

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



United Nations  
Peacebuilding

**PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

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

<b>Country (ies):</b> South Sudan	
<b>Project Title:</b> Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in Wau, South Sudan	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project):</b> 00118940	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts):</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b>  International Organization for Migration (IOM) – UN United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) - UN	
<b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b>  Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (MoCYS) as operational partner Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) – CSO Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) – CSO Women Advancement Organization (WAO) Inclusive Education and Development Initiative (IEDI) Support for Peace and Education Development (SPEDP) Action for Development (AFOD)	
<b>Expected project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> <b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months <b>Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation:</b> Wau, Western Bahr-el Ghazal	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input checked="" 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	

<sup>1</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

<b>Original approved PBF Project Budget prior to this request (by recipient organizations):</b>  IOM: \$950,000.00 UNESCO:\$550,000.00  <b>TOTAL: \$1,500,000.00</b>		<b>IF project budget was amended, AMENDED PBF Project Budget(by recipient organizations) as per Approved Amended Project Document :</b>  IOM :\$1,922,095.00 UNESCO :\$865,650.00  <b>TOTAL:\$2,787,745.00</b>	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> IOM: \$ 1,922,095 UNESCO \$ 865,650 Total: \$ 2,787,745.00 <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. For payment of second and subsequent tranches the Coordinating agency needs to demonstrate expenditure/commitment of at least 75% of the previous tranche and provision of any PBF reports due in the period elapsed.</i>			
Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):			
<b>PBF 1<sup>st</sup> tranche</b> IOM: \$665,000 UNESCO: \$ 385,000 <b>Total: \$1,050,000</b>	<b>PBF 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche*</b> IOM \$ 285,000 UNESCO: \$ 165,000 <b>Total: \$ 450,000</b>	<b>PBF 3<sup>rd</sup> tranche*</b> IOM: \$ 680,466.50 UNESCO: \$220,955.00 <b>Total: 901,421.50</b>	<b>PBF 4<sup>rd</sup> tranche*</b> IOM: \$ 291,628.50 UNESCO:\$94,695.00 <b>Total: 386,323.50</b>
<b>Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic and risk-tolerant/ innovative:</b> The project <b>has</b> directly <b>engaged</b> those implicated in the country's ongoing violence and criminality, working with members of Wau Town's youth gangs and other 'at-risk' youth. Responding in a timely manner to current trends and threats in South Sudan in general and Wau Town in specific, it <b>has remedied</b> some of the gaps in existing projects that tend to neglect the views and perspectives of those who are actually responsible for the kinds of insecurity. Along those lines, the project will address the absence of opportunities that provide youth with a sense of inclusion and belonging and a venue for channeling their energy outside of violence and crime. It will do so by supplying youth with the chance to acquire emotional self-regulation skills, together with literacy, livelihoods, educational and vocational training to encourage both attitudinal and behavioral change and aid youth in developing much needed coping mechanisms. It will utilize various innovative and creative Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) methods for engaging youth gang members and other 'at risk' youth to promote psycho-social well-being. Finally, it will challenge existing gender norms and beliefs among youth at-risk to stimulate behavior change and reduce violence.			
<b>Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists, including whether civil society and target communities were consulted and how:</b> Extensive consultation took place between 26-29 March 2019 in Wau town with community representatives, civil society and local authorities. The objective of these consultations was to understand the key challenges affecting adolescents and youth, and to identify the strengths and limitations of the different local ministries to address the issues. IOM and UNESCO also consulted the			

NGO forum in Juba on 24 April 2019, where representatives had identified the creation of youth-friendly spaces, community dialogues and directly engaging youth gang leaders in productive activities as key entry-points to address gang-related criminality and violence. Likewise, the **State Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports** was consulted while drafting the concept notes and the issue of youth gangs was discussed and prioritized for the project. The Ministry welcomed the initiatives and expressed their support to implement the project in Wau. This project is aligned with the National Development Strategy (NDS), which addresses peacebuilding and economic recovery. This project also contributes to the UN Peacebuilding Plan, which identified two sets of priorities aimed at achieving short to medium term success. The project will complement trust building and peace sustainability priorities identified by the UN Peacebuilding Plan. The project will also contribute to The United Nation Cooperative Framework (UNCF) Priority Area 1 (building peace and strengthening governance), and Priority Area 4 (empowering women and youth).

A monitoring mission to Wau in April 2021 in which consultations were held with the implementing partners, project staff and beneficiaries revealed the uniqueness of the project in that it targets a subset of highly vulnerable young people who need support, guidance and mentoring in addition to life skills related to lifelong learning, productive engagement in the local economy, and contribution to peaceful co-existence and reduction of violence by reconceptualising of self-understanding of identities based on positive masculinities, and nonviolent means of resolving conflicts.

**Project Gender Marker score:** 2<sup>3</sup>

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: 49.17% / \$ 1,215,575.47

**Project Risk Marker score:** GM2 – 50%<sup>4</sup>

**Select PBF Focus Areas** which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*): 2.3<sup>5</sup>

If applicable, **UNDAF outcome(s)** to which the project contributes: UNCF RG 1, 3 and 4

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes: SDG 4 and 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions

If applicable, **National Strategic Goal** to which the project contributes: National Development Strategic Plan 2018-2022

<sup>3</sup> **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective and allocate at least 80% of the total project budget to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE)

**Score 2** for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective and allocate at least 30% of the total project budget to GEWE

**Score 1** for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 30% of the total budget for GEWE)

<sup>4</sup> **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 1** = medium risk to achieving outcomes

**Risk marker 2** = high risk to achieving outcomes

<sup>5</sup> **PBF Focus Areas** are:

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

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

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

(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3)

Governance of peacebuilding resources (including PBF Secretariats)

<p><b>Type of submission:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p><b>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</b></p> <p><b>Extension of duration:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): 18 + 12 = 30 months</p> <p><b>Change of project outcome/ scope:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><b>Additional PBF budget:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:          IOM \$ 972,095.00          UNESCO: \$ 315,650.00</p> <p><b>Justification for amendment:</b></p> <p>Despite implementation delays caused by COVID-19 restrictions and disruptions, the project has been able to gain good traction and has started to show results for the community and beneficiaries. A Cost-extension will enable the project to consolidate and grow the peacebuilding gains made by solidifying national ownership of the engagements and by accompanying the at risk youth in their journey towards personal growth and contributing constructively in their community.</p> <p>In terms of peacebuilding impact, there is significant opportunity to institutionalise the approach piloted under the project and to support future engagement of youth gangs in the newly formed Ministry of Peacebuilding at both the State and national level. The project team has briefed the Minister for Peacebuilding on the project and presented the progress of activities towards achieving the outcomes, and while the current context provides a number of challenges, the project provides important entry points to build on in close cooperation with the Ministry, that may be lost without further engagement through the PBF. The transaction costs of developing a new project (time, re-engaging partnerships, and rebuilding relationships/trust with youth gangs) are restrictive, while the potential catalytic effect of an extension is significant.</p> <p>The project Progress Reports indicate tremendous good-will and acceptance from the National and State Governments, and also from the local community leaders, and the families of beneficiaries. At National level, the project has captured interest of the Minister for Peacebuilding who made reference to it during the multi-stakeholder validation workshop for peace and conflict analysis conducted as part of the application for re-eligibility of South Sudan to the PBF.</p> <p>At the State level, the involvement of youth gangs in positive community initiatives such as public sensitization for prevention of COVID-19 disease, promotional campaigns on peaceful co-existence, and rehabilitation of local water pumps has led to a change of perceptions by State Government, local leaders and community towards the youth. The Governor of Western Bahr el Ghazal State has since taken a keen interest in the project activities and has twice attended project events and requested the Minister for Youth Affairs to</p>
--	---



	<p>establish a Partners Forum to discuss strategy to scale-up the youth-centric interventions similar to those being implemented under the project.</p> <p>As the State Governments were just recently constituted, a cost-extension will enable the project to tap into the goodwill and the keen interest of State Government to foster local ownership of the project to assure long-term sustainability. The State Governor, and six government entities (youth, health, education, gender, law enforcement, and peacebuilding) have expressed willingness to support the project further, but have been restricted by the delay in the formation of the state government. For example, during live Radio Sessions and in open public forums, the local police and the Block Administrators lauded and credited project intervention for significant reduction of criminal activity in previously high-crime neighbourhoods in Wau Town.</p> <p>Project Reports also contain anecdotal evidence indicating that targeted youth and their families have reconciled, rebuilt trust, and restarted a joint life as united families. This has been attested to by Radio Talk Shows feedback from community members and also from testimonials provided to mobile psychosocial teams. Further, local Implementing Partner, CEPO (local NGO) has received fifteen (15) requests for admission into the project from new gang groups and has also recorded visits by about 50 parents requesting for assistance to reconnect with their children belonging to youth gang groups. This indicated that the project impact has continued to be felt by the community and also showed existence of additional need in the community.</p> <p>Further, five (5) youth gang groups currently receiving support from the project have reconstituted themselves into legally registered Self-Help Groups and started engaging in legitimate small business activities.</p> <p><b>Summary of Project Components Being Extended and Justification of Value for Money</b></p> <p><b>a) Strengthening and rolling-out the gender-transformative approach with young men and women, and inter-generational approach:</b></p> <p>The gender-transformative approach targeting young men and women at risk and criminalized youth was co-developed with national partners and young people themselves and finalized within the project period. The pilot phase has demonstrated that engaging youth in reflection circles on their gender attitudes has a positive correlation with reduced violence reported by the youth themselves who feel that they are part of the solution for peace. Based on the success of this work, IOM and implementing partners plan to roll-out the approach by engaging a further 150 youth through gender transformative interventions. The gender dialogue sessions will also be used to disseminate accurate information on COVID-19 accompanied by youth engagements and campaigns on activism related to security, governance, and peacebuilding.</p> <p><b>b) Scaling-Up Engagement with the Newly Established State Government and the New Ministry of Peacebuilding to institutionalize engagement of youth gangs at both the National and State level: Cost extension request</b></p>
--	---

