



**INTER-AGENCY ASSESSMENT OF
YOUTH SITUATION IN BIDIBIDI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT
UGANDA**

April 2017



Acknowledgement

A drafting committee was set-up among different members working on youth programming. Committee members were responsible for drafting the report, which was then reviewed, finalized and approved by all agencies. Our deepest appreciation to Pascal Petitat (Child Protection Officer, UNHCR), Richard Duuki (Child Protection Facilitator, World Vision International), and David Kasiba (Education Project Assistant, Windle Trust Uganda) for their commitment and contribution in the drafting of the report.

Secondly, we would like to recognize the work and contribution of the members of the youth committee, which has been established to plan and prepare the youth assessment, and to conduct a mapping of youth programming in Bidibidi. The Committee brings together all agencies currently working on youth programming in Bidibidi: Roy Alioni (Office of the Prime Minister), Pascal Petitat (UNHCR), James Bond Anywar (Save the Children), Moses Opio (International Rescue Committee), Joshua Opio, Nancy Hopkins Akello (War Child Holland), Joy Oyado (Plan International), Thaban Yusuf, Adinan Mahazin, Vivien Kojoki (American Refugee Committee), Richard Duuki, Alice Candiru (World Vision International), Faidah Dede Obombasa (Danish Refugee Council), Swizen Atwine, David Kasiba (Windle Trust Uganda), Robert Akena, Lawoko Toni, Doni Bruhan Nasur (Danish Church Aid), Isabella Alip (TPO), Romana Candia (Caritas Uganda), Sunday Anyole (CEFORD), Walter Mwaka, and Linus Kayiah (URMDC).

Finally, we would like to thank all members that took part to the assessment day of 11 April. Members were dispatched into different teams that conducted focused group discussion to youth groups in all 5 Zones of the settlement: Pascal Petitat (UNHCR), Ivy Wahome (UNICEF), James Bond Anywar (Save the Children), Justice Msema, Adong Doreen, Okidi Joseph, Oroma Janet (International Rescue Committee), Nancy Hopkins Akello (War Child Holland), Thaban Yusuf, Atim Suzan, Kojoki Vivian, Adinan Mahazin (American Refugee Committee), Solomon Omodi, Richard Duuki, Amura Jeofrey (World Vision), Swizen Atwine, David Kasiba (Windle Trust Uganda), Lobidra Charles (Danish Church Aid), Faida Grace Ali (Mercy Corps), Isabella Alip (TPO), Sunday Anyolw (Ceford), Zabibu Ndaru, Linus Kayiah (URMDC), and Raymond Agimile (Caritas Uganda)

Abbreviations

CFS	Child Friendly Space
CP	Child Protection
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
MDD	Music Dance and Drama
NFI	Non Food Item
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PSN	Person with Special Needs
RWC	Refugee Welfare Committee
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Table of content

Acknowledgement	2
Abbreviations.....	3
Overview	6
Definition of youth.....	7
Purpose of the assessment:.....	7
Methodology.....	7
Youth situation in Bidibidi: needs and concerns.....	8
Safety and security.....	8
Education & vocational training	9
Livelihood.....	10
Youth representation and engagement within the communities	11
Access to other services.....	11
Mapping of existing youth programming and activities in Bidibidi	12
Gaps and recommendations.....	13
Annex I – Mapping of youth activities in Bidibidi	15
Annex II: Assessment tool.....	21

Overview

Following fresh fighting that broke in South Sudan's capital Juba in July 2016 and subsequent spill-over to neighboring towns, a large number of South-Sudanese fled their homes for safety. Many seek asylum in neighboring countries including Uganda. As of 20th April 2017, Uganda received 885'818 refugees and asylum seekers¹. 272'206 of them are living in Bidibidi refugee settlement, which was officially inaugurated on 4th August. It is now considered as the biggest settlement in the world. Registration in the settlement is on-going.

As noted by the UN Security Council, "Among civilians, youth account for many of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and [that] the disruption of youth's access to education and economic opportunities has a dramatic impact on durable peace and reconciliation"².

