

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



United Nations
Peacebuilding

PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country: South Sudan.	
Project Title: Building peace through promoting inclusive and participatory transitional justice processes and mechanisms in South Sudan Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway (if existing project): 00130006	
PBF project modality: <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund (instead of into individual recipient agency accounts): <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed by type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	
List additional implementing partners, specify the type of organization (Government, INGO, local CSO): UNMISS Human Rights Division. UNMISS Rule of Law Advisory Section, UNMISS Gender Affairs Unit, UNMISS Child Protection Unit, UNMISS Field Offices, UN Agencies such as UN Women, UNHCR and UNESCO.	
In addition, national implementing partners are the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA), the Transitional National Legislative Assembly (TNLA), the South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC), the Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG), civil society organizations CSOs), and the media.	
Project duration in months^{1 2}: 24 months +12 months NCE. New end date 05 January 2026	
Geographic zones (within the country) for project implementation: National, State and county: Juba, Aweil, Bor, Torit, Yambio, Wau, Malakal, Bentiu, Rumbek and Kwajok.	
Does the project fall under one or more of the specific PBF priority windows below: <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative ³	

¹ Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

² The official project start date will be the date of the first project budget transfer by MPTFO to the recipient organization(s), as per the MPTFO Gateway page.

³ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Gender Promotion Initiative

- ☐ Youth promotion initiative⁴
☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions
☐ Cross-border or regional project

Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):

~~OHCHR: \$ 1,188,230.46~~
 UNDP – \$ 1,781,566.05 + \$ 1,188,230.46 = 2,969,796.51
 UNHCR – \$ 1,028,029.25
Total: \$ 3,997,825.76

**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.*

Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):

PBF 1 st tranche (70%):	PBF 2 nd tranche* (30%):	PBF 3 rd tranche* (0%):
OHCHR: 831,761.32 UNDP: 2,078,857.56 UNHCR: 719,620.48 Total: \$2,798,478.04	OHCHR: 356,169.14 UNDP: 890,938.96 UNHCR: 308,408.78 Total: \$1,199,347.74	Total: \$ 0

Provide a brief project description (describe the main project goal; do not list outcomes and outputs):

The project aims to contribute to strengthened accountability for current and past human rights violations through interventions that promote truth, healing, and reconciliation as well as through design and implementation of inclusive, transparent, gender-sensitive and victim-centered solutions to address the legacies of massive human rights violations. Specifically, the project will support the design, setting-up and operationalization of the **Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH)** as one of the transitional justice mechanisms envisaged under Chapter V of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). In keeping with the transitional justice roadmap as advanced in the R-ARCSS and the UN's approach to transitional justice, the project also intends to sensitize interlocutors and beneficiaries about the importance of a holistic transitional justice approach and advocate for the timely creation of complementary institutions, in particular the **Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS)** and the **Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA)**. The project is designed to address not merely the violations and abuses as immediate symptoms of conflict and/or repression, but also discrimination, social inequalities and systemic structural deficiencies as the root causes of conflict, violations, and abuse at community-level in the project target areas.

The CTRH is a critical mechanism for enhancing the peacebuilding process in South Sudan, in line with the R-ARCSS. Through supporting the establishment of the CTRH, the project aims at initiating and strengthening efforts to address the legacy of conflict and past human rights violations while promoting peace, national reconciliation and collective healing. Investing in national reconciliation and healing is imperative to building a national vision and establishing positive momentum towards nation

⁴ Check this box only if the project was approved under PBF's special call for proposals, the Youth Promotion Initiative

building, social cohesion and inclusion. The CTRH will play a critical role in ensuring the buy-in of all South Sudanese communities into the peace process and in pursuing a comprehensive transitional justice agenda. The Commission is a specific transitional justice and accountability mechanism that presents an opportunity for upholding basic human rights of men, women and children affected by the conflict and for enhancing reconciliation by ensuring victims' and survivors' right to truth, access to justice and effective remedies for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

In this context, the project will provide technical, financial, and operational support to the Government of South Sudan (GoSS), including the MoJCA, the Ministry of Peace Building, the Reconstituted National Legislative Assembly and the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, on transitional justice while ensuring national ownership of these processes. This includes conducting consultations and drafting legislation for the establishment of a credible and effectively functioning CTRH capable of uncovering the truth about past violations, contributing to victims' sense of justice, and promoting national unity. The project will directly support the ongoing work of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, including its Task Force and the Technical Committee for the establishment of the CTRH, as well as will provide accompanying initiatives to strengthen civil society capacity, including victims/survivors, affected communities and displaced populations through public awareness- raising, outreach and communication efforts to ensure their meaningful participation in transitional justice process, and proactive engagement with transitional justice mechanisms.

To create an environment in which comprehensive transitional justice and broader peacebuilding processes can take place, the project will also support the GoSS in fostering an environment that enables all South Sudanese to freely express their views without fear of interference, retaliation, or persecution. Supporting the promotion of civic space is key to enhancing the capacity of victims, survivors, witnesses, civil society, the media, and other stakeholders (e.g., women, youth, persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and refugees) to meaningfully engage in a holistic transitional justice process, to formulate their demands and advocate for their rights and interests.

Summarize the in-country project consultation process prior to submission to PBSO, including with the PBF Steering Committee, civil society (including any women and youth organizations) and stakeholder communities (including women, youth and marginalized groups):

~~OHCHR~~ UNDP and UNHCR consulted UNMISS, UN Women, UNESCO and UNICEF to develop this project document. In-house gender analysts at UNDP and UN Women ensured that gender considerations were adequately mainstreamed across the project document and that gender-related comments received during the review of the concept note were addressed. Moreover, the project benefitted from consultations with the UNCT and other UNMISS entities to ensure a clear display of the comparative advantage of each entity and a coordinated "One UN" approach in its implementation. Consultations with Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) were also carried out in view of their responsibilities in the implementation of Chapter V of the R-ARCSS on Transitional Justice. The project was also coordinated strategically with UNESCO on activities relating to media development.

Additionally, the design of this project was informed by consultations with the Government of South Sudan, in particular the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA) and its Task Force on Chapter V of the R-ARCSS, which plays a leading role in providing political guidance, drafting policies related to the conduct of consultations, drafting the law for the establishment of the CTRH, setting up various bodies and coordinating initial government efforts and engagement with the international community in this area. Civil society and media organizations, youth and women networks with whom

OHCHR, UNDP and UNHCR have established relationships were consulted to identify areas where capacity could be strengthened to enhance their respective roles in the transitional justice process.

In addition to the above-mentioned consultations, there have been consultations through the UN coordinated Transitional Justice Working Group meetings, where the issues related to the NCE request were deliberated by all agencies. Key among the issues discussed was the fact that part of the project resources could not be deployed due to the delayed setting up of the Transitional Justice (TJ) mechanisms envisaged under Chapter V. The laws setting up these bodies have been approved by the Council of Ministers and sent to the Parliament for further debates before being passed into law by the President. Separately and jointly, the three agencies have consulted the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Ministry of Peacebuilding on the need for the project to be extended for year. This has been positively received by these two main government partners. Supported by the Project Baseline Survey report conducted in 2023 as well as informed by inhouse analysis on the political developments in the country as well as reports from the CSOs implementing Low Value Grants under the projects, the PBF TJ partners have considered it fit to request a No Cost Extension to implement a number of activities that were hindered due to delays in the formation of the transitional Justice mechanism namely, the commission for Truth telling, Reconciliation and Healing as well as the compensation and reparation agency, two key mechanism responsible to currying forward the transitional justice process in south Sudan. Furthermore, on 15 November 2024 a major all-inclusive meeting was held in Juba involving the Ministry of Peacebuilding (Member of the PBF Steering Committee), the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, 30 CSOs representing the Transitional Justice Working Group participated, including one PBF Joint Steering Committee Member. The meeting analyzed the current state of affairs in light of the 2-year extension to the R-TGONU and identified related program priorities, resources required and key Government institutions to engage. In addition to all these issues, part of the discussion centered around the status of the current project and the strategic use of available project resources to address outstanding Transitional Justice priorities, particularly in light of the delays in establishing the Transitional Justice (TJ) mechanisms envisioned in Chapter V of the R-ARCSS. Separately and jointly, the three UN Entities implementing the project held consultations with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Ministry of Peacebuilding. Both ministries expressed support for an extension of this project in view of the outstanding progress against the country's TJ priorities. The 2-year extension for the current government which starts in February 2025 and ends in February 2027 has also given impetus to the call for an extension of this project. The different stakeholders in this project expect that the Government of South Sudan will exert momentum on the establishment of the CTRH and CRA and kickstart South Sudan's transitional justice processes.

Since the passing of the CTRH and CRA laws, UNMISS Human Rights Division leadership and UNDP led by its Resident Representative have engaged the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs⁵, members of the Peace and Reconciliation Committee of the NLA⁶ as well as the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Peace building on identification of offices for the CTRH and CRA mechanisms⁷, drafting and finalizing the TORs for the selection of Commissioners, coming up and endorsing a Transitional Justice Roadmap through the Task Force, drawing up budgets for the functioning of the two mechanisms etc. On 10 December, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs presented to UNDP a set of priorities for the 2-year period⁸.

⁵ <https://x.com/undpsouthsudan/status/1833531827350331837>

⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/advanxdigital/videos/healing-a-nation-south-sudans-truth-and-reconciliation-bills-explained-in-this-ep/47482559172721/>

⁷ <https://www.radiotamazuj.org/en/news/article/undp-lauds-south-sudans-assent-to-transitional-justice-laws>

⁸ Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs letter to UNDP RR on 10 December 2024, REF: MOJ/M/J/RSS/2024

The NCE request is also supported by several analysis including the Project Baseline Survey report conducted in 2023 and an impact assessment of the UNDP Access to Justice and Security Program conducted in August 2024. Furthermore, in-house analysis on the political developments in the country as well as reports from the local CSOs implementing Low Value Grants funded by the project have also informed this NCE request. The stakeholders in South Sudan maintain that transitional justice remains a critical area of focus in the 2-year extension period. However, without funding the achievements made thus far on transitional justice in South Sudan are at risk. The uncertain political situation, and the reported dwindling international financial support, makes it difficult to plan for the extended 2-year period. The PBF-TJ partners find it imperative to request a second No-Cost Extension to complete critical activities that were delayed due to setbacks in establishing the transitional justice mechanisms. The CTRH and CRA are important mechanisms for advancing the transitional justice process and agenda in South Sudan.

Project Gender Marker score⁹: 2

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment: An amount totalling to \$ 1,549,679.39 translating to 38.76% of the budget allocation has been earmarked for activities in pursuit of gender equality and women empowerment.

Briefly explain through which major intervention(s) the project will contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment ¹⁰:

A gender perspective will be mainstreamed into all components and planned activities that will be implemented under this project while taking into consideration the role that gender plays in victims' experiences of violence, including the different longer-term impacts of violations on men and women. Through promoting an inclusive and victim-centered approach (through constant engagement with victim groups), the implementing agencies will ensure that when dealing with any target group, the opinions of men and women will be equally sought on the different aspects of the future TJ mechanisms, including the CTRH. The language and gender dimensions will be considered to enable women and men to express themselves freely and without any prejudice, discrimination or stigmatization. All activities under the project will be designed and implemented considering the gender balance, non-discrimination, equality and patterns of sexual/gender-based violence, while assessing the needs of women. The timing and logistical aspects of all activities will also take into account gender perspectives. To this end, the project will build the capacity of the CTRH to approach the experiences of past human rights violations and abuses through a gendered lens in order to guarantee women's experiences of abuse, exploitation and discrimination are taken into account.