	<p>Under the current phase, the project supported engagement of youth-at-risk with local authorities from inception stage and throughout the implementation processes. Due to delay in formation of substantive State Government, the project was only recently able connect the youth-at-risk with newly established Government entities including the Office of the State Governor, the Ministry of Peacebuilding at National level, and New State level Ministers heading six line ministries relevant to the project. An extension of the project will enable the project continue supporting dialogue forums between the youth and Government leaders and decision makers; support-youth led COVID-19 prevention interventions in collaboration with the line government agencies; and support social cohesion promotion interventions including sports, community theatre and cultural events.</p> <p><b>c) Empowering youth to support their communities with public goods scheme.</b> Youth gangs involvement in positive community initiatives such as public sensitization for prevention of COVID-19 disease, promotional campaigns on peaceful co-existence, and rehabilitation of local water pumps attracted tremendous goodwill and positive appreciation from the State Government, local leaders and the community. These pilot initiatives help improve relations with chiefs, local administrators, elders and the broader community more broadly and formed important steppingstone towards changing attitudes towards youth gang members. The approach demonstrates the powerful effect of peace dividends in transforming community perception for the better. Based on the recent consultations with newly established State Government and dialogue with youth themselves, there is a demonstrated need to upscale the involvement and continue the approach of developing group assets for public good scheme. Building on past successful experience, community assets (in representative communities) will be identified by youth groups in collaboration with the newly appointed state government and the community as an incentive to engage in provision of public services. Examples could include waste collection and recycling, maintenance of public buildings (schools, hospitals) household water collection, or supporting archival processes of documents in customary Court. These initiatives would help further improve relations between the youth and the larger community and contribute in changing attitudes towards youth gang members.</p> <p><b>d) Support reintegration programming for juveniles in detention and recently released delinquents:</b></p> <p>During implementation of the current phase of the project, partners established that the existing Juvenile detention centres do not provide programming geared towards reintegration. Building on the project's engagement with youth gangs, a key insight has been that gang members often lack skills, resources and basic literacy for gainful employment and active community participation once released from detention, and instead slide back into criminal activity to the detriment of their community. Setting-up a functional adult literacy and reintegration programming for juveniles in detention will therefore link the existing engagement with the Wau Youth Training Centre.</p>
--	---

	<p>e) <b>Scale-up Interventions for the at-risk youth to acquire positive coping mechanisms and contribute to their own livelihood and that of the community.</b></p> <p>Cost extension requested to carry out activities as envisioned in the original project with a new set of 100 at-risk youth who have not been able to participate in the project due to limited capacity of the initial project. Under the Initial project, 210 at-risk youth benefited from the TVET skills development. Further, the additional funding also facilitate strengthening of the Youth Training Centre in Wau Municipality to serve as a hub for sustainable youth engagement and empowerment through training in vocational trades of their choice. Efforts will also be made to link the centre to the Youth Enterprise Development Fund that is to be set up as provided for in the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan. UNESCO, with funds from its Regular Programme, is already supporting the Ministry of Youth and Sports to draft a policy framework to guide the management of Fund. Such a policy will make it highly possible for the graduates from the Youth Training Centre to benefit from the Youth Enterprise Development Fund to enable them use their skills productively in the local economy thereby shielding them from reverting to negative coping mechanisms. Literacy and peace building activities based on the peace clubs guide of the Ministry of General Education and Instruction will be integrated to the livelihood (vocational) skills training.</p>
--	---

## PROJECT SIGNATURES

<p><b>Recipient Organization(s)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p>Peter Van Der Auweraert, Chief of Mission IOM South Sudan</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p>  <p><i>Name of Agency</i></p> <p>The International Organization for Migration</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">27 AUG 2021</p>	<p><b>Representative of National Authorities</b></p> <p><i>Name of Government Counterpart</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p>  <p><i>Title</i> Undersecretary, Ministry of Peace Building/RSS</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> 
<p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p>Mr. Julius Banda Representative, UNESCO Juba Office</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p>  <p><i>Name of Agency</i></p> <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> 	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p>Oscar Fernandez- Taranco</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p>  <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">15 Sept 2021</p>
<p><b>Head of UN Country Team</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p><i>Signature</i></p>   <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><b>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</b></p> <p><i>Name of Representative</i></p> <p>Oscar Fernandez- Taranco</p> <p><i>Signature</i></p>  <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p><i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">15 Sept 2021</p>

### I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support (4 pages max)



- a) A brief summary of **conflict analysis findings** as they relate to this project, focusing on the driving factors of tensions/conflict that the project aims to address and an analysis of the main actors/ stakeholders that have an impact on or are impacted by the driving factors, which the project will aim to engage. This analysis must be gender- and age- sensitive.

Protracted conflict in South Sudan has led to severe underdevelopment and has fractionalized communities, undermining any social cohesion that may have previously existed and preventing populations from recovering from shocks associated with ongoing violence. While there have been various efforts to forge peace in the country, for the most part, such efforts have failed to deliver on the dividends that peace can, and should, provide to the South Sudanese people. Despite the signing of the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) on 12 September 2018, 7 million people are considered to be in need of humanitarian assistance and protection.<sup>6</sup> Feelings of ethnic marginalization, disputes over land and resources and unaddressed grievances have continued to drive violence at the local-level, threatening to reverse any of the progress that has been made towards building peace over the past year. Criminality, too, has risen, as groups taking advantage of the space provided by the absence of rule of law, to predate on their own, and neighboring communities.

Wau Town in Western Bahr-el Ghazal is no different. Notwithstanding the fact that the area had been a relative haven from the violence that had engulfed much of the rest of the country in the initial years of the war, Wau Town and surrounding areas have been severely impacted by the conflict; the effects of which continue to be deeply felt amongst civilians. War has inflamed pre-existing ethnic tensions between Wau's three main ethnic groups: the Dinka, the Fertit and the Luo - thwarting the prospects for cosmopolitanism and peaceful co-existence that the area may have once provided. While there have been a number of returns from the Wau Protection of Civilian (PoC) site Adjacent Area (AA) and other settlements for people displaced by fighting, local-level violence in Western Bahr-el Ghazal continues, including in the Jur River area where Luo communities have been displaced by the encroachment of neighboring Dinka communities from Warrap, worsening the already fragile relations in the area. Food shortages due to mass displacement, the inability to cultivate and the blocking of key supply roads over the past number of years have devastated livelihoods, resulting in skyrocketing prices for food stuffs in Wau,<sup>7</sup> aggravating food insecurity in a region where people had already been facing severe hunger. The dire economic and food security situation has forced individuals and families to rely on riskier and riskier coping mechanisms. For instance, the economic value that women and girls ordinarily represent with respect to bride wealth have become increasingly significant with escalating numbers of forced and early marriages as parents seek to secure resources through the exchange of their daughters.<sup>8</sup> Furthermore, many women have been rendered vulnerable to various forms of sexual violence, exploitation and abuse with reports of an increasing number of females entering into survival sex merely as a way to feed their families.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> OCHA(a). 2019. South Sudan: Humanitarian Dashboard (as of 31 March 2019). Retrieved from: [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ss\\_20190416\\_humanitarian\\_dashboard\\_february.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ss_20190416_humanitarian_dashboard_february.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> Oxfam. (2016). *South Sudan Gender Analysis: A snapshot situation analysis of the differential impact of the humanitarian crisis on women, girls, men and boys in South Sudan-March-July 2016*.

<sup>8</sup> Oxfam. (2019). *Born to be married: Addressing early and forced marriage in Nyal, South Sudan*.

<sup>9</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan"; Luedke, Alicia. (2019). *The commodification of women and girls in South Sudan: Increased risks and continued violence*.

It is not just women and girls who have been impacted by the conflict. The inability to provide for and protect their families in the face of economic collapse and violent threats has also led to a loss of identity amongst males who are no longer able to live up to idealized norms of masculinity, leading to acts of violence and crime as a means of expressing authority and control.<sup>10</sup> This has been compounded by the dislocation of families and communities caused by conflict and displacement, which has disrupted the social fabric and undermined conventional forms of support and protection.<sup>11</sup> Traditional types of moral authority have been eroded, replaced in many cases by armed and criminalized groups of youth who have taken advantage of the space provided by a collapsing state and social order.<sup>12</sup> Akin to other marginalized groups, such as women and girls, many of these youth fall outside of political and community structures, leading to inter-generational tensions and growing frustrations with the failure of peace to deliver any tangible dividends that would allow youth, particularly male youth, from realizing responsible ideals of adult and manhood.<sup>13</sup> Vigilantism and crime have become one of the few means through which these youth can access resources and vent their disgruntlement with processes and structures that they feel do not represent them.

While the spread of COVID-19 to places like Wau Town offers the chance for people to come together to collectively fight the pandemic, it has also engendered and exacerbated existing divides, contributing to the continuation and deepening of violence and insecurity in the area. Since the escalation in the number of confirmed cases, there has been a considerable rise in stigmatization, hate speech and misinformation, which easily served as a basis for mobilizing communities and individuals against one another. Militarized and criminalized forces easily took advantage of the disorder and panic at the local-level, preying on populations for personal and factional gain and pitting communities against each other. This was particularly witnessed in Jur River, Bagari and Kpaile areas where in one incident on August 10, 2020 an official of the Ministry of Education was abducted by gunmen in Bagari area. As privacy-related rights-based legal safeguards are more or less non-existent, the absence of confidentiality not only raises social costs and stigmatization for individuals, but for entire groups.