In the March 2017 interagency participatory assessment, preliminary findings highlighted increased youth involvement in delinquency like small gangs, substance abuse and inter-tribal fights which might be a negative cope-up mechanism to the trauma they faced way back. Besides, there appears to be a lack of an explicit, coherent and comprehensive inter-agency strategy to address the issues of the youth.

This assessment was an inter-agency initiative meant to analyze the strengths and gaps within the youth programming so as to develop a concrete strategy to address the glitches associated to youth engagement. A number of partners were involved in this assessment, including: the Ugandan Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Vision International (WVI), Save the Children (SCI), Windle Trust Uganda (WTU), the American Refugee Committee (ARC), the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Plan International, War Child Holland, Danish Church Aid (DCA), Mercy Corps, Caritas Uganda, Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD) and the Uganda Refugee and Disaster Management Council (URDMC). The assessment draws a lot of reference to national and international framework guiding youth programming.

This assessment was done in line with and draws pragmatic guidance from the conclusions of the executive committee on Youth, the global youth consultative forum with its 7 core actions for humanitarian actors to improve the situation of the youth³ and the Uganda national youth policy that came with 08 strategic/priority areas to respond to the issues of the youth⁴.

¹ South Sudan Refugee Bi-weekly Situation Update: 20 April 2017 [<http://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/uganda-south-sudan-refugee-situation-info-graphic-bi-weekly-update-20-april-2017>]

² Resolution 2250 (2015) Adopted by the Security Council at its 7573rd meeting, on 9 December 2015

³ We Believe in youth, Global refugee Youth consultations Final report, November 2016.

⁴ Uganda National youth policy 2001

Definition of youth

For the purpose of this assessment, the term youth shall refer to any female or male aged 12 to 30 year old⁵.

This definition does not in any way undermine nor seek to change the definitions of international agencies like the UNHCR which defines the youth as persons between 15-24 years, the Security Council's definition of 18-29 years⁶, and the Commonwealth Youth Program definition of 15-29 years. Rather, it considers this as a period of great emotional, physical and psychological changes that require societal support for a safe passage from adolescent to full adulthood. The definition considers youth and child to be mutually inclusive at some stage of their lives. For programming purposes, consideration will also need to be put on Ugandan law regarding minimum ages such as employment⁷ (16 year old), apprenticeship⁸ (14 year old), criminal responsibility⁹ (12 year old), etc.

Purpose of the assessment:

The Purpose of this assessment was to gather quality data on youth of concern so as to increase coordination and enhance quality of programming on youth within Bidibidi refugee settlement.

Objectives

1. To assess major protection risks faced by the youth in Bidibidi refugee settlement.
2. To understand the strengths and capacities within the community that can be harnessed to enhance youth programming.
3. To identify gaps within the humanitarian response to youth needs and protection concerns.
4. To influence strategies and actions on youth programming in Bidibidi refugee settlement.

Methodology

On 06th April, a planning meeting was conducted with a range of partners involved in youth programming. A desk review of the various partner activities was conducted to understand the situation of youth programming in the settlement. This was followed by Focused Group Discussions (FGD) across the five zones using a jointly developed assessment tool¹⁰. A total of 15 FGD were held on 11th April with both school going and out of school youth. At least 3 focused group discussions were held in each of the 5 zones in Bidibidi refugee settlement, with each FGD consisting of between 8 to 12 youth. The categories

⁵ Uganda National Youth Policy 2001.

⁶ Resolution 2250 (2015) Adopted by the Security Council at its 7573rd meeting, on 9 December 2015

⁷ The Children Amendment Act, 2016

⁸ Ministry of Gender Labor and Social Development of Uganda, National Child Labour Policy, November 2006

⁹ The Children Act, Cap. 59 (Section 88)

¹⁰ Cf Annex II

interviewed were out of school male youth, school going male youth, youth leaders (male and female), out of school female youth and school going female youth. These categories were randomly selected from each of the five zones in Bidibidi.

Following the field assessment, a team of 03 persons were engaged in the analysis and compilation of the report. The draft report was later shared with partner organizations for review and final approval of the report was jointly held.