Furthermore, the project will strive to support an analysis of the various roles women and men play in the context of transitional justice, including by analyzing gender as a factor contributing to victims' vulnerability to violence in the context of South Sudan. This gender perspective will inform how the project will design responses that substantively address harms and their full impact, including CRSV/SGBV traumatization and stigmatization, while also challenging the structures that trigger and allow for gender-based violations to happen in the first place.

⁹ **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 between 30 and 79% 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)

¹⁰ Please consult the **PBF Guidance Note on Gender Marker Calculations and Gender-responsive Peacebuilding**

The project will further seek to support and empower women to proactively serve as competent representatives¹¹ within the CTRH as a Transitional Justice institution, including in making substantive contributions towards institutional, procedural, legal, and policy frameworks. Particular attention will also be paid to the inclusive participation of women and girls in the truth, reconciliation and healing process, especially those who have been subjected to abduction, sexual and gender-based violence, with due consideration to protection concerns and the do no harm principle.

All efforts will be made during the implementation of the project to face and mitigate the gender-related challenges such as stereotypes about women, gender scepticism, opinions according to which gender aspects are over-emphasized, or perceived incompatibilities between the local culture and gender equality. The project will also seek to address security aspects and reprisal concerns that may arise from the participation of women in the transitional justice process.

Project Risk Marker score¹²: 2

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*)¹³:
PBF Focus Areas (2.1) National reconciliation; and (2.3) Conflict Prevention/Management.

If applicable, SDCF/UNDAF **outcome(s)** to which the project contributes:

Sustainable Development Goal(s) and Target(s) to which the project contributes:
Sustainable Development Goal 5 on Gender Equality.
Sustainable Development Goal 16 to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies.

By affirming victims' dignity, fighting impunity, and promoting responsive institutions, transitional justice plays an important role in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, SDG 10, and especially SDG 16.

The project supports the UN's engagement in South Sudan as outlined in the UN Cooperation Framework.

The project further leverages the UNMISS mandate, capacity, and its political engagement in South Sudan.

The project also seeks to contribute to the implementation of key recommendations made in the framework of the Universal Periodic Review Process, in particular those relating to the need for the establishment of transitional justice institutions as a prerequisite for long-term peace in South Sudan.¹⁴

¹¹ Article 5.2.3.2 of the R-ARCSS states that "The CTRH shall be composed of seven (7) Commissioners, four (4) of whom shall be South Sudanese nationals, including two (2) women. The remaining three (3) Commissioners shall be from other African countries of whom at least one (1) shall be a woman."

¹² **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

¹³ **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)

¹⁴ UPR Info, Responses to Recommendations & Voluntary Pledges, South Sudan, available at https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/south_sudan/session_26_-_november_2016/recommendations_and_pledges_south_sudan_2016.pdf

<p>Type of submission:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New project</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project amendment</p>	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional duration in months (number of months and new end date): (12 months and new end date): 5th January 2026</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope: <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Additional PBF budget: <input type="checkbox"/> Additional amount by recipient organization:</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment: <i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or in TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p> <p>Reason for Revision Challenges related to direct administration of the budget by OHCHR H/Q in Geneva due to: (1) the need for high level authorization according to the OHCHR internal procedures; (2) complicated and prolonged internal procedures for all grants to end beneficiaries that need approval by OHCHR Grants Committee and (3) utilizing the UMOJA's Grantor module which requires significant longer time to process grants.</p> <p>To overcome these challenges, the project has been revised in order to ensure that UNDP is absorbing the OHCHR budget. At the same time, UNDP agreements to ensure that OHCHR will remain directly involved in the implementation/delivery of the initial OHCHR outputs which will be only financially administrated by UNDP. The practice established under other peace building projects implemented jointly by UNDP and OHCHR in South Sudan will be considered and replicated.</p> <p>This is an amendment to the project seeking a 12-month No Cost Extension (NCE) for the current project. Despite the request for a NCE the project has made some notable achievements including but not limited to: training members of the CTRH technical committee, consultations with victims and survivors in country and within the region (refugees), information awareness sessions targeting community leaders and youth representatives to capacitate them in participating in the establishment of the CTRH, building safe spaces – one semi-permanent in Juba and the two permanent in Bor and Mingkaman, training journalists on reporting standards for victims and survivors, numerous radio talks shows and roundtables. In addition, the project continued to support the Government of South Sudan in a number of processes meant to accompany them on the journey of implementing the peace agreement on the Chapter V arrangements. For example, the Ministry of Justice website was designed and launched in the second quarter of 2023 with support from the project. The project also supported civil society organisations working on transitional justice in South Sudan on three issues: (i) provision of information on the CTRH and</p>
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CRA to survivors and victims in the Greater Equatoria, Greater Bahr El Ghazal and Greater Upper Nile through the Victim Support Groups (VSGs); (ii) assistance with psycho social support to victims and survivors and (iii) advocacy on transitional justice in South Sudan reaching close to eight million South Sudanese through radio programs and interviews. The project has supported the **Ministry of Justice Government** with technical advice on the finalisation of the CTRH and CRA Bills. **provided technical support to the National Transitional Legislative Assembly to facilitate the tabling and passing of the CTRH and CRA Bills which were subsequently assented to law by the President in November 2024, paving way for the establishment of.** ~~The Bills have been approved by the Council of Ministers and are ready to be shared with the Legislative Assembly. The moment these laws are assented to by the President, the process of establishing the CTRH and CRA~~ **mechanisms** will be triggered.

The NCE request has been necessitated by several factors part of which relate to slow government processes and competing political interests in South Sudan. For instance, the project had anticipated that the laws required to set up the three Transitional Justice mechanisms under the R-ARCSS would have been approved by the Legislative Assembly leading to the Executive setting up the Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) as well as the Compensation and Reparations Authority (CRA) earlier. As of end of October 2023, the project had only managed to support the drafting of the two laws and having them approved by the Council of Ministers. The project is now awaiting the Minister of Justice to present the two laws to the Revitalized Transitional National Legislative Assembly (RTNLA) at least before the end of 2023. If the Revitalized Transitional National Legislative Assembly approves the two bills, they will automatically be presented before the Head of State for Presidential Assent to become law. The bulk of the outstanding resources under UNDP's project component are directly connected to the setting up of the CTRH and the CRA following the adoption of the laws. Since this support continues to be highly relevant even if the process is delayed, it has become necessary to move the funds to the year 2024 through the NCE request.

It is anticipated that the operational and program costs for all three agencies should not change in the year 2024. While the mode of execution of some activities might change to adapting to the lessons learnt in 2023, there will be no major deviations in the planned activities in this project. For example, the project has noted that the need for more advocacy interventions remains important and that the support to CSOs on transitional justice needs to be enhanced. Whereas, in 2023, the Low Value Grants supporting CSO had been divided into 3 areas, moving forward there might be a need to further divide the territory and scope of the work into 9 LVGs and in addition support specific CSOs working on People With Disabilities as well as Women. The outputs and outcomes of the project will remain the same as originally proposed. A baseline survey conducted in the second quarter of 2023 by an independent consultant who was supervised by UNDP in consultation with the UNHCR and UNMISS – HRD noted the need for the TJ mechanisms to be established. The survey also noted that there was need

for more information dissemination on TJ issues across South Sudan, reconfirming the continued relevance of this project.

Staff costs during the 12-month NCE will be covered with existing project funds. Specifically, savings made on various staff lines during the first two years of the project will be drawn to cover salary costs during the NCE period. For UNDP, the first project funds disbursement was done on 01 June 2022. However, until January 2023, there was no salary drawn from the project as the TJ Specialist was hired and onboarded starting 1 January 2023. The salary for the UNDP Transitional Justice Specialist is co-funded through this project (80%) and through UNDP Core Resources at 20% which helps to enable the resources cover the period. The UNDP Finance and Administration position was also filled in 2023 and is fully paid under this project. The savings made in the first year of the project will cover the 2024 salary for this position. For UNMISS Human Rights Division, The PBF -TJ project was initially earmarked to start on 1st January 2022 but was delayed until 1st April 2022. A transitional Justice Officer was recruited and fully charged to this project from May 2022 – May 2023, when the position fell vacant. The position was re-filled in September 2023. As a result, there is eight months saving on salary costs for this position that will be used in 2024. UNHCR will use the second tranche of funds to cover the project deliverable cost while committing to cover the staff costs through other complementary funding sources. UNHCR will leverage internal resources to ensure that the project deliverables are met within the specified timeframe. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the UNHCR activities for this project will be completed well within the 12-month NCE duration.

The criticality of the project warrants the continued presence of staff to support the implementation of outstanding activities. As such, all direct project recipients are committed to mobilizing complementary funds as necessary to co-fund or fund any critical staff funding gaps that may arise during project implementation.

The recent enactment of the two enabling TJ laws is a pivotal milestone, creating a legal foundation for the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing (CTRH) and the Compensation and Reparation Authority (CRA). Furthermore, over 10 million South Sudanese have been informed about TJ processes through radio and social media advocacy campaigns conducted by CSOs supported by the project. 8726 victims and survivors have been supported through Victim Support Groups. Victims Support Groups have facilitated access to much needed psychosocial support and information to prepare victims for interactions with the TJ mechanisms whose deployment is anticipated. The project has also provided safe spaces for female victims, especially IDPs, to meet and discuss past atrocities in areas prone to conflict. In 2024, an important meeting for the coalition of survivors and victims from across South Sudan was held in Juba. The meeting paved the way for consultations with key policy makers including the TNLA, human rights defenders, UNDP and

	<p>Ministry of Justice officials on the structures of the CTRH, the kind of policies needed to run the CTRH and CRA and the different aspects related to handling conflict related sexual violence cases as well as the financing of the two TJ mechanisms. Furthermore, journalists, radio and media houses, CSOs, and government officials have been trained to engage effectively with TJ mechanisms through the project's support. Much needed institutional capacity support was provided to the TNLA to conduct public consultations across the country as well as print the draft laws that were then distributed in the TNLA. This was instrumental to having the CTRH and CRA laws passed.</p> <p>Unfortunately, due to the delayed disbursement of the second tranche of funds for the project worth \$1,199,347.74, it has not been possible to implement critical activities that were contingent on the passing of the CTRH and CRA laws as well as the establishment of the two mechanisms. The outputs outlined below were deill be critical in the finalization of this project in 2025.</p> <p>All activities under Output 1.3 – “The CTRH is established and implements its mandate according to the law” have been affected. The resources under this output would have been used to support the appointment process for the CTRH Commissioners, the development of gender sensitive and victim centered rules of procedure of the CTRH as well as preparation for the logistics around the training of the Commissioners and setting up the Secretariat. Moreover, there are resources that were earmarked for the support to Transitional Justice Working Group as well as support to National Human Rights Institutions that could not be allocated due to the unavailability of funds.</p> <p>There are sections of Output 3.1: “Enhanced capacity of the media to contribute to objective well informed and gender sensitive reporting on the truth, reconciliation and healing process including consultations and engagement with the CTRH” that could not be implemented in 2024 partly due to the fact that the CTRH was not set up, but equally so because of the non-availability of funds to start the preliminary work.</p> <p>Under Output 3.2: “Enhanced public awareness and support to the truth, reconciliation and healing process, targeting groups including victims/survivors of human rights violations, women, youth, refugees and host communities”, the activity to support the CTRH to develop and implement a gender sensitive victim centered and youth focused public awareness program, remains outstanding.</p> <p>While the CTRH and CRA bills were passed into law by the President on 11 November 2024, the mechanisms are not yet established. Within the current project, the attendant processes emanating from the passing of the CTRH and CRA laws is a complex process of producing the Transitional</p>
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	<p>Justice memorandum of understanding/roadmap by the Task Force¹⁵ led by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. This would be a policy document containing inter alia: a methodology of selecting the commissioners and having them approved by the executive, the budgets for the CTRH and CRA, setting up of the 2 mechanisms' secretariats etc. In addition, the PBF has remained the only key partner funding the TJ process in South Sudan.</p> <p>Priorities for the TJ agenda in South Sudan</p> <p>A project no-cost extension is essential to leverage the progress achieved thus far and address delays caused by contextual challenges and disbursement of funds. The no-cost extension is also an opportunity to leverage PBF resources towards immediate strategic priorities for Transitional Justice in view of the extended political transition.</p> <p>As such, the Government of South Sudan and CSOs working on Transitional Justice held several meetings with the UN in November and December 2024 to identify critical priorities for the 2-year extended Government period, as well as deliberated on how the international community can support the Government of South Sudan to implement the obligations under Chapter V of the R-ARCSS. Similar conversations were convened by the Resident Coordinator's Office involving technical teams from UN Country Team and UNMISS. The Government, CSOs and the UN identified the following immediate and long-term priorities for transitional justice:</p> <p>Immediate priorities:</p> <p>Institutional building and support to the Government of South Sudan on TJ: Support for the establishment of the CTRH and CRA structures by providing expert/consultants support to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to prepare the necessary documentation outlining the roadmap and national transitional justice plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Technical support to the Government of South Sudan to draft and finalise a National Transitional Justice strategy for South Sudan. This will help the Government conceptualize the structures of the TJ mechanisms, and the recruitment of Commissioners and secretariat staff. (ii) Technical support to the Government of South Sudan on the substantive TJ components and structures in the CTRH and CTRH and CRA secretariats: (Truth, Justice, Memory,
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¹⁵ This is a team appointed under Ministerial Directive by the Minister of Justice to oversee the implementation of the R-ARCSS Chapter 5. It is chaired by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional and includes the Advisor to the Minister and the Head of Legal Affairs in the Ministry and two registered legal practitioners serving as representatives from CSOs.