Economic downturns connected to the pandemic will only make matters worse further pushing Wau Town's already disillusioned youth into criminality as one of the few attractive means for accessing resources in a climate of increased economic insecurity. With security forces and municipal authorities engaged in the COVID-19 response, it may be more difficult to contain violence and crime in urban areas, such as Wau. The same goes for local peace actors who could experience challenges and delays with respect to the important role that they play in violence prevention and mediation. While restricting public gatherings and enforcing social distancing are crucial, these measures limit the ability of local peace actors and their constituencies from coming together to build bridges. Although there are chances to explore new and innovative ways to remotely push forward peace efforts, face-to-face meetings have long been essential to building trust in conflict-affected environments.

It is against this backdrop that all partners have been consulted in ways to build on the gains made under the current PBF project, *Youth Action for Reduced Violence and Enhanced Social Cohesion in*

---

1. ISE Blogs. Retrieved from: <https://blogs.ise.ac.uk/crp/2019/04/04/the-commodification-of-women-and-girls-in-south-sudan-increased-risks-and-continued-violence/>.

<sup>10</sup> Birchall, Jenny. (2019). Gender as a causal factor in conflict. K4D Knowledge, evidence and learning for development Helpdesk report.

<sup>11</sup> DRC. (2017). *Congestion in the Malakut Protection of Civilian (POC) Site, South Sudan*.

<sup>12</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan."

<sup>13</sup> See, Leonardi, Cherry. (2007). 'Liberation' or capture: Youth in between 'hakuma' and 'home' during civil war and its aftermath in Southern Sudan. *African Affairs* 106/424: 391-412; Sommers, Marc and Schwartz, Stephanie. (2011). Dowry and division: Youth and state building in South Sudan. USIP Special Report No. 295.

*Wau, South Sudan.* This has included how to leverage the disease as a common threat to promote social cohesion between Wau Town's youth gangs and to use anti-hate speech, anti-stigmatization and anti-discrimination messaging and activities to meet the twin goals of responding to the social consequences of the pandemic, while at the same time generating positive change and reducing violence as one of the central project objectives. Marginalized groups, including youth and women are also uniquely positioned in the fight against corona virus. Young people are able to take on leadership roles in assisting their communities in a situation where the virus threatens the most vulnerable, including the elderly and people with co-morbidities and have an influence over the behaviors of their peer groups. Women and girls also play a key role in shaping the values and behaviors of their households and communities. This includes behaviors related to peace and conflict.

Along these lines, in Wau Town, youth operating under the egis of gangs are blamed for rising crime, including assault, theft of property, the spread of illegal drugs and damage to private and public property. According to an IOM/DTM survey conducted in August 2018, 67 to 77 % of respondents from Hai Bazia and New Site in Wau Town have been affected by insecurity. During multiple focus group discussions carried out in these neighborhoods, internally displaced persons (IDPs) cited insecurity as a major factor that continues to inhibit sustainable returns. Based on a recent consultation conducted in Wau Town in March 2019 with members of civil society including youth, young men's criminality and juvenile delinquency was identified as one of the driving forces behind said insecurity, generating fear amongst Wau Town's residents. This kind of gang-related insecurity has further compromised the tenuous cohesion that exists between communities in South Sudan and deepened mistrust between younger generations and their community and political leaders, hindering people in the area from fully rebuilding their lives. It has also further compromised the protection of women and girls who are subjected to acts of gender-based violence (GBV) at the hands of gang members.<sup>14</sup>

Similar to other urban centers in the country, the youth involved in these gangs are viewed as delinquents and a threat to community life.<sup>15</sup> However, as one report highlighted, youth who join these gangs tend to come together "...as a social group with a particular type of moral order and code seeking to connect to a wider global culture, who sometimes also engage in criminal activities and fighting amongst themselves...[they] are both a social and economic community, providing members with a sense of belonging, identity, protection, a coping mechanism and support system, and a means to make sense of their role as young men."<sup>16</sup> In Wau Town, these groups have a long history where individuals group members had "become an increasingly sinister and criminal figure" in the town, even prior the country's independence in 2011.<sup>17</sup> Conflict and humanitarian and economic crisis have only increased the incentives for joining these gangs, which provide the prospect for economic gain and a sense of belonging amidst the broader reduction in social cohesion and loss of identity, particularly amongst males. Though not ubiquitously true, groups appear to organize themselves across ethnic lines, including axis of conflict, representing all three of Wau's main ethnic groups in one gang.<sup>18</sup> While female membership in the gangs has been said to be more fluid,<sup>19</sup> there are a number female supporters, and in some instances, female sub-groups that have been formed to

<sup>14</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan."

<sup>15</sup> Leonardi, Cherry et al. (2010). Local Justice in Southern Sudan. Peaceworks No. 66; Leonardi, Cherry. (2007).

"Liberation" or capture: Youth in between 'hakuma' and 'home' during civil war and its aftermath in Southern Sudan. African Affairs 106/424: 391-412.

<sup>16</sup> DRC-DDG. (2017). *Dynamics of youth and violence: Findings from Rubkona County, Unity State*, p. 16.

<sup>17</sup> Leonardi, Cherry et al. (2010). Local Justice in Southern Sudan. Peaceworks No. 66, p. 59.

<sup>18</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan."

<sup>19</sup> DRC-DDG. (2017). *Dynamics of youth and violence: Findings from Rubkona County, Unity State*.



accommodate the apparent surge in girls joining,<sup>20</sup> likely to rectify the same loss of a sense of belonging as their male counterparts.<sup>21</sup>

The project seeks to engage groups directly to generate positive change and reduce violence and insecurity in Wau Town. This will be accomplished through a variety of strategies, including for example, individual and group-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities, such as Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction (MBSR) and body mapping, as well as other activities that enable the expression and processing of emotions and thoughts, such as theater, music and dance. This includes the reflection of underlying gender norms and beliefs and on personal accountability when it comes to the perpetuation of violence. In parallel, educational and vocational trainings will be offered to provide youth at-risk with alternative livelihoods, and inter-generational dialogue will be enhanced to reconnect youth with their families, communities and, potentially, with local authorities.

As in other war-affected environments, as political conflict declines, social conflicts and violence are likely to proliferate. Addressing urban criminality and the factors that give rise to it is, therefore, critical to ensuring that benefits of peace can be fully realized at all levels and for all members of society, including marginalized groups of youth, as well as women and girls. Indeed, studies in the region on transforming violent conflict have shown that labelling male "youth" as a problem further excludes them, rather than defining them as part of the solution and helping them understand and shape the social structures that perpetuate exclusion.

- b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports **existing** Governmental and UN **strategic frameworks**, how it ensures **national ownership** and how the project builds on any previous phase of PBF support and/or any **concrete lessons learned**.

This project is aligned with the National Development Strategy (NDS), which addresses peacebuilding and economic recovery. This project also contributes to the UN Peacebuilding Plan, which identified two sets of priorities aimed at achieving short to medium term success. The project will complement trust building and peace sustainability priorities identified by the UN Peacebuilding Plan. The project will also contribute to The United Nations Cooperative Framework (UNCF) Priority Area 1 (building peace and strengthening governance), and Priority Area 4 (empowering women and youth).

IOM has years of experience supporting peacebuilding activities in South Sudan. Under a previous PBF project 'Beyond Bentiu Protection of Civilian Site (PoC) Youth Reintegration Strategy', IOM has strengthened the pre-conditions for peaceful co-existence between young displaced people, returnees and host community members. A key lesson learned is the need to strengthen the meaningful participation of women within community structures at all stages, including conceptualization, development, and management. This project aspires to specifically target youth gang members including young women and engage them within the peace process in a meaningful and sustainable manner.

This project aims at producing good practice examples that will inform also the UN Joint Program on Gender-Based Violence in South Sudan (2017 -2020) which IOM and UNESCO are committed to implementing, particularly the outcome regarding social tolerance to GBV through promotion of community dialogue and individual behaviour change. A key lesson

<sup>20</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan."

<sup>21</sup> SIHA Network. (2019 Forthcoming). "Caught at the margins: Gender roles and rampant SGBV in Wau, South Sudan."



learned from other peacebuilding and GBV prevention programming in the region<sup>22</sup>, is that criminal youth need to be engaged positively to reflect on, build skills for and change behaviour in their relationships with themselves, their intimate partners and those from different generations within their family and community leaders. The project will also build upon UNESCO's efforts in the PBF funded project 'strengthening platforms for dialogue and reconciliation by applying the lessons learnt in advocacy and involvement of young people.

- c) A summary of existing interventions in the proposal's sector by filling out the table below.

Project name (duration)	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
SIHA Challenging patters and drivers of sexual violence  3 year project – ends 2021	Donor : UN Trustfund Budget : 20,000 USD	Training male youth as mentors	Compliments component on male participation in GBV approach
Dorcas Aid  Access to vocational skills development and IGA for vulnerable youth  4 year project – ends in 2020	Donor : European Union (EU)  Budget : 1.8 Million Euros	Socio economic opportunities for youth	Compliments livelihoods component of the PBF proposal
NRC  EMPOWER  2 year project ends on June 2020	Donor : European Union (EU) Country Budget : Lumpsum (20,000,000 USD)	Vocational and Technical Training (life skills with component of health, hygiene & peace building) :	Similar to livelihoods component of PBF
WFP and UNESCO	Donor: USD 50,000	Establish referral mechanism to access basic services for street children	Compliments work with vulnerable young people

## II. Project content, strategic justification and implementation strategy (4 pages max Plus Results Framework Annex)

- a) A brief description of the project content – in a nutshell, what are the main results the project is trying to achieve, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).