Youth situation in Bidibidi: needs and concerns

Safety and security

Youth fled South Sudan because of security purposes. Some of the youth have been taking part in the conflict, and the majority witnessed extreme violence in the country. As a result, safety and security in the country of asylum remains paramount. Youth reported situations that put their safety and security in question. These include:

- Youth enrolment in gangs, particularly in Zone I, II, and III, which are the oldest Zones of the settlement. Members of these groups are mostly aged between 14 and 25 year old. Some groups are formed along ethnic lines, while others are multi-ethnic. They are armed with sticks and pangas, and source of fear and protection concerns within the communities (harassment, sexual abuse, inter-gang conflict, petty theft, disturbance, etc.). They mostly interfere at night and gather in different locations, used as “informal discos”. Some of the named groups are: Obama, Young Money Billionaire (YMB), Young Soldiers, Shiluk boys, Street Dogs (for Zone 1); Black Warriors, Disco Warriors, All stars, 17-17 (for Zone 2), and 17-17, No Sleep (for Zone 3). However, the situation has calmed down since March because of police intervention, community mobilization (particularly of RWC and community watch groups), and OPM’s move to close some discos. Despite of this, the groups still exist and operate in hiding. In addition, the core factors for youth enrolment have not been addressed.

Youth are believed to have enrolled in such activities because of lack of opportunities. Some joined these groups as coping mechanisms to stress and to displacement. For Zones IV and V, the presence and enrolment of youth to gang activities has not been raised during the FGD. However, these Zones have been recently established. It is feared that such activities may spill-over.

- Apart from gang activities, youth expressed in all the 5 Zones concerns of increased cases of theft, robberies and petty crimes within the settlement. This is caused by lack of socio-economic

opportunities. It was explained that many of those involved in those activities are below the age of 35.

- The conflict in South Sudan has been based on tribal / ethnic affiliation. As a result, there continues to be weak linkage and interaction among the different ethnic groups. Youth reported that ethnic conflict way back in South Sudan have had a spill-over effect in the settlement. *“When one tribe member is killed by another in South Sudan, it is extended up to the camp, causing fear and panic”*
- Youth equally earmarked the particular vulnerabilities of women and girls in the settlement. Early marriage and pregnancy has been a protection concern way back in South Sudan (some even said that this is culturally-bound). However, the situation has exemplified in the settlement, due to low resilience to the effects of the displacement. Some girls marry as early as 14 years because of lack of economic and social support from their families. Besides, domestic violence and other forms of violence have been prevalent in the community due to the social and economic effects of displacement.
- Poor relationship and tensions with the host communities were also raised during the FGD. These have so far been resolved among community leaders. Source of tension mostly arise during collecting of firewood by refugee women and girls in host community areas.
- Lastly, many youth expressed general discouragement in the settlement due to lack of social and economic opportunities for them. As a result, some youth are engaged in bad practices such as drug and alcohol. Others expressed interests in getting back to South Sudan. *“Why staying here, for what?”; “We are staying at home doing nothing”* - It can be feared that this would resolve into recruitment of youth in armed conflict.

Education & vocational training

Back in South-Sudan, children and youth had access to education and vocational training programs. During the FGD, the youth explained that attendance to schools in South Sudan has been very high, particularly for men. In addition, there were a number of vocational training programs, most of which were funded by faith based organizations.

In Bidibidi, the youth reported to have limited access to education, particularly to secondary and tertiary education. The youth identified key issues that affect access to quality education. Most prominent of these include the limited access to scholastic materials due to lack of reliable sources of livelihood for care givers, light for evening studies, congestion in class rooms which affect the quality of learning, few opportunities for senior four and six candidate registration and loss of South-Sudanese high school certificates, which forces students to go back to primary classes. In addition to that, youth expressed limited number of scholarship opportunities for tertiary education. Besides the limited number, many students claimed not to have been properly informed and aware of university scholarships.

With regards to vocational education, youth from across the Zones put access to vocational training as first priority. Vocational training is considered as a key factor for local integration and socio-economic

development of the youth. It also prevents youth from leaving to South-Sudan and from engaging in bad practices. The vocational activities that the youth expressed interest in are the following: carpentry and joinery, baking and confectionary, tailoring, hair-dressing, catering, plumbing, mechanics and electrical repair, computer training, brick laying and concrete practice, agriculture, poultry and bee keeping, art and design. Further, youths in schools wish that vocational skills training in art and design be integrated into mainstream school activities.