	<p>Rehabilitation, Institutional Reform, Documentation, Resilience Building).</p> <p>(iii) Public information and dissemination on TJ laws: Support to the NLA Specialized Committees on Peace and Reconciliation and Human Rights, national human rights institutions e.g. the South Sudan Human Rights Commission as well as the Ministry of Peacebuilding to print and disseminate the two TJ laws countrywide. The National Human Rights Institutions also require training on how to monitor the work of the CTRH.</p> <p>(iv) Continued support to Victims and Survivors of CRSV and SGBV in the Victim Support Groups with psycho social support, updates on the TJ process and preparing for the rolling out of the CTRH public hearings.</p> <p>(v) 2 Meetings to be led by the Ministry of Peacebuilding updating the Cabinet and NLA on the way forward with regards transitional justice, South Sudan's obligations under Chapter V of the R-ARCSS as well as the new CTRH and CRA laws.</p> <p>Long term priorities:</p> <p>(vi) Support for the people of South Sudan through CSOs: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, legal representation.</p> <p>(vii) Targeted support (Information, psycho social support relief) to IDPs and South Sudanese Refugees hosted in countries of asylum on transitional matters.</p> <p>(viii) Implementation of final recommendations, establishment of the office to manage the unfinished business of CTRH.</p> <p>(ix) Creation of safe spaces to encourage community level dialogues and resolution making on key Transitional Justice issues affecting communities.</p> <p>Priorities for the proposed project no cost extension</p> <p>The PBF remains a trusted and key partner of the people and Government of South Sudan on peacebuilding, transitional justice and several other critical areas in the R-ARCSS. Furthermore, PBF has been the major multiyear funder of the TJ thematic area as envisioned under Chapter V of the R-ARCSS. The current PBF supported TJ project is essential in meeting the transition benchmarks and a 12-month extension of the project is critical. The UN Entities implementing the project are awaiting receipt of the outstanding second tranche funds transfer of \$1,199,347.7 to facilitate the implementation of various activities - \$896,000 under Output 1; and \$308,000 under Output 2 and 3 of the project.</p>
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	<p>A project NCE. will address South Sudan's identified Transitional Justice priorities, including activities that are currently off track as indicated below:</p> <p>Output 1.3: - The CTRH is established and implements its mandate according to the law. This would also address priority i, ii and v) above.</p> <p>Output 2.2: - Victims of past violations, including women, children, youth, IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities are adequately prepared and protected to engage in truth, reconciliation, and healing, including through support to and the expansion of the victim/survivor networks. This would also address priority iv and vi) above.</p> <p>Output 3.1: - Enhanced capacity of the media to contribute to objective, well informed and gender sensitive reporting on the truth, reconciliation, and healing process including consultations and engagement with the CTRH. This would also address priority iii) above.</p> <p>Output 3.2: - Enhanced public awareness and support to the truth, reconciliation and healing process, targeting groups including victims/survivors of human rights violations, women, youth, refugees, and host communities. This would also address priority iii; iv and ix) above.</p> <p>Proposal to repurpose funds:</p> <p>In the UNDP 2025 Annual Workplan and budgeting process, UNDP has committed 2 months' staffing costs for the TJ project manager who leads implementation of the PBF TJ project. To complement UNDP's contributions and bridge the funding gap for the TJ manager's salary while still ensuring sufficient resources to implement critical TJ activities, UNDP proposes to repurpose funds as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repurpose 15, 000 USD from Activity 1.3.3 to UNDP's personnel line; • Repurpose 15, 000 USD from Activity 1.3.5 to UNDP's personnel line; • Repurpose 20, 000 USD from Activity 1.3.6.to UNDP's personnel line; <p>Activities 1.3.3, 1.3.5 and 1.3.6 were originally meant to support the development of a website for the CTRH, the training of CTRH staff and related operational costs respectively. With further tentative commitments from the African Development Bank to support TJ in South Sudan, UNDP hopes to secure new financial support to complement PBF investments.</p> <p>The catalytic results of the PBF Transitional Justice project:</p> <p>It is important to note that the PBF resources for the Transitional Justice agenda in South Sudan has garnered interest for international support and enabled the mobilization of additional partners with the potential to scale up impact on transitional justice in South Sudan. The Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands supported the transitional justice agenda in South Sudan through small grants to CSOs working with victims and survivors. On a larger scale, the Transitional Justice project supported by the PBF has</p>
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	<p>catalyzed the interest of the African Development Bank to support the Government of South Sudan establish the TJ mechanisms following the passing of the CTRH and CRA laws. In 2024, UNDP through the Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions (AFSIT), submitted a One million USD proposal which has now been approved pending final signature by the AfDB in the first quarter of 2025.</p> <p>The 2 year (2025 – 2026) AfDB TJ proposed project will leverage the work achievements facilitated by the PBF over the last 3 years. The AfDB project will complement the PBF transitional justice investments in South Sudan in different formats as outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide embedded international and local technical experts to support the formation and setting up and running of the CTRH and CRA. - Support the judiciary to dispense justice through decentralized court systems. - Support CSOs already working with victims and survivors through small grants to women survivors and women victims to implement income generating projects to enhance community resilience. - Support women led CSOs to enhance their skills on transitional justice, alternative dispute resolution and general management processes, ultimately empowering women's leadership in governance and justice; and improving responses to gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV). - Strengthen CSO capacity for accountability and advocacy, equipping organizations with skills and tools to monitor governance reforms, advocate for transparency, and hold institutions accountable. <p>A project NCE together with the anticipated catalytic funding from the AfDB would guarantee continued financial and technical support to the Government of South Sudan on TJ. Action on the part of the government would show commitment to the fulfilment of their obligations in the R-ARCSS. Moreover, the move would send a signal to the ordinary South Sudanese that the Government exists, is working and present in their lives. Strategically, it would add confidence to people on a number of levels, to participate in other political processes including the constitution making and elections discourse. At the international level, this would present a South Sudan Government that is willing to hold true to its obligations. Concomitantly, at a micro level, it would show a GoSS and political class that is willing to be held accountable and can obey rules. For victims and survivors, it would support their recovery from long-held grievances and psychological trauma. It would serve as a deterrent to would-be perpetrators as well as groups of belligerents who would want to scupper political processes such as the CMP or the impending elections. The perception that the Government is adhering to the process of holding perpetrators</p>
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	<p>accountable will help preserve peace and deter acts of gross human rights violations. Thus, the opportunity for peace and a lull in conflict can be leveraged from implementing TJ processes.</p>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

<p>Recipient Organization(s)¹⁶</p> <p>Marie – Helene Verhey</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>UNHCR Country Representative South Sudan</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p>Mohamed Abchir</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Resident Representative UNDP South Sudan</p> <p>Date & Seal</p>  	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Name: </p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Ministry of Peacebuilding</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p>18/2/2025</p> 
<p>Head of UN Country Team</p> <p>Anita Kiki Gbeho</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> 	<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>for</p> <p>Elizabeth Spehar</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support Office</p> <p>Date & Seal</p> <p>26 Feb 2025</p>

¹⁶ Please include a separate signature block for each direct recipient organization under this project.

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-responsive.**

South Sudan has suffered nearly four decades of armed violence which has had devastating consequences for the country and its people. Since 2013, civilians have borne the brunt of a renewed cycle of armed conflict. They have been subjected to widespread human rights violations and abuses, including killing, injury, abduction, sexual violence and destruction of property. While the overall number of violations and abuses attributed to conventional parties to the conflict has decreased since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018, armed violence affecting civilians at the subnational level, predominantly involving community-based militias and/or civil defense groups, significantly increased throughout 2020, further exacerbating human rights issues including killing, injury, abduction, and conflict-related sexual violence, destruction of civilian property and displacement. Predating the country's 2011 independence, this violence is deeply rooted in the history of South Sudan. It has taken on an increasingly militarized character over the years as a result of the involvement of conventional armed actors.

Decades of **human rights violations and abuses** as well as **serious violations of international humanitarian law** and related international crimes, coupled with a pervasive climate of **impunity**, are among the root causes of conflict and insecurity in South Sudan. The persistent failure to address the legacy of these violations and abuses remains one of the key drivers of violence in the country. The Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan has noted that *"failure to address past grievances and continued impunity have been the primary drivers of renewed conflict and continued violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in South Sudan, thereby affecting the prospects for sustainable peace and development."*¹⁷ In this context, the "Peace and Conflict Analysis and Opportunities for the UN Peacebuilding Fund" carried out as part of the eligibility note, emphasizes that one of the key tasks of the transition period ending in February 2023 is the establishment of accountability processes, transitional justice institutions, and human rights mechanisms that address the atrocities committed in the context of the civil war, thereby preventing new catalytic events from spiraling into conflict.¹⁸

Impunity for serious human rights violations and abuses, particularly for high-ranking officials, has fueled the cycle of violence that has plagued the country since the outbreak of conflict in December 2013 and continues to be the reality of the day. **The absence of accountability for widespread violence and serious human rights violations is a critical impediment to durable peace.** It also is among the **primary barriers to safe and voluntary returns for IDPs and other displaced persons.** The failure to set up the transitional justice mechanisms to address grievances and violations reported during the conflict and the failure to implement security sector reforms could perpetuate cycles of revenge and violence, posing the risk of relapse into large-scale armed conflict and perpetuating an environment in which human rights violations are committed with impunity.

¹⁷ A/HRC/45/CRP.4, para. 74

¹⁸ Peace and Conflict Analysis and Opportunities for the UN Peacebuilding Fund, p. 22

The concept of transitional justice recognizes that the legacy of past abuses needs to be addressed through a range of judicial and non-judicial processes/mechanisms, not only to achieve justice for victims and survivors, but also to build sustainable peace and enable the transformation into democratic and inclusive societies. Transitional justice contributes to fostering recognition, trust and reconciliation, and to strengthening the rule of law. **In this context, inclusion and participation are key principles that underpin transitional justice and peacebuilding processes.** This is particularly challenging in South Sudan where patterns of exclusion and intersecting forms of marginalization have prevented some segments of the population from participating in institutional/democratic/political life. Especially, women, youth, IDPs, refugees, persons with disabilities and remote communities are often excluded and disengaged from peacebuilding and transitional justice processes. Indeed, the inadequacy of measures to ensure inclusiveness and meaningful participation of marginalized communities has been identified as one of the major gaps that has contributed to the failure of the previous round of consultations on the establishment of the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing which was carried out in 2017-2018. In particular, communities living in areas of ongoing conflict, residents of some IDP camps and communities living in areas under the control of the SPLA-IO were not adequately engaged during the first round of consultations.

