



# Joint Programme 2021 Annual Progress Report

## SDG Financing Portfolio - Component 1

### Cover page

**UNCT/MCO:** South Sudan

**Reporting Period:** 1 January - 31 December 2021

**JP title:** Strengthened National and Subnational Public Financial Management (PFM) mechanisms in South Sudan for Increased Budget Allocations To Social Service Sector

**PUNOs:** UNDP, UNICEF

**Government partner:** Ministry of Finance and Planning

**Target SDGs:** SDGs 17, 16, 1

**Gender Marker:** 2

**Approved budget:** USD 1,000,000

**Co-funding:** USD 1,123,051

**Total Disbursement by 2021:** USD 1,000,000

**Total estimated expenditures:** USD NA (est. Delivery rate: NA%)

**Total estimated commitments** (including expenditures): USD NA (est. Committed rate: NA%)

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### Executive Summary

The JP through technical expertise of the UNDP, supported the National Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) in providing technical support to the 10 State Governments in preparing their State Development Plans (SDPs), which are aligned to the National Development Strategy (NDS), the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, the AU Agenda of 2063, COP series, the NDC framework, etc. The finalized SDPS are under consideration by the State Legislative Assemblies as development blueprints for the States.

The Development Finance Assessment (DFA) document is finalized and formed the costing chapter for the Revised-National Development Strategy (R-NDS). It also provides financing option/opportunities that are available to the country and measures how much it would take to finance the SDGs. The DFA is being used to inform the roadmap for the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and will also contribute to informing the financing needs and SDG financing strategy for the new generation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2023-25).

JP has strengthened the capacities of the Public Financial Management (PFM) institutions and significant improvement in revenue mobilization and budget allocation to essential social sectors have been realized. With support from UNICEF significant progress and results have been achieved, including; increase in budget allocation to the health, education, and social and humanitarian pillar which rose from 9% (in FY2019/20) to 14% in FY2020/21, the drafting of a National Budget Brief and Citizens' Budget for FY2020/21; launch of the 2021 Open Budget Survey; re-establishment of the sector budget preparations working groups; launch and implementation of the education sector Public Expenditure Review and Public Expenditure Tracking Survey. The engagement of citizens in budget transparency activities, mainly through radio talk-shows and workshops; holding of budget preparatory and gender-responsive budget workshops, and the support provided to MoFP to implement both national and sub-national Public Financial Management (PFM) through capacity building workshops, all these collectively, advanced PFM advocacy on budget allocations and execution for social service sectors.

## Annual Progress

### Overall JP self-assessment of 2021 progress:

On track (expected results achieved)

**Comments on self-assessment:** The JP is on track and has undertaken all major activities as indicated in the ProDoc (proposal), joint work plan and the results framework. Capacities of the Revenues Authorities both at national and sub-national levels have been built and strengthened, significant improvement in the PFM architecture has been recorded and strong partnerships and collaboration has been promoted through the JP on SDG Financing. Key remaining milestones are expected to be completed not beyond project end date of 31 May 2022.

### Overall progress and key developments to date (3 key JP milestones)

a). Governance and Coordination UNDP in collaboration with the National Ministry of Finance and Planning, supported the 10 State Governments in the preparation of State Development Plans (SDPs) that are aligned to the National Development Strategy (NDS), regional and international frameworks such as the African Union Agenda of 2063, the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, COP series and the NDC framework. The 10 SDPs are finalized and currently under consideration by the State Legislative Assemblies as the development blueprints for the States. The PFM Dashboard for monitoring the execution and accountability of sub-national funds went online in April 2021 and has grown in significance to the donors and development partners as the re-engage and invest in South Sudan. b). Research, Assessments and Feasibility Studies on SDG Financing The Development Finance Assessment (DFA) document has been finalized and provided the basis for costing of the Revised-National Development Strategy (R-NDS) as well as providing financing option/opportunities that are available to the country. The DFA is now being used for preparing roadmap for the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). The INFF Oversight Committee for has been constituted and housed in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The committee is embedded in the existing governance structure with memberships drawn across Government ministries and institutions, representatives from the donors and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

c). Capacity Building for Key Stakeholders on SDG Financing UNDP trained participants in Western Equatoria on how to link budget to plans.