With the high illiteracy rates identified in South Sudan, a great number of youth are interested in adult education programs but lack opportunities. Youth reported presence of local resource persons with basic skills in adult literacy whose resourcefulness can be tapped into.

Livelihood

Youth across the five zones emphasized the importance of engaging in livelihood activities as part of building their resilience and in supporting provision of family necessities. However, they expressed dissatisfaction over the number of livelihood opportunities available to them. From the FGDs, youth earmarked that, back in South Sudan, they had active engagement into livelihood like bee keeping, brick laying, farming among other activities which were partly self-initiatives and partly supported by faith based organizations. They were also engaged in Village Savings and Loan Associations. These livelihood activities have been interrupted as a result of the displacement as many lost their capital during flight. Youth are failing to establish reliable Income Generating Activities (IGA) due to the weather variance that is not favorable for farming, lack of access to agriculturally productive land and tools, limited access to capital to start up IGA and limited skills. There are even youth led initiatives in place which are grumbling due to lack of adequate support *“I have come up with an idea of group saving. We split the group into 4. Among the group, we are 25. We started doing it. But there is no capital, nobody to support us.”*

During the FGD, only the youth from Zones I and II were aware of youth targeted livelihood support in their Zones, in the form of IGA, but limited in number. In addition, the youth livelihood activities do not involve youth with disabilities and specific needs. The youth expressed interests in saloon and hairdressing, bakery, metal fabrication, bee-keeping, farming, carpentry, poultry and small scale businesses. But they lack the capital to initiate them. Youth reiterated the importance of livelihood support in any youth targeted program and put it as the second priority after vocational training.

On a separate note, youth complained of discrimination when it comes to job employment, including within the settlement despite having relevant qualification and experience. *“Myself I worked for 6 years as a nurse in hospital. When you apply, you are not even considered as a translator.”* This is source of tension within the refugee community, and a barrier to their local integration.

Youth representation and engagement within the communities

Youth are aware of community based structures such as Refugee Welfare Councils (RWC), Neighborhood Watch, Water User Committees, Child Protection Committees, Village Health Teams, Food Management Committees, etc. Youth are also part of the RWC structures through Youth Committees. However, they do not feel effectively represented within these groups (youth being members of RWC structures, but not in leadership positions), and their concerns are not considered, particularly when it comes to involving youth in livelihood programming. In addition, though Youth Committees are in place in all the villages, youth do not feel consulted on issues affecting them. For example, some complained not to have been involved and informed on scholarship programming, neither on vocational training. Youth earmarked that they have a complete structure with mobilisers who can effectively reach the wider youth community.

In terms of engagement, youth pointed out to have been engaged in a number of activities while in South-Sudan (sport activities, religious groups, cultural dance and drama, etc.), which were critical in enhancing cohesion and providing opportunity for positive growth. In Bidibidi, youth from all the Zones are aware of youth engagement activities (particularly sport and cultural activities). Some of these are self-initiated while others are supported by humanitarian organizations targeting both refugees and nationals. These activities have enhanced peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities, contributed to peer to peer support and to stress management.

However, youth pointed out that these activities are few in number and do not meet their diverse needs. Particularly, youth stressed the needs for support in building playgrounds and in youth centers. Majority of the existing playgrounds were established by refugees and host community members themselves; however, they are few in number. In addition, engagement of youth with special needs is limited. Further still, it was expressed that most youth livelihood programs target the female youth, leaving the male.

Access to other services

During the FGD, a number of cross-cutting issues were raised with regards to other sectors:

Health – Youth from all Zones highlighted some level of stress due to displacement and limited access to youth targeted services and activities. Most of the youth are able to cope positively to minor stress through sport, cultural activities, peer-to-peer support, engagement in religious activities, etc. For critical cases, youth refer to specialized agencies to provide support. However, it was highlighted that some youth turn into bad practices as a coping mechanism by consuming drugs and alcohol, going to disco halls, joining gang activities and violence. Additionally, one case of attempt of suicide was also reported in Zone 1. *“There is one person, his child was starving. He decided to die before his child die. Sometimes people cannot control their stress.”* Generally, there appears to be low coverage of specialized mental health and psychosocial support to the youth.