IOM, UNESCO, and national partners Support for Peace and Education Development Program (SPEDP), Action for Development (AFOD), Community Empowerment for Progress Organization (CEPO) and Strategic Initiative for Women in the Horn of Africa (SIHA) propose an 18-month, project that contributes to peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan through a comprehensive approach centred on working directly with youth gang members and other 'at risk' youth in Wau Town to reduce conflict and violence; stimulate trauma healing, confidence

<sup>22</sup> See Stepping Stones for Peace & Prosperity <https://steppingstonesfeedback.org/resources/stepping-stones-peace-prosperity/>

and psychosocial wellbeing; and build positive relationship skills and behaviour change, for youth to become agents of peace within communities.

**Outcome 1 - Emotional distress and use of violence among youth at risk are reduced through positive coping strategies at individual, family and community levels:** Engaging with youth gang members and youth at-risk is a first step in generating the trust required to work with criminalized groups and will be geared towards relationship building at different levels. This will enable targeted youth participants to express themselves and explore their challenges and potentials, aspects of their gang or self-identity, and sense of belonging, in a safe space without fear of repercussions on account of gang affiliation. Project partners will invite at-risk youth, especially gang members, from different groups to join individual and group sessions. community-based approach will ensure culturally sensitivity, and acceptance of activities by individuals and communities. Mobile teams of counsellors, animators and support group facilitators will offer individual counselling sessions, home visits, and establish support groups for at-risk youth and gang members. Creative and innovative tools will provide therapeutic relief, MBSR, and improved psychosocial competencies. For reflection and accountability for behaviours to themselves, families and communities, joint teams will conduct dialogues to address issues of power, violence, identity and social norms. Dialogues will separately engage female and male gang members, those at-risk, and families and community leaders, before engaging them in collective gender discourses, to alter the way that individuals and communities value women and girls, and views that accept violence against them. To ensure that women from youth gangs are not left behind in the process of engagement and empowerment, the project will conduct targeted activities to promote women's empowerment. This will encompass women's leadership and confidence building trainings based on curriculum already developed for use in South Sudan, as well as mentoring activities with women who are successful in their communities, to serve as positive role models. These role models will be identified by CSOs, CEPO and SIHA among women who are already active on community, state and – where possible – national level peacebuilding and women's rights activities. This will link girls and young women at risk and in gangs with economic empowerment activities under Outcome 2.

The pilot phase of the gender-transformative engagement with young men and women at risk and criminalized youth was co-developed with national partners and young people themselves and finalized within the project period. Based on the success of this work, IOM and implementing partners plan to roll-out the approach by engaging a further 150 youth through gender transformative interventions. The pilot phase has demonstrated that engaging youth in reflection circles on their gender attitudes has a positive correlation with reduced violence reported by the youth themselves who feel that they are part of the solution for peace. The engaged youth have reported that reflecting on their attitudes that are informed by how society has socialized them has made them more conscious about the importance of transforming such attitudes towards those that promote peace and nonviolence at interpersonal and community levels. The roll-out will particularly work with those being targeted under outcome two to ensure that they receive a comprehensive package of interventions. The roll-out of the gender dialogues will be carried with new groups of criminalized and at-risk youth for a longer sustained period as requested by young people themselves. The gender dialogue sessions will also be used disseminate accurate information on COVID-19 accompanied by youth engagements and campaigns on activism related to security, governance, peacebuilding and women and girls leadership and involvement in peacebuilding. The activism work will be linked with ensuring that youth are engaged in intergenerational dialogue with older generations on decision making on peace matters so that their voices are heard by among other

things addressing the issues that make them violent. In addition, 40 young women will be targeted with women's leadership interventions. This is in cognizance of the fact that women, particularly young women are socialized to be shy and not participate in public matters including conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, although they are significantly affected by them. The leadership interventions will build self-esteem of young women to become leaders addressing issues that affect them, like violence, and effectively engage in discussions with community leaders and older generations on peace building issues. As such, peacebuilding efforts will not only take into consideration the voices of the youth, but particularly those of young women who are often sidelined.

**Cost extension request: 220.000** to strengthen and roll-out the gender-transformative approach with young men and women, and inter-generational approach.

**Outcome 2 - Youth increase their positive social and economic engagement in their communities:** Conflict has created a debilitating economic situation where youth have limited access to gainful employment and lack resources to engage in small-scale entrepreneurship or other income-generating activities. Many male youth remain idle and detached from the mainstream economy, which can lead to adoption of negative coping mechanisms. Tailored livelihood packages will serve to recover, re-build and diversify livelihoods; strengthen access to basic needs; and improve psychosocial well-being of targeted youth gangs and other at risk youth. Youth will be supported to embark upon income-generating activities through provision of materials, via a participatory process with the final decision ultimately determined by youths; counseling will be provided with respect to options available and recommendations made based upon abilities and interests. The project will develop soft-skills that emphasize entrepreneurial competencies and empower youth to chart their own employment course, and develop social cognitive skills, including emotional regulation, interpersonal problem-solving, agency and self-efficacy, conflict management, control of stress response, coping skills, and goal-setting and attainment. This activity will be synergized with dialogues on use of violence and gender norms, particularly related to power-sharing within the household, to mitigate risks of a shift in household power dynamics elicited by women's economic empowerment.<sup>23</sup>

This will be supplemented through the provision of educational support for youth engaged in gang activities, including Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), critical given that youth engaged in gang activities often belong to the group who never had a chance to attend school or dropped out from school. According to the Out of School Children (OOSC) Report published by UNESCO in 2018, 26% of secondary school aged boys and over 37% of girls were out of school, and – between 2015 and 2016, in urban areas – there was significant increase in male OOSC in Western Bahr El Ghazal (27% to 43%). As an entry point, the project will conduct a mapping of out of school children and coordinate with the MoGEI in Wau to strengthen the “Back to Learning” campaign, to encourage school dropout members to re-join schools. To prevent stigmatization, Parent Teachers Associations and child clubs will be sensitized to create conducive environments in schools and the community, and educational needs will be identified in consultation with youth gangs. The project will use existing alternative education project packages and the TVET curriculum developed by the MoGEI, with technical support from UNESCO and partners. All beneficiaries of educational activities will also be linked to functional literacy and life skills classes as per needs and interests.

---

<sup>23</sup> Luedke, Alicia. (2019). The commodification of women and girls in South Sudan: Increased risks and continued violence. LSE Blogs. Retrieved from: <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/erp/2019/04/04/the-commodification-of-women-and-girls-in-south-sudan-increased-risks-and-continued-violence/>.



In addition to reaching out to a new cohort of at-risk youth, the additional funds will also facilitate strengthening of the Youth Training Centre in Wau Municipality to serve as a hub for sustainable youth engagement and empowerment through training in vocational trades of their choice. Managed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the centre has only hosted project-based trainings delivered by non-governmental organizations, as government remains unable to make it a self-sustaining training base that serves generations of young people. The project made use of the centre as the training base for the project participants that required livelihood (vocational skills) thereby providing very basic equipment and tools. To continue delivering trainings to generations of young people in a sustainable manner, the operational capacity of this centre needs to be strengthened in terms of equipment and tools as well as maintenance of trainers. There is a real risk of those equipment and tools either left to lie unutilized as the trainers were hired for the specific period of the project, or transferred for use in other institutions of the state government. Arrangements could not be made to have the trainers turned over to government management as state government structures did not exist then.

In addition, a management committee for the centre could not be established and its operational capacity built due to lack of state government structures. With the formation of State Ministry in charge of youth affairs, the youth Youth Training Centre should be equipped to continually serve generations of youth. The additional resources increase operational capacity of the Centre in terms of equipment and tools and maintain the trainers until the Ministry of Youth and Sports take operations. It is expected that these trainers will be put on the government payroll in the next government budget, which is yet to be prepared.

Most of the trades, for example, soap making, tailoring, information communication technology (ICT), hair therapy and beautification, and carpentry, welding and metal fabrication, and vegetable growing are highly self-sustaining once established at the centre

Efforts will also be made to link the centre to the *Youth Enterprise Fund* that is to be set up as provided for in the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. The graduates can be awarded funds from the Youth Enterprise Fund to enable them to use their skills productively in the local economy thereby shielding them from reverting to negative coping mechanisms. Literacy (to enable the trainees eventually engage in lifelong learning at their own pace) and peace building activities based on the peace clubs guide of the Ministry of General Education and Instruction will be integrated to the livelihood (vocational) skills training.

**Cost extension request:** to build on the success to the outcome with a new set of at-risk youth were not able to participate in the project due to limited capacity of the project to accommodate the higher than expected demand. The project aimed to train 100 at-risk youth in different technical and vocational education and training trades but because of huge demand for these skills, 210 at-risk youth benefited from the TVET courses.

