










## RSRTF Area Based Programming (ABP) Jonglei State and Greater Pibor AA IMPLEMENTING AGENCY PROJECT DOCUMENT

RSRTF PROJECT CODE:	<i>To be completed by the Secretariat</i>		
GRANT RECIPIENT ORGANISATION:	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		
PARTICIPATING RECIPIENT ORGS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) / United Nations Mission in South Sudan Human Rights Division (UNMISS HRD)</li> <li>ii. Save the Children (SC)</li> <li>iii. Community Empowerment for Progress Organisation (CEPO)</li> </ul>		
PROJECT TITLE:	Reducing violence and intercommunal conflict in Jonglei State and GPAA by preventing the abduction of women and children and facilitating their release.		
LOCATION:	Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk		
RELEVANT RSRTF OUTCOME(S):	<p>Outcome 1: (REDUCED VIOLENCE) Individuals, particularly children and women, are facing less violence at the community and local level.</p> <p>Outcome 2: (INTERCOMMUNAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT) Communities have effective mechanisms in place that meaningfully include women and youth to resolve conflicts peacefully.</p>		
UNCF PRIORITY AREA(S) THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTES TO:	PRIORITY AREA I: BUILDING PEACE AND STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE Priority Area IV: Empowering Women and Youth		
PLANNED PROJECT DURATION:	18 months	START DATE:	1.01.2021
		END DATE:	30.06.2022
<p>PROJECT SUMMARY:</p> <p><i>Provide a brief project summary answering to the following: (a) Aim of the project, what issue it intends to address (b) the target group (beneficiaries), (c) mode of delivery for the project and (d) location(s) where assistance will be delivered.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The project aims to reduce cycles of violence at the community and local level, particularly for women and children, by advocating to prevent the abduction of women and children and support the return and reintegration of the victims willing to return to their families and communities.</li> <li>b) The main target group will be victims of abduction, particularly women and children. Beneficiaries will include female victims of abduction (including victims of sexual violence); children victims of abduction and/or born during abduction; the families and communities of the abductees; political elites and community leaders.</li> <li>c) The project will be implemented by UNMISS-HRD, Save the Children and CEPO through both direct implementation and in collaboration with local partners, in the field and remotely. UNMISS-HRD will be the lead agency providing overall coordination, strategic and technical guidance, monitoring and evaluation. OHCHR / UNMISS HRD will also carry out high-level advocacy efforts to address the triggers of abduction, prevent their reoccurrence, therefore facilitating returns and reintegration of abducted women and children. CEPO will further support advocacy efforts, engaging political elites, national and state authorities. Save the Children and local partners will identify, trace and reintegrate (when willing) women and child victims of abduction.</li> <li>d) Based on HRD's data, activities will be delivered in four of the locations most affected by the violence (2019/2020): Pibor, Uror, Bor South and Duk.</li> </ul>			

PROJECT SIGNATURES	
<p>RECIPIENT ORGANISATION</p> <p><b>UNMISS HRD:</b></p>  <p><b>Save the Children:</b></p> 	<p>RECIPIENT ORGANISATION</p> <p>UNHCR</p>  <p>CEPO:</p> 
<p>RSRTF STEERING COMMITTEE CHAIR:</p>  <p><b>Alain Noudehou, DSRSG/RC/HC RSRTF SC Chair</b>  <a href="mailto:noudehou@un.org">noudehou@un.org</a></p>	<p>FUND SECRETARIAT:</p>  <p><b>Charlotte Ashley, Fund Manager, a.i</b>  <a href="mailto:ashley@un.org">ashley@un.org</a></p>
<p>PROJECT MANAGER CONTACT DETAILS:</p> <p>Arnaud Gustave Royer  Deputy Director  UNMISS Human Rights Division</p> 	
PROGRAMME BUDGET	
CATEGORIES	AMOUNT (USD)
1. Staff and other personnel costs	503,439.00
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	40,000.00
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	15,000.00
4. Contractual Services	60,000.00
5. Travel	54,668.00
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	773,514.00

7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	20,000.00
Sub-Total Project Costs	1,466,621.00
8. Indirect support costs	102,663.00
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>1,569,284.00</b>
1.CONTEXT ANALYSIS: (Max 300 wds)	
<p><i>Outline the context in which the project implementation will take place indicating the relevance of the proposed action. Summarise the economic, social, political, security and institutional context of the area and explain how this may have a bearing on the proposed interventions.</i></p> <p>Current violence in Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) is a far cry from traditional models of intercommunal violence and involves heavily armed civil defense groups using military-style tactics. The proliferation of small arms following decades of armed conflict has reduced traditional authority, while military and political actors - motivated by rivalries and/or economic interests – have shifted cattle raids into a tool of political violence.</p> <p>Despite signing the 2018 revitalized peace agreement and the subsequent decrease of human rights violations involving parties to the conflict, intercommunal or sub-national violence spread, becoming the main source of violence in Jonglei/GPAA. As underscored by President Kiir in his July 2020 Independence Day speech, this violence poses a threat to the peace process due to the risk of further fragmentation of the conflict.</p> <p>Since September 2018, HRD has documented 895 intercommunal-related incidents involving 5,657 civilian victims (killed, injured, abducted, subjected to sexual violence) across the country. In Jonglei, HRD has documented at least 502 abductions (96% women and children) in Jonglei/GPAA. Among them, 434 were reported between January and August 2020. These attacks were marred by looting, destruction of civilian property and livelihoods, and led to civilian displacement. Overall, incidents increased by 140% during the first half of 2020, compared with the same 2019 period.</p> <p>Compounded by the impact of flooding in Jonglei since October 2019<sup>1</sup>, this violence exacerbated economic deprivation and marginalization of youths, especially in rural areas, resulting in further violence to recover stolen / lost goods or gain others.</p> <p>Based on the international poverty line (US\$1.90 PPP/day), South Sudan’s poverty rate increased from 51% (2009) to 82% (2016), due largely to the outbreak of conflict in late 2013.<sup>2</sup> Jonglei/GPAA experience low access to basic services and worrying rates of food insecurity<sup>3</sup>, with outcomes expected between Emergency (IPC 4) and Catastrophe (IPC 5) at the peak of the 2020 lean season<sup>4</sup>.</p>	
2.NEED / GAP TO BE ADDRESSED:	
<p><i>Outline the key drivers of the problem to be addressed; be specific about the challenges that the interventions will target and explain why these have been prioritised referencing existing capacity and gaps; provide detailed, current and disaggregated data on these challenges, to be supplemented with references to identified baselines and relevant recent assessments, and/or research reports and recommendations.</i></p>	

<sup>1</sup> Relief Web, 29 October 2019. Accessed at <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/rising-flood-levels-spell-dire-situation-greater-jonglei>.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank, 2020.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, 2019. *The World Bank Group Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience*.

<sup>4</sup> FEWS NET, July 2020. “South Sudan Food Security Outlook. June 2020 to January 2021”. Accessed at [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SOUTH%20SUDAN\\_Food\\_Security\\_Outlook\\_June%202020\\_06.30.2020\\_fi nal.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/SOUTH%20SUDAN_Food_Security_Outlook_June%202020_06.30.2020_fi nal.pdf)

Abductions are a longstanding practice in South Sudan<sup>5</sup>, and not often have abductees returned to their natal families. The motivations underlying these abductions are complex and distinct, and include the political economy of warfare<sup>6</sup>; the cultural and economic value of children for families; the consideration of women and children as commodities or property; the lack of employment opportunities for youth and subsequent ability to marry<sup>7</sup>; economic hardship, as well as taboos relating to children born during abduction; all elements which contribute to revenge cycles of abductions and violence.

Abductions are also instrumental for military forces to, for example, improve fighter's positions within the ranks and to increase the size of armed groups<sup>8</sup>. Young men, boys and children can be forcibly recruited to hold a range of roles, such as that of a porter or fighter. Children can be abducted to expand the population of a community or family, and to thereafter be sold in exchange for cattle. Women and girls are often considered as a "commodity"<sup>9</sup>, abducted to forcibly marry fighters as a reward or to be exchanged for cattle. Additionally, in a context where bride prices are generally very high, young men have frequently either stolen cattle, or abducted women and children to later exchange them for cattle, as a means to get married.

Since September 2018, HRD has documented 502 abductions in Jonglei and GPAA (96% women and children), with violence against women becoming a feature of these attacks. Investigations carried out by UNMISS HRD in 2020 indicate that abductions of women and children contribute to exacerbate longstanding grievances between communities and trigger new attacks. HRD received time and again complaints from grieving Nuer mothers concerning past abuses, including killings and abductions attributed to Murle armed youth, and the subsequent failure of the Government of South Sudan to rescue abductees. Similar complaints were also heard among Murle communities. Several interviewees referred to taking up arms and relying on armed youth to defend their respective communities as a solution to address the matter.