As highlighted in the Peace and Conflict Analysis and Opportunities for the UN Peacebuilding Fund¹⁹, unequal gender relationships, patriarchal social norms and the gendered nature of violence and structural inequalities are among the key inclusion challenges that hinder the public participation of women in peace processes.¹⁹ Discriminatory practices are entrenched in the customs, beliefs, and traditions of South Sudan, and these limit women's rights in many areas, including child and forced marriage. Women's vulnerability is reflected in high levels of GBV, the high prevalence of HIV and AIDS among women and girls, and the unequal participation of women in decision-making that continues to impact their ability to engage in public life dominated by males and elites. Gaps in formal justice institutions have encouraged those seeking peaceful resolution of disputes, including serious crimes, to turn to **traditional justice mechanisms. The degree to which these traditional mechanisms contribute to fair outcomes is limited. Decision making often discriminates against women and girls.** Most survivors of CRSV/SGBV are women who lack the confidence, knowledge and financial capacity to access the CTRH and participate in the hearings. Logistical and security concerns also pose barriers for the participation of female victims and survivors.

Young people face enormous challenges in the context of overarching neglect of the citizenry by the government, corruption, internal armed conflict, ethnic based violent conflict, and competition for control of the economy and natural resources. These factors have led to an erosion of the social fabric, contributing to the youth's high rates of exclusion and disenfranchisement. Young men and women are often disproportionately affected by conflict and at high-risk of being influenced to fuel the cycle of conflict. South Sudan's 2020 State of the Adolescents and Youth Report acknowledged that "young people are systematically excluded from decision making based on their young age and inexperience" as politics is regarded as a space for mature and experienced persons.²⁰ They also face other barriers preventing them from engaging with transitional justice mechanisms due to lack of knowledge and capacity to engage meaningfully with redress mechanisms. However, the inclusion of youth in peacebuilding and transitional justice is particularly important considering that more than 70% of the population is below the age of 30 and that young men's exclusion makes them particularly susceptible to radicalisation and involvement in armed violence, while young women face the double discriminations caused by age and sex. When young men and women are integrated as meaningful

¹⁹ Peace and Conflict Analysis and Opportunities for the UN Peacebuilding Fund, pp.33-34

participants in peacebuilding and transitional justice, the scope of these initiatives includes a broader set of critical societal priorities and needs, contributing to more lasting and just peace. Ensuring youth inclusion in peacebuilding and in shaping and monitoring transitional justice processes can help promote equality, build a lasting peace, and further inclusive democracy.

The exclusion from truth, justice, reparations, reconciliation, and healing processes of IDPs and refugees is particularly problematic in South Sudan considering that displaced persons constitute a critical mass of the population. A large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the country and refugees living in neighbouring countries (Uganda, Kenya, Egypt, DRC, Ethiopia, Sudan), as well as South Sudanese living in the diaspora, are also often excluded from national discussions around transitional justice and peacebuilding. As of December 2020, there were more than 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in neighboring countries while at least 1.6 million were internally displaced. Since 2017, at least 360,000 refugees have, however, returned to South Sudan and more than 1.3 million IDPs have spontaneously gone back to the areas of origin or alternative locations. In the context of their displacement and the return process, many individuals have experienced human rights violations and continue to face a wide range of challenges, including food insecurity, lack of basic services, loss of livelihoods, and lack of access to housing, land and property. In addition, returnees exert pressure on resources and exacerbate the hardship faced by hosts communities providing potential for conflict in return areas. Ethnic and religious minorities also face specific challenges in participating in national and sub-national political processes. **It is critical that the routine exclusion of marginalised groups across the country is directly addressed during the consultation process for the establishment of the CTRH; if not, legitimacy and sustainability of the final outcome may be undermined.** The meaningful and active participation of marginalized groups, displaced populations and host communities is therefore key to ensuring an inclusive transitional justice process that is capable of enhancing prospects for sustainable peace by addressing their concerns and promoting durable solutions to their needs.

Recognizing that the exclusion of marginalized individuals and population segments (particularly of women, youth, and displaced populations) is among the root causes of conflict and poses a serious obstacle towards peacebuilding and successful transitional justice processes, the present project seeks to **leverage their potential as change agents by promoting their meaningful participation in the design and implementation of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing and building their capacity as rights holders.** This will be crucial to ensure that the differing impact of conflict on particular groups is understood and that their specific perspective, needs, and demands are integrated into the transitional justice process.

Restrictions on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association are another key obstacle for the transitional justice and broader peace building process. Incidents of harassment, intimidation, arbitrary arrest and detention of civil society activists and human rights defenders, especially by National Security Service (NSS) officials, form part of a systematic pattern of repression and epitomize the ever-increasing shrinkage of civic space in South Sudan. However, without adequate civic space, the media, victims, survivors, witnesses, affected communities and their representatives will not be able to safely and meaningfully participate in transitional justice processes due to fear of harassment, intimidation, and threats of reprisals. Addressing ongoing human rights violations linked to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association is therefore vital in enabling all South Sudanese to freely express their views on transitional justice and peacebuilding. One of the key challenges in ensuring this is the availability of suitable spaces that are neutral and easy accessible, including for persons with disabilities and older persons, to support information- sharing, discussions, access counselling, report incidents and violations etc. as such the project will seek to build and rehabilitate suitable safe spaces to facilitate this.

The 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) includes a Chapter on transitional justice that complements other elements of the peace process such as the drafting of a new constitution. The Chapter enshrines the element of non-recurrence achieved inter alia through broader legal and institutional reforms. However, the different processes outlined in the R-ARCSS should be viewed in a holistic way and transitional justice pursued as an integral part of the peacebuilding and development agenda in South Sudan.

While South Sudan has not developed a national strategy, policy or specific legal framework on transitional justice, the R-ARCSS provides an important roadmap for the transitional justice process. Chapter V “on transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation and healing” outlines the need to address the crimes and atrocities committed during South Sudan’s conflict through the establishment of **three complementary institutions: the Commission on Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing (CTRH); the Hybrid Court for South Sudan (HCSS); and the Compensation and Reparations Authority (CRA).** The project, while focusing its support on the establishment of the CTRH, acknowledges and fully supports the broader transitional justice vision upheld by the R-ARCSS. In this context, it is worth recalling that all the transitional justice elements are interconnected and mutually reinforcing.

Although the implementation of Chapter V and the establishment of these mechanisms have stalled since the signing of the R-ARCSS, there have been some important positive developments from 2021 to **November 2024** that demonstrate enhanced political commitment and provide for momentum in the advancement of the transitional justice agenda in South Sudan, particularly with the truth, reconciliation, and healing process. In January 2021, the Cabinet of Ministers instructed the Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs to “start the process of establishing” transitional justice institutions and mechanisms provided for under Chapter V. A Task Force was subsequently established under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to oversee the implementation of Chapters V and VI of the R-ARCSS. In a significant development, the **Technical Committee for the establishment of the CTRH was constituted through Ministerial Order No. 02/2021 of 10 May 2021 and formally launched on 30 June 2021** with the support of UNDP. **It is comprised of 33 representatives of the Government of South Sudan, political parties, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission, faith-based organizations, civil society organizations, women, and youth associations.** The Technical Committee was mandated, among other tasks, to lead consultations that would inform the drafting of the legislation establishing the CTRH, as well as to undertake nationwide sensitization on truth, reconciliation & healing with a view to creating a conducive environment enabling citizens to actively engage in the consultation process. Since its launch, the Technical Committee with UNDP’s, support has prepared drafts of its workplan, terms of reference and budget.

In 2022, the Technical Committee undertook countrywide public consultations of 4,543 people in communities including women, IDPs and youth on the transitional justice mechanisms. The citizens’ views coupled with comparative lessons harnessed from two South – South cooperation learning visits to The Gambia and South Africa in 2022 helped inform and guide the drafting of legislation on the CTRH and the CRA. The project partly supported the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and his team, The Minister of Gender and several CSO leaders to undertake these learning visits. The choices for South Africa and the Gambia were mainly to ensure that the South Sudan delegation would take lessons from a well-known transitional justice process that worked and is still referred to in many discussions on TJ. For the Gambia, the reason for the selection was that the country’s TJ journey was relatively fresh, with its Commission having begun its hearing on 7 January 2019 and submitting its interim report to the Government on 29 April 2020. Subsequently, between 15 – 17 May 2023, a major Transitional Justice Conference under the Theme “*Building a Sustainable Model for Transitional*

Justice in South Sudan” was hosted by the MoJCA and the High-Level Standing Committee on the Roadmap (HLSCR). The Conference brought together 415 participants including the First VP; Vice Presidents of the Republic; leadership of the Reconstituted Transitional National Legislative Assembly; Chief Justice of the judiciary; National Ministers and Deputy Ministers; Chairpersons of Independent Commissions; Members of the High Level Standing Committee on the Roadmap; State Governors and Chief Administrators; State Speakers of Parliament; State Ministers of Local Government and Law Enforcement; County Commissioners; Religious Leaders; CSOs and representatives from Victims Support Groups. Participants from regional and international bodies included: The Interim Chairperson of the RJMEC; representatives from the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring Mechanism (CTSAMM); IGAD Special Envoy to South Sudan; representatives from the UN Country Team in South Sudan and Ambassadors accredited to the Republic of South Sudan. The Conference came out with resolutions touching on three key areas that were adopted and shared with the public. Among some of the key resolutions were the following:

- Urged the Government of South Sudan to urgently finalise the CTRH and CRA Bills and present them before the National Council of Ministers and subsequently to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly for enactment as a critical step in establishing the CTRH and CRA.
- Emphasized the central importance of women’s participation in the TJ processes;
- Stressed that there should be a provision that all statements made to the CTRH should be made under oath as an essential requirement to get the truth;
- Encouraged the CTRH Bill to include a clause on amnesty to the persons who fully disclose and inform the CTRH of all the abuses and crimes that occurred;
- Recognized the centrality of and complementary role of traditional justice mechanisms to the CTRH and CRA

While the Technical Committee had endeavored to conduct public consultations with South Sudanese refugees living in the neighboring states with UNDP support, the violent conflicts in Sudan and the DRC deterred this process. In the end, there was a shift in strategy and only Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya were requested for diplomatic clearance and permission. As of end of August 2023, only the Government of Ethiopia had given the TC a positive response. Consequently, between 27 August – 03 September 2023, the Technical Committee conducted consultations with South Sudanese refugees living in Ethiopia's Assosa region. A report on the findings of this consultation was presented to the Minister of MoJCA.