**Outcome 3 - Community perceptions of youth are transformed, breaking stigmatization and enabling young men and women to participate in decision making processes:** Community-level and collective factors further contribute to youth involvement in gangs, particularly those related to socio-economic marginalization, political exclusion and feelings of disenfranchisement and alienation. In a militarized society where masculinity and status are in great part proven through one's ability to protect the community and provide for the family and household, young men in South Sudan are struggling to establish what kind of contribution they can make to guarantee their agency and self-efficacy in order to protect their communities, provide for the family, and assert their position in society. The hopelessness brought about by



the conflict can cause young people to become alienated from mainstream society and to turn to gangs and illicit economies as alternative sources of stability, identity and livelihood. In turn, the majority of the population has high level of suspicion about gangs, leaving them to be seen as an unsolvable problem within their communities, and their contributions to society are often considered to be irrelevant. The project therefore aims at reducing the stigma around youth gangs by collecting and presenting their individual stories and their positive potential to the community. The project will provide at-risk youth with platforms for voices to be heard, facilitating dialogues to remedy inter-generational tensions and holding fora at which youth can interact with leaders in their communities and in the government. This component will also strengthen the capacity of youth to address and resolve their own conflicts through enhancement of conflict resolution skills, supplemented by the MBSR under outcome 1. The project will identify, create (as needed) and maintain communal spaces for youth and community members to discuss key issues, and undertake inclusive consultations to identify priority projects for youth to be supported through cash-for-work and community labour modalities, such as developing / rehabilitating infrastructure for youth and wider communities. **The cost extension relates to two new outputs under outcome 3 and one New outcome 4:**

Under the current phase, the project supported engagement of youth-at-risk with local authorities from inception stage and throughout the implementation processes. Due to delay in formation of substantive State Government, the project was only recently able connect the youth-at-risk with newly established Government entities including the Office the State Governor, the Ministry of Peacebuilding at National level, and New State level Ministers heading six line ministries relevant to the project. An extension of the will enable the project continue supporting a series of dialogue forums between the youth and Government leaders and decision makers; support-youth led COVID-19 prevention interventions in collaboration with the line government agencies; and support social cohesion promotion interventions including sports, community theatre and cultural events.

**Cost extension request:** to carry out activities on engaging the newly appointed state government and providing support to the Ministry of Peacebuilding, relevant technical line ministries and the youth gangs, support-youth led COVID-19 prevention interventions in collaboration with the line government agencies; and support social cohesion promotion interventions including sports, community theatre and cultural events.

Youth gangs involvement in positive community initiatives such as public sensitization for prevention of COVID-19 disease, promotional campaigns on peaceful co-existence, and rehabilitation of local water pumps attracted tremendous goodwill and positive appreciation from the State Government, local leaders and the community. These pilot initiatives help improve relations with chiefs, local administrators, elders and the broader community more broadly and formed important steppingstone towards changing attitudes towards youth gang members. The approach demonstrates the powerful effect of peace dividends in transforming community perception for the better. Based on the recent consultations with newly established State Government and dialogue with youth themselves, there is a demonstrated need to upscale the involvement continue the approach of to developing group assets for public good scheme. Building on past successful experience, community assets (in representative communities) will be identified by youth groups in collaboration with the newly appointed state government and the community as an incentive to engage in provision of public services. Examples could include waste collection and recycling, maintenance of public buildings (schools, hospitals) household water collection, or supporting archival processes of documents in customary Court. These initiatives would help further improve relations between the youth and the larger

community and contribute in changing attitudes towards youth gang members. This approach pilots and demonstrates the peacebuilding effects of a past initiative when gang members had cleaned the hospital and marched with the women for 16 days. The initiative was an important steppingstone towards changing attitudes towards youth gang members but needs to be scaled up and streamlined through government with UN support.

**Cost extension request:** to establish community infrastructures and synthesize the approach for additional donor support and upscaling through a peacebuilding and sustaining peace guidance and lessons learned community practice manual.

**New pilot Outcome 4: Juveniles in detention and recently released delinquents reintegrated in the community**

Currently, juvenile detention centres do not provide programming geared towards reintegration. Building on the project's engagement with youth gangs, a key insight has been that gang members often lack skills, resources and basic literacy for gainful employment and active community participation once released from detention, and instead slide back into criminal activity to the detriment of their community. The gang dynamics provide a sense of community for disenfranchised young people, and lawful employment and interaction with the community is often not a reliable alternative to membership of gangs. This intervention will link to the existing efforts to leave a long-term positive imprint on the Wau Youth Training Centre. Efforts are already underway to make the Centre operational base for some groups of participants who received skills with support of this project so that they can reach out to others through apprentice model.

**Cost extension request:** to set up functional adult literacy and reintegration programming for juveniles in detention and recently released delinquents. Delinquents will be linked to outcome three, community infrastructures activities above and a mentoring programme piloted.

To ensure sustainability of the project and continue the momentum of prevention aspect of youth joining gangs and engaging in criminal activities, the project will be implemented in coordination with the **Ministry of Peacebuilding at state and national level**, national Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the state Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth, and Sports by providing a platform for engaging such youth in youth empowerment and community-based development activities. The project will coordinate and collaborate with the current vocational training programme implemented by EMPOWER consortium and lead by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) at the youth center of the MoCYS located in Wau and equip with recreational tools including sports and a small library.

- b) Provide a **project-level 'theory of change'** – i.e. explain the type of change envisaged by the project and how do you expect the project interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on?

If individual youth gang members are able to reflect on their violent and criminal behaviour and; If individual youth gang members have the requisite skills and potential alternatives to violent behaviour and; If their communities accept gang members' reintegration; Then social cohesion among youth and host communities would increase because youth will have taken action to reduce violence, insecurity and criminality. The project's theory of change recognizes the need for active, empowered and enabled young men and women citizens who have a

channel for interaction with an accountable society with the goal of reducing and preventing crime, including GBV, to contribute to broader peacebuilding and social cohesion outcomes.

On the one hand, the project aims at **reducing conflict and violence** by focusing on youth who are currently engaged in youth gangs and in violent behavior directly, and those youth who are at-risk for various reasons. It addresses issues of change in identity due to gang membership and other social pressures confronting youth, including communal, societal and national socio-economic and political forces. The project will be implemented in two phases; the first involving active engagement with target individuals, their families and community in order to support healing and self-reflection, to prepare for inter-generational dialogue under Phase II. On the other hand, lasting progress in the fight against gang violence requires **preventive approaches** that address a wide range of factors at the individual, community and structural level, utilizing gender-transformative approaches, cognizant that violent behaviour can be unlearned among men and boys. It is essential to engage young men positively for accountability and action to address their use of violence at community level and including against women in their lives. However, projects that only focus on male youth without activities to empower young women will increase gender inequality. The project will thus provide socioeconomic empowerment activities for women, alongside gender transformative approaches that influence individual behaviours and the social norms that perpetuate socioeconomic exclusion. Finally, the project will build leadership skills to prevent youth from joining gangs in the first place.

- c) **Project result framework**, outlining all project outcomes, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use **Annex B**; no need to provide additional narrative here.
- d) **Project targeting and sequencing strategy** – provide justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of beneficiaries and justification, timing among various activities, any measures to ensure coherence and connection between outcomes, and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.

Wau town continues to experience high levels of insecurity and crime because of the collapse in law and order due to the recent conflict. This has been attributed to, among other reasons, suspected youth gangs operating in the area which are believed to be partly responsible for insecurity, including assault, theft of property, drug dealing and damage to public property. Based on a consultation conducted in Wau town in March 2019, young men's criminality was identified as a major factor affecting security, creating fear among citizens of Wau town, and disproportionately affecting women and girls who are at a higher risk of violence from these groups. Altogether, gang violence has exacerbated relations in communities, already facing challenges as they recover from the civil war. The project will target 200 youth aged 18-35 years old (70 F; 130 M), and 400 community members (180 F; 200 M; and 25 local leaders and civil society stakeholders through interventions of direct and immediate relevance to the project). In community interventions, the project will target a further 15,000 beneficiaries indirectly. In South Sudan, "youth" is a broad and contested social category, formally ranging from 18–40 years old, which contrasts to the UN definition of youth which is 15 to 35. It's also a gendered term, more closely associated with male youth, referring to individuals from 14 to their mid-30s, and is often connected to the role that young men are expected to play in providing for and protecting their community. For women, the division between 'girl' and 'woman' is less connected to age and more to whether she has married and had children, and



therefore earned “status” in society. The project will be implemented in two phases: in **Phase I**, relationships will be established with youth gang members and affected communities, prior to **Phase II**, in which targeted youth will be actively engaged within activities.

**Phase I: Months 1-6:** Phase I will focus upon consultations and discussions with different stakeholders to establish agreements; identify target participants; mobilize relevant community actors; and seek inputs on relevant and culturally sensitive approaches. Phase I will include commencement of activities at the individual and family levels, and formation of relevant support groups, as well as a mapping of out of school children and youth, creation of enabling environments in public schools, and the “Back to Learning” campaign. Target participants will be identified, briefed on the intent of the action and expected commitments from their end, and agree on a plan of action together with project teams.

**Phase II: Months 6-18:** The project will engage young men and women from gangs, family members, and community leaders in a series of dialogue sessions on youth, gender, peace and prosperity, to improve inter-personal and community level relationships. Dialogues will also contribute to behaviour change around the use of violence by men, and treatment of women, particularly around norms which condone GBV. Towards project close, a stakeholders’ meeting will draw on the lessons learnt and develop recommendations for sustaining youth-oriented actions, prior to a mapping activity with project stakeholders in Month 18.

**Month 18:** Support youth to map out transition from the project ensuring their participation and engagement in local and state level development agenda targeting youth, as well as documenting stories of transformation achieved and sharing best practices.