With regards to general health, shortage of medical supply and equipment, particularly for diagnostic, were reported. In addition, access to vital vaccination such as Hepatitis B, is limited for refugees.

NFI – Some youth reported lack of distribution of soap. As a result, some resort to selling part of their food ration to buy soap and other NFI. Poor hygiene has impact on daily life and socialization of the youth. *“If you move to school dirty, you smell. People don’t want to go to school because of smell”*. With the coming of the rains, youth also expressed the need for footwear and sweaters.

Shelter – Youth mostly complained of poor shelter construction for PSN, including unaccompanied minors. Shelter was constructed using temporary shelter sheets; some are currently badly damaged and will not withstand the heavy rain anticipated. They are requesting for semi-permanent housing.

WASH – With regards to WASH, youth stressed on the lack of sanitary pads, especially for school-going adolescent girls. Youth further spoke of tension among refugees in some locations due to water scarcity.

Mapping of existing youth programming and activities in Bidibidi

At the time of the assessment, there were 15 humanitarian actors providing support to youth across the 5 Zones. These activities are in the sectors of vocational training, education, income generating, cash for work, youth engagement, Music Dance and Drama (MDD), and Life Skills. Each activity targets youth from different age brackets. Adolescent males are not part of the vocational programs; while life skills mostly target youth below 25.

In terms of Zonal coverage, more activities are concentrated within the first 2 Zones established in Bidibidi. The gaps are greater in the newer Zones (III, IV, and V). For example, Vocational training is currently only for youth in Zones I and II; youth from Zone IV are not benefiting from IGA, drama is only taking place in Zones I and II.

Despite the many activities listed, the target population for most of the activities is low, as compared to the total number of youth. For example, 120 youth are currently enrolled in adult vocational training; apart from Zone II, just 340 youth are involved in IGA, and 9 scholarship programs for University education are available for the year.

Lastly, funding commitment for most of the activities is limited in time. The funding terms for all MDD activities has elapsed and agencies are still waiting for extension. Additionally, most life skills activities are currently committed up to end of June.

For detailed information regarding youth activities in Bidibidi, refer to Annex I.

Gaps and recommendations

Findings from the assessment highlighted the extreme vulnerabilities of the youth. The youth fall within a transitionary phase whereupon they build the basic foundation for adulthood. Where this phase of life has not been effectively supported for the transition, the youth end up at heightened risk.

Generally, youth situation has been overlooked in Bidibidi when it comes to funding and programming despite strong commitment at the international level (particularly the 7 Core Actions of the Global Youth Consultation Forum of 2016). A few activities have been put in place in diverse sectors. However, the targeted beneficiaries are few in numbers, programming does not cover all the geographical needs, and funding commitments are insubstantial compared to the diverse needs. Additionally, some age groups are rarely targeted into the activities (particularly the adolescent boys and girls), and some identified needs have not been incorporated into programming. This is the case with adult literacy program, micro-finance (eg Village Savings), youth centers/youth clubs, and recreational facilities (playgrounds).

In addition to this, there exists a weak coordination mechanism among humanitarian actors working on youth related programming. Youth activities are currently scattered into different sector working groups, without broad picture of youth situation, needs and priority gaps. This is impacting on the capacities to identify the gaps and make quick resolve.

For youth with special needs, the assessment highlighted gaps in incorporating them to the different program activities.

Lastly, youth consultation and mobilization for various program activities has been very low resulting into low meaningful engagement of youth. Besides, there is no mechanism to mainstream youth issues to other programs like health, NFI, shelter.

