representatives and/or Senior Programme Managers). The PMT will play the role of providing strategic programme direction in line with the UN Cooperation Framework in South Sudan. The PMT will meet to review implementation progress and provide guidance to improve programme performance. Priority IV (empowering women and youth) in the UN Cooperation Framework, co-led by UNFPA and UNWOMEN will integrate the planning, reporting and performance monitoring of this Joint Programme and report on it accordingly to the Programme Management Team.

Output area group

Given that the Project is organised around 4 output areas and that each output will be implemented by several agencies as well as implementing partners (Government and CSOs), agencies and implementing partners will be coordinated by the output areas of this project thus: Health and Psychosocial; Protection and Security; Justice/legal framework and Community Engagement/Social Norms. The output area will comprise of participating UN agencies, government counterparts and civil society organisations implementing activities under the specific output. The Output area will hold regular outcome level meetings and will ensure day-to-day accountability for substantive and financial management of the output areas and will conduct regular joint monitoring visits. The Output area leads will prepare consolidated output specific work plans and progress reports on implementation of the respective Joint Project Outcome. These plans and reports will be submitted to the Joint Programme secretariat (UNFPA) for consolidation across outcome areas. These will then be presented to PMT and Joint Steering Committee (JSC). Each agency will integrate its plans and reports within UNDAF Priority area 4

Project implementation Team

The project implementation team's role will include the day-to-day management of the project under the leadership of UNFPA Gender Specialist who heads the Gender and Rights Unit with support from the RCO. The team will be comprised of the following International and National Staff:

UNFPA <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gender and Human rights unit head- Not funded by PBF- GBV Programme Specialist (1)- funded by PBF- Gender analyst (1)- Not funded by PBF- M+E Specialist –Not funded by PBF- Finance Officer-Not Funded by PBF	UNICEF <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gender Specialist (1) – Not funded by PBF- GBV Specialist (1) – Funded by PBF- Child Protection (Social Norms and Behaviour Change) Specialist- partially funded by PBF- PPME Team- Not funded by PBF- Finance Team- Not funded by PBF- Logistics/Supply team- Not funded by PBF- C4D Team- Not funded by PBF
UN Women <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Women, Peace and Security Specialist – Not funded by PBF- GBV Specialist- Not funded by PBF- Project Coordinator – funded by PBF- M&E Specialist not funded by PBF- Finance Associate not funded by PBF	UNDP <ul style="list-style-type: none">Chief Technical Advisor, Access to Justice – Not funded by PBFProject Manager Access to Justice – Not funded by PBFProject Officer, Gender Empowerment, Bor, Not funded by PBFRule of Law Officers, Access to Justice – Not funded by PBFFinance Specialist – Not funded by PBF
RCO Peacebuilding focal point – not funded by PBF	

Risk management –The operational context of South Sudan is extremely volatile and unstable, and it is critical to identify the major constraints delaying and/or hampering implementation. This will form part of inception planning meeting with partners working in the targeted areas to mitigate the impact of a volatile security situation and limited humanitarian access in some locations. Table below shows the risk register and associated risk mitigation measures.

Risk Register

Project Risk and assumptions	Likelihood	Mitigation measures
Lack of capacity and South Sudan Government especially MoGCSW to take on responsibilities for GBV programming and coordination	High	Continued engagement with government at the highest level possible for continued political will on GBV agenda in the country. Training activities being done to build government capacities
On-going conflict increases the likelihood of new crisis and therefore displacements.	High	Given the nature of current responses in South Sudan and the need to respond to new and emerging internal displacements, all participating agencies will identify organisations that have capacity and/or presence in these locations and equip them with knowledge and tools necessary for a rapid feasible GBV response including mobile GBV interventions.
Decrease in humanitarian access to selected areas is possible	Medium	Accessibility and safety for staff is among the criteria used for selecting locations. In hard to reach areas, using local organisations has proven successful in enabling continuity in service provision. Preparedness and contingency plans to deal with fluctuating security situations will be developed and implemented when situation requires
Staff turnover in participating organizations eroding institutional memory in UN agencies and participating implementing partners	Medium	Interventions follow a system strengthening approach, ensuring that the institution is strengthened and not dependent on individuals. Capacity is also being built among local government and local communities where turnover is very unlikely. Capacity development strategy to improve organisational capacity will be implemented
Lack of access to Survivors of GBV	Medium	The setting up of GBV One stop centre with integrated services in Bor and Aweil will address the gap of lack of availability of Services for GBV Survivors
lack of capacity to protect survivors of GBV after they have come forward	Low	The programme has incorporated capacity building aspects for duty bearers including GBV response service providers. Capacity building is as well centred around survivor centred approach
Resistance by community, men, boys, women, girls, law enforcement and justice authorities to address GBV	Medium	Community engagement components targeting men, women, boys and girls including community duty bearers (chiefs/ legislatures etc) on changing social norms on Women empowerment, gender equality and women participation are a key component of this project