Within this context, the lack of: systematic recordings of abductees' names and places of origin by local authorities and law enforcement personnel; a mechanism to trace and locate abductees who are scattered over a large geographical area; official recognition of the impact of abduction on women and children and a tendency to fatalistically accept these as an inevitable side effect of localised and intercommunal violence; releases, as a result of high profile and politically driven processes of exchange of abductees; are all challenges that inhibit efforts to stop abductions and call for targeted action to end the cycles of violence and attacks in Jonglei and GPAA.

Based on the above and on the UNMISS HRD's strategy for the release of women and children, the project aims to firstly build trust between and within the target communities to more effectively trace abducted women/girls and children. This will be achieved through the engagement of leaders and influencers in the Nuer, Dinka and Murle communities, as well as with influential Juba-based actors. Additionally, activities aiming to empower women as change agents in their community will further support the trust-building and tracing process. The project will further identify and interview abductees and their families, identifying needs and tracing family members. Moreover, the project will aim to organise low profile returns, driven by a survivor-centred approach and tailored to individual needs, with a view to reunify and reinsert victims into their families and communities. Ultimately, with the consent of released women and children, successful experiences will be used to illustrate positive actions and successes.

### 3. GENDER ANALYSIS: (Max 300 wds)

*In relation to the problems identified, provide detail on the specific vulnerabilities of women and men, girls and boys. Explain how the proposed action is designed to address gender-based inequalities and meet the needs of different population groups.*

In South Sudan, violence and conflict have aggravated existing vulnerabilities and deepened gender gaps. Evidence shows that women suffer greater food insecurity as a result of socio-cultural roles, more so in female-headed households<sup>10</sup>. National-level statistics indicate wide gender disparities in access to education, as girls are less likely to pursue an education and instead to

<sup>5</sup> Lacey, L., 2013. "Women for cows: An analysis of abductions of women in South Sudan". Accessed at <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10130950.2013.861685?scroll=top&needAccess=true&journalCode=ragn20>

<sup>6</sup> Global Women Institute, 2017. "NO SAFE PLACE: A LIFETIME OF VIOLENCE FOR CONFLICT-AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SOUTH SUDAN". Accessed at [https://globalwomensinstitute.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs1356/f/downloads/No%20Safe%20Place\\_Summary\\_Report.pdf](https://globalwomensinstitute.gwu.edu/sites/g/files/zaxdzs1356/f/downloads/No%20Safe%20Place_Summary_Report.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, pg. 17

<sup>8</sup> Art. 30, 4.1.1., pag. 10, accessible at: <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/SS/ReportWesternEquatoria17Oct2018.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> Art. 217, pag. 49, A/HRC/31/CRP.6

<sup>10</sup> Oxfam, 2017. *South Sudan Gender Analysis*.

marry early. Contrary to men, women are less likely to access jobs, with poverty acting as one of the main drivers forcing girls into early marriages.

Except in female-headed households, men hold the decision-making power within the household, as well as at the community level. Patriarchal norms contribute to the acceptance of inequitable gender attitudes, inhibiting women's and girls' participation in local peace processes. Women and girls suffer disproportionately from gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence, which has been systematically used by parties to the conflict as a weapon of war, terror and humiliation, resulting in deep-rooted consequences for survivors and communities. Primary data shows that women and girls are considered as a spoil of war, shared by the abductors' communities and then taken as wives by the fighters. Abducted boys are more often absorbed into the abductors' families and raised as their own children.

To address these gender inequalities between males and females, the project aims to empower women and girls to gain greater control over their lives, mitigating GBV-related risks and strengthening their leadership roles in target communities. Activities will aim to improve women's and girls' self-sufficiency and self-confidence by empowering them with relevant skills and knowledge to enhance their economic and socio-cultural standing. The community will be engaged and sensitised through targeted gender-sensitive communication to shape more equitable gender norms.

#### 4. THEORY OF CHANGE:

*Present the core theory that explains why the proposed approach will deliver the intended result and the basis for this belief. "We believe that by doing X (action) it will achieve Y (progress) because Z (rationale)"*

*Proposed interventions should have a clear causal relationship to influencing the most important determinants of the conflict/problem. Assumptions for why the interventions will achieve the required change in the specific context at this time should be explained. Are assumptions based on evidence from past programmes? From the experience of the stakeholders and beneficiaries consulted during programme design? Or are they research-based?*

The theory of change below incorporates desk research with the consortium's longstanding, community-based experience in South Sudan and specifically in Jonglei State/GPAA.

*We believe that:*

By targeting abductions of women and children, new cycles of violence will be prevented because one of the main drivers of violence will be addressed.

By empowering women and girls through a survivor-centred approach, the foundations will be laid for effective tracing, assessments and possible releases because trust will have been built in and across the community.

By engaging with leaders/influencers in the Nuer, Dinka and Murle communities, we will develop a conducive environment for tracing because the leaders/influencers will be more aware of the consequences of abducting women and children.

By engaging with influential Juba-based actors, they will exert their influence over their respective communities to encourage non-stigmatization/acceptance of those who wish to return and of their children, because they will have an increased understanding of the need to release women and children.

By establishing female networks, women's and girl's self-confidence will be strengthened because they will feel protected and empowered by the group membership to take on decision-making roles within their communities<sup>11</sup>.

By interviewing abductees, we will be able to assess whether the victims are willing to return to their natal families because their needs will have been identified.

By understanding the needs of identified abductees, victims will undergo smoother reintegration back into society, because support will be targeted to individuals needs in preparing them for their release.

By improving the beneficiaries' wellbeing, they will be able to exert more pressure on fighters and community leaders against abductions because their influence on decision making will have increased.

By tracing the victims' families, former abductees will undergo smoother reintegration back into society because the initial assessment will show what the victims' family's attitude is towards the return of the abductees and possible children born during abduction, allowing to address negative indicators/attitudes.

<sup>11</sup> ZOA, SUDIA & SAFEWORLD, December 2019. *LEARNING PAPER: Increasing women's participation in community-based peace and security structures*, pag. 5.

By documenting the abductees experiences through a survivor-centred approach, the risk of abductions will be reduced because of increased awareness among community members and enhanced understanding of the harmful practice.

By organising low profile return, the victims' reintegration will more likely be successful because their safety will have been better protected.

By strengthening women's and girls' knowledge on the causes and consequences of the conflict, they be able to better identify the change-agent roles they can play because of an increased conflict-analysis capacity.

By delivering leadership trainings to women and girls, they are more likely to achieve decision-making roles because of increased knowledge and skills.

By empowering women and girls through the established networks, beneficiaries will become change agents because they will hold the capacity and skills to influence community leaders to stop abductions.

By engaging with families and communities of the victims, community resistance to women's and girls' empowerment will be reduced because of increased community support.

By holding events on victims' experiences, community support is enhanced because of increased understanding of the impact of violence and abductions on women, girls, children and the broader community.

#### 5. INTERVENTION STRATEGY:

*As relevant to the selected RSRTF Outcomes the intervention contributes to, for each of the relevant areas below, describe the type of interventions envisaged, state why they are required and what change is anticipated as a result of the actions.*

*If the overall intervention includes critical no-cost contributions from strategic partnerships also indicate the expected role/contribution of these elements to the comprehensive approach. For example, role of political engagement, support to local authorities, strategic cooperation with UNMISS in terms of good offices, patrolling etc.*

#### *Reconciliation:*

The project foresees to achieve:

**Output 1.1:** Political will is enhanced to prevent and end the abduction, and facilitate the return, of women and children, reducing violence at the community and local level

**Output 1.2:** Women and girls assume change agent roles to prevent the abduction of women and children, and support former abductees returns, for the peaceful resolution of violence and conflict.