Basing on the above gaps, it is recommended the following:

- 1. To incorporate the under looked priorities of adult literacy program, micro-finance, youth centers, and recreational activities into programing;**
- 2. To scale up current activities to all Zones, and increase target beneficiaries;**
- 3. Particular attention should be placed into priority needs identified by the youth in the FGD for the programming: vocational training, and income generating;**
- 4. To enhance access to education (particularly to secondary and tertiary education) to all refugee youth;**
- 5. To mainstream persons with special needs in youth programming;**
- 6. To involve community actors and structures from the on-set in the planning of activities;**
- 7. To establish and sustain a workable coordination mechanism for youth related activities;**
- 8. To create a clear linkage between the youth in Bidibidi and youth engagement fora at the global level.**

All the above recommendations necessitate re-prioritization of funding to ensure that youth categories are considered in the different sectors.

Annex I – Mapping of youth activities in Bidibidi

Activity	Location	Description of activity	Targeted population	Status / Project timeframe	Organisation implementing	Comment
Vocational training	Zone II	<p>Lokopio Hills Institute hosts 2 residential training programs on metal fabrication and construction (6 months programs).</p> <p>Lodonga Polytechnic College hosts 2 residential training programs in mechanics and carpentry (6 months program).</p> <p>6 weeks residential training to youth from Zone II on sustainable agriculture in Adraa (Arua district)</p>	<p>Lokopio & Lodonga trainings: 100 students aged 18 to 35 incl 70 refugees (all from Zone II) and 30 Ugandans. 2 of the students are females (both Ugandans), others are males.</p> <p>Adraa training targets 74 students aged 18 to 35 including 50 refugees (from Zone II) and 24 Ugandans.</p>	<p>Trainings are on-going.</p> <p>Trainings in Lokopio & Londonga are 6 month program due by Sept 2017. Residential training in Adraa is from 6 April to 19 May.</p>	Caritas – in partnership with Gov of Uganda – Ministry of Education	<p>Additional training programs are planned within the year incl. on hotel management, hair-dressing & tailoring to 50 youth (above 18 year old) incl. 42 refugees from Zone II starting from May 2017. In addition, 8 weeks training will also be conducted on ICT to 50 youth (incl. 42 refugees) in Lokopio Hills Institute.</p> <p>Caritas is also planning to extend trainings in Lokopio & Lodonga for next term to refugees from Zones I & 3 as part of non-residential training.</p>
Vocational Training	Zones I, II	Economic empowerment program for adolescent girls on baking, trailoring, cultivation, saloon,	126 adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 year old (incl. 80 refugees and 46 Ugandans)	Project due begin in May 2017 until end of the year – UNICEF	Danish Refugee Council	

		driving, ICT based on interests expressed by beneficiaries.		funded		
Income generating activities	Zones I, II, III (Villages 2 & 4 in Zone I; Villages 4 & 5 in Zone 2 ; Villages 2 & 6 in Zone 3)	2 business centers were established in each Zone. Youth males are providing solar panel charging and hair-shaving activities within the centers. Youth females are making bags, purses, bangles and necklaces for sale.	Each center targets 15 youth refugees (10 males and 5 females) aged 18 to 30 year old. In total, 90 youth are benefiting from the program: 60 males and 30 females.	The project has started in December 2016 and is on-going.	URMDC	Project is now expanding – 2 additional centers are being built in each Zone targeting 90 additional youth (60 males and 30 females). Activities will be the same, including bakery.
Income generating activities.	Zones I, II, V	25 groups of youth are being established for income generating activities within the 3 Zones. Types of activities are based on plans and interests from the youth.	250 youth aged from 16 to 45 year old in all 3 Zones – 10 youth per group.	The project is in on the planning phase (selection of projects and beneficiaries). Project is planned up to August 2017.	Danish Church Aid	
Income generating activities	Zone II	Youth adolescents are trained in making paper bags, charcoal, briquettes, and sanitary pads as part of income generating project	400 adolescents (200 boys and 200 girls) aged 15 to 22 year old are attending the project	On-going - project from Nov 2016 to April 2017 with possibilities of extension – UNICEF funded	World Vision	
Cash for work	Zones I, II, V	Cash for work programs based on selection of activities from the communities (in latrines, construction, etc.). Each worker is to be paid 10'000 USH per day + 2'000 USH for lunch.	3'680 youth aged from 18 to 35 year old are to benefit from the activities in all the 3 Zones. Each youth work for different activities which will require maximum of 4 days of work. Youth will be recruited based specific criteria: unemployment, household heads, interest in cash for work, etc.	Project is on-going. These activities are based on 3 donor funded projects: ECHO project from Jan to Aug 2017, UNHCR project from Apr to Oct 2017, and UNDP from May to Oct 2017.	Danish Church Aid	
Cash for Work	Zones III, IV	Cash for work programs based on	820 youth aged from 18 to	On-going.	Mercy Corps	