The Minister of MoJCA presented the two bills to the Governance Cluster chaired by the First VP who reviewed the two bills and gave comments. Subsequently the two bills were presented to the Council of Ministers who also approved them. ~~The bills now wait presentation to the Legislative assembly where they will be debated and reviewed in a process that is likely to see the Bills assented to by the President at least by the end of the year.~~

The two Bills were presented to the National Legislative Assembly by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs in November 2023. Soon thereafter, Parliament went into recess for 4 months and only resumed sittings on 3 April 2024. On resumption of Parliamentary business, the two Specialized Committees of Peace and Reconciliation and the one on Human Rights joined hands and started revising the two Bills. Several iterative processes were undertaken from May until November 2024. Between May and June 2024, the two NLA Committees were supported by the project to undertake reviews of the Bills in joint sittings with members of civil society organisations that had earlier made written submissions to the NLA. This successful process was concluded and the views of CSOs were incorporated into the two bills. To advocate for the passage of the bills, on 6 June 2024, UNDP supported more than 50 civil society organizations through the Transitional Justice Working

Group to deliberate on the progress made with the transitional justice bills and their recommendations to the Nation Legislative Assembly. This was followed by high-level engagement between the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Peacebuilding and the NLA's Chairperson of the Peace and Reconciliation Committee and the Legal Department of the NLA on the processes that the NLA had undertaken as well as for the Government to understand the outstanding legislative processes. As a result of the high-level meeting, a roadmap to support the enactment of the Bills was produced and endorsed by the meeting. This was later presented to UNDP by the Chairperson of the Peace and Reconciliation Committee, with requests for support to undertake a (i) learning tour to Rwanda and South Africa, (ii) public hearings in three states in Western Equatoria, Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile as well as (iii) the printing of the draft Bills for circulation in Parliament before the Bills could be tabled before the plenary of the august house. On 17 July, the two Bills went through the second reading. The third and fourth readings of the two Bills were carried out in the NLA on 3 September and the bills were passed. This cleared the way for the two Bills to be passed to the Presidency for assent. Following several meetings and observations at the Council of Governors, the Bills were returned to the NLA before being transmitted again to the Presidency for assent. Finally on 11 November 2024, H.E President Salva Kiir assented to the two Bills, and they are now official laws marking a milestone in the implementation of part of Chapter V of the R-ARCSS.

~~The Committee has also started working on conducting a mapping of locations and stakeholders to be targeted during the sensitization and consultation process; outlining a public awareness and sensitization campaign to encourage meaningful participation in the CTRH process; and developing a methodology for the conduct of the consultations. An official timeline for the start/duration of the consultation process and the development of the draft legislation has not yet been announced, although the Technical Committee is expected to complete its tasks within six months. Providing support to the R-TGONU to establish a credible CTRH through inclusive and gender-sensitive consultations that are also victim-centered and youth-focused, using the entry points this provides to continuously promote a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, can contribute to laying the groundwork and increase grassroots demands for establishing the other transitional justice mechanisms set out in the R-ARCSS.~~

Despite repeated public commitments by representatives of the incumbent government and opposition armed groups to hold perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses accountable, there is a lingering lack of political will to drive the transitional justice agenda forward and address criminal accountability for the commission of gross human rights violations and abuses as well as violations of international humanitarian law through the Hybrid Court of South Sudan. Considering that the discussions on the establishment of the Hybrid Court remain stalled, the project seeks to leverage the current political momentum for the establishment of the CTRH and CRA in order to advance the transitional justice process by focusing specifically on the truth, reconciliation, healing, reparations and compensation process. The advancement of this element of the transitional justice agenda is expected to have a catalytic effect on the implementation of the R-ARCSS, including the establishment of the other transitional justice mechanisms envisaged under Chapter V. In order to ensure that the project contributes to the promotion of a holistic transitional justice approach, project activities and engagements with stakeholders will seek to create an enabling environment for a comprehensive transitional process and entry points for achieving progress on the implementation of all transitional justice provisions under Chapter V. The project will seek to leverage the current political momentum for the establishment of the CTRH in order to ensure that progress made regarding the truth-seeking component of transitional justice has a catalytic effect on the implementation of the R-ARCSS, including the establishment of the complementary transitional justice mechanisms envisaged under Chapter V. In particular, the project will consistently remind partners and beneficiaries of the importance of a holistic approach to transitional justice for it to contribute to social cohesion, healing, prevention, and reconciliation, and raise awareness about how the various components of transitional

justice are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. It will advocate and use every opportunity to increase the demand and support for the timely creation of complementary institutions.

Key stakeholders in the Transitional Justice/ CTRH process	
Government stakeholders	
RTGoNU, State-level and local government authorities	Key duty bearer responsible for the implementation of the transitional justice process.
Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs, including the Task Force	Tasked to lead the implementation of Chapter V of the R-ARCSS.
Ministry of Peacebuilding and other Ministries	Working on the Peacebuilding strategic framework and interlinked reform processes.
Transitional National Legislative Assembly	Will be responsible for passing the legislation for the establishment of transitional justice mechanisms, including the CTRH.
Perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses	Perpetrators play an important role in the truth-seeking, reconciliation and healing process. For example, the CTRH can provide a vital platform that allows perpetrators and victims to engage with each other and publicly acknowledge past human rights violations.
Security forces and proxies, national and local elite	Stakeholders with a potential to undermine or co-opt transitional justice processes such as security forces.
Non-governmental stakeholders	
Media	Play a key role in ensuring that all segments of the population receive and have access to adequate information on the CTRH process, including the consultations, as well as the broader transitional justice and peacebuilding process. The media can also play an active role as agents of social change. Freedom of opinion and expression is thereby key to enable the media to impart accurate and useful information and to address concerns around misinformation, hate speech and other such practices that can be experienced during a transitional justice process.
South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC) and state-level Human Rights Commissions	While the engagement of the SSHRC on transitional justice has been limited thus far, the Commissions can play an important role in advancing public participation in transitional justice process including consultations, and, where appropriate, the Commission will also directly participate in the implementation of transitional justice mechanisms, or in implementing recommendations of the CTRH's report.
Civil society organizations (including members of the Transitional Justice	Play a key role in conducting human rights monitoring, reporting and documentation; promoting

Working Group, Members of the various Human Rights and Transitional Justice Forums, and the South Sudan Human Rights Defenders Network).	civic education on transitional justice and peacebuilding; advocating on behalf of victims, survivors, witnesses, affected communities; empowering them to raise their voices; representing victims that are unable or unwilling to participate directly; and providing important services such as psychological support to complement official mechanisms. In the absence of a witness and victim protection framework, also play a role in addressing protection concerns.
Victims, survivors, witnesses, affected communities (and their networks and representatives)	<p>Victims are at the center of the process. Their experiences needs and demands will shape the design and implementation of transitional justice mechanisms e.g., inform the CTRH legislation and determine its mandate and function.</p> <p>Existing and newly developed victim and survivor networks/ groups, including women's groups, will be important platforms to formulate demands, advocate with relevant stakeholders and engage with the transitional justice mechanisms once established.</p>
Transitional Justice Resource Centers	Transitional Justice Resource Centers are civil society platforms established at state and local level to support the sensitization process on Chapter V and the CTRH. These platforms will be used by the Technical Committee to conduct their sensitization and consultation activities in addition to any other forms of mobilization. So far, OHCHR funding has supported the establishment of Transitional Justice Centers in four states. The current project aims to support the continued operation of these Centers as well as to facilitate the establishment of additional centers in the other States/areas most affected by conflict.
Traditional leaders and faith-based leaders	<p>Role as key influencers within conflict-affected communities, often speaking and engaging on their behalf.</p> <p>In particular in areas where formal justice actors are absent, they play an important role in addressing conflict through traditional dispute settlement mechanisms e.g., customary law courts. When engaging with these actors the project will continue to uphold the international human rights and norms, including regarding women and girls' rights.</p>
Community leaders, including of women, youth and displaced persons	Youth and women groups, leaders and representatives play an important role as key influencers within conflict-affected communities, often speaking and engaging on their behalf.

IDPs, refugees, returnees and marginalized groups	IDPs, refugees, returnees and marginalized groups based on exclusion and inequality to access transitional justice processes which have caused their displacement and/or disempowerment. Failure to ensure the participation and inclusion of these groups would undermine their prospects for durable solutions.
International actors	
AU	Developed a transitional justice policy that draws on experiences and lessons learnt from other countries. Responsible for facilitating the establishment of the Hybrid Court in cooperation with the Government of South Sudan.
IGAD	Mediated the Peace Agreement
Troika and other donors	Considering the lack of adequate Government resources and the large costs of transitional justice processes, donor countries play a crucial role in providing additional funding needed for the establishment and operation of transitional justice mechanisms.
UN entities e.g. CoHSS, UN AFPs	Provide financial, logistical and technical support to the transitional justice processes e.g., through programmatic activities. Play a key role in monitoring, investigating, and reporting of human rights violations.
INGOs e.g., ICTJ	Provide technical expertise and comparative examples and lessons learned from other countries that have experience with transitional justice processes.
Others	
R-JMEC	Responsible for monitoring the implementation of the R-ARCSS, including Chapter V, and making recommendations to the Government in this regard.
Technical Committee	Responsible for the process leading to the establishment of the CTRH.
Commission on Truth Reconciliation and Healing	Will have the mandate to organize and receive submissions from the public especially victims of past human rights abuses through hearings etc.
Justice chain actors	Justice chain actors play an important role in the documentation of evidence, the prosecution of perpetrators, and the protection of victims and witnesses.

b) A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks²¹, how it ensures national ownership. If this project is designed

²¹ Including national gender and youth strategies and commitments, such as a National Action Plan on 1325, a National Youth Policy etc.

in a PRF country, describe how the main objective advances a relevant strategic objective identified through the Eligibility Process.

The project's focus is based on the UN's engagements with the R-TGoNU and fully aligned with national priorities on transitional justice, as outlined in Chapter V of the R-ARCSS. The project also aligns with the outcomes of the National Dialogue process, which was concluded in December 2020 and recognized that the establishment of the CTRH would be a vital step towards national healing and durable peace. Furthermore, the project is aligned with the intention of MOJCA to build on the work of the national sensitization and consultation activities that were conducted by a technical committee between 2016 and 2018, during which the opinions of South Sudanese were collected to inform the drafting of legislation and the eventual design of the CTRH. Considering that the previous consultation process was not fully inclusive with regards to the geographic locations visited (due to lack of access to areas affected by ongoing conflict) and target communities consulted (some IDPs camps and population in areas under the control of SPAL-IO were excluded), the project findings can still support MOJCA in its efforts to establish a CTRH that is inclusive, legitimate and gender responsive. It should be noted that the project is linked to other reforms envisaged in the R-ARCSS, in particular the strategic review leading to the overall restructuring of the security organs which still employ many alleged perpetrators of human rights violations. Furthermore, the project is cognizant of the Resolutions of the Conference on Transitional Justice Mechanisms in South Sudan in May 2023 which among other recommendations urged the Government of South Sudan to finalize the CTRH and CRA Bills; emphasized the importance of women's participation in the TJ processes; and encouraged the MoJCA to integrate the recommendations made from the Conference into the draft CTRH and CRA Bills and have clear preambles to capture the country's context, provide a statement to the citizens of South Sudan and define the mandate of the two mechanisms. In September, the Government announced the extension of the current transitional period by another 2 years effectively pushing the anticipated elections to December 2026. The Government cited the need to complete processes such as a census, the drafting of a permanent constitution and the registration of political parties. On the political front, facilitated by the Government of Kenya, South Sudan is pursuing the cessation of hostilities through the Tumaini Initiative with Hold - Out groups that were not part of the R - ARCCS. The project is alive to the 2-year extension of the current Government and a project no cost extension will leverage the extended transition period to establish the CTRH and CRA.

In supporting national transitional justice priorities, the project aims to foster national ownership of transitional justice processes. To this end, and in line with the UN approach to transitional justice, the project will adopt an inclusive and participatory approach that goes beyond targeting political elites and seeks to create civic space by engaging all relevant constituencies, stakeholders, representatives, institutions, and partners that are able to drive the transitional justice agenda forward. Acting as an enabler, the project will provide the tools, space, and access to information for a broad base of national stakeholders and affected communities that enable them to meaningfully participate at every stage of the transitional justice process. The interventions will be based on a thorough analysis of national and local needs and capacities, drawing upon national expertise to the greatest extent possible. Particular attention will be paid to historically marginalized segments of the population and those at risk of being left behind, particularly, women (including female headed households and widows), boys and girls, as well as displaced populations, the elderly and persons with disability who are most vulnerable to this cycle of violence.