In collaboration with MoFP, UNICEF supported re-establishment and training of the State Mentors (SM) which comprised of seven national mentors from the MoFP. Staff members were trained how to plan and execute all aspects of the annual budget workshops, including budget preparatory and execution workshops at national and state levels. Membership of the SMT was expanded to include Ministry Gender, Child, and Social Welfare. UNICEF also identified and built the capacity of three mentors in each of the three project states; these are the heads of accounts, the budget, and the planning staff members from the State Ministries of Finance (SMoF) of the three project states. UNICEF conducted informal one-to-one training and mentorships involving 19 ministries. UNICEF conducted three workshops in each of the three project states which was attended by 30 participants, including Director Generals, Planning and Budget Directors and Chief Accountants.

d). Monitoring and Review of Financial and Other Resources UNICEF through the JP supported the State Governments in re-vitalizing the State Transfer Monitoring Committees (STMCs). The STMCs and the County Transfer Monitoring Committees (CTMCs) were firstly established in 2011-2012. After re-establishment, the STMC now holds monthly meetings to inspect transfer instructions before payments are made to the ten states and the three administrative areas. The STMC field visits resulted in the re-establishment of the CTMCs. The CTMCs received capacity building and thus held five county field visits in the three project states. These monitoring committees provides a mechanism for tracking transfers, mainly public funds, which are an outturn of the national government and revenue for state and county administrations.

UNICEF contracted a service provider to translate MoFP’s offline monitoring mechanism into an online dashboard. UNICEF supported a service provider to build an operational platform to produce reports, which were distributed to stakeholders, with feedback leading to further improvements to the dashboard. The STMC adopted the dashboard as a primary mechanism for monitoring state transfers. The dashboard is now updated monthly by migrating data directly from the national Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS). UNICEF supported MoFP to initiate development o

**Changes made to JP:**

**Main Challenges:** The outbreak of the global pandemic (COVID-19) and series of new waves had serious implications on the implementation of activities as new partial-lockdown was imposed in February 2021. Express clearance had to be obtained to conduct any activity which involved gathering people for meetings, trainings, or workshops and lack of ICT infrastructure at sub-national couldn’t allow for remote facilitations. The situation caused delay of implementation of activities. For instance, the State Ministry of Finance training was delayed and led to extension of days the consultant spent in country, leading to additional fees being paid to the consultant. It has also created disruption in flight schedules to the States. However, the situation has since eased out.

The re-configuration of 32 states into 10 states negatively impacted project implementation since there was considerable delay in re-constitution of the state governments e.g., appointment of State Governors, Ministers, Legislative Assembly Members, and other political functionaries.

Budget preparation processes experienced several bottlenecks and expenditures were authorised through Presidential Decrees. Lack of internet access in many states hampered access to the PFM dashboard. School closures and the reintegration of 32 states, hampered progress on the PETS, as it required interviews to be held at sub-national levels.

**Updates on SDG financing framework**

Inception phase	Assessment Diagnostics	Financing Strategy	Monitoring Review	Governance Coordination
Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Emerging (1-49%)	Advancing (50-99%)

**Descriptions on progress by INFF building blocks**

**Inception Phase:** At the this stage the scoping exercise of mapping out stakeholders, and institution to lead the process and a roadmap for the INFF has been undertaken. As an impetus to the INFF, the DFA process has been completed, and costing of the Revised-National Development Strategy has been done. Also, the Inception phase saw the launch of the JP at national and sub-national levels and it enabled the PUNOs to plan for the implementation of their respective activities which were carried out jointly in most cases.

**Assessment & Diagnostics:** UNDP used DFA to develop the financing strategy. In addition, the National Development Strategy has been costed. This has influenced the 2021/22 fiscal year budget. Same would be used to inform the 2022/23 fiscal year financial statement of the government. UNICEF employed a Public Expenditure Review and

a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey for the education sector. The results of this study shed light into the bottlenecks the education sector is experiencing across the country. UNICEF also employed budget briefs and citizens' budgets to generate evidence.

**Financing Strategy:** The Revised-National Development Strategy has become the main policy tool or plan to ensure the attainment of the SDGs. The plan has informed the 2021/22 budget and will inform the 2022/23 annual budget. These are costed and are aligned to the SDGs. To foster the acceleration of the SDGs, emphasis is on mobilizing domestic revenues (mainly non-oil domestic revenues), aligning budget with SDGs in the process of aligning budget to plans. These are reinforced by drive in tax revenue mobilization.