Monitoring and evaluation

The project places a lot of importance to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) as an integral part of its execution. The tools are conformed with the principles of results-based programme planning, monitoring and evaluation. Below is a detailed plan:

Monitoring activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Responsible Agency
Tracking Results progress	Progress data against the results indicators included in the result framework will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outcomes and outputs	In the frequency required for each indicator	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management	All Agencies
Programme review meetings	Programme review and planning meetings will be conducted to assess progress in implementation of activities, achievement of results, sharing lessons learnt and addressing the challenges faced	Semi-annual	Addressing the implementation bottlenecks timely	UNFPA and all (Lead)
Monitor and Manage risks	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management action using the risk matrix	quarterly	Risks are identified by the project management and actions are taken to manage the risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken	All agencies
Learn	Knowledge and good practices and lessons will be captured regularly as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	quarterly	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions	All Agencies
Annual project quality Assurance	The quality of project will be assessed against UN quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decisions	Annual	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance	UNFPA and all
Project Report	Semi-annual project progress report will be presented to the, key stakeholders, consisting of project data showing results achieved against defined annual targets	Semi-annually and at the end of the project (final project)	Overall project progress report will be prepared and presented showing results achieved against defined targets.	UNFPA
IP progress reports, assessments and publications	Partners reports will be provided as a tool to assess performance and achievement of intended results.	quarterly	Quarterly reports from all IPs on project progress and financial expenditure gaps, lessons will be submitted to the lead agencies for compilation.	All Implementing partners, with their respective agencies

Project exit strategy/ sustainability

The project has been developed on the premise that the fragile socio-economic and political environments in the country could disrupt implementation. The project has put emphasis on building capacities of the existing community-based structures such as Women Centres, Peace Huts and Women Associations, community volunteers and Networks to take ownership of activities. In addition, community gate-keepers such as chiefs and traditional leaders are consulted and included throughout project cycle ensuring a participatory approach. Moreover, they will be trained to take their role in leading and supporting the programme activities. All these community focused mechanisms and strategies will support continuity of the programme beyond the funding period. Vocational training and education will be included, e.g. on livelihood skills, adult literacy for women, and strengthening of capacity of various service providers-training of medical, psycho social, police and law enforcement agents including the judiciary are other mechanisms that will ensure continuity of programme activities. Integrating Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) in the training curricular, law reform and enactment of new laws e.g. the proposed Sexual Offences Act and infrastructure development (One Stop Centers, GBV Units, Forensic Laboratory, Specialized GBV Prosecutorial Unit, Specialized GBV Court) are some of the long-term strategies for ensuring sustainability and continuity of services beyond this project. Moreover, the PBF specific resources will be a catalytic fund to augment existing initiatives including attracting more development partners support for the implementation of much broader interventions of the UN Joint Programme. Several activities have already been undertaken in this regard to mobilize the resources through the efforts of UNFPA Representative and the RC on behalf of participating agencies.

Project Budget

The transfer of the second tranche is conditioned on:

- The submission of a signed Request for Release of Subsequent Tranches template
- The submission of a non-certified financial report demonstrating at least 75% expenditure/ commitment rate of the total amount of previous project tranche(s);
- Compliance with the submission of required narrative and financial reports under the PBF reporting calendar;
- Demonstration of the mobilization of at least \$ 3m in support from other donors to the Joint GBV Programme