To ensure synergies with the existing human rights mechanisms and infrastructure for peace, key national stakeholders will be mobilized, and effective partnerships developed with a view to strengthening processes and structures that foster long-term dialogue and engagement at the national and local levels.

This Project also aligns with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) including Sustainable Development Goal 16, promoting peaceful and just societies, and Sustainable Development Goal 5, which aims at gender equality and women's empowerment by adopting a gender-responsive and victim-centred approach to transitional justice. The Project is also advancing an inclusive approach that draws on all traditionally excluded groups such as youth, displaced populations and other minorities by creating equal opportunities for their participation in accordance with SDG 10.

The adoption of enabling legislation for the CTRH will provide the foundation for truth seeking, reconciliation and healing. The Project further supports the implementation of Chapter V of the R-ARCSS which calls for an inclusive and participatory approach to ensure South Sudanese people's demands and aspirations for justice and reconciliation are adhered to. Furthermore, the project aligns with the pledge made by the Government of South Sudan at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF).²².

The project is aligned with the UN Cooperation Framework (2019-2021) - a joint cooperation agreement between the Government of South Sudan and the UN, including all UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) involved in this project. The project is particularly relevant for contributing to the provision of coherent and coordinated UN assistance to priority area 1 on "building peace and strengthening governance" as well as priority area 2 on "empowering women and youth".

Finally, the project aligns with the 5-Year Strategic Results Framework (SRF) for the PBF portfolio in South Sudan against which the performance of the project will be monitored and evaluated. The Framework sets out three strategic outcomes relating to (1) democratic, accountable and just national institutions; (2) the peaceful and durable return of refugees and displaced persons; (3) the reduction of violence and enhanced intra- and inter-group understanding. It will measure commonly agreed benchmarks based on strategic-level indicators.

c) A brief explanation of how the project fills any strategic gaps and complements any other relevant interventions, PBF funded or otherwise.

The continued PBF interventions through CSOs community dialogues have led to improved social cohesion, enhanced trust between communities and state institutions, and hopefully will lead to reduced levels of violence and sustainable peace dividends. The fund has been able to jumpstart the implementation of the Transitional Justice mechanisms that are critical to the consolidation of peace and stability – alongside promoting poverty reduction, rule of law, access to justice and good governance, further extending legitimate state authority, and preventing South Sudan from relapsing into conflict. The fund aligns well with the renewed UNMISS mandate that enables the mission to engage with and provide technical assistance to South Sudan's transitional institutions, as an opportunity for strengthening accountability and generating political will for the implementation of Chapter V and related reform processes. The PBF funding remains one of the key funding mechanisms

²² **Submitting Entity:** Government of South Sudan

Pledge Name: Creating enabling conditions for sustainable returns of South Sudanese refugees-enforcing rule of law and access to justice/strong presence of state organs at community level-putting in place inclusive peace building structures and alternative conflict resolution mechanisms

Pledge ID: 1083

Pledge Description: Creating enabling conditions for sustainable returns of South Sudanese refugees-enforcing rule of law and access to justice/strong presence of state organs at community level-putting in place inclusive peace building structures and alternative conflict resolution mechanisms

spearheading the setting up of transitional justice mechanisms in South Sudan. While there might be other support, this fund has been key in accompanying the Government of South Sudan to implement its end of the bargain in the peace agreement. There has not been any other fund supporting the Government in this manner. To the extent that the Government of South Sudan must be supported and accompanied in the process of setting up the TJ mechanisms, and without any other commitments from other funders and even the Government itself, this PBF support remains critical especially at this juncture where the process is on the verge of being concluded. In this context, the project will complement the UN agencies, funds and programmes support to strengthen civic engagement at all levels to advance accountability, address the effects of the conflict, support recovery, seek remedies for victims and reform institutions, and shift individual and collective behavior. In addition, the project will further contribute to the ongoing technical support to government institutions to enhance skills, promote reforms and transform such institutions, including oversight institutions, into effective and responsive entities. Finally, the project will build on UN engagement with national stakeholders to support the development and harmonization of statutory and customary justice systems.

In parallel, and building on existing synergies, the UN is strengthening its engagement with regional actors and partners mainly the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Reconstituted Joint Monitoring & Evaluation Commission (RJMEC) to assist in enabling the development of an effective transitional strategy for South Sudan through a comprehensive approach to the TJ mechanisms provided in the R-ARCSS.

In this context and in support to the CTRH, the project will also seeks to foster a conducive environment for a holistic transitional justice process by supporting the promotion of civic space, including through capacity-building of civil society and media representatives and the establishment/expansion of platforms that will empower relevant stakeholders (in particular women, youth and internally displaced populations) to raise their voices and express their demands while proactively engaging with the Technical Committee and later with the CTRH while implementing its mandate. The creation of such a conducive environment will also have a positive impact on the ability of stakeholders to generate demand and lobby for the establishment of the other transitional justice mechanisms envisaged under Chapter V to ensure the victims' rights to justice and reparations.

Also provide a brief 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
UNDP's Access to Justice, Security and Human Rights Strengthening Programme	Kingdom of the Netherlands; US\$300,000 Note: The entire budget for this programme is US\$38 Million. However, not all these resources will be used to	Support to implementing actions to enable the establishment of the CTRH through the cultivation of political will to resume transitional justice processes, provision of technical advice to	In the framework of this project supported by the Netherlands, UNDP support has been to launch the Technical Committee and support its initial work that lays the foundation for the establishment of the CTRH. However, the

	<p>implement TJ activities. So far, US\$300,000 have been spent in this area of work with support from the Netherlands. Other donors to this programme include Japan and UK. Funds are drawn from the PBF and local MPTF for other sub-thematic components of the programme.</p>	<p>MOJCA, reconstitution and training of the Technical Committee, and support to the preparation of a national transitional justice strategy aimed at guiding the prioritization and sequencing of all mechanisms and reforms outlined in the R-ARCSS.</p>	<p>work of the Technical Committee has only just started and further funds are needed to implement its workplan.</p> <p>The Netherlands supported project therefore lays the foundation for the implementation of the PBF project. As such, the current PBF project will bring to scale preliminary efforts initiated under UNDP Access to Justice project aimed at establishing the CTRH and ensure that it becomes fully functional and responsive in providing remedies for survivors of past human rights abuses.</p>
<p>Protection, Assistance and Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Juba and Upper Nile State, South Sudan</p>	<p>UNHCR partner support to the Humanitarian and Development Consortium USD 932,675.45</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Services for Persons with Specific Needs Strengthened. 2. Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved 3. Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained. 4. Situation of persons of concern monitored and potential for voluntary return realized. 	<p>The project is complementary to the PBF on Protection of IDPs and Returnees as it ensures IDPs as well as vulnerable individuals from the host communities are offered free legal aid services and facilitation of access to justices on human rights violations. The current PBF project will complement the access to justice interventions through providing access to transitional justice mechanisms in particularly truth,</p>

		<p>5. Community mobilization strengthened or expanded.</p> <p>6. Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted</p>	<p>reconciliation and healing.</p>
<p>Breaking the Cycle of Violence: Rehabilitating Justice and Accountability Mechanisms for the Transformation of Survivors and Perpetrators of Violent Conflict into Change Agents for Peace</p>	<p>Peace Building Fund</p>	<p>1. Enhance the capacity of community-based mechanisms by enabling youth to enhance dispute resolution processes.</p> <p>2. Enhance capacity of public justice system to ensure access to fair, gender-responsive and equitable judicial services for children and youth.</p> <p>3. Strengthening survivors' networks.</p>	<p>The PBF project on Breaking the Cycle of Violence is aimed at rehabilitating justice and accountability mechanisms for the transformation of survivors and perpetrators of violent conflict into change agents for peace. The current PBF project will build on the established survivors' and victims' networks as well as youths and community-based conflict resolution mechanisms to enhancing their capacities to meaningfully engage in truth, reconciliation and healing processes, to formulate their demands and advocate for their rights and interests.</p> <p>The project will build on existing networks established in Jonglei and Unity as well as expand such networks to the other states.</p>

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

- a) A brief description of the project focus and approach – describe the project’s overarching goal, the implementation strategy, and how it addresses the conflict causes or factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- responsive).**

The project overarching goal aims at leveraging multiple dimensions of the state authorities and society, including victims/survivors, affected communities and displaced population, to contribute to strengthening accountability through interventions to promote truth, healing and reconciliation as well as to design and implement inclusive, transparent, gender-sensitive and victim-centered solutions to address the legacies of massive human rights violations, thereby contributing to a comprehensive transitional justice process as envisaged in the R-ARCSS. Through a multilayered approach composed of supporting activities in relation to the design and operationalization of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) as one of the transitional justice mechanisms envisaged under Chapter V of the Revitalized Peace Agreement, the project is also designed with a preventive perspective and by adopting a transformative approach, tackling not merely the violations and abuses as immediate symptoms of conflict and/or repression, but addressing more broadly discrimination, social inequalities and systemic structural deficiencies as the root causes that enabled conflict, violations and abuses in the first place.

The CTRH is a critical mechanism for enhancing the peacebuilding process in South Sudan, in line with the R-ARCSS. Through the establishment of the CTRH, the project aims at initiating and strengthening efforts to address the legacy of conflict while promoting peace, national reconciliation and collective healing. Investing in national reconciliation and healing is imperative to building a national vision and establishing positive momentum towards nation building. The CTRH will play a critical role in ensuring the buy-in of all South Sudanese communities into the peace process. The Commission is a specific transitional justice and accountability mechanism that presents an opportunity for upholding basic human rights of men, women and children affected by the conflict and for enhancing reconciliation by ensuring victims’ and survivors’ right to truth, access to justice and effective remedies for violations of human right and international humanitarian law. While the project focuses on the truth, reconciliation and healing aspects of transitional justice, at all stages of the implementation of the project, it will be recalled that the establishment of the CTRH is but one element of a broader and more comprehensive transitional justice process in South Sudan, as envisaged under the R-ARCSS. It will continuously promote a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, seeking to use project activities also as entry points to foster progress on appropriate connections between truth-seeking, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.

The project will ensure inclusive, transparent, pro-active, substantively informed, victim-centered, gender and age responsive participation of victims, survivors, witnesses, affected communities, and other stakeholders in the sensitization and consultation processes informing the establishment of the CTRH. To build trust and transparency, key awareness raising campaigns, information sharing- and resilience activities will be conducted. One of the key challenges in ensuring this is the availability of suitable spaces to support information sharing, discussions, access counselling, report incidents and violations etc. as such the project will seek to build and rehabilitate suitable safe spaces to facilitate this, in particular for displaced population.

Thus, the project will focus on two main areas which include **creating space and support to public outreach as well as sensitization activities targeting affected communities, including victims, survivors, and witnesses of grave human rights violations, IDPs, returnees, refugees, women and**

the youth. The overall objective of the sensitization awareness is to provide tailored information and tools empowering the target groups and beneficiaries to engage meaningfully with the Technical Committee, based on a comprehensive understanding of transitional justice, and the CTRH on transitional justice processes and developing of enabling legislation for the commission's establishment of including its mandate, procedures, selection of commissioners, etc., as well as to freely express their views on past events and their perception of justice and reconciliation in a safe and protected manner. **The focus will be to reach to victims and survivors, women, youth, conflict affected communities and IDPs as they are the categories who are considered under the main principle of victim-centered approach to transitional justice.** Other actors such as academia, judiciary, bar association, security forces, CSOs, media, etc. will be also consulted.