**Monitoring & Review:** INFF not yet completed

**Governance & Coordination:** The oversight committee has been constituted and housed in the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The committee is embedded in the existing governance structure of the country. The following are the members of the committee and their functions. The INFF Oversight Committee is housed within the PFM Oversight Committee (PFM-OC) and led by the Minister of Finance and Planning. To facilitate technical level coordination, monitoring, and supervision on a regular basis the exercise is overseen by the PFM-Technical Committee which is led by 1st Undersecretary of Finance (MOFP) (Chair) and the Undersecretary of Planning (MOFP) (Deputy Chair). Regular meetings between the PFM-Technical Committee and the DFA technical team is convened to orient and quality-control the technical assessment and organization of financing dialogues. The PFM-OC ensures all reports, required information and high-level decisions are convened within the Oversight Committee. Membership of the PFM Oversight Committee comprises: 1. Minister of Finance and Planning – Co- Chair 2. Representative of the Donor community – Co- Chair 3. Minister of Petroleum – Deputy Co- Chair 4. Minister of Labour – Secretary 5. Minister of Public Service and Human Resource Development – Member 6. Governor of Bank of South Sudan- Member 7. Commissioner General- National Revenue Authority- Member 8. Auditor General- Member 9. Chairman, Anti-Corruption Commission – Member 10. Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, member 11. Minister of Gender and Child Welfare, member 12. Minister of Federal Affairs, Member 13. Chairperson of Public Accounts Committee (PAC), RTNLA, member 14. Executive Director, Ebony Centre for Strategic Studies 15. Head, Procurement Authority –Member 16. A representative of the Civil Society Organization – Member

The membership of PFM-TC comprises: a) 1st Undersecretary of Finance (MOFP) – Chair b) Undersecretary of Planning (MOFP)- Deputy Chair c) Undersecretary of Ministry of Petroleum- Secretary d) Undersecretary of Ministry of Labor- Deputy Secretary e) Undersecretary of Public Services and Human Resource Development - Member f) Deputy Governor of Bank of South Sudan- Member g) Deputy Commissioner General – NRA- Member h) Deputy Auditor General – Member i) Deputy Chairman- Anti- Corruption Commission- Member j) Deputy DG – Procurement Authority –Member k) Deputy Chairperson – NBS - Member l) A representative of Ebony Centre for Strategy Studies - Member m) A representative each from World Bank, IMF, AfDB, UNDP, IGAD, EU, and Troika (members)- Member n) Undersecretary, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, member o) A representative of University of Juba p) Civil Society organization – Member q) Deputy Chairperson of Fiscal and Financial Allocation and Monitoring – Member The functions of the Oversight Committee are: INFF Inception Phase/Development Finance Assessment • Determine the scope and specific objectives of the Development Finance Assessment and the Roadmap for developing an INFF, including linkages with wider planned or ongoing reforms • Oversee and feed into the development of a stakeholder map and engagement strategy • Provide access to policy documents and data and convene and facilitate outreach to a broad constituency of stakeholders • Oversee the work of the technical support team to provide quality assurance and ensure that it stays within the agreed parameters, with the support of development partners • Champion financing dialogues that will be rolled out through the Sector Working Groups. This includes determining the format and issues that should be discussed and ensuring that their design allows to take discussions forward beyond the DFA process. • Provide oversight and feedback on the development of an INFF Roadmap • Facilitate discussions at the consultation and validation workshops and launch of the INFF Roadmap, with the support of development partners

INFF Development Phase • Champion the INFF Roadmap

## Priority Cross-cutting Issues

### How did the JP adapt to the COVID-19 context

The JP activities provided a few opportunities for UNICEF and UNDP to ensure that there was strategic alignment in plans and budgets based on the realities of the post 2020-COVID environment. The Budget Briefs and Citizen's Budgets brought attention to spending on COVID-19 as well as the impact of the closure of schools. To this end, the plans included covid-19 pandemic and other disaster management dimensions. Through its participation in the National and State-level budget preparation workshops and facilitation of the drafting of the State Development Plans, opened dialogue with Government officials to ensure that the macro-level economic impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic was considered, especially given the shrinking of fiscal space due to limited sources of revenue.

### How did the JP apply the Gender Marker

The process of preparing the national and state development plans involved consultations with women and youth groups. In addition, participation of women and youth in training and facilitations were ensured to be at least 20%. Ministry of Finance updated the State Budget Circular and State Budget and Accounting Guidelines. These guidelines promote gender and pro-poor activities by earmarking conditional transfers for education, health, child protection and WASH to states and counties, and to specify that states are expected to match these national transfers through their own resources. In addition, the CTMCs in the three pilot states decided to include the Ministry of Gender Child and Social Welfare as a committee member to continue promoting gender and pro-poor aspects. Also, through the Ministry of Gender, Gender-specific modules were incorporated into the budget preparatory workshops; MGCSW has also plans to lead one workshop with concentration on gender-responsive budgeting.