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNEPA		Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		Amount Recipient Agency UN Women		Amount Recipient UNICEF		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	189,000	81,000			64,400	27,600	113,400	48,600	366,800	157,200	524,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	56,700	24,300	41,230	17,670	21,000	9,000	70,000	30,000	188,930	80,970	269,900
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	67,942	29,118	17,773	7,617	-	-	-	-	85,715	36,735	122,450
4. Contractual services	41,533	17,800	41,767	17,900	11,667	5,000	65,333	28,000	160,300	68,700	229,000
5. Travel	11,667	5,000	5,833	2,500	5,833	2,500	11,667	5,000	35,000	15,000	50,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	243,460	104,340	206,500	88,500	194,173	83,217	349,300	149,700	993,433	425,757	1,419,190
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	43,903	18,816	14,000	6,000	30,030	12,870	44,505	19,074	132,439	56,759	189,198
Sub-Total Project Costs	654,205	280,374	327,103	140,187	327,103	140,187	654,205	280,374	1,962,617	841,121	2,803,738
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	45,794	19,626	22,897.21	9,813.09	22,897.21	9,813.09	45,794.37	19,626.16	137,383.16	58,878.50	196,261.66
TOTAL	699,999.67	299,999.86	350,000.21	150,000.09	350,000.21	150,000.09	699,999.67	299,999.86	2,099,999.76	899,999.90	2,999,999.66

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

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

AA Functions

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

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

31 July	Voluntary Q2 expenses (January to June)
31 October	Voluntary Q3 expenses (January to September)

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

Ownership of Equipment Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

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

Financial reports and timeline

Timeline	Event
28 February	Annual reporting – Report Q4 expenses (Jan. to Dec. of previous year)
30 April	Report Q1 expenses (January to March)
31 July	Report Q2 expenses (January to June)

31 October	Report Q3 expenses (January to September)
<i>Certified final financial report to be provided at the quarter following the project financial closure</i>	

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

Ownership of Equipment Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

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

Special Provisions regarding Financing of Terrorism

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

Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an

annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)

- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. **(NOTE:** If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project-based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project²¹
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

²¹ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex B: Project Results Framework

Outcome Statement	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	milestones
Increased empowerment of women in South Sudan by strengthening prevention mechanisms for GBV by transforming harmful social norms into positive behavior that promotes gender equality.	Outcome Indicator 1a: % increase of women and girl's participation in local peace and justice processes Baseline: tbd Target: 40%	Community perception Survey report Partner progress reports	The project will monitor the % of women who engage in established local action groups and remain in the Programme to support the overall outcomes related to GBV prevention decision making, and participation in social cohesion, civic life, peacebuilding and justice services
	Outcome Indicator 1b: Women's perception of their inclusion and equality in society Baseline: tbd Target: tbd	Women's perception surveys in target and non-target areas (control group surveys)	Baseline undertaken at inception and final survey at end of project
	Outcome Indicator 1c: proportion of women and girls who feel confident to report GBV and know where to access relevant services in case they become victim of GBV Baseline: TBD Target: 40%		The project will measure through regular perception surveys and by collecting feedback from women on improvement in access to local justice and peace mechanism and integrated GBV services with an expected 40% improvement of perception