### III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list direct recipient organizations and their implementing partners (international and local), specifying the Convening Organization, which will coordinate the project, and providing a brief justification for the choices, based on mandate, experience, local know-how and existing capacity. Also fill out the table below for each recipient organization:

IOM will coordinate the project, and the project will leverage IOM’s current operational presence, existing community and partner relationships and contextual knowledge. In South Sudan, IOM has experience in implementing projects to support returnees and host communities, promote dialogue and boost local economies by facilitating income generation, constructing and rehabilitating key infrastructure, supporting peacebuilding initiatives and building confidence in local institutions and governing bodies. With operations in seven static locations, in addition to the provision of front-line responses, IOM has one of the largest UN operational footprints in South Sudan. Its strong presence across the cluster system enables integrated, holistic programming.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc)	Location of in-country offices	No. of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNESCO	USD 2,000,000	Sweden, Norway, Dubai Care, EU,	Juba	7	2



IOM	USD 41,130,922	OFDA, DFID, ECHO	Juba, Malakal, Bentiu, Wau	15	10
-----	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------------------	----	----

- b) **Project management and coordination** – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in **Annex C** and attach key staff TORs.

The Project will be governed by a Project Management Committee (PMC), which will include UN entities and implementing CSOs with general guidance and leadership provided by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator, Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan. The PMC will guide the strategic approach and provide overall oversight, guidance and directives for implementation of activities. The Representatives of each UN organisation will oversee implementation of the project and assume responsibility for overall accountability of fund allocation and achievement of results review of implementation progress, including budget revisions. The day-to-day management, technical and coordination function will be the responsibility of a technical working group consisting of agency and the RCO focal points identified by agency Representatives and the DSRSG/RC/HC.

- c) **Risk management** – assess the level of risk for project success (low, medium and high) and provide a list of major project specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include any Do No Harm issues and project mitigation.

Please see **Annex E – Risk Overview** for additional information. The risk assessment plan will be reviewed and revised throughout implementation, with project adjustments made as required, in coordination with the Peacebuilding Fund Office.

The project is grounded in principles of do no harm, with strategies for streamlining conflict sensitivity through all phases of the life cycle. The original project was based on an analysis of youth gang dynamics in South Sudan, as well as consultations conducted by IOM in Wau and subsequent mapping activities in Phase I of the initial project period. The findings have been streamlined into the design of the project, with further adaptations made through additional light-touch and more substantive analysis, including the impacts of COVID-19 on the conflict context, including the lives of young people conducted by IOM at the start of the pandemic in 2020. Furthermore, IOM's technical teams have been engaged in ensuring that design, implementation, and monitoring have all been conflict, gender and protection-sensitive, including the Project Manager, Conflict Analyst, the GBV Specialist and the Protection Specialist, Livelihoods Specialists, Youth engagement officers. As a result, staff have undergone relevant trainings on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and have been familiarized with the basics of do no harm, with strategies for conflict sensitive monitoring of activities.

Moreover, project beneficiary selection strategy is based on engaging criminalized-youth members as groups rather than targeting individual members to leave groups, thereby transforming these groupings into more constructive social groups of organisation without undermining the social benefits of young people coming together and engaging in socio-economic activities that benefit themselves, their families and the wider community. The project engaged the leaders and influential members of identified criminalized-youth groups

in a series of consultations meant to build rapport and relationships in the first phase of the project, and to create ownership of the transformative process through concrete activities including alternative livelihoods, psychosocial support, gender and identity reflection, and inter-generational dialogues. On the broader level, the project contributes to de-stigmatising criminalized youth groups through these activities and engagement with the wider community and leaders. For example, the inter-generational dialogues have engaged youth and leveraged their capacities for peacebuilding between groups. Such activities have supported processes of re-unification with families and reintegration into communities as active members, which have been further supplemented by work between government and youth.

Aligned to conflict sensitivity and do no harm principles, a community-based approach has been taken. The project engages criminalized-youth groups in their own locations, providing a platform to express themselves, to examine negative coping mechanisms and through conflict mitigation trainings understand drivers of negative prejudicial behaviors. Psychosocial empowerment, gender-transformative and economic/business skills activities are contributing to socio-emotional competences of youth in Wau. The project's interlocuteurs and key staff have been embraced by the beneficiaries as trusted partners and mentors through open, consultative and collective decision making which ensured there were no perceptions betrayal of trust among different member groups and the project team. The project has and will continue to engage criminalized-youth groups members and continue to highlight positive transformation in their socio-economic, civic, and cultural engagement in the community.

- d) **Monitoring and evaluation** – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and for an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality independent evaluation.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework aims to improve the quality and integrity of project delivery, ensure that projects are responsive to the needs of affected populations, and meet donor requirements and standards of accountability. Internal structures are developed to monitor the progress of projects through data collection, analysis, reporting and feedback.

The project will adopt a mixed-method approach to monitoring, including the utilization of perception surveys and community-based monitoring, to enable an in-depth understanding of the impact of activities on community members. This is a particularly pertinent approach given the sensitivities of interventions aimed at peacebuilding and social cohesion. The perception surveys will cover the different outcomes and outputs (mental well-being, changed gender norms, socio-economic integration, social cohesion), which will be conducted at the beginning and at the end of the project. Focus group discussions with communities will be held at the beginning, at mid-term level, and at the conclusion of the project to check accountability and integrate issues to be addressed over time. Furthermore, IOM and UNESCO will invite donors, government and other key stakeholders to observe major interventions, including participation in policy workshops, review meetings, and joint field monitoring to facilitate feedback and the periodic review of project interventions. Through these processes progress against project deliverables is monitored and challenges identified. IOM and UNESCO integrate gender-sensitive, Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), and vulnerability-focused indicators into project monitoring and evaluation frameworks to assist in identifying strengths and

weaknesses in implementation, and the degree to which the project is reaching relevant communities in Wau. Complaint and feedback mechanisms will be set-up to handle both sensitive and non-sensitive cases and will be tailored to working with the youth gangs, and other target populations to ensure it is accessible for different age, gender and social groupings.

At the inception of the program, an inter-agency M&E team will be established, to encompass IOM, UNESCO, and national partners, to develop and adopt a join plan for M&E under the intervention, which will be reviewed and refined during the intervention. As regards M&E expertise, both IOM and UNESCO have M&E focal points in Juba who will support and advise on the process, the development of relevant tools and data analysis, and undertake field visits to oversee M&E processes on-the-ground. Finally, an external evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project, including qualitative and quantitative approaches, to measure whether the project objectives were met and activities conducted according to abovementioned principles. The independent evaluator will be hired following a competitive process.

#### **e) Project exit strategy/ sustainability**

The project has been designed to ensure the sustainability of outcomes and promote local ownership over both activities and new norms and processes for conflict mitigation and violence reduction. Youth will be capacitated to act as leaders and be trained to empower and share knowledge with others within the community, as replicators during and subsequent to the conclusion of the intervention. The community mobilization methodology applied to implementation under the three project outcomes and the extension will increase the sustainability of the project from the outset, through ensuring the meaningful participation of community members and a range of stakeholders in the development of solutions to problems identified by youth. To further ensure sustainability of efforts made by the project and continue the momentum of efforts to prevent youth from joining gangs and engaging in criminal activities, the project will be implemented in coordination with the national Ministry of Peacebuilding, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the state Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth, and Sports, providing a platform for engaging such youth in empowerment and community-based development activities.

The project will contribute to the implementation of the South Sudan National Youth Development Policy 2019 (validated by the Committee on Culture, Youth and Sports of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly and under process of tabling in the TNLA), by strengthening the capacity of youth organizations to engage and involve youth in formulation, planning and implementation of state level youth development policy. Similarly, capacity building training will be provided to youth union and other youth structures on leadership and governance. Moreover, the project will intervene with community-based peace clubs and committees to promote youth participation and engagement in peace building and conflict resolution.

IOM will ensure that project works with and strengthens existing local structures to fulfil the key functions and establish healthy interactions with local government, community members, women's groups and informal governance structures. Through this approach, the project will lay foundations for sustainable local-level conflict mediation and management that enables the meaningful participation of youth. Targeting existing structures and forums, such as the customary chiefs and local statutory authorities, rather than creating parallel structures, will best ensure that outcomes from the intervention will be sustained and continue to have an impact subsequent to the conclusion of the project. Strong linkages between community



leaders, public institutions, community members more broadly and criminalized-youth have been established during project implementation. Intergenerational activities such as dialogues, forums, joint sport, and art events have been held and will be held during the extension. For many of the young people engaged, the project provided the first chance to ever speak with a representative from the local authorities, which gave them the chance to voice their needs and experiences. Local authorities have shown great interest in project activities, which brought them closer to the challenges young people in Wau face. There has been examples where local authorities representatives have participated in youth events (sport tournaments) and decided to donate funds for the continuation of the similar events, showing and recognizing the value of positive inter-generational and social inter-action, which contributes to a broader sense of belonging and social cohesion. In the next phase of the project, outcomes and resolutions of inter-generational dialogues will be summarized in joint action plans to be implemented and followed up by the inter-generational stakeholder group to strengthen the sustainability of initiatives. The project will further strengthen linkages to support to youth in their endeavor to become responsible and active citizens and youth role models who engage with community leaders and local security and development processes and reach out to other at-risk youth to warn about the harm for themselves and others through engaging in criminalized behaviour. This will be piloted through a mentorship programme at small scale.

The project's capacity building components and focus on advocacy will equip youth with tools and ideas to seek new funding for activities. The extension will build on the capacity of the youth leaders and their structures to engage in longer term strategic advocacy and communication efforts to strengthen local platforms for voices to be heard and opinions expressed peacefully and with a view of engaging constructively in decision making processes. This will be followed through with support by IOM in-house communications specialist who will work on developing approaches to communication, advocacy and engagement with both local authorities and the community.

The project team will proactively conduct discussions with youth in their different associations and groups midway through the program about plans for the sustainability of their activities. To facilitate the end of project transition, the team will conduct closeout meetings and reflections on lessons learned with youth associations, mentors, community leaders, and among implementing partners.