*Estimated % of overall disbursed funds spend on gender: 20%*

### Alignment with cross-cutting UN issues (e.g. human rights, decent work, inclusion, LNOB)

Training and consultations processes involved all persons from different government institutions and CSO organizations. These include women, youth, and other vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities. The human-based right approach in programming (HRBA) was adopted in the project implementation to ensure that no one is left behind.

### How did the JP work to build ownership and buy-in of key stakeholders

Ownership and buy-in for the project were quickly secured in the three States since PFM issues are very critical for the provision of social services of the people and for the peace process. The buy-in has been secured at both governorship and ministerial levels and this provided political leadership and direction for the JP. The DFA process was led by the National Ministry of Finance, and this provided costing and impetus to the financing strategy for the NDS and for the achievement of the SDGs. Partnership is the most important aspect of the JP, i.e., partnerships within the UN as well as with Government at the national and sub-national level. Also, within Government institutions the JP enabled two national government bodies (the Revenue Authority and the Ministries of Finance) at both national and sub-national level to better work together and appreciate the difficulties faced by each of them at national and sub-national level. Partnerships have made joint visits possible and thus reduced multiple silo trips and engagements with Governments. Collectively, these efforts led to total ownership of the JP by Government. However, as South Sudan is a fragile state and lacks adequate human and institutional capacity, though project objectives to ensure buy-in and ownership of the project has been ensured, sustainability of the project can only be achieved through consistent and persistent follow up and retooling of the institutions and human resources of the States. Unfortunately, this project does not have continuity as far as funding is concerned. To achieve sustainability, consideration must be given to fragile states in providing additional funding for the continuation of the project for an additional year or so.

## Annual Reporting on Results

### Results achieved in promoting the priority thematic SDG agendas

JP supported and contributed the development of Revised-National Development Strategy, the formulation of the DFA and Financing Strategy, and the facilitation and development of 10 State development Plans. These are aligned to all SDGs but with specific alignment to SDGs related to social services (SDG1, SDG3 and SDG4) and SDGs 16 and 17.

The combined budget allocations for health, education, and the social and humanitarian pillar rose from 9% (in FY2019/20) to 14% in FY2020/21. The corresponding nominal increments for the health and education sectors are thus 181% and 209% respectively. Both proportions are however still below international and regional benchmarks. Furthermore, and despite public and donor contributions to the COVID-9 pandemic in FY 2020/21, the budget allocation for the social and humanitarian pillar decreased to 1%, down from 2% in FY2019/20.

The public financial management (PFM) programme received significant financial support from the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Fund Joint Programme (JP). The JP and the UNICEF/Government workplan 2019-2021 allowed UNICEF to implement flagship activities pertaining to: evidence generation for advocacy and improved budget allocations and expenditures for children; identification and removal of spending bottlenecks in the education sector through the ongoing Public Expenditure Review (PER) and Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) jointly implemented by the social policy and education sections; budget transparency activities through citizens' engagement in radio talk-shows and workshops; national and subnational PFM capacity building programmes and accountability mechanisms such as the County Transfer Monitoring Committees and the PFM Dashboard largely through the JP.

Accordingly, and in line with the 2018 national budget transparency plan, UNICEF produced key evidence to support the public and stakeholders to understand government financial processes. These include a National Budget Brief and Citizens' Budget for FY2020/21 and implementation of the 2020 Open Budget Survey (OBS). In 2019 (the latest year available), there were improvements in the Open Budget Index (OBI) score (from 5 to 7) and Public Participation score (from 2 to 11), compared to 2017. These improvements are attributed to the regular release of Citizens' Budgets by the Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), ensuring budget documents are available on the MoFP website, as well as citizens' engagement processes supported by UNICEF through a local consultancy firm.

### JP contributions to the Joint SDG Fund's global results (especially around Outcome 2 & Output 4)

Both government fund has since been used for direct budgeting, whilst ODA and private sector funds are off-budget funds. Over the 2020, private sector commitment to the attainment of the SDGs were secured through consultations and engagements with the private sector. The consultations with the private sector on SDGs would be a continuous agenda to ensure that private sector financing and commitment to the SDGs are fully secured. The DFA/Financing Strategy have been tested to inform the 2021/22 budget and is being used to inform the current 2022/23 budget process. The Revised-National Development Strategy and its costing has attracted more partnership for the government. Development partners, CSOs and the private sector have shown great interest in the implementation in relation to the SDGs. These commitments have been made at Head of Cooperation (HOCs) meetings and they have aligned their programmes to the on-going key national processes.