<p>Output 1 Increased access to comprehensive GBV support services in Bor and Aweil:</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and provide GBV response services through integrated one stop assistance centres and/or through facilitated referrals for such services: health, psychosocial, legal and protection/shelter • Establish and update community level referral pathways for GBV services • Establish mobile teams to deliver user-friendly GBV services in identified remote areas of need. • Preposition post-rape treatment kits and requisite supplies in all primary and secondary health facilities in targeted locations • Conduct training and mentoring of health, psychosocial, police and legal staff and other cadres in provision of GBV response services; and refresher training for all health, psychosocial, police and legal workers who were previously trained in Bor and Aweil 	<p><u>Output Indicator 1.1</u></p> <p>Number of GBV survivors accessing and using the integrated GBV services in One stop centre (SADD)</p> <p>Baseline:0 Target: 1000</p> <p><u>Output Indicator 1.2</u></p> <p>Number of GBV One Stop centres established and operational</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target:2</p> <p><u>Output Indicator 1.3</u></p> <p>Number of service providers (disaggregated by sex and profession) with increased skills and other capacity in providing integrated response services</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p> <p><u>Output Indicator 1.4</u></p> <p>Number of People (SADD) which are aware of the existence and services of the One stop centre in the intervention areas</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBC</p>	<p>GBVIMS reports</p> <p>Partner quarterly progress reports</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Pre and post test</p> <p>Programme reports</p>	<p>Women especially GBV survivors will access integrated GBV services, under one roof</p> <p>2 GBV One Stop centres established and operational in Bor and Aweil</p> <p>2 GBV One stop centres established, based on the National SOP for establishment of the GBV One Stop centre</p> <p>At least 80% of the trained service providers and community representatives report increased knowledge and skills in provision of integrated GBV response services as a result of trainings</p>
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<p>Output 2: Strengthened women's groups participation in local peace processes in Bor and Aweil and increase civic engagement on GBV Prevention and response</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish local women 's peace huts/ empowerment centres/ Community centres • Train women groups on facilitation skills for advocacy on issues they have identified as relevant based on their needs, as for example protection and response to GBV and community social cohesion • Mapping of existing initiatives and mechanisms by local women's groups • Conduct dialogue meetings with elders, community leaders and local authorities on GBV in Bor and Aweil 	<p><u>Output Indicator 2.1</u> Number of advocacy issues raised by women through peace huts initiatives</p> <p><u>Baseline: 0</u> <u>Target: 5</u></p> <p><u>Output indicator 2.2</u> Number of women's peace huts/ women centres functional</p> <p><u>Baseline: 4</u> <u>Target: 5 (minimum)</u></p> <p><u>Output Indicator 2.3</u> Number of community members reached on GBV response and importance of women participation (SADD).</p> <p><u>Baseline: 0</u> <u>Target: 5,000 (60% women and girls)</u></p> <p><u>Output Indicator 2.4</u> # of women trained on facilitation skills on women participation in peace process</p> <p><u>Baseline: 0</u> <u>Target: 350</u></p>	<p>Programme reports Quarterly Programme reports Quarterly Progress report Training report</p>	<p>5 active Community Peace Huts</p> <p>Community GBV and sustainable peace messages and outreach plan developed</p>
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<p>Output 3: Increased access of GBV survivors in Bor and Aweil to justice mechanisms</p> <p>List of activities under this Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Mobile court guidelines • Provide support to witnesses to assist in testifying in Courts and create witness protection mechanisms • Strengthen Community level referral paths for legal assistance • Support lawyers' associations to make referrals and provide legal counsel and advisory to survivors of GBV • Establish GBV Prosecutorial unit under DPP and training of legal and police personnel (Ministry of Justice) • Train legal personnel (prosecutors, judges and defense lawyers on criminal Acts related to GBV and how to handle GBV survivors. • Engage parliament for the enactment of laws that promote stiffer including minimum penalties on perpetrators of GBV 	<p><u>Output Indicator 3.1</u> Existence of functional mobile court system to adjudicate GBV cases</p> <p>Baseline: no Target: yes</p> <p><u>Output indicator 3.2</u> % of cases prosecuted to completion</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5%</p>	<p>Programme reports</p> <p>Programme Reports GBVIMS Report</p>	<p>Guidelines on mobile courts developed adopted by the judicial sector</p> <p>As a result of the establishment of the mobile courts, the project will measure the number of women and GBV survivors that will benefit from mobile court to access justice and legal rights awareness</p>
	<p><u>Output Indicator 3.1.2</u> Number of community-based paralegals with skills to support dispensation of justice for survivors (SADD)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD; Target: 25 per state (min 25% men)</p>	<p>Perception survey report</p>	<p>The project will measure through regular perception surveys and by collecting feedback from community forums and individual women on improvement in access to local justice and peace mechanism the trained paralegals with an expected 40% improvement of perception</p>