		selection of activities from the communities (in latrines, construction, etc.). Each worker is to be paid 10'000 USH per day + 2'000 USH for lunch.	35 year old are to benefit from the activities in all the 2 Zones. Each youth work for for different activities which require maximum of 4 days of work. Youth are recruited based on specific criteria: unemployment, household heads, interest in cash for work, etc.	ECHO funded project from Jan to Aug 2017.		
Youth engagement & participation	Zones I, II, III, IV	Youth committees were established in all the villages of each Zone. Youth leaders are part of RWC structures. They came up with youth engagement activities within their Zones that they can submit to IRC for financial support. These include football tournament, gala and social activities.	384 youth leaders were set up and trained in all villages within the 4 Zones: 77 youth females and 307 males. (112 in Zone 1, 64 in Zone 2, 128 in Zone 3, and 80 in Zone 4)	On-going – funding for support to youth committees' projects is secured until June 2017	International Rescue Committee	
Youth engagement & participation	Zone 5	Youth committees were established in all the villages. There are currently 18 youth committees, with about 30 youth members among them. Youth committees came up with youth engagement activities, mostly in social activities (football, netball, etc.) which ARC is supporting.	There are 540 youth committee members (which includes youth leaders and youth members) aged from 15 to 35 year old.	On-going – funding from Dec 2016 to Dec 2017	American Refugee Committee	
Youth engagement & participation	Zones I, II, III, IV, V	Youth are taking part to social activities within the existing 31 Child Friendly Spaces. Youth are mostly engaged in football, netball, and indoor games.	Youth engagement from the age of 15 and above is relatively low as compared to other age groups. World Vision's 20 CFS are open for youth up to the age of 20. For Save the Children, Plan International and TPO, this is	On-going	World Vision (20 CFS, Zones 1 to 5) Save the Children (5 CFS in Zone 5) Plan International	

			up to the age of 17		(2 CFS in Zone 1) TPO (4 CFS in Zone 1)	
Music Dance and Drama (MDD)	Zones I, II, III, IV, V	Engagement of youth in creative dance and music. There are 5 groups of creative dance and 5 groups of music in each Zone. Participants are coming from all the different locations of each Zone and gather in specific locations on a regular basis to train and perform.	375 youth are attending the activities - 75 (incl. 30 girls) in creative dance for each Zone, and 25 (incl. 5 girls) in the music group in each Zone. Youth are aged from 14 to 35 year old.	On-going – activities started in November 2016 and are planned up to April 2017	Windle Trust	Awaits funding for continuation of project.
Music Dance and Drama (MDD)	Zones I, II	Youth engagement through drama in “Theatre for joy, theatre for change” program. Youth comedians develop and perform community sensitization plays on different topics affecting community: SGBV, peace building, conservation of the environment. There is one theatre group (for Refugees) in Zone I and 2 groups in Zone II (one for Host Community and one for Refugees).	36 youth (18 males and 18 females) are participating to the activities – incl. 24 Refugees and 12 Ugandans. Each theatre hosts 12 participants (6 boys, 6 girls) aged from 14 to 35 year old. One theatre in Zone II is for the Host Community.	Pilot project from February to April 2017	Windle Trust	Awaits funding for continuation of project.
Music Dance and Drama (MDD)	Zone I	Youth are involved in drama activities for community sensitization. They are also engaged in drawing, craft, and sport activities for peaceful coexistence.	40 youth attended drama group aged from 18 to 25 year old. Two groups: one for villages 1-2-3, and one for villages 10-12.	Project from November 2016 to Feb 2017	CEFORD – implementing partner of Oxfam	Awaits funding for continuation of project.
Life skills	Zones I, II, III, IV, V	Youth at school are attending different club activities: topical debate, peace-building, environment club, WASH, scouts, Anti-SGBV, etc.	All age-attending children and youth from primary and secondary schools can attend the club activities.	On-going	Windle Trust	Club activities are planned to extend to the community through community awareness raising campaigns.