### Progress against JP-specific outcomes

The combined proportion of budget allocations for health, education, and the social and humanitarian pillar rose to 14% in the fiscal year 2020/21, up from 9% in 2019/20. Accordingly, the nominal increments for the health and education sectors also increased by 181% and 209% respectively.

Flagship activities were implemented including in: evidence generation for advocacy and improved budget allocations and expenditures for children; identification and removal of spending bottlenecks in the education sector

through the ongoing Public Expenditure Review (PER) and Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) jointly implemented by the social policy and education sections; budget transparency activities through citizens' engagement in radio talk-shows and workshops; national and subnational PFM capacity building programmes and accountability mechanisms such as the County Transfer Monitoring Committees and the PFM Dashboard largely through the JP.

The revised-national development strategy, state development plans, the DFA, and the budget and budgeting processes are all aligned to the SDGs, are inclusive and make use of gender aggregated data.

### **Progress against JP-specific outputs**

**Output 1 Capacity Development:** 15% revenue mobilization increase in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states by 2022. Key results: • Revenue growth in Western Equatoria was 15%, which was the least growth rate of revenue among other States. In Northern Bahr El Ghazal was 116%. • A revenue mobilization reporting system has been established in accordance with the Public Financial Management and Accountability Act, 2011. • IT equipment have been procured and installed at the Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr El Ghazal state revenue authority offices. Solar power and VSAT were installed to provide power and internet services to the SRAs respectively, and computers have been installed to ensure storage, retrieval and querying of the system and proper accountability on the revenues collected. • Coordination among tax collecting agencies at the national and subnational level improved and taxpayer database has been installed.

**Output 2 Capacity Enhancement:** 22 strengthened and gender-responsive PFM institutions at national and subnational levels especially targeting Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states by 2022 Key results: • ToT trainings successful carried and SMT are familiarized with PFM principles and gender and human rights responsive planning and budgeting. • State-level trainings in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states successfully conducted by the SMT and capacity of specific targeted institutions have been strengthened. • 19 state-level institutions trained. State Ministries of Finance in 6 states, 3 State Ministry of Education, and 10 SLAs were trained on public financial management. 530 staff trained with an average of 30% women representation. • Supervision and support effectively provided by the SMT to Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states. • Planning, budgeting, audit, and reporting guidelines developed. The Budget Circular and relevant State Budget Guidelines will be updated to ensure gender responsive national budgets are prepared.

**Output 3 Stakeholder Engagement:** Improved transparency and coordination in the preparation of SDG-aligned national and state level development strategies by 2022. Key results: • NDS and SDG-aligned SDPs and Sector Plans developed by re-established State Development Planning Committees (SDPCs) in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states. • State budgets in alignment with SDPs and Sector Plans developed in Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr El Ghazal states. • A national dashboard to monitor state online financial and operational reporting (including on SDG related programmes) has been operationalized and providing information on financial flows. • Routine spending analyses developed to inform budget decisions and spending processes at national and state levels – budget briefs, Citizen's Budgets, Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs), Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS), Open Budget Surveys, etc. Gender analysis will be integrated into these analyses. • PFM actors' coordination improved through the monthly PDWG. • Awareness on the PFM cycle raised through citizens' engagement events and participatory radio programme (i.e. Our Voices interactive).

### **JP contributions to strengthening UN coherence, partnerships and reducing duplications of efforts**

The Joint SDG Fund has practically demonstrated the principle of delivering as one among and between the PUNOs and has promoted and catalyzed greater coherence within the UN Agencies on their engagement with the Government on provision of social services geared towards achievement of SDGs.

The JP provided the two agencies with a dedicated space to work together on PFM in the spirit of the UN Delivering as One. Importantly, both UNICEF and UNDP used the JP to build on their respective activities in the three JP locations, and in some cases expanded the coverage of their respective programmes. The outputs of the two agencies are clearly complementary, i.e. the aspects of the 'demand side' and 'supply side' of the JP were clearly captured

in the JP’s Theory of Change. UNICEF supported the Ministries of Finance at both national and subnational levels in the areas of reporting, accountability, and evidence generation. UNDP supported the national and State-level national revenue authorities and the ministry of finance in planning process.

In 2021, the National Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) with the support from the RC and the PUNOs (UNDP and UNICEF), led the review and development of the National Development Strategy (NDS) that is aligned to the SDGs. At sub-national level, the State Government through State Development Committees led the process of developing Development Plans for the 10 States that are aligned to the national priorities as stipulated in the NDS.