These outputs will be attained through the following **activities**:

- 1.1.1 Political engagement with local elites, national and state authorities at Juba and Bor levels to prevent abductions and facilitate the release of women and children
  - *Because strengthening the political will by engaging relevant actors is critical to achieve locally driven, sustainable, and long-lasting behavioural change*
  - *Because engaging with the mentioned actors is expected to enhance acceptance and support to prevent abductions and to facilitate returns*
- 1.1.2 Bilateral and high-level meetings with Nuer, Dinka and Murle leaders/influencers to prevent abductions and facilitate the release of women and children
  - *Because establishing and/or strengthening political will among the main leaders/influencers involved in the violence will support more sustainable, locally driven efforts to prevent abductions and the reoccurrence of violence*
  - *Because engaging with the mentioned actors is expected to enhance localised acceptance and support to prevent abductions and to facilitate returns*
- 1.1.3 Organise four (4) events to share documented experiences of female and child abductees (without revealing their identities) with larger audiences to raise awareness on the negative impact of abductions
  - *Because awareness is critical for behaviour and attitude change and to create a safe community environment for victims*
- 1.1.4 Facilitate bi-annual dialogues between women led CSO's and women leaders in government institutions on governance, peace, safety and security of women

- *Because it is important to support those female stakeholders in decision making roles who can enhance the voices of marginalised women and advocate to end abductions and violence.*
- 1.1.5 Engaging men and male youth in the women, peace and security agenda as partners in promoting women's participation in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, peacebuilding and post-conflict situations.
  - *Because sustainable change is unlikely to be achieved without involving men and male youth, key community actors and agents with power.*
- 1.1.6 Carry out high level events/dialogues to raise awareness and advocate to end abductions as a means to mitigate violence and conflict in Jonglei/GPAA.
  - *Because engaging with high level stakeholders to end abductions is key in preventing new cycles of violence in Jonglei/GPAA.*
- 1.1.7 Conduct community mobilisation, engagement and awareness raising activities on protection risks affecting women and children based on age, gender and location including GBV, domestic violence, separation of children from families, recruitment of children, abduction etc.
  - *Because raising awareness enhances the communities' understanding, and trust, to welcome former abductees back into society and prevent the reoccurrence of abductions.*
- 1.1.8 Document the victims' experiences (women's and children's) to raise awareness among community members - especially men and male youth - and enhance their understanding of the harmful practice of abductions to stop their reoccurrence and obtain locally driven political support (guarantee safety and security; use a survivor-centred approach)
  - *Because documentation is necessary to raise awareness among community members, especially men and male youth, to enhance their understanding on the harmful practice of abductions, stop and prevent their reoccurrence.*
- 2.1.1 Establish four (4) female networks (Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk) and support the network's activities to effectively and quietly, trace abducted women and children.
  - *Because it is crucial to establish and support a safe environment where women and girls can feel empowered and self-confident. The targeted locations have been identified as hotspot areas as these present the highest number of civilian casualties since January 2020.*
  - *Because to be legitimate and accepted in the community, networks have to include chiefs, youths and other influential community members*
- 2.1.2 Assess the victim's needs and whether they are willing to return to their natal families, with a view to preparing them for their release and smooth reintegration
  - *Because of the key role abductions play in the continuance of the ongoing violence, it is critical to trace abductees and return them to their natal families. Understanding the needs of identified abductees is crucial in preparing them for their release and smooth reintegration.*
- 2.1.3 Provide needs-based services (including psychosocial support and referrals) to victims of abduction
  - *Because the victims' wellbeing is indispensable to their successful reintegration into society and, for those who will join the female networks, to build their confidence and successfully participate on tracing processes.*
- 2.1.4 Conduct an assessment of families' attitudes towards the return of abductees and children born during abduction
  - *Because understanding and identifying potential negative attitudes, including towards acceptance of the former abductees' return, is critical to ensure the victims' protection and smooth reintegration back into their families and broader society*
- 2.1.5 Trace the location of the abductees' families
  - *Because family tracing is foundational for the victims' to be reunited, if willing, with their family members, strengthening the supportive environment upon their return*
- 2.1.6 Through a survivor-centred and needs-based approach, organise low profile returns facilitated by implementing partners (depending on locations, accessibility of locations, expected reactions by original communities)
  - *Because working through implementing partners will enhance locally driven return processes and community-based protection mechanisms through a survivor-centred and needs-based approach.*
- 2.1.7 Engage with the victims' families and communities on victim reintegration, stigma prevention, gender roles, stereotypes and the gendered impact of conflict
  - *Because preparing the victims' families and the broader community to the former abductees' reintegration is foundational to empower women and girls to regain control over their lives*
- 2.1.8 Provide comprehensive case management services to at least 100 women and children with different protection risks (including CAAFAG, GBV, children with conflict related injuries)
  - *Because reintegration is a process that does not end with the victims returning to their family and community of origin, but requires time and care over time.*

- 2.1.9 Support youth-led and peer-to-peer activities on peace building, gender equality and non-violent behaviour (16 children/youth clubs)
- *Because youths must be engaged to reduce crime rates and violence targeting women, girls and children. The youth led forums will therefore be an important platform for discussion and to disseminate information and raise awareness on peace, gender and nonviolent activities.*
- 2.1.10 Develop training modules on the causes and consequences of conflict in Jonglei/GPAA and recommend contextualised change-agent roles women and children can play to mitigate violence, with special focus on abductions and sexual violence in Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk
- *Because it is pivotal for trainings to be contextualised and needs-based in order to have a positive impact on people's lives*
- 2.1.11 Based on the training modules developed under 1.1.3, conduct 4 trainings (Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk) to support the female and children's networks' capacity to analyse the causes and consequences of conflict, and to identify change-agent roles they can play to mitigate it.
- *Because improved conflict-analysis skills and knowledge will support the beneficiaries to identify change-agent roles they can play.*
- 2.1.12 Develop training modules on women's leadership in the context of South Sudan, with special focus on the project's target communities (Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk)
- *Because it is pivotal for trainings to be contextualised and needs-based in order to have a positive impact on people's lives*
- 2.1.13 Based on the training modules developed under 1.1.5, facilitate four (4) dedicated leadership trainings targeting the female networks in Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk
- *Because improving the women's leadership skills will further drive their confidence and empowerment, helping them to regain control over their lives and to establish decision-making roles in society.*

*Stabilisation:* The outputs and activities described under reconciliation are expected to indirectly contribute to stabilising Jonglei State/GPAA.

*Resilience:* The outputs and activities described under reconciliation are expected to indirectly contribute to enhance resilience in Jonglei State/GPAA.

*Explain how the activities above are interrelated. Is any specific sequencing of activities envisaged and why? How do the different components of the overall intervention build upon one another?*

Output 1.1 seeks to strengthen the political will to prevent and stop the abduction of women and children, engaging with influential Juba-based, among other relevant actors. During the two peace forums that will take place in Juba, politicians, women, and youth representing their respective communities from the target locations will be brought together. Such engagements will aim to increase the stakeholder's understanding of the objective of tracing and of the need to release women and children. As a result, the same stakeholders are expected to exert their influence over respective communities on the need to avoid stigmatization and instead to accept former abductees who wish to return, as well as their children born during abduction. Two community dialogues per target location will be held throughout the life of the project, bringing together community leaders, women representatives, and youth leaders, aiming to strengthen social cohesion among the targeted communities. Moreover, leaders and influencers in the Nuer, Dinka and Murle communities will be engaged to establish a more conducive environment for tracing, as they too exert pressure, raise awareness and highlight consequences of abductions on individuals, families and the broader community. These efforts are expected to lay the foundations for the successful facilitation of low-profile returns, driven by a survivor-centred and do-no-harm approach, and tailored to the specific individuals' needs.

Under Output 2.1, establishing the female networks will be one of the first important steps to establish community trust and lay the foundations for effective victim identification, tracing, needs assessments and to support those who wish to be released, using a do-no-harm and survivor centred approach. In fact, female network members will be given the tools to analyse the causes and consequences of ongoing violence and conflict and subsequently to identify change-agent roles they can play to mitigate the violence. To further enhance the women's and girl's self-confidence and contribute to their empowerment, trainings will be delivered to enhance their leadership skills and strengthen their change-agent roles in their communities. The empowerment process will aim to transform the women's and girls' networks into pressure groups and for the young women leaders to become influencers to stop abductions and other acts of violence.

Furthermore, community-based volunteers will collect information and record incidents of women and child abduction at the grassroots level. Where feasible, some may be recruited from the female networks to further support their empowerment and change-agent roles. Where the situation allows, in line with a do-no-harm and survivor-centred approach, the volunteers will



report information on unusual movements at the community level and instances of community fighting that have resulted/could lead to cases of gender-based violence, child mistreatment or abuse, and other human rights violations.

Furthermore, in line with the UNMISS HRD's strategy, abductees will be interviewed to assess their willingness to return, as well as their individual needs. This will be a critical phase to prepare the victims who chose to return to their families and communities of origin for their release and smooth reintegration back into society. Coordination will be sought with WFP and its partners under the project "*Community Violence Reduction (CVR) in central-southern Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA)*" to refer beneficiaries on a individual needs basis (when willing and in respect of the do-no-harm and survivor-centred approaches) to be incorporated in the community assistance and action plan, as well as on trainings and other activities targeting women.