Through the establishment of mobile teams of the Technical Committee, the project will aim at reaching out to victims and survivors in particularly hard-to-reach areas, in order to facilitate their access to transitional justice processes and refer them appropriate mechanisms. This includes support to the organization of workshops to discuss and exchange on TJ processes including the importance of accountability for a sustainable reconciliation and peace. A series of grassroots dialogues on TJ-related issues will be organized with national elites, including opposition leaders, and high-ranking officials from security forces, local leaders and leaders of civil defense groups. In the framework of these discussions and the implementation of all project activities, all efforts will be made during the implementation of the project to face and mitigate the gender-related challenges such as stereotypes on women and girls, gender discrimination and skepticism, opinion, according to which the gender aspects are over-emphasized or perceived incompatibilities between the local culture and gender equality. The project will also assist the Technical Committee in developing and disseminating, prior to the participation process, accessible and necessary information to allow the affected communities and civil societies organizations to be prepared to participate effectively. The project will seek to develop and disseminate relevant sensitization tools (audio and video material) pertaining to the transitional justice process, through accessible communication channels (local radio, television, flyers, press, etc.), with sufficient lead time in advance.

The project will also support the **enactment of a comprehensive and gender-sensitive legal framework for the establishment of a fully functional CTRH as provided for by law, in accordance with international norms and standards.** The project will also **support the drafting of rules and procedures**, drawing on successful truth and reconciliation commissions in similar post-conflict settings as well as grassroots and existing practices led by communities to address past human rights violations. Such best practices may include the adoption of gender-sensitive strategies such as special hearings for women and gender-sensitive statement taking.

The project is aimed at **supporting MOJCA and the Technical Committee established in 2021 to reach out and engage with victims, survivors, witnesses, and communities affected by human rights violations in hotspot areas, including remote locations, and engage in public consultations that will inform the drafting of a legislation for the establishment of the CTRH. It will provide legal and technical advice to MOJCA to draft a legislation on the CTRH in line with international standards. This will include the deployment of experts to MOJCA.** These interventions are aligned and will be carried out in connection and interaction with the following other programs:

-with UN PBP priority actions 3.2.4 Enhancing Local Peace Mechanisms, 3.2.1 Safety and Security and 3.2.2 Rule of Law, and 3.2.3 Psychosocial Support and Trauma Healing.

-with the PBF-supported project ‘Protecting Women and Girls in South Sudan: Addressing GBV as a Catalyst for Peace’;

-with the PBF project ‘Breaking the cycle of violence: Strengthening survivors’ networks to build trust, facilitate peace dialogues and prevent violence and conflict’;

-and with PBF project on constitution making (UNDP, UN Women, UNESCO) on training of journalists.

The project will also build on and expand on the networks of survivors and victims of conflict that were established under the PBF project “Breaking cycle of violence” to enable them to discuss issues in relation to the conflict violence, trauma healing, and non-violent means to achieve justice and peace. The networks have been supported to organise themselves and spearhead peace dialogues, participating on awareness raising on peace and transitional justice messages within their communities. These instances saw, among others, the participation of local leaders and chiefs which represented an opportunity for survivors to engage with local political leaders. Twenty-three (23) survivors’ networks, with a total of 375 members, have been established and are operational to prevent violence, deal with conflict and related trauma (8 in Leer, 160 members; 4 in Bor, 80 members; 11 in Bentiu, 135 members). Out of 375 members, 185 are adults (>32 years) and 190 are youths (18-32 years). Among them, 66% are female and 128 are IDPs. 304 have been provided with direct counselling support (71% female).

A gender perspective will be mainstreamed into all the components and activities that will be implemented under this project. During the consultations, the victims’ needs assessment will be integrated including through specific questions on the need of men and women and the data gathered will be disaggregated by sex. Specific gender issues embedded in the social, institutional and cultural environment will be researched and their possible correlation with past human rights abuses will be established if any. While promoting the inclusive and victim centered approach (through a constant engagement with victims’ groups, women platforms and CSOs), the implementing agencies will ensure that when dealing with any target groups, the different opinions of men and women, girls and boys and persons with disabilities will be equally sought on the different aspects of the truth, healing, and reconciliation process, including the establishment of the CTRH and the implementation of its mandate. The organization of interviews and focused group discussions will take into account not only language barriers but also gender dimensions to enable women, men, girls, and boys to express themselves freely and without prejudice, discrimination or stigmatization. The consultation methodologies will include also women only forums and groups. The project will also strengthen the capacities of women platforms and CSOs to support the gender aspects of the whole process and the design of the CTRH. Overall, the project seeks to empower women, including women led CSOs, as active and meaningful participants of transitional justice processes rather than merely as project beneficiaries.

~~Once legislation is passed,~~ With the passing of the enabling legislation for the CTRH and CRA on 11 November 2024, technical advice will be provided to the functioning of the truth, reparations and justice mechanisms, including in relation to their Secretariats/registries, witness and victim protection schemes, psycho-social support services and structures, SOP’s, gender-sensitive approach, effective linkages among transitional justice processes, outreach mechanisms as well as recording and archiving; this will also include provision of technical assistance to ensure operationalization of all TJ mechanisms are gender-responsive and avoid re-victimization and stigmatization, particularly, of victim-survivors of sexual violence. Steps will also be taken to increase the participation of youth volunteers into the mechanisms to enhance the capacity to engage youth in the overall peacebuilding

process. Capacity building for the CTRH Commissioners and its staff in relation to transitional justice and reconciliation, as well as the design of effective gender policies, including the establishment of specific gender units within the CTRH, and the preparation and adoption of a gender mainstreaming approach.

The success of this project largely depends on mobilising and maintaining effective partnership with all key stakeholders. The project takes as its point of departure the premise that in order to be effective and sustainable it must take a diversified approach to partnerships and support multiple stakeholders in the peacebuilding arena. The project will adopt a focused and systematic approach in identifying its beneficiaries. For example, the project will only support implementing partners in relation to their interface with transitional justice, reconciliation and nation building. In this regard, attention will be on strengthening processes and structures to ensure long term national and local dialogue and engagement rather than focus just on specific events.

- b) Provide a project-level ‘theory of change’ – explain the assumptions about why you expect the project interventions to lead to changes in the conflict factors identified in the conflict analysis. What are the assumptions that the theory is based on? Note, this is not a summary statement of your project’s outcomes. (Note: Change may happen through various and diverse approaches, i.e. social cohesion may be fostered through dialogue or employment opportunities or joint management of infrastructure. The selection of which approach should depend on context-specific factors. What basic assumptions about how change will occur have driven your choice of programming approach?)**

If an inclusive Commission on Truth Reconciliation and Healing is established with a mandate and an operational framework that are consistent with the international norms and standard, based on best practices and lessons learned from other transitional justice experiences and capable of functioning in an independent, transparent, gender responsive and inclusive way to uncover the truth about past human rights violations, identify their root causes and contributing factors, and formulate a set of recommendations for redress and reform for transformative change and the prevention of recurrence,

If stakeholders, especially victims and survivors and affected communities from the conflict are made aware of and able to share their views to inform the establishment of the CTRH, including through a strong and active network of civil society and media, and meaningfully participate in the truth, reconciliation and healing process led by the CTRH,

Then it is more likely that the CTRH will have the capacity to deliver upon its mandate as part of a holistic transitional justice process in conformity with international norms and standards, be perceived to be legitimate and its findings supported by the population. Consequently, the independence, inclusivity, survivor-focus and gender-responsiveness approach for truth, healing and reconciliation process will lay the foundation for individual and societal healing; unity and building new public confidence and trust in state institutions.

Because the CTRH will be established and able to fulfill its mandate, acknowledge the harms faced by victims and survivors; and because the public and people most affected by the conflict such as women, survivors of conflict related sexual violence and displaced populations are able to participate in uncovering the truth safely, accessing justice, reparations and other remedies, and participating in the identification and implementation of adequate and effective reforms to prevent future violations.

Assumptions:

- Genuine will of key political actors to move forward on the transitional justice processes will be sustained by managing potential spoilers, counteracting any insecurity caused especially by would be perpetrators and preventing impunity in the future.
- Victims and CSOs' inclusive, effective, legitimate and safe participation in designing, implementing and monitoring the transitional justice mechanisms, including the CTRH can increase a meaningful understanding and sense of ownership over the truth, justice, reparations, guarantees of non-recurrence, reconciliation and healing process in communities, women, youth, and displaced populations that have otherwise not been exposed to or involved in peacebuilding.
- The democratic space for media, civil society organizations and human rights defenders to promote public engagement in transitional justice processes will be enhanced and preserved.
- The particular grievances, needs and concerns of war affected population including women, survivors of conflict related sexual violence, youth and displaced populations will be incorporated into the state policy of transitional justice and the mechanisms established to address the human rights violations and accountability that will be sensitive to and geared towards providing effective remedies to the conflict affected population.

c) Provide a narrative description of key project components (outcomes and outputs), ensuring sufficient attention to gender, age and other key differences that should influence the project approach. In describing the project elements, be sure to indicate important considerations related to sequencing of activities.

Outcome 1: The R-TGoNU establishes an inclusive, legitimate, gender responsive, and effectively functioning CTRH capable of uncovering the truth about past violations to promote national unity, including its root causes and contributing factors, and recommending measures of reform and redress that may help preventing the recurrence of such violations

Under this outcome, the project will effectively provide technical assistance and other support to the R-TGoNU, the Task Force and the Technical Committee to enable them to fulfill their mandate and carry out sensitizations and consultations for the development of enabling legislation and establishment of the CTRH. The implementing partners will engage with above-mentioned actors to introduce a focused method to engage women, children and youth to reflect their views in the national consultation process and the development of the enabling legislation for the CTRH based on comparative international experience and best practices. In addition, support will be provided to the Ministry of Peace Building, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission and the Human Rights Commissions at state level that will play an important role in advancing public participation in transitional justice process including consultations organized by the Technical Committee. Simultaneously, the project will provide support to the South Sudan Human Rights Defenders Network (SSHRDN), the Human Rights Forum and CSOs to conduct field monitoring and reporting visits, outcomes of which will be shared with the Technical Committee and the CTRH to support their mapping, information gathering and documentation activities as well as to draft the Technical Committee and the CTRH reports. While engaging with government authorities and other stakeholders, the project partners will ensure that activities relating to the CTRH are also used as an entry point to promote the adoption of a holistic transitional justice approach, thus fostering an environment in which all elements of transitional justice (i.e. truth, reconciliation, healing, criminal accountability, reparations and reforms) can be implemented in an integrated manner.

Output 1.1: Strengthen the capacity of the MOJCA, Task Force and Technical Committee to coordinate and implement on the workplans to set up the CTRH and take into consideration the views, needs and opinions of marginalized populations, including women, youth and IDPs and refugees.

- Activity 1.1.1: Support coordination meetings of MOJCA Task Force.
- Activity 1.1.2: Provide research/best practices/ secretariat support to the TC including introduction of focused methods to engage women, children, and youth as well as victims/survivors and victim support groups to reflect their views in the national consultation process thereby ensuring gender sensitivity.
- Activity 1.1.3: Facilitate planning and coordination meetings of TC.
- Activity 1.1.4: Support to CSOs, including women and youth CSOs, engagement with MOJCA, Taskforce & TC with a view to lobby for a holistic transitional justice process.
- Activity 1.1.5: Provide substantive and operational training activities to the Task Force and members of the Technical Committee on issues facing the groups to be consulted including women meaningful participation, gender sensitivity, issues related to the IDPs and refugees, etc.
- Activity 1.1.6: Develop a website for MoJCA to provide information on measures and progress on establishing the CTRH.
- Activity 1.1.7: Conduct advocacy and lobbying with the MoJCA, Task Force and Technical Committee on the need to adopt a holistic transitional justice approach including transitional justice' concepts, four pillars and measures needed to implement a process capable of contributing to the overall goals of sustaining peace and prevention of recurrence, in accordance with international norms and standards.