## Strategic Partnerships, Documents and Communications

### How did the JP facilitate collaboration with diverse stakeholders in the SDG financing space

Partnership is the most important aspect of the JP, i.e., partnerships within the UN as well as with Government at the national and sub-national level. Also, within Government institutions the JP enabled two national government bodies (the Revenue Authority and the Ministries of Finance) at both national and sub-national level to better work together and appreciate the difficulties faced by each of them at national and sub-national level. Partnerships have made joint visits possible and thus reduced multiple silo trips and engagements with Governments. Collectively, these efforts led to total ownership of the JP by Government. The PFM has become one of the flagship projects of the UN at the State level and has brought all Agencies in the field to rally around the issues of State Development Plans and their implementation through the budget and budgeting process. The PFM process has also brought together CSOs and governments at the state level to the table. This therefore enhanced the partnership between and among the UN agencies, State Governments and CSOs concurrently. The JP has also leveraged partnerships with Government of Japan and the African Development Bank (AfDB), which led to securing some complementary funding from each.

### Did the JP secured additional financing (co-funding/co-financing) from the following stakeholders:

Government	Donors & IFIs	Private Sector	PUNOs	Other Partners
No	Yes	No	No	No

**Comments on additional financing secured:** Partnership is the most important aspect of the JP, i.e., partnerships within the UN as well as with Government at the national and sub-national level. Also, within Government institutions the JP enabled two national government bodies (the Revenue Authority and the Ministries of Finance) at both national and sub-national level to better work together and appreciate the difficulties faced by each of them at national and sub-national level. Partnerships have made joint visits possible and thus reduced multiple silo trips and engagements with Governments. Collectively, these efforts led to total ownership of the JP by Government. The PFM has become one of the flagship projects of the UN at the State level and has brought all Agencies in the field to rally around the issues of State Development Plans and their implementation through the budget and budgeting process. The PFM process has also brought together CSOs and governments at the state level to the table. This therefore enhanced the partnership between and among the UN agencies, State Governments and CSOs concurrently. The JP has also leveraged partnerships with Government of Japan and the African Development Bank (AfDB), which led to securing some complementary funding from each.

### JP organized events in 2021

JP Launch Event	Annual Donor Event	Partners Event
Organized in 2020	No	Organized in 2020

Number of strategic documents produced by the JP: 6

Number of strategic documents contributed by the JP: 8

Number of communication materials produced: 1

## 2022 Plans & Way Forward

### JP priority activities & expected results for 2022

UNICEF implemented most of its JP programme component in 2021. As UNICEF and UNDP continue to implement the JP, UNICEF aims to conclude the remainder of its activities in March 2022. The remaining activities pertain to accountability and evidence generation. Also, UNICEF plans to hold couple of workshops. The first workshops will be in support of gender-sensitive budgeting through the national Ministry of Gender; the second workshop will support budget transparency through the national Parliament, supported by MoFP and SAMAH, a transparency firm recruited by the IBP.

UNICEF will continue to support the SMoF in the three project states to hold at least two CTMC field visits to a select counties in their respective States. These visits will be supported by at least one STMC member from MoFP. The visits will include monitoring and capacity building aspects for both the CTMC members and the County officials in the chosen counties. These visits will also lead to the drafting of State-level Budget Briefs in the three project locations. The drafting of these State-level Budget Briefs (the first of its kind in South Sudan!) will be led by UNICEF field office colleagues in the respective States. These State-level evidence and advocacy pieces will be used by the respective State Governments and development partners in support of children and women in these States. Also, UNICEF will support the launch of the 2020 OBS results in April and support the national Parliament to hold dissemination event on the same

UNDP will undertake the following priority activities: • Fiscal space study at the national and at 3 state levels • Gender Responsive Budgeting for SDGs Reforms in South Sudan • Supporting Budgeting for SDGs Reforms in South Sudan: Parliamentary Scrutiny and Fiscal Decentralization

### 3 major transformative results that will be achieved by the end of the JP

• Mainstreaming of SDGs at all levels of government, CSOs and private sector activities (plans, budgets, and implementation modalities). • Boost in revenue generation at the state level for the provision of social services to the people towards the attainment of the SDGs at the local level. • Efficient and effective expenditure at the state level.

### Estimated rate of completion for each result as of 31 Dec 2021

Result.1	Result.2	Result.3
Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)	Advancing (50-99%)