Moreover, the experiences of women and child abductees will be documented, whilst guaranteeing their safety and security, and using a survivor centred and do-no-harm approach. This activity will aim to raise awareness among community members to enhance their understanding on the harmful practice of abductions and to prevent their reoccurrence. Also, through the documentation of women's experiences, mapping of abductors/perpetrators will be done in the event women chose to disclose this information. As the project engages with communities who have both abducted as well as been victims of abductions, there will be the involvement of perpetrators within the scope of the project activities. Even so, tracing and management of individual perpetrators will depend mostly on accountability frameworks put in place by state authorities.

SCI and partners will use active tracing when the list of abductees is shared by partners in various locations where they suspect abductees or where their families are staying to trace and give feedback on the tracing outcome. Also, SCI uses the CPIMS+ system to carry out record matching. Record matching is done to compare the information in the system to see if the abductees had been registered somewhere else as a missing child or unaccompanied and if the system confirms the presence of the child in the system, then SCI verifies the details and starts the process of reunification.

Having identified abductees who wish to return and be reintegrated back into society, through the support of local partners the location of the abductees' families will be traced, and an initial assessment of their families' attitudes towards the return of the abductees (and of possible children born during abduction) will be conducted.

Low profile returns will be organised and facilitated by local implementing partners, taking into consideration elements such as the different locations, the accessibility of these locations and expected reactions by original communities. Modalities of return will also be driven by a survivor-centred and do-no-harm approach, tailored to the specific individuals' needs. Mediation - including the potential involvement of third parties such as the ICRC, local authorities and church leaders - will be sought to engage and negotiate with the perpetrators of abductions acting as neutral mediators. Through the documentation of women's experiences, mapping of abductors/perpetrators will be done in the event women chose to disclose this information. Additionally, SCI has a list of former abductees previously supported through Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR). Furthermore, SCI's partners CINA and GREDO also have a list of abductees in Pibor and Duk.

During the reunification and reinsertion phase, needs-based services will be provided to victims of abduction, including psychosocial support and relevant referrals. Moreover, the victims' families and communities will be prepared to accept and welcome the former abductees', foundational process to empower women and children to regain control over their lives.

#### 6. DESCRIPTION OF BENEFICIARIES:

*Explain who the beneficiaries are and how why these groups have been identified including criteria for beneficiary selection.*

The project's primary focus will be abducted women, girls and children from Jonglei and GPAA communities (specifically Pibor, Urur, Bor South, Duk), including those who have fallen victim of sexual gender-based violence during their captivity. Research and available data from the UNMISS HRD show how women and girls are more likely to be abducted and to suffer violence and abuse during their captivity, including sexual slavery and rape. Sexual violence is also connected to the local political economy of bride wealth and the commodification of women, perpetuating and increasing their vulnerability. As the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) found in its February 2019 report, sexual violence and abductions are 'encouraged by commanders through their promises that the soldiers could take women and girls as "wives" in compensation for their services.' This behaviour is compounded by women's and girls' lack of access to basic resources and food shortages which increases their vulnerability to attacks when they search for food and other items to meet their basic needs. Moreover, children (special attention to girls) will be a direct target as their abduction to, for example join armed forces or to be married and subsequent long-term trauma, contribute to the cycles of violence in Jonglei/GPPA. Due care will also be given to the potential role family members might have played in the abduction process<sup>12</sup>.

<sup>12</sup> See *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* **2020**, *17*, 1685

Women, girls and children from the targeted communities will be selected based on their availability, willingness and interest in having a leading role in their community through a do-no-harm and survivor-centred approach. Special attention will be paid to women, girls and children who have been identified as victims of abduction, including of sexual gender-based violence during their captivity.

Additionally, through the peace forums and social cohesion activities, the project will further target local youth, community and religious leaders, local government officials and local chiefs. In fact, targeting these groups will enable the project to enhance the necessary political will to prevent and stop women's and child abductions, and build trust between community members and among different communities, allowing for a more participatory and sustainable approach.

#### 7. EXISTING COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS/STRUCTURES:

*Outline existing activities / projects programmes as well as mechanisms / institutions / structures that are already in place that will serve as a baseline on which to build / complement. For example, existing services / programmes already in place working with the same target population, existence of community assets, and community structures such as women and youth dialogue platforms/groups etc that are likely to be utilised in implementation of the project.*

In Tambura State (Western Equatoria), UNMISS HRD is implementing an EU funded Action: *“Support the reintegration of sexual violence survivors including former female abductees by pro Riek Machar SPLA in opposition in Western Equatoria”*. Important lessons and experience are expected to be drawn from this project, with the potential for successful strategies and approaches to be contextually analysed and replicated at the project's target sites. Some key reflections have been integrated in the design of this project, including: 1) the importance for processes to be carried out with a low profile (returns as well as reintegration/provision of services); 2) the imperative to streamline the survivor-centred approach throughout all steps of the project and to tailor interventions accordingly. In fact, it is important to recognise how abductees are not a homogenous group, but individuals with agency who need to be consulted and empowered at all stages, with targeted needs-based interventions for each victim; 3) the impact of (expected) stigma and addressing this expectation, as well as the potential provision of livelihood opportunities, are important elements driving abductees' decisions to return or not to return, to reintegrate or not to reintegrate.

In coordination with the World Food Programme led project *“Community Violence Reduction (CVR) in central-southern Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA)”* funded by the RSRTF, some potential areas for synergies have been identified, including: 1) carrying out an integrated assessment with the WFP to contribute to a more holistic project baseline (and as a means to further identify potential synergies); 2) referrals from the WFP-led project to the UNMISS HRD-led project, when relevant cases are identified (e.g. during the community-based forums; psychosocial support); 3) referrals from the HRD-led project to the WFP-led project for beneficiaries who require economic and livelihood support, additional psychosocial or health services, legal (when/if feasible and with due attention to protection requirements and needs of the victims).

The project will further aim to identify synergies with projects implemented by UNOPS in Jonglei/GPAA to provide beneficiaries with increased economic opportunities, livelihood support and to strengthen social cohesion, where these elements cannot be catered for under the budget of this project. Specifically, synergies will be sought for under the World Bank funded project (managed by UNOPS) called *“South Sudan Safety Net Project”* (SSSNP - P169274) which follows the *“Safety Net and Skills Development Project”* (SNSDP) which ended in February 2019. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of SSSNP is to provide temporary income opportunities to selected poor and vulnerable households and strengthen safety net delivery tools in 10 Counties in various States. The SSSNP facilitates direct income support to provide rapid cash transfers to address emerging vulnerabilities amidst the COVID 19 outbreak. Communities are selected based on vulnerability, in collaboration with county authorities and informed by existing vulnerability assessments and mappings, where available. SSSNP has a comprehensive community engagement and capacity building plan, conflict sensitive and adapted to the COVID-19 context.

Discussions are currently under way with the ICRC and with UNICEF to identify synergies, avoid duplication and ensure coordinated efforts, building on relevant and existing expertise of the two partners. Specifically, areas of complementarity identified through the ICRC include family tracing, ICRC volunteer networks, potential support for reunification (e.g. transport), neutral mediation for releases, individual and community assistance. Moreover, areas of collaboration have been discussed with UNICEF's partner Plan International (PI) and include case management, referrals, building on PI's women/caregiver groups, income-generating-activities targeting women and households with vulnerable minors.