Life skills	Zones I, II, III, IV, V	Life skills training within peace-clubs formed in all 20 CFS of WVI and in 10 schools. Training are on peace road curriculum and empowering children as peace builders.	900 peace ambassadors aged from 10 to 25 year old within the peace clubs – 30 peace ambassadors per club. Each ambassador is to disseminate the training packages to 6 more youth.	On-going – up to June 2017	World Vision	
Life Skills	Zone 5	Life skills training to 13 groups of youth taking place in 5 schools and Save the Children’s 5 CFS. Training is based on modules “Deals”, which is divided into 5 components: Identity and Assessment, Leadership, Gender Relations, Right and responsibilities, and Future.	405 youth aged from 16 to 24 are taking part to the training	On-going – Feb to June 2017. IKEA funded project through Save the Children	War Child Holland	
Life Skills	Zones I, II	Social empowerment of adolescent girls through games (sport, dance, music, creative writing, drama), reproductive health, public speeches and participation, decision making.	480 adolescent girls aged 10 to 19 year old (336 refugees and 144 Ugandans). Activities are taking part within CFS.	On-going – UNICEF funded project until end 2017	Danish Refugee Council	
Life Skills	Zone 3	Like skills training to adolescents on capacity building, leadership, peacebuilding, and child reporting, tracking, response and referral (RTRR). Debates and dialogues on adolescents issues also conducted by the beneficiaries.	65 adolescents aged from 10 to 19 year old (70% refugees, and 30% Ugandans).	On-going – UNICEF funded from Feb to July with possible extension	War Child Canada	
Education	Zones I, II, III, IV, V	There is one secondary school for each Zone.	7’115 students are registered in all 5 secondary schools in the settlement (5’784 males, and 1331 females)	On-going	Windle Trust	
Education	Zones I, II, III, IV, V	Youth attending University through the DAFI scholarship program	9 students are benefiting from DAFI scholarship in Bidibidi (all 5 Zones)	On-going	DAFI Scholarship program	

Education	Zones I, II, III, IV, V	Scholarship for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC, at St Claire girl school, Yumbe secondary school, and Aringa secondary school, within the district) and for female teachers for primary teaching certificate (at Gulu Core Primary Teacher College).	40 beneficiaries (20 females and 20 males) aged between 15 and 25 year old for OVC, and between 18 and 30 for teachers' training	On-going – UNHCR funded (OVC), and Winlde Trust funded (teachers' training)	Windle Trust	
Education	Zone 3	Active learning program for adolescents and youth that dropped-out of school. Learning is taking place in 2 learning centers.	124 adolescent aged between 10 and 19 year old (70% of them are refugees, and 30% are Ugandans)	On-going – UNICEF funded from Feb to July with possible extension	War Child Canada	

Annex II: Assessment tool

YOUTH PROGRAMMING ASSESSMENT IN BIDIBIDI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

ASSESSMENT TOOL

Category: _____ Location: _____ No: F__ M _

Interviewer: _____

1. What activities were you engaged in while in South Sudan?
2. Were these activities beneficial to the youth in your area? How?
3. What are the protection risks that youth are facing in the community?
4. Whom and where do you refer to when faced with a protection concern? Have these been effective?
5. How do the youth cope with stress?
6. Are you aware of community structures? Do you feel represented into them?
7. Are your views considered in the community?
8. What youth related activities are you aware of in the settlement?
9. How do these activities meet the interests of the youth?
10. How are the youth minority (PWDs, PLH, Female youth, minority ethnic groups) groups incorporated into these activities?
11. Are you engaged in any activities initiated by the youth? If yes what activities?
12. What youth related activities would you wish to engage in and how should these activities be structured to meet the needs of both male and female youth in your community?
13. What is the most urgent issue to address in regard to youth programming?