#### **IV. Project budget**

Please see **Annex D – Project Budget**

**Staffing (22%):** IOM will engage a Transition and Recovery Programme Officer, a MHPSS Programme Officer, and GBV Specialist. The MHPSS project unit has a Social Work Officer (International Staff) based in Wau who will assume responsibility for overall team management and MHPSS project component implementation. The Field Team that will directly implement the project activities in different communities in Wau encompass national staff as project assistants and field assistants, in addition to mobile teams of counsellors, support group facilitators, and activity animators. Technical support will be provided by TRU and MHPSS officers (International Staff and roving functions). Four national Programme Assistants will be funded at Wau level to undertake field activities and work with partner field staff. UNESCO will assign one Education Specialist, National Education Officer and Gender and Comprehensive Sexuality Education Officer based in Juba for overall management and technical support for implementation of the project. One National Programme Officer will be funded 100%, to be based in Wau, and a Juba-based Project Assistant (50%). While UNESCO



will contribute to cover a percentage of time of technical and administrative and logistic staff based in Juba, field visits to Wau will be covered by the project. UNESCO may hire a consultant for delivery of specific activities such as conducting mapping of out of school children and youth; capacity building training and workshops for youth gangs, youth organizations, youth unions, and local government stakeholders; and for M&E.

**Operational costs (39%):** IOM and partners will undertake a number of strategies to maximize value for money through the life of the project on the operational side, such as minimize equipment and assets purchases, and prioritize local procurement. The implementing team already has a number of shared assets that will contribute to the successful implementation of the project. Local procurement will be undertaken in all cases, based on a transparent and rigorous procurement process in which price is a primary consideration. In addition, IOM and partners have existing programming and field offices in Wau which will enable costs to be shared across several projects. IOM will minimize expenditures to those essential for project implementation and hold partners to the same rigorous value for money considerations. Partner expenses will be closely reviewed and subjected to the same rigor as IOM's and will include regular partner monitoring, support and technical assistance.

**Indirect project support (7%):** UN standard indirect cost rate of 7%. Indirect costs go to global support, covering salaries of headquarters technical staff to advise on program implementation and ensure quality program management. It also covers a range of support functions such as the development and regular application and review of policies for risk management (for example related to corruption and sexual exploitation and abuse) and quality financial management and technical backstop to country offices as per needs of the project.

**Monitoring and Evaluation (5.5%):** M&E activities include the baseline, endline and external final evaluation, as well as regular and participatory monitoring. Juba based M&E staff will oversee project monitoring and evaluation activities, and review and elaborate on the full monitoring and evaluation plan. The baseline report will be based on primary as well as secondary data and information collected at the inception stage of the project and a detailed progress report will be developed at the end of the programme as an endline report.

**Gender equality (40%):** The program seeks to address the specific needs of male and female youth of all ages and genders. A gender-transformative element has been included to engage young men in reduction of violent behaviours and positive masculinity, as well as empowering young women, including those involved in gangs, and the project budgeted for and will target 30% of activities towards young women. Through education, awareness raising and youth interaction and empowerment activities, the project targets 40% young girls and female youth.

**National NGOs (40%):** As implementing partners with previous experience on the ground and expertise in community mobilization, national NGOs will receive 40% of the full project budget. Throughout implementation, the national NGOs will be engaged in the design of activities, and IOM and UNESCO will provide technical support and guidance and capacity building, and ensure proper management of funding.

#### **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 Projects, and One UN funds” (2008), the MPTF Office as the AA of the PBF will:

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

## Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

#### Non-UN recipient organization (NUNO) eligibility:

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

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

- Has previously received funding from the UN, the PBF, or any of the contributors to the PBF, in the country of project implementation
- Has a current valid registration as a non-profit, tax exempt organization with a social based mission in both the country where headquarter is located and in country of project implementation for the duration of the proposed grant. (NOTE: If registration is done on an annual basis in the country, the organization must have the current registration and obtain renewals for the duration of the project, in order to receive subsequent funding tranches)
- Produces an annual report that includes the proposed country for the grant
- Commissions audited financial statements, available for the last two years, including the auditor opinion letter. The financial statements should include the legal organization that will sign the agreement (and oversee the country of implementation, if applicable) as well as the activities of the country of implementation. (NOTE: If these are not available for the country of proposed project implementation, the CSO will also need to provide the latest two audit reports for a program or project based audit in country.) The letter from the auditor should also state whether the auditor firm is part of the nationally qualified audit firms.
- Demonstrates an annual budget in the country of proposed project implementation for the previous two calendar years, which is at least twice the annualized budget sought from PBF for the project<sup>24</sup>
- Demonstrates at least 3 years of experience in the country where grant is sought
- Provides a clear explanation of the CSO's legal structure, including the specific entity which will enter into the legal agreement with the MPTF-O for the PBF grant.

---

<sup>24</sup> Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.



## Annex B: Project Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
Outcome 1:  Emotional distress and use of violence among youth at risk are reduced through positive coping strategies at individual, family and community levels.		Outcome Indicator 1 a: % of improvement in well-being of people who participate in supportive activities and report on reduced emotional distress levels:  Baseline: 64% Target: 74%	WHO-5 well-being index, qualitative information questionnaires (pre- and post)	10% average improvement rate on a (compiled scores and towards the end of the project). While 50% of the target participants reported positive changes by end of 2020.
	Output 1.1:  Psychosocial Support is provided for female and male at-risk youth and youth gang members, affected families and their respective communities	Outcome Indicator 1b: % of youth who believe the use of violence is never justified to resolve conflict:  Baseline: 28% Target: 65%	Baseline/endline	Attitude changes at completion of 18 weeks dialogues. Behaviour changes after follow-up activities.
	Output 1.2:  Youth and community leaders are engaged in a series of dialogues on communications, relationships and masculinity, including the use of violence at community level and against women	Output Indicator 1.1.1  Number of female and male youth, and respective family members provided with focused mental health and psychosocial support services (individual and group)  Baseline: 0 Target: 200 youth (direct beneficiaries) and 400 community members	Logbooks, attendance sheets, weekly/monthly reports, questionnaires (pre-post test)	70 % of the target by end of 2020
	Activities under this Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Individual counselling/ family support _</li><li>Support groups focusing on youth-specific psychosocial issues _</li><li>Creative and innovative tools related to stress management techniques (e.g. body-mapping exercises; mindfulness-based stress reduction; expressive arts)_</li></ul>	Output Indicator 1.2.1  # youth and community leaders attend dialogue sessions on communication, relationships and positive masculinity  Baseline: 0 Target: 200	Logbooks, attendance sheets, weekly/monthly reports	
	Activities under this Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Adaption of EMAP curriculum to South Sudan context including conducting an assessment and carrying out a Training-of-the-Trainers for role models in the community</li></ul>			

<p><b>Outcome 2:</b></p> <p><b>Youth increase their positive social and economic engagement in their communities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct regular dialogue sessions for youth at risk and community stakeholders using the "EIMAP" approach (Engaging Men in Accountable Practices)</li> </ul>			
	<p>Output 1.3 Young women are engaged through leadership and confidence building activities</p> <p><b>Activities under this Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct women's leadership and confidence building training for women/girls engaged in youth gangs and other girls at risk</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.1 % Increase in young women's empowerment</p> <p>Baseline: 35 Target: 85%</p>	<p>Women's empowerment index survey (baseline/endline)</p>	<p>Changes in confidence after completion of empowerment sessions. Final empowerment targets to be achieved with engagement in economic empowerment activities and dialogue sessions.</p>
		<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2 a</b> % youth with verifiable social and economic initiatives/projects facilitated by the livelihood assistance provided</p> <p>Baseline: 51% Target: 71% (50% F, 50% M)</p> <p>( 40% F 18-27yrs, 10% F 28-35yrs); ( 35% M 18-27, 15% M 28-35yrs)</p> <p><b>Outcome Indicator 2 b</b> % of youth who report increased self-esteem and enhanced self-reliance outside of crime activities</p> <p>Baseline: 57% Target: 77% (50% F, 50% M)</p> <p>( 40% F 18-27yrs, 10% F 28-35yrs); ( 35% M 18-27, 15% M 28-35yrs)</p>	<p>Baseline/Endline</p>	
	<p>Output 2.1 Male and female youth receive vocational training, small business trainings, and start up kits combined with soft skills development and socio-emotional competencies</p> <p>List of activities under this Output</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 Number of youth participating in TVET provided</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 100</p>	<p>Activity report</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify sectors of vocational and skills training based on market</li> <li>Conduct TVET for youth at-risk</li> <li>Procure and distribute start-up kits for participants who complete the training</li> <li>Link selected youth with job/ internship schemes and skills training based on market/ internship schemes</li> <li>Support additional Vocational and Technical Training</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.1 # of youth provided with business skills and start-up kits (disaggregated by age and sex) Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p>	Training report and distribution list	
	<p>Output Indicator 2.1.2 # of youth linked with job and internship opportunities Baseline: 0 Target: 50 Target 2: 100</p>	Activity Reports	
	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.1 # of youth provided with soft skills Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p>	Activity Report	
	<p>Output 2.2 Youth capacity built in life skills, organizational management and socio-emotional competencies needed to create a sustainable livelihood project</p> <p>List of activities under the Output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage an MBSR specialist and adapt approaches to the South Sudan context</li> <li>Carry out a Training-of-Trainers for all project partners relevant staff</li> <li>Provide training to beneficiaries</li> </ul>		
<p>Output 2.3 Male and female youth receive basic, technical and/or alternative education</p> <p>List of activities under this Output</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct mapping of out of school children and youth based on secondary data in Wau town</li> <li>Organized community based campaign for "back to learning" lead by youth, students, PTAs and community</li> <li>Mapping of youth gang at Boma and Payam level in coordination with local NGOs and youth groups</li> <li>Facilitate Out of School youth engaged in or at risk of joining youth gangs to enroll in basic and technical education programme in existing schools –</li> <li>Conduct adult/ functional literacy classes</li> </ul>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.1 Mapping of out of school children Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	Mapping report	
	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.2 Number of back to school campaigns Baseline: 0 Target: 5 events</p>	Activity report	
	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.3 Mapping of youth gang at Boma and Payam level Baseline: 0</p>	Mapping report	
	Baseline: 0		