#### 8. CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS & LESSONS LEARNED

*Identify the explicit assumptions underlying the successful implementation of activities and achievement of the desired outcomes. Make reference to analysis and evaluations of past peace building interventions in the area, what lessons can be drawn from previous attempts to broker and sustain peace among the targeted communities and explain the justifications for why the planned intervention is expected to succeed where others have failed.*

**Assumptions:**

- 1. Engaging political actors/influencers will lay the foundations to prevent and end the abduction of women and children in Jonglei/GPAA in the long term.**
  - Engagement with leaders/influencers in the Nuer, Dinka and Murle communities will develop a more conducive environment for tracing as a result of increased awareness on the consequences of abducting women and children. This in turn will strengthen the leaders/influencer's political will to end abductions and support returns, exerting pressure on key actors/perpetrators of abduction.
  - Engagement with influential Juba-based actors will enhance their understanding of the need to release women and children, leading them to influence their respective communities on non-stigmatization/acceptance of those who wish to return and of their children
  - Political recognition of the devastating and long-term impact of abductions on society will increase recognition within and across target communities, supporting preventative efforts to end abductions and facilitating returns (including through pressure and engagement of perpetrators of abductions)
- 2. Ending women and child abductions will eliminate one of the main drivers of perpetuated cycles of violence in Jonglei/GPAA.**
  - Facilitating the return and reintegration of willing women and children will reduce revenge sentiments, prevent further gross human rights violations and acts of violence, and enhance reconciliation between and within communities
  - As most child development experts agree that personality is formed prior to the age of six<sup>13</sup>, preventing the abduction of children will reduce violent-prone behaviour towards themselves and the people around them, therefore undermining their willingness to participate/contribute to violence and reducing the risk of reoccurring violence in the society
- 3. There is a need for new approaches to reduce violence in South Sudan:**
  - Since the independence, community consultations and the engagement of communities in decision making has been a critical element of aid programming over this period. Countless assessments and conferences have been conducted through the use of participatory methodologies. Thousands of South Sudanese have been involved in these processes to undertake conflict analysis and recommended local and context appropriate solutions.
  - While this groundwork is valuable to create sustainable outcomes, this approach rarely led to meaningful changes for local communities or to positively mitigate localized violence. This could be explained by at least two factors.
    - o First of all, the recommendations agreed during these conferences and assessments have not been followed and implemented.
    - o Then, participants to these processes are rarely the frontline actors of this violence, but they are rather intermediaries with a limited influence on armed youths. Living remotely in their cattle camps and due to their weak education background, the latter do not take part and are not involved in these processes.
  - Therefore, one of the objectives of this project would be to engage directly with victims of this violence and with influential community and political stakeholders.
  - By engaging with influential community and political stakeholders, these last ones will be able to exert pressure on perpetrators of abductions to end these, and instead facilitate and engage on releases and returns.
  - Community-based and driven initiatives to identify, report and document on women and child abductions will increase the effectiveness of prevention efforts and facilitate survivor-centred returns and reintegration.
- 4. Women's and girl's empowerment as a vector to reduce violence and conflict:**

<sup>13</sup> Hilgeman, G.K. "Impact of Family Child Abduction". Accessed at [https://cirinc.org/file\\_download/inline/3f7b2537-c60a-4c66-8fe8-c198384cbb49](https://cirinc.org/file_download/inline/3f7b2537-c60a-4c66-8fe8-c198384cbb49)

- Empowerment of women and girls and comprehensive support for female abductees will reduce violence and mitigate conflict;
- Empowered women and girls can act as change agents for peace within their families and communities;
- Empowering women and girls can help change the perception of women as commodities.

**5. Women and girls can drive change:**

- Women and girls from the local community will become change agents to reduce conflict, prevent abductions and sexual violence;
- Peace-building interventions in Jonglei have had varying levels of success and have been difficult to sustain, in part because of project limitations which have left no post-project structures in place for further implementation of awareness raising initiatives or peace-building arrangements. The project will instead establish community-based structures which will continue to be in place and function after the project comes to an end.

**9. RECIPIENT ORGANISATIONS / IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:**

*If applying as part of a consortium or if contracting to implementing partners is envisaged, list direct recipient organizations (international and local), providing a brief justification for the partner participation, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. The partner selection justification should confirm that the capacities necessary for the implementation were carefully considered and that the selected partners have the capacity and are the best placed to achieve the intended results. If the grant is to be awarded to a UN agency and subsequently implemented through NGO partners, the lead agency must demonstrate added value to delivery rather than act simply as a pass-through entity providing funding to other recipients.*

**The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** is operational in Jonglei State with one Field Office and three ongoing projects. In cooperation with authorities, partners and communities, the primary purpose of its work is to safeguard the rights and well-being of people affected by forced displacement and to strive to secure lasting solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and refugee returnees. UNHCR assumes a coordination and operational delivery role to ensure protection is central to its work in order to provide life-saving assistance, work to identify solutions for displaced communities and prevent further displacement. In doing so, UNHCR works in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including Government, NGOs and UN partners. Protection and multi-sectorial assistance delivery is undertaken directly and in partnership with project/operational NGOs and in cooperation with the authorities, refugees and host communities.

In implementing its programme, UNHCR works with UN and Non-Government Partners, given the synergies between organizations with shared protection principles and commitment to common objectives. For undertaking RSRTF activities, UNHCR will transfer funds through Project Partnership Agreements. UNHCR's partnership management approach is result based and entails, amongst others, designing and drafting of project documents, allocating resources, releasing funds and monitoring programme delivery and resource utilization, certifying partner financial and performance reports, closing projects as well as identifying and mitigating project risks. Partnership agreements are also subject to external audit by an audit firm contracted by UNHCR. During implementation, UNHCR closely monitors and supervises the implementation of activities under the partnership agreements. Regular coordination meetings are held with partners and collaboration and referral mechanisms are established between partners.

In South Sudan, the **UNMISS Human Rights Division** works to promote human rights across the country. UNMISS HRD's core activities include monitoring, investigating, verifying and reporting on human rights violations and abuses, as well as violations of international humanitarian law, including conflict-related sexual violence. Approximately 100 national and international Human Rights Division staff members are deployed across the country. A team at UNMISS HRD headquarters in Juba engages with counterparts at the national government level, and advocates both directly and through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights matters.

The headquarters team also supports the majority of the division's staff, who are deployed in the country's 10 states and work with counterparts at the state and local levels. UNMISS HRD therefore holds in-depth knowledge and experience in Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area (among others), with the capacity to reach the hardest to reach, including at remote and volatile locations such as cattle camps. Thanks to the invaluable community-based network built over the years, the Division has access to crucial, real time information on patterns and acts of violence, giving it the capacity to act quickly to prevent new waves and inform activities throughout the implementation. Moreover, the UNMISS HRD holds important knowledge and experience on abductions and the release of women and girls, and on the prevention of gender-based violence.

### Save the Children

Save the Children (SC) has been operational in South Sudan for nearly 30 years, providing support to children through development and humanitarian programs. SC operates in seven of the 10 states of South Sudan with 10 field offices across the country. SC has global, regional and country technical expertise in health, nutrition, food security and livelihoods, child protection, and education - including youth empowerment, WASH, child rights governance and advocacy. SC's program delivery for quality programming is bolstered by a team of expert technical advisors designing programmes for both development and humanitarian contexts. SC maintains a strong relationship with the Government of South Sudan and offers humanitarian services through projects funded by a wide range of donors including UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNOCHA, ECHO, OFDA, DFID, ECHO, BPRM, NORAD, BMZ, DANIDA and DRA among others. SC responds to diverse emergencies such as refugee influx, drought or floods, disease outbreaks, and population displacement due to armed conflict implemented through 38 awards, with an average annual value of USD 40 million.

More specifically, Save the Children has been operational in Jonglei State since the year 2000, implementing integrated interventions in health, nutrition, livelihoods and food security, education, child protection and child rights governance with funding from multiple donors including USAID/through CRS, DANIDA, SIDA, NORAD, EU, FAO, and UNOCHA/SSHF. Save the Children operates three Field Offices, in Akobo, Nyirol and Bor South, which serve as coordinating hubs for its programmes in Jonglei. The planned programmes under this action will build on the strong linkages and good relations Save the Children has established with the local government and communities in Jonglei.

**Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO)** is a non-profit, civil society, South Sudanese organization, registered in 2010. The organization was initially formed in Khartoum in 1999 and consisted of mostly University students, but its scope broadened after it was established in Juba, Southern Sudan, as separate entity. CEPO is engaged in the areas of Peace and conflict mitigation, human rights, rule of law, livelihood, governance and democratic transformation. CEPO's vision is building capacity and capability of society members towards development through self-reliance and genuine interventions. CEPO's mission is to strengthen and promote the capacity and capability of society members on peace building, security reform, culture of human rights, protection, democratic principles and livelihoods.

### 10. MONITORING & EVALUATION:

*Refer to supplementary guidance document: **RSRTF Monitoring & Evaluation Guide** and complete Annex A and Annex B below. Here describe how your organization will collect baseline data and monitor the implementation, progress and achievements of the project.*

UNHCR will be responsible for the overall management of the grant, including activity implementation and overall project monitoring. UNHCR and UNMISS HRD/OHCHR will participate in RSRTF area coordination mechanisms that will be established for coordination among all partners. UNHCR adopts a multi-functional team approach to project monitoring to ensure that different skill sets meaningfully contribute to monitoring. Monitoring will take place on a continuous basis throughout the project duration, conducted by UNHCR, UNMISS HRD / OHCHR and NGO partners, both individual and jointly. During the development of the project partnership agreements, a **risk-based monitoring plan** will be established and agreed among parties to inform frequency, methods and schedule for project of monitoring and verification, taking into account both financial and programmatic aspects of the projects. The results of the **financial and performance monitoring** exercise are then used to adjust future implementation to improve project quality, as well as address any issues of financial concern in a proactive manner. The planning and monitoring of activities, as well as review of project progress and challenges, will be done jointly by UNHCR, UNMISS HRD/OHCHR, Save the Children and CEPO, through the establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU).