<p>Output 4: Communities in Bor- Jonglei and Aweil transform harmful social norms that contribute to GBV into positive norms that promote gender equality</p> <p>Output Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess women and men's perception of GBV and the lack of women and girls' participation in peace building • Establish and train community discussion leaders to lead group discussions and be champions of change in their communities • Establish community action groups (CAG), each comprising of 25 community members-males and females committed to address social norms and negative cultural practices that contribute to GBV and take actions to address them. • Capacity development and training on advocacy skills for Community Action Groups Develop and support community's actions, including the implementation national laws, community bylaws and other key community initiatives to prevent GBV and restore peace within communities in South Sudan • Raise awareness on negative social norms and traditional cultural practices that contribute to prevalence of different forms of GBV through weekly or monthly dialogue sessions, key community events and radio campaigns • Produce and disseminate communication materials on GBV prevention, services and risks in line with NAP and UNSCR 1325 	<p>Output Indicator</p> <p>Output indicator 4.1 Percentage of target population that views GBV as less acceptable after participating in the Community perception survey</p> <p>Output indicator 4.2. Number of community action groups addressing GBV, peacebuilding, social cohesion and social norms and negative cultural practices Baseline: 8 Target: 16</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.3 Number of trained community action group members with increased knowledge on addressing negative social norms, & increasing women and girls' engagement in peace building and social cohesion (SADD) Baseline: 0 Target: 200 (at least 25% male)</p> <p>Output indicator 4.4: Number of implemented community action plans addressing peace building, social cohesion and negative social and cultural norms and practices that contribute to GBV. Baseline:8 Target: 16</p>	<p>Programme reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Programme reports</p> <p>Quarterly</p>	<p>The project will monitor the number of women, men, boys' and girls' engagement the awareness raising.</p> <p>Community members will form community action groups against GBV and will participate in regular community activities including awareness raising on negative social norms/cultural practices and taking community-based actions to transform lives and prevent GBV.</p>
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	<p>Output Indicator 4.5: Number of people (women, men, girls and boys) reached through weekly and monthly community dialogues and awareness raising on social norms, peace building, reconciliation, stigma reduction and GBV prevention and response.</p> <p>Baseline: 7,900 Target: 30,000</p>		
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Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	x		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?		x	In Progress
3. Have project sites been identified?	x		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	x		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	x		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	x		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	x		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)

Annex D – PBF project budget

Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.

Table 1 - PBF project budget by Outcome, output and activity

Outcome/ Output number	Outcome/ output/ activity/ formulation:	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNFPA	Budget by recipient organization in USD- UNDP	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UN Women	Budget by recipient organization in USD - UNICEF	Percent of budget for each output reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):	Level of expenditure/ commitments in USD (to provide at time of project progress reporting):	Any remarks (e.g. on types of inputs provided or budget justification, for example if high T/A or travel costs)
OUTCOME 1: Survivors of GBV access comprehensive and holistic Gender-sensitive and age appropriate medical and, psychosocial support services								
Output 1.1:	Selected service delivery points and service providers have increased capacities for provision of comprehensive health and psychosocial GBV response services				100,000	80%		
Activity 1.1.1:	Scale of W/GFS/case management/PSS/referral (4W/GFS/supplies X \$ 25,000 = \$100,000)					80%		
Activity 1.1.2:	Establishment of 2 OneStop centres in two states	50,000.00				80%		
	Medical Equipment and supplies (lumpsum for two centres)					80%		
	Post Rape Kits	16,000.00				80%		
	Counseling Room Equipment (lumpsum for two centres (chairs, coffee table, child friendly material)	60,000.00				80%		
	Training for one-stop center staff and outreach team and partners on integrated GBV response (200 Staff X3 days each)	6,000.00				50%		
	Refurbishing partitioning and painting the 2 stop centre (lumpsum)	25,000.00				80%		
	Incentives for staff 1-stop center (6 staff per centre: 2 social worker, 2 nurses, 1 doctor, 1 legal) x 2 centres each 450\$/ month	129,600.00				80%		
	Incentives for outreach team - 2 social workers per location each 200\$ per month	19,200.00				80%		
	Office equipment(laptop, printing, office furniture and supplies)- for 2 centres	12,060.00				80%		
	Allocation for referral of cases (transport to court and other specialised services) 10,000 per centre per year	20,000.00				80%		
	running costs (cleaning material, sundries lumpsum 20,000 per year x 2 facilities	40,000.00				80%		
	Maini sectoral coordination meetings- 6 meetings per year per location 1000\$ per meeting (TPT, hall and lunch)	12,000.00				80%		
TOTAL S FOR OUTCOME 1:		389,860.00		100,000				
OUTCOME 2: Strengthened women's groups to increase civic engagement on prevention and response on GBV against women and girls								
Output 2.1:	Women's involvement and meaningful participation in advocacy against GBV							
Activity 2.1.1:	Establish Women's Peace huts at Community level for communal dialogue on GBV prevention & referral of GBV cases		0	200,000		100%		
Activity 2.1.2:	Train women groups on facilitation skills for protection and response to GBV against women and girls		0	13,390		100%		
Activity 2.1.3:	Conduct dialogue meetings with women, community leaders and local authorities on GBV prevention and response		35,000	64,000		100%		
Activity 2.1.4:	Produce and disseminate communication materials on GBV prevention, services and risks in line with NAP and UNSCR 1325		0	30,000		100%		
TOTAL S FOR OUTCOME 2:		35,000		307,390				