Outcome 3: Community perceptions of youth are transformed, breaking stigmatization and enabling young men and women to participate in decision-making processes		Target: 1		
		Output Indicator 2.3.4 Number of youth facilitated to enroll in schools	Activity report	
		Baseline: 0 Target: 200		
		Output Indicator 2.3.5 Number of adult/functional literacy classes provided	Training reports	
		Baseline: 0 Target: 25 (\$00 students with 50% girls)		
		Output Indicator 2.3.6 Number of youth participating in TVET provided	Activity report	
		Baseline: 0 Target: 100		
		Outcome Indicator 3 a	Baseline/Endline	
		Percentage of youth who believe they have improved relationships and increased influence within their communities		
		Baseline: 35% Target: BL + 10%		
		Output Indicator 3 b	Baseline/Endline	
		Percentage of community members who believe that youth positively contribute to their communities		
		Baseline: 75% Target: 88%		
	Output 3.1 Community awareness raised on youth contributions to peacebuilding  List of activities under this Output	Output Indicator 3.1.1 Number of radio and theatre projects produced and community sensitization events led by the youth participants	Activity report; radio shows; activity photos	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilize mobile community theatres to sensitize community on youth contributions to reduce stigmatization</li> <li>Utilize radio programming to sensitize community on youth contributions to reduce stigmatization Give youth gangs a platform to express themselves (e.g. participatory radio and photography, creative arts, sports)</li> </ul>	Baseline:0 Target: 12 (6 major community events + 6 radio drama series) <b>Target 2: 12</b>		
		Output Indicator 3.1.2 Number of participants (direct and indirect participants) in the community awareness events	Activity report	
		Baseline:0 Target: 15,000 participants (direct and indirect participants)		
	<b>Output 3.2</b> Platforms are provided for the voices of young people to be heard by decision-makers to promote understanding	Output Indicator 3.2.1 # of forums held between youth and community/political leadership	Activity report	
	List of activities under this Output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forums with commissioners, governors and security forces</li> <li>Facilitate inter-generational dialogue involving youth and traditional leadership</li> <li>Provide training on conflict transformation, leadership and civic education for youth</li> <li>Connect youth at risk with youth committees'</li> <li>Organize capacity building workshops for community leaders, youth clubs/organizations, youth unions and local authorities to engage youth gangs in peace building and youth empowerment related activities.</li> <li>Organize civic education sessions for in and out of school youth for creating a sense of citizenship and national identity</li> <li>Facilitate Youth consultative and interactive Forums with State Government leaders and other decision makers</li> <li>Support for inter-generational dialogues between youth and community leaders and guardians</li> <li>Support for social cohesion promotion through sports, theater, and cultural activities</li> <li>Support for COVID-19 sensitization and prevention messaging in the community</li> </ul>	Baseline:0 Target: 5 <b>Target 2: 10</b> Output Indicator 3.2.2 Inter-generational dialogue between youth and community elders/ leaders	Logbooks, attendance sheets, activity reports, weekly/monthly reports	70% of target should be achieved by end of 2020
		Baseline:0 Target: 10 <b>Target 2: 10</b> Output Indicator 3.2.3 # youth trained on conflict transformation and leadership	Activity report	
		Baseline:0 Target:200 Output Indicator 3.2.4 Number of people participating in capacity building events	Activity report	
		Baseline: 0 Target: 120		

Outcome 4: Opportunities for released delinquents for inclusion and constructive participation in community processes enhanced	<p><b>Output 3.3</b></p> <p>Youth are empowered to engage in a consultation process with community to define priority projects to be supported</p> <p><b>List of activities under this Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake inclusive community consultations to identify priority projects for youth to be supported</li> <li>• Support prioritized projects through cash-for-work and community labor modality to engage youth</li> <li>• Conduct Consultative Community Assessment for priority community assets for rehabilitation or initiation through cash for work modality</li> <li>• Support rehabilitation or development of community assets through cash for work modality</li> </ul>	Output Indicator 3.2.5	Activity report	
		<p>Number of civic education sessions held for in and out of school youth</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: 5</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 3.3.1</p> <p># of youth action plans developed</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: 5</p>	Activity report	
		<p>Output Indicator 3.3.2</p> <p>Youth participating in community labour</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target:200</p> <p>Target 2: 300</p>	Activity report	
		Output Indicator 3.3.3	Activity report	
		<p>Prioritized Infrastructure/community assets project</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target:1</p> <p>Target 2: 5</p>		
		Outcome Indicator 4a	Baseline	
		<p>Percentage of juveniles in detention and recently released delinquents successfully reintegrated in the community</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: BL + 20% (20% F, 80% M)</p> <p>(5% F 12-17yrs, 15% F 18+yrs, 80% M 12-17yrs, 20% M 18+yrs)</p>		



<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Functional Adult Literacy education and psychosocial support provided to juveniles and recently released delinquents</p> <p><b>List of Activities under this Output</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing the FAL manual and identify critical contents for the juvenile and delinquent youth</li> <li>Strengthen capacities of FAL Facilitators to provide literacy, numeracy and life skills trainings to juveniles and recently released delinquents in Wau</li> <li>Support take-off and roll-out of FAL classes targeting juvenile and delinquent youth including psychosocial services</li> <li>Support linking of juveniles and delinquents to community infrastructure projects, gender transformative interventions, and basic trade training and psychosocial services</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Output Indicator 4.1.1</b> Functional Adult Literacy manual adapted to the unique context of juveniles is developed</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p>		
<p><b>Output Indicator 4.1.2</b> # of FAL classes and psychosocial support sessions conducted for juveniles and delinquent youth</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 200</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p>		
<p><b>Output Indicator 4.1.3</b> # of juvenile and delinquent youth trained on FAL</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 150</p> <p>(40 F 16-25 20 F 26-35) 160 M 16-25 30 M 26-35)</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p>		
<p><b>Output Indicator 4.1.3</b> # of juvenile and delinquent youth linked to community infrastructure projects, gender transformative interventions, and basic trade training and psychosocial services</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 150</p> <p>(40 F 16-25 20 F 26-35) 160 M 16-25 30 M 26-35)</p>	<p><b>Baseline</b></p>		

### Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Plz attach to the submission	X		
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? not, what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.	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 E – Risk Overview

Risk Factor	Level of Risk	Possible Consequence	Proactive Risk Treatment
Active conflict in targeted locations and/or political instability and the collapse of the rule of law in South Sudan	High	Temporary delay or full interruption of planned activities in specific areas.	IOM and UNESCO are fully integrated in the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS). This takes into account the safety and security of all staff at the national and international level, as well as the security of all assets and programs. The project will work in close coordination with UNDDSS to ensure timely communication of the conflict and security situation in targeted locations and will plan its operations accordingly.
Local and/or national authorities obstruct project implementation	Medium	Temporary delay or full interruption of planned activities in affected areas.	IOM and UNESCO will liaise with relevant authorities at the central and local levels to clarify the nature of the project prior to commencement of activities. Should interference from authorities affect ability to implement, IOM and UNESCO will liaise with relevant authorities at the central and/or local levels to directly address concerns. If appropriate, IOM and UNESCO will liaise with RRC at the central level to obtain their political support for ongoing activities.
			As required, IOM and UNESCO will liaise with intergovernmental and other partners, such as OCHA and other members of the Coordination and Common Services (CCS) Cluster to seek a unified approach and response to obstruction by officials.
Increased intra-gang violence due to engagement with gangs	Medium	Temporary delay or full interruption of planned activities in specific areas.	IOM and UNESCO will work closely to sensitise communities and gang members  Phased approach
Inability to recruit qualified staff in remote areas	Low	Delayed or sub-standard implementation.	IOM and UNESCO will ensure a careful selection process of candidates, and both Organizations have long-term institutional experience in providing tailored and contextually specific capacity building of newly-recruited staff.

Risk Factor	Level of Risk	Possible Consequence	Proactive Risk Treatment
Community tensions surrounding labour payments & recruitment	Medium	Budget implications and / or inability to attract staff	IOM and UNESCO will strengthen the liaison function of community leaders in targeted locations, and facilitate regular feedback loops, whereby community members can inform staff of any concerns surrounding labour payments and recruitment, in order that IOM and UNESCO staff can duly inform communities of the fair and ethical recruitment practices practiced by the Organizations.
IOM staff's implication in Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) cases/allegations	Low	Physical, psychological and sexual harm for victims of SEA and reduction of community trust leads to protests against IOM's activities.	IOM and UNESCO staff are trained in PSEA. Risk mitigation actions include orientation of all staff before deployment on PSEA and PSHA according to Organizational policies; adapted orientation provided to hired casual workers; recruitment at field level with panel of staff including women; posters and other IEC materials shared in IOM and UNESCO offices and in communities on Organizational Standards of Conduct; safeguarding hotlines and other reporting avenues including CBFM are established.
An upsurge of COVID-19 infections in South Sudan, particularly in Wau	Medium	Temporary stoppage or delay in activities implementation due to government imposed restrictions on public gatherings	IOM and UNESCO will partner with local authorities in awareness creation on COVID-19. Government -issued guidelines and protocols will be adhered to at all times during project implementation