**Results-based monitoring and evaluation** will be guaranteed by adopting the Logical Framework Approach, as well as performance-based monitoring and an impact evaluation of the project. The M&E plan will foresee the collection of data to be disaggregated by sex, location and, where applicable, by age. The possibility of working in collaboration with the WFP-led consortium during their initial assessment will be explored, both to ensure a coordinated and holistic approach, and to optimize the use of resources. Additionally, relevant information collected by the WFP consortium through the national-level conflict analyses will be incorporated in activity design at the implementation planning phase. The project shall also incorporate participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (M.E.A.L) tools to include different categories of targeted beneficiaries and ascertain their satisfaction for project activities, integrating two-way accountability.

The **project evaluation** foresees two phases: (1) The baseline survey to measure the extent of abductions and gender-based violence experienced during captivity at the start of the project. This will support to track subsequent project progress and end line data against indicators; (2) A final evaluation carried out by an external consultant/consultancy firm upon completion of the project. The evaluations will verify if expected results were achieved and to what extent, with a view to both the short-term and long-term impact achieved against specific targets and the overall objective of the project.

The acting Managing Agent will channel funds to the grant's recipients. Reporting, verifying and tracking of partner's and project **financial** expenditure will be conducted on a periodic basis by UNHCR as the Managing Agent, in collaboration with consortium partners. The Managing Agent shall provide project support services in accordance with UNHCR's Financial Regulations and Rules applicable, Programmatic and Partnership Policies, and the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules and applicable directives.

## 11.RISKS &amp; MITIGATIONS

Using a Risk Analysis Risk Reduction matrix, identify potential threats (any event that can affect staff, programme and/or reputation) that might affect the implementation. List indicators signifying the increasing chance of realisation of the identified threat, and the external and internal points of vulnerability that could trigger or aggravate the threat. List the measures to be implemented, both mitigation to prevent the threat materialising and contingency to reduce the impact if it does, explain if the measures are in place or to be implemented. Finally, describe and rate the residual risk for the individuals, the programs and the assets and define if this residual risk is acceptable or not for the organisation.

Threat	Indicators of Change	Vulnerability (Who, What, When, from Whom)	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation and Contingency	Residual Risk after M&C	RR Acceptable? (Y / N)
Event type (e.g. crossfire, armed robbery)	External factors that could indicate an increase of likelihood of the event occurring (e.g. increased militarisation in the area, closure of shops)	Who: potential perpetrators Whom: potential target What: potential modus operandi When: potential time of occurrence Where: potential location of occurrence	Internal triggering factors that could increase the likelihood of the event to happen (e.g. perception of organization as wealthy, regular movements to same destination)	Internal aggravating factors that could increase the impact of the event if happening (e.g. more people in a car; lack of health facilities with surgical capacity in the area)	Listing of mitigation measures to reduce the likelihood (to be linked with triggering factors) and their status (e.g. change of movement plan every week, draft) + contingency measures to reduce the impact (to be linked with aggravating factors) and their status (e.g. medevac plan, written and shared)	Rating the residual risk on programs/individuals/assets Negligible Minor Moderate Severe Critical	Determine if the residual risk is acceptable for the organization (if no, no implementation or interruption of implementation)
Beneficiaries do not want to participate on project activities for fear of stigmatization	Community members express negative behaviour and views towards project beneficiaries and activities.	Who: community members Whom: women and girls What: negative behaviours, attitudes, views expressed When: following the project baseline and/or inception meetings and/or project activities Where: at project target sites (counties/payams).	Project staff display a stigmatising attitude toward beneficiaries	Impunity of project staff	Project staff will be carefully selected based on relevant experience.  Project staff will be appropriately informed and prepared by the responsible organisation on how to engage with beneficiaries on sensitive subject matters and circumstances based on internal policies, experience and best practices.  Project staff will be informed of relevant disciplinary procedures.  Staff appraisals will be conducted.  Partners shall ensure staff maintain the highest standards of client	Minor	Y

					<p>confidentiality in all activities carried out with victims.</p> <p>Partners will ensure consent and a safe space for interviews to take place.</p> <p>Project staff will explain to beneficiaries - in a language they understand - considerations embedded in the project and its activities which intend to avoid stigmatization.</p> <p>Feedback will be gathered from the beneficiaries and taken into account throughout the project's life to adapt to evolving needs and circumstances.</p>		
<p>Project target groups become a target of attacks.</p>	<p>Increased violence and attacks against project sites and communities; target communities show increased militarisation in preparation for an attack.</p>	<p>Who: armed groups Whom: community members What: community take up arms; violence. When: throughout project implementation Where: across Jonglei / GPAA, including Pibor, Urur, Bor South, Duk Nyirol, Akobo.</p>	<p>Project staff breach confidentiality</p>	<p>Impunity of project staff</p>	<p>Project staff will be carefully selected based on relevant experience.</p> <p>Project staff will also be appropriately informed and prepared by the responsible organisation on victims' right to confidentiality and privacy.</p> <p>Project staff will be made aware of relevant disciplinary procedures where the right is found not to have been adequately guaranteed and protected.</p> <p>Staff appraisals will be conducted.</p> <p>Partners shall ensure and monitor that staff maintain the highest standards of client confidentiality in all activities carried out with victims.</p> <p>Partners shall ensure consent and a safe space for interviews to take place.</p> <p>Activities are designed to ensure the project is owned as a local initiative,</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Y</p>



					<p>also to avoid unnecessary attention from potential attackers.</p> <p>Advocacy objectives and messaging shall: emphasize commonalities; accommodate individual views without precluding opposing viewpoints; and avoid placing responsibility on any single group or actor.</p> <p>The incident tracking system and STIM tools will support to provide protection to targeted civilians at project sites.</p>		
Unequal distribution of project benefits to beneficiaries	Beneficiaries express sentiments ranging from disappointment to threats as a result of the perceived unequal distribution.	<p>Who: Project consortium Whom: Beneficiaries who do not benefit equally from project activities What: negative behaviours, attitudes, views expressed When: During the project's life / following project activities Where: At target project locations</p>	Imbalanced selection of target beneficiaries against ethnic groups	Beneficiaries become unwilling to participate on project activities or openly adverse.	<p>Special attention will be paid to inclusivity and diversity by looking at different geographic locations, equitable participation of different ethnic groups, addressing (perceived) political affiliations. These actions will reduce possible fears that the project is intended to benefit one side or the other of the violence.</p> <p>Target different communities across multiple political and ethnic divides to demonstrate how all Jonglei/GPAA communities have been affected by the conflict and violence.</p>	Minor	Y
Failure in the implementation of commitments from the revitalised peace agreement by the parties to the conflict	Low levels of trust between parties; pockets of violence in the country; slow to no progress on key elements of the R-ARCSS,	<p>Who: Parties to the conflict Whom: South Sudanese population What: negative views expressed by leaders of parties to the conflict; inaction in the face of violence. When: in the upcoming months. Where: in South Sudan.</p>	Not applicable (external risk only)	Not applicable (external risk only)	The project will ensure government stakeholders are aware and support the action. Coordination with a range of other ongoing development programmes (e.g. World Bank, PBF) will be guaranteed to contribute to reconciliation, resilience and stabilisation. The project will also focus on a sector that has been highlighted by government stakeholders to stop ongoing violence.	Moderate	Y