OUTCOME 3: GBV survivors access local justice and peace mechanism									
Output 3.1: GBV survivors have increased access to legal representation.									
Activity 3.1.1:	Provide 4 CSOs with grants of 50,000 each to provide legal aid, legal advice and transportation to survivors of SGBV to attend court.			200,000				80%	
Activity 3.1.2:	Train female community leaders as community paralegals at 20,000. Establish referral 2 pathways through CSO at community level 20,000 each.			60,000				80%	
Activity 3.1.3:	Print and disseminate public information materials on SGBV, legal rights and trauma management.			58,900				100%	
Activity 3.1.4:	Provide support for strengthening Women and Childrens Unit in Directorate of Public Prosecutions, ICTI equipment and supplies.			25,390				100%	
Activity 3.1.5:	Train prosecutors, police, judges and social workers on investigation, protection of and responding to SGBV cases.			43,000				100%	
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 3:				387,290					
OUTCOME 4: Communities mobilized to address social norms and negative cultural practices that contribute to GBV									
Activity 4.1.1:	Development/ adapt IEC materials of available GBV services 10000 copies X \$5		15,000.00					80%	
Activity 4.1.2:	Conduct 3 assessments (baseline, midline and endline) to identify and address social norms that contribute to violence (GBV) - 3 X \$ 20,000 = \$ 60,000		20,000.00			60,000		80%	
Activity 4.1.3:	Establish and capacitate 16 community action groups against violence (GBV) - 16 X \$ 15,000 =					240,000		80%	
Activity 4.1.4:	Conduct 27 monthly dialogues/awareness and supplies to address negative social norms of GBV 36 X \$ 4000		63,000			100,000		80%	
Activity 4.1.5	Weekly Radio programme 205 x 200\$ airtime for each		36,000					80%	
Activity 4.1.6	Support 6 state level plans and community action against violence - 4 X \$ 39,750 = \$159,000		40000			159,000		80%	
TOTAL \$ FOR OUTCOME 4:		174,000	0	0	559,000				
Project personnel costs	UNFPA GBV Specialist 80% (15,000x 18 month) 1 GBV Specialist (UNICEF) cost 30% (4,500X 18months= \$81,000) and 1 Social Norms Specialist cost 45% (4,500 X 18months = 81,000). Total = \$ 162,000	270000		0	92,000	162,000		80%	
Project operational costs if not included in activities above	Support to operational cost (office cost, stationary)	50719		20000	42,900	63,579		80%	
Project M&E budget	M&E including field monitoring and end of project evaluation	50000		25000	25,000	50,000		80%	
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		934,579.0	467,290	467,290	934,579				
Indirect support costs (7%):		65,420.5	32710	32,710	65,421				
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET PER AGENCY:		999,999.53	500,000.30	500,000.30	999,999.53				
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:					2,999,999.66				

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency UNFPA		Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		Amount Recipient Agency UN Women		Amount Recipient UNICEF		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	PROJECT TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	189,000	81,000			64,400	27,600	113,400	48,600	366,800	157,200	524,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	56,700	24,300	41,230	17,670	21,000	9,000	70,000	30,000	188,930	80,970	269,900
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	67,942	29,118	17,773	7,617	-	-	-	-	85,715	36,735	122,450
4. Contractual services	41,533	17,800	41,767	17,900	11,667	5,000	65,333	28,000	160,300	68,700	229,000
5. Travel	11,667	5,000	5,833	2,500	5,833	2,500	11,667	5,000	35,000	15,000	50,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	243,460	104,340	206,500	88,500	194,173	83,217	349,300	149,700	993,433	425,757	1,419,190
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	43,903	18,816	14,000	6,000	30,030	12,870	44,505	19,074	132,439	56,759	189,198
Sub-Total Project Costs	654,205	280,374	327,103	140,187	327,103	140,187	654,205	280,374	1,962,617	841,121	2,803,738
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	45,794	19,626	22,897.21	9,813.09	22,897.21	9,813.09	45,794.37	19,626.16	137,383.16	58,878.50	196,261.66
TOTAL	699,999.67	299,999.86	350,000.21	150,000.09	350,000.21	150,000.09	699,999.67	299,999.86	2,099,999.76	899,999.90	2,999,999.66