Displacement of target population	Target beneficiaries flee attacks/violence.	Who: Armed forces and armed groups Whom: South Sudanese population What: use of force and violence (physical, sexual, psychological etc). When: during the project's life. Where: in South Sudan.	Not applicable	Lack of extensive community network	Participating agencies will identify organisations working with displaced populations at project target sites and surrounding areas. Partners will further be informed of the role played by UNMISS to protect civilians fleeing from violence.	Moderate	Y
Access is not possible at all target areas	Violence at target sites; armed elements preventing access; target community unwilling to participate on the project.	Who: Armed forces/groups/community Whom: target beneficiaries What: road blocks, ambushes, violence, other negative attitudes/behaviour. When: during the project's life Where: at project target sites/on the road to project target sites	Partner organisations do not alert local authorities in advance of their arrival; partner organisations do not secure community support to undertake project activities.	Lack of a diversity/range of remote means of communication/data collection	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 manage volatile security situations will be developed and implemented if the need arises.	Moderate	Y
COVID-19 pandemic inhibits the implementation of planned activities within targeted timeframes	Government and organisational preventative measures become more stringent, slowing activity implementation.	Who: not applicable Whom: target beneficiaries What: government and organisational preventative measures When: during the project's life Where: across South Sudan	Project staff contracts the virus.	Lack of a diversity/range of remote means of communication/data collection	Review work plans against the context of the pandemic and propose alternative mediums or approaches which will not put staff or beneficiaries at risk. Review risk and mitigation measures on a monthly basis against evolving international and national situation.	Minor	Y
Flooding	Heavy rains; floods.	Who: not applicable. Whom: South Sudanese population, including target beneficiaries What: rain When: during the rainy season (April – November) Where: across the country	Not applicable.	Lack of a diversity/range of remote means of communication/data collection	The situation will be observed and assessed prior to departure, in coordination with partner Field Offices and UNDSS. Unnecessary risks will be avoided and in the event of travel a security and contingency plan will have been developed and approved by the relevant Supervisor.	Minor	Y

## 12. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (Max 200 wds)

*Describe the project supervision, reporting lines and distribution of labour that the implementing partner will put in place to manage the successful implementation of the project (e. clear definition of management responsibilities, clear arrangements for coordination of implementation across different stakeholders, financial management arrangement etc).*

Consortium partners will be responsible to ensure the achievement of their respective results, as agreed in their respective project documents, as well as to account to the Managing Agent for the effective use of financial resources. The Managing Agent, UNHCR, will be responsible to verify and account for the effective and efficient use of resources and to submit in a timely manner reports to the donor. Regular meetings will be held by the Project Management Unit (UNHCR, OHCHR / UNMISS HRD, SCI, CEPO) which will direct the project implementation, under the general guidance of UNHCR's Project Officer.

UNHCR shall provide project support services in accordance with its accountability requirements, Financial Regulations and Rules applicable to UNHCR and to the donor, and the United Nations Staff Regulations and Rules and applicable directives. Compliance with UNHCR's partnership and programmatic management policies shall also apply. These will include:

- Signature of a Letter of Understanding between OHCHR / UNMIS HRD and UNHCR (outlining roles and responsibilities, among others)
- All UNHCR programmatic and partnership management policies will be applicable to NGO partners (accessible on the UN Partner Portal)
- Development with concerned NGOs of project documents, as per UNHCR requirements (including standard UNHCR indicators), aligned to the RSRTF project document and framework. Budgets will comply with the result-based management framework and UNHCR's policies
- Signature of Project Partnership Agreements with NGO partners
- Management of funds transferred to NGO partners will be in line with UNHCR policies and in line with project partnership agreements signed (including instalments from UNHCR to NGO partners)
- Financial and narrative reporting by project partners will also be in line with UNHCR's requirements
- External auditing of partners' projects (and other UNHCR internal audit and oversight mechanisms)

## 13. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY / EXIT STRATEGY:

*Describe the role of local actors, authorities and communities in determining the project/programme design. How will they continue to be involved to nurture community accountability and ownership and ensure the project results are sustained? Briefly explain the project's exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do to try to ensure this support from the start.*

The project is in line with the High-Level Committees' (HLC) strategic response to the insecurity in Jonglei state and Pibor Administrative area. In fact, tracing and returning abducted children and women falls under the first priority area of "Addressing Security Situation".<sup>14</sup> This therefore ensures the proposed action is in line with the local government's priorities and that political engagement through the project will leave behind enhanced political will, beyond the project's life. Furthermore, needs-designed activities are based on partners' ongoing community-based experiences and interactions, increasing the likelihood of the intervention's effectiveness by establishing sustainable community-based structures and mechanisms.

The consortium is also seeking to identify collaborations and synergies with existing projects, with a view to provide the female networks with income-generating-activities to enhance the network's sustainability after the project ends. The relevance of the role the networks will be playing in their communities to prevent and mitigate violence, and the activities carried out during the project's life, are expected to play an important role in the member's willingness and community-based need to further their work after the project ends. Additionally, the presence of project stakeholders at the project sites beyond the end of the project will represent an opportunity to continue working with the networks after the project ends, providing the networks with an additional incentive to continue and further their work.

<sup>14</sup> High Level Committee, 6 August 2020. *Strategic Responses to address the Security Situation in Jonglei State and Pibor Administrative Area*, pg. 3.

Through a bottom-up, empowerment-oriented approach, the project will ensure community ownership from the beginning of the project. Having completed training and capacity building components as well as awareness raising and social cohesion ones through survivor-centred and gender sensitive approaches, the essential drivers for protection-determined community attitude change will have been established. The consortium will aim to attract additional funding by sharing results and lessons learned with potential donors to scale up the implementation and further support the sustainability of established community-based mechanisms.

## ANNEX A: IMPLEMENTING AGENCY PROJECT PROPOSAL RESULTS FRAMEWORK

\* Delete / add additional outcome/output/indicator/activity rows as required

RESULTS	INDICATORS		MEANS OF VERIFICATION	INDICATOR MILESTONES
<b>RSRTF OUTCOME 1:</b> (REDUCED VIOLENCE) Individuals, particularly children and women, are facing less violence at the community and local level.	Outcome Indicator 1b:	Number of violent incidents and related civilian casualties in targeted area over a 13-months period. (Disaggregated by sex, age, location)	UNHCR, HRD and partner databases	Enhanced political will to stop and prevent abductions, and the successful facilitation of releases, is expected to reduce instances of violence at the community and local level, by the latter half of the project.
	Baseline:	1006 (number of abductions, killings and wounded between June 2019 - July 2020 in Pibor, Urur, Bor South, Duk)		
	Target:	<b>-20%</b> (-201 civilian casualties)		
<b>Output 1.1</b> Political will is enhanced to prevent and end the abduction, and facilitate the return, of women and children, reducing violence at the community and local level	Output Indicator 1.1.1:	OC1.3 Number of instances when political engagement and opportunities to leverage political influence are used to resolve conflicts / reduce tensions.	Meeting minutes; reports.	Political engagements lead key influencers/stakeholders to exert their influence to prevent and stop the abduction of women and children, and to facilitate returns, by the latter half of the project.
	Baseline:	0		
	Target:	<b>4</b>		
	Output Indicator 1.1.2:	OC1.6 Proportion of men in target communities who demonstrate attitudes more supportive of women's inclusion in political, social, and security processes in their communities.	Partner reports; agency reports; photographs.	20% of men in target communities show increased acceptance of women's inclusion in political, social, and security processes in the target communities, in the latter half of the project.
	Baseline:	TBC		
	Target:	Increase of 20%		
<i>List of activities</i>				

- 1.1.1 Political engagement with local elites, national and state authorities at Juba and Bor levels to prevent abductions and facilitate the release of women and children
- 1.1.2 Bilateral and high-level meetings with Nuer, Dinka and Murle leaders/influencers to prevent abductions and facilitate the release of women and children
- 1.1.3 Organise four (4) events to share documented experiences of female and child abductees (without revealing their identities) with larger audiences to raise awareness on the negative impact of abductions
- 1.1.4 Facilitate bi-annual dialogues between women led CSO's and women leaders in government institutions on governance, peace, safety and security of women
- 1.1.5 Engaging men and male youth in the women, peace and security agenda as partners in promoting women's participation in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, peacebuilding and post-conflict situations.
- 1.1.6 Carry out high level events/dialogues to raise awareness and advocate the end of abductions as a means to mitigate violence and conflict in Jonglei/GPAA.
- 1.1.7 Conduct community mobilisation, engagement and awareness raising activities on protection risks affecting women and children based on age, gender and location including GBV, domestic violence, separation of children from families, recruitment of children, abduction etc.
- 1.1.8 Document the victims' experiences (women's and children's) to raise awareness among community members - especially men and male youth - and enhance their understanding of the harmful practice of abductions to stop their reoccurrence and obtain locally driven political support (guarantee safety and security; use a survivor-centred approach)

<b>RSRTF OUTCOME 2:</b> (INTERCOMMUNAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT) Communities have effective mechanisms in place that meaningfully include women and youth to resolve conflicts peacefully.	Outcome Indicator 2a:	Number of instances where community-based conflict management mechanisms supported in the target area participated in the successful resolution of disputes in 18 months.	Reports	Established community-based conflict management mechanisms participate in the successful resolution of community disputes by contributing to trace abducted women and children, prevent and stop new instances, by the latter half of the project.
	Baseline:	0		
	Target:	2		
<b>Output 2.1</b> Women and girls assume change agent roles to prevent the abduction of women and children, and support former abductees returns, for the peaceful resolution of violence and conflict.	Output Indicator 2.1.1:	OC2.11 Number of abductees supported with family tracing and reunification disaggregated by age and gender	Partner agency reports; photographs.	Female network members play an active, even if low profile role, in the prevention of abductions and return of former abductees, by the latter half of the project.  Abducted women and children have been traced, identified and have benefited from need-based services, in the latter half of the project.  Key local actors are more gender aware and committed to protect women and girls, and their change-agent roles, in the latter half of the project.
	Baseline:	0		
	Target:	<b>100 abducted women and children</b> (25% women, 28% girls, 44% boys - based on HRD data collected since 2018)		
	Output Indicator 2.1.2:	Number of women and girls empowered as community change agents.	Training attendance records; photographs;	Women and girls from target communities have increased skills and knowledge to act as change

			pre- and post-training tests; reports.	agents and prevent abductions and sexual gender-based violence, by the latter half of the project.
	Baseline:	0		
	Target:	<b>100</b>		
	Output Indicator 2.1.3:	OC2.8 Number of individuals affected by violence provided with MHPSS support services disaggregated by age, gender, vulnerabilities, levels of interventions/types of services	Case management reports.	At least 50% of the target group has received comprehensive case management services by the latter half of the project.
	Baseline:	0		
	Target:	<b>100</b> (25% women, 28% girls, 44% boys - based on HRD data collected since 2018)		
2.1.1	Establish four (4) female networks (Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk) and support the network's activities to effectively and quietly, trace abducted women and children.			
2.1.2	Assess the victim's needs and whether they are willing to return to their natal families, with a view to preparing them for their release and smooth reintegration			
2.1.3	Provide needs-based services (including psychosocial support and referrals) to victims of abduction			
2.1.4	Assess families' attitudes towards the return of abductees and children born during abduction			
2.1.5	Trace the location of the abductees' families			
2.1.6	Through a survivor-centred and needs-based approach, organise low profile returns facilitated by implementing partners (depending on locations, accessibility of locations, expected reactions by original communities)			
2.1.7	Engage with the victims' families and communities on victim reintegration, stigma prevention, gender roles, stereotypes and the gendered impact of conflict			
2.1.8	Provide comprehensive case management services to at least 100 women and children with different protection risks (including CAAFAG, GBV, children with conflict related injuries)			
2.1.9	Support youth-led and peer-to-peer activities on peace building, gender equality and non-violent behaviour (16 children/youth clubs)			
2.1.10	Develop training modules on the causes and consequences of conflict in Jonglei/GPAA and recommend contextualised change-agent roles women and children can play to mitigate violence, with special focus on abductions and sexual violence in Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk			
2.1.11	Based on the training modules developed under 2.1.9, conduct 4 trainings (Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk) to support the female networks' capacity to analyse the causes and consequences of conflict, and to identify change-agent roles they can play to mitigate it.			
2.1.12	Develop training modules on women's leadership in the context of South Sudan, with special focus on the project's target communities (Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk)			
2.1.13	Based on the training modules developed under 2.1.11, facilitate four (4) dedicated leadership trainings targeting the female networks in Pibor, Uror, Bor South, Duk			

## ANNEX B: M&E PLANNING TEMPLATE

1. List all the project indicators
2. Select type of indicator, i.e. output or outcome indicator
3. Describe the indicator, e.g. what exactly, how the data will be collected, target beneficiaries, etc.
4. Indicate the source of data is recorded in
5. Indicate how often or timeline of the data to be collected

6. Indicate persons responsible for data availability
7. Current progress.

Indicators	Type of indicator	Indicator description	Data source	Baseline	Target	Frequency	Responsible party	Progress			
								Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Number of violent incidents and related civilian casualties in targeted area over a 13 months period. (Disaggregated by sex, age, location)	Outcome (1b)	The indicator will measure the number of killings, wounded and abductions that have affected targeted communities over a period of 13 months. The data will be disaggregated by sex, location and, where possible, by age. The data will be collected by project partners, including Human Rights Officers (stored in OHCHR's database and SAGE).	UNHCR; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR; SCI; CEPO	1006	-20% (-201 civilian casualties)	Quarterly	UNHCR; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR; SCI; CEPO	40	50	55	56
OC1.3 Number of instances when political engagement and opportunities to leverage political influence are used to resolve conflicts / reduce tensions.	Output 1.1.1	This indicator will measure the number of instances when political engagement and opportunities to leverage political influence are used to resolve conflicts / reduce tensions.	UNHCR; CEPO; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR	0	4	Throughout the project's life	UNHCR; CEPO; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR	1	1	1	1
OC1.6 Proportion of men in target communities who demonstrate attitudes more supportive of women's inclusion in political, social, and security	Output 1.1.2	The indicator will measure the proportion of men in target communities who demonstrate more supportive attitudes towards women's inclusion in political, social, and security	SCI; CEPO; M&E visits; community.	TBD	+20% (men in target communities)	Yearly	UNHCR; SCI; CEPO; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR		+10%		+10%



processes in their communities.		processes in their communities.									
Number of instances where community-based conflict management mechanisms supported in the target area participated in the successful resolution of disputes in 18 months.	Outcome (2a)	The indicator will measure the number of instances when community-based conflict management mechanisms have played a role in resolving local disputes, having supported tracing, prevention and return efforts of former abductees.	UNHCR; UNMISS HRD; SCI; CEPO	0	2	Yearly	UNHCR; UNMISS HRD; SCI; CEPO	0	0	1	1
OC2.11 Number of abductees supported with family tracing and reunification disaggregated by age and gender	Output 2.1.1	The indicator will measure the number of women and girls traced as a result of abduction and the number of women and girls successfully reunified, disaggregated by age and gender.	UNHCR; SCI; CEPO; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR	0	35% of women and girls abducted since 2018 (47% women, 53% girls - based on HRD data collected since 2018)	Quarterly	UNHCR; SCI; CEPO; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR	20	20	30	30
Number of women and girls empowered as community change agents.	Output 2.1.2	This indicator will measure the number of women and girls that have benefitted from relevant training, and who demonstrate proactive behaviour in achieving change within their communities to reduce violence and conflict.	UNHCR; SCI; CEPO; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR	0	100	Every 6 months	UNHCR; SCI; CEPO; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR		50	50	

<p>OC2.8 Number of individuals affected by violence provided with MHPSS support services disaggregated by age, gender, vulnerabilities, levels of interventions/types of services</p>	<p>Output 2.1.3</p>	<p>The indicator will measure the number of beneficiaries who have benefitted from case management services, disaggregated by age, gender, vulnerabilities, levels of interventions/types of services.</p>	<p>Implementing Partners; UNHCR; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>Quarterly</p>	<p>UNHCR; SCI; CEPO; UNMISS HRD/OHCHR</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>25</p>
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**ANNEX C: WORKPLAN**

Provide a month by month workplan indicating anticipated implementation start and completion of activities.

RSRTF OUTCOME # - OUTPUT ACTIVITIES		OCT 2020	NOV 2020	DEC 2020	JAN 2021	FEB 2021	MAR 2021	APR 2021	MAY 2021	JUNE 2021	JULY 2021	AUG 2021	SEP 2021	OCT 2021	NOV 2021	DEC 2021	JAN 2022	FEB 2022	MAR 2022	APRIL 2022	MAY 2022	JUNE 2022
<b>OUTPUT 1.1:</b>																						
1.1.1	Political engagement at Juba and Bor levels (CEPO)																					
1.1.2	Bilateral and high-level meetings (HRD)																					
1.1.3	Four (4) events to share documented experiences of female abductees (SCI)																					
1.1.4	Bi-annual dialogues on governance, peace, safety and security of women (SCI)																					
1.1.5	Engage men and male youth (SCI)																					
1.1.6	High level events/dialogues (UNHCR)																					
1.1.7	Conduct community mobilisation, engagement and awareness raising activities (SCI)																					
1.1.8	Document the victims' experiences (SCI)																					
<b>OUTPUT 1.2:</b>																						



1.2.12	Develop contextualised training modules on women's leadership (SCI)			■																	
1.2.13	Four (4) leadership trainings targeting the female networks (SCI)				■				■					■						■	