The project has undertaken most of the activities under this output. The Task Force and Technical Committee were supported in organizing the countrywide consultations that resulted in the collection of information which was used to inform the initial drafts of the CTRH and CRA Bills. The MoJCA now has a functional website and this is being used to disseminate information to the public on TJ mechanisms in South Sudan. The project has been instrumental in providing safe spaces and platforms for CSOs to analyse the contents of the two Bills as well as providing them platforms to air their views to the Government. However, during the NCE period, the project will provide support to CSOs, including women and youth led to continue having engagements with MoJCA to provide a holistic view under activity 1.1.4. The project will also continue to provide technical support on the MoJCA's website during the NCE period to ensure a smooth handover from the developer. Plans are ready to contract international experts to assist the CTRH Commissioners and the Government of South Sudan to develop a **South Sudan National TJ Strategy document** which would include the mapping of the country, what logistics would be needed be it air, road or water transport, what security needs are there for conducting the hearings, communications and the protection of vulnerable groups. **The plan would also include strategies on how to set up a unit to manage the affairs of the CTRH after it has finished its business.**

Output 1.2: A comprehensive legal framework establishing the CTRH is developed and enacted, in accordance with international norms and standards.

- Activity 1.2.1: Support national stakeholders to carry out inclusive public consultations in 10 states on the design of the law including through women only forums and with particular focus on victims and witness protection.
- Activity 1.2.2: Support preparation of synthesized consultation report
- Activity 1.2.3: Support validation of consolidated consultation report
- Activity 1.2.4: Provide technical advice and comparative laws/experiences on CTRH laws, including guidance on transitional justice' concepts, four pillars, in accordance with international norms and standards, best practices and lessons learned from other experiences.
- Activity 1.2.5: Translate, print and disseminate 2,500 copies of CTRH law
- Activity 1.2.6: Support to the R-TNLA to hold public consultations for adoption of the CTHR-enabling legislative framework in conformity with International Human Rights Standards
- Activity 1.2.7 Support to R-TNLA, MOJCA and Technical Committee to undertake regional study visits

- Activity 1.2.8: Support and facilitate the meaningful participation of displaced persons, including women and youth, in platforms to enhance their contribution to the development and implementation of the enabling legislation for CTRH
- Activity 1.2.9: Empower communities including representatives of displaced persons and host communities through capacity building to ensure greater understanding of transitional justice in order to substantially contribute to the development of legal framework establishing the CTRH.

The project through the safe spaces activities under the UNHCR component as well as the Victim Support Groups set up through the UNDP and UNMISS components has been able to facilitate the meaningful participation of IDPs and other vulnerable groups in the drafting of the two Bills, which have since been enacted. During the NCE period, the project will ~~provide technical advice and comparative laws/experiences on the CTRH and CRA laws and~~ create public awareness on the legislations, support the translation, dissemination and public awareness of the enacted laws and regulations. The Government has also proposed an electronic and e – dissemination process to have the laws reach more people at a cheaper cost.

Output 1.3: The CTRH is established and implements its mandate according to the law and in compliance with international norms and standards

- Activity 1.3.1: Support the appointment process of CTRH ensuring 35% women's representation
- Activity 1.3.2: Develop gender sensitive and victim-centered rules of procedure of the CTRH that are also aligned with human rights principles relating to confidentiality, informed consent and do no harm
- Activity 1.3.3: Provide material and logistical support to operationalize CTRH
- Activity 1.3.4: Train CTRH members & staff on their role, functions and victim/gender sensitive approaches to ensures women and girls are heard and supported
- Activity 1.3.5: Develop a website for CTRH to communicate to the public progress and information on the processes managed by the Commission, and receive public feedback
- Activity 1.3.6: Support national and 10 sub-national CTRH led public hearings while adopting a gender-sensitive approach, including through women-only hearings, thematic hearings addressing gender-issues, and ensuring adequate representation of women's experiences in the hearings.
- Activity 1.3.7: Support to Transitional Justice Working Group and Transitional Justice Forum CTRH mandate
- Activity 1.3.8: Support to the Ministry of Peace Building, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission (SSHRC), state-level Human Rights Commissions, the South Sudan Human Rights Defenders Network (SSHRDN), the Human Rights Forum and CSO field monitoring and reporting visits in support to the Technical Committee and CTRH activities related to mapping, information gathering and mobilizing communities to engage with transitional justice process and mechanisms.

In 2023 and 2024, the project team has been engaged in several meetings with the Government on the issue of setting up the two TJ mechanisms. The discussions have now gained momentum with the passing of the two laws on 11 November by H.E. The President Salva Kiir. The project engaged the services of a Gender Specialist who working with the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs produced a Gender policy and procedure on the selection of future commissioners. The project will also support CSOs, during the NCE period, to participate in the appointment of the commissioners for the CTRH and CRA process. The project has already engaged CSOs in different fora and encouraged them to work on an action plan and roadmap for 2025 through the TJ Working Group for South Sudan. A suggestion has been made to the Ministry of Peacebuilding to cohost a roundtable between CSOs and the UN on TJ and transitional justice mechanism in South Sudan. Agreements have also been reached with the Ministry of Peacebuilding with the three implementing UN agencies of the project to continue on joint monitoring missions and further collaboration in TJ matters in the country.

Outcome 2: Stakeholders, including victims/survivors and affected communities, are empowered to share their views and raise their concerns on truth, reconciliation and healing process and meaningfully participate in consultation process for the establishment of the CTRH.

While outcome 1 predominately targets relevant national institutions, this outcome will enable stakeholders - including victims/survivors, conflict affected persons and groups, including women, displaced population and refugees, representatives of religious, community and marginalized groups, and youth - to meaningfully participate in an informed and effective manner in sharing a vision for the establishment of credible and effective truth, healing and reconciliation mechanism. Support will be provided to CSOs initiatives to promote coordinated approaches to participation and information sharing during the consultation process and address any protection concerns. Support also will include provision of training, experience-sharing and mentoring services for these target groups to enable them to develop good strategies pertaining to their interventions and help them acquire a good understanding of the truth-seeking processes and include methodologies sensitive to gender, child and differently abled persons specific needs and situations and play their role in mobilizing the public and the affected groups including victims/survivors for their participation in the process.

The project partners will also ensure that activities and engagements conducted under this outcome will enable the above-mentioned stakeholders to develop a vision as to how the establishment of the CTRH can be used as a broader entry point to advocate for a holistic approach to transitional justice and the creation of an enabling environment in which demands for the establishment HCSS and the CRA can be formulated, voiced and followed-up on. For example, truth and reconciliation dialogues as well as victim/survivor networks can be utilized to discuss how demands relating to truth reconciliation and healing can feed into a comprehensive transitional justice agenda and be used to simultaneously create appetite and momentum for the establishment of the other transitional justice mechanisms under Chapter V. Indeed, the aim of the project is to use existing and newly developed platforms (such as victim/survivor networks) to increase the knowledge and capacity of victims, survivors and affected communities to formulate their needs, demand their rights and engage in transitional justice processes beyond the life of this project. Such structures can later be used to engage with other transitional justice mechanisms that are yet to be established i.e. the HCSS an CRA.

Output 2.1 CSOs, traditional and community leaders and representative of displaced populations, including women and youth leaders, substantively contribute to the process of establishing the CTRH.

- Activity 2.1.1 Organize truth and reconciliation dialogues on CTRH for CSOs and community leaders, including women and youth leaders.
- Activity 2.1.2. Support to Disability Inclusion in the CTHR process.
- Activity 2.1.3 Technical, financial and operation support to Transitional Justice Resource Centers.
- Activity 2.1.4 Support the mobilization of community leaders, including women and youth leaders, and representatives of displaced populations and advocacy campaigns for the implementation of comprehensive approach to transitional justice, in accordance with the R-ARCSS.
- Activity 2.1.5 Create safe spaces/conducive environments for displaced persons, including women and youth, who have been impacted by human rights violations to voice their concerns and participate in truth, reconciliation and healing.

The UNHCR component has worked on the establishment of safe spaces for IDPs and other vulnerable people over the course of 2023. The project has started discussions with different PWDs groups and the main association on engagement on TJ. A meeting was held with the South Sudan National Deaf Children and Youth in Juba with UNDP and UNMISS where the logistics of including the hearing impaired and the blind in TJ matters in a more inclusive and comprehensive manner was discussed. The organisations are currently being assisted with conceptualizing the issues and providing

information on what kind of support they would need in TJ. Already the CSOs have noted that they would want changes starting at the South Sudan Broadcasting Corporation where they expect that on the news channel, a sign language interpreter must be made available. The issue of braille and hearing aids for the most vulnerable has been discussed and an action plan is being drawn up in preparation for 2024's activities. For the CSOs implementing the Low Value Grants, the UN agencies have demanded and encouraged that each proposal have a clear path on how PWDs are supported in terms of information provision as well as when the VSGs meetings are being conducted.

Output 2.2: Victims of past violations, including women, children, youth, IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities are adequately prepared and protected to engage in truth, reconciliation, and healing, including through support to and the expansion of the victim/survivor networks.

- Activity 2.2.1: Support 20 Victim support groups for survivors of CRSV/SGBV
- Activity 2.2.2: CSOs to organize truth and reconciliation dialogues to empower youth and women victims through existing and newly developed victims/survivors' networks (20 networks) and mobilization of transitional justice champions, including women and youth leaders/champions.
- Activity 2.2.3: Support to capacity building and training for CSOs, Victim & Survivor Networks including on the international norms and standards applicable to transitional justice, and the interlinkages between truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence as part of a comprehensive process to contribute to sustaining peace and prevent recurrence of serious human rights abuse.
- Activity 2.2.4: Establish a gender sensitive system to cascade information and brief IDPs, refugees, returnees, host communities on upcoming truth, reconciliation and healing upcoming meetings, round tables etc.

The Low Value Grants provided to CSOs in 2023 have been instrumental in the dissemination of information to victims and survivors throughout South Sudan on Transitional Justice. The latest LVGs were issued out through the UNMISS component in November 2023 and will run for a period of six months. This ensures that the people of South Sudan will remain engaged in the TJ processes while the Government establishes the CTRH and CRA. In addition, there are funds under the NCE request which are dedicated to the provision of support for continuing with the concept of Victim Support Groups as well as dissemination of information on TJ across the country to prepare the people for engagement with the mechanisms.

At the community level, in 2024, the project working with 32 CSOs contracted as implementing partners continued to disseminate information on Transitional Justice and to prepare victims and survivors for engagement with the anticipated establishment of the CTRH and CRA mechanisms. The CSOs supported the establishment of new 45 Victim Support Groups (VSGs), made up of 2326 (1166F) survivors/victims of prior conflict across the ten states and three administrative areas to willingly engage and participate in the transitional justice initiatives. The CSOs also focused on information dissemination through radio programs across the country the two bills and generally on the overall transitional justice process in South Sudan. In addition, general information on the concept of transitional justice, its different components such as truth, justice, memorialization, documentation, reparations and reconciliation have been shared through different experts who use local languages and understand the localized conflicts past and present. In a perception survey conducted by UNDP, it was noted that most stakeholders reached by the programs felt more confident to approach and interact with the programs when they were established and launched into their localities. The one challenge that remains with this kind of support is that the longer the delays the higher the risk that the communities will forget and probably get oversaturated with information.

Outcome 3: Communities and the public are empowered by enhanced access to information, including through the strengthened capacity of the media to increase awareness, understanding and support for truth and reconciliation processes.

Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of the media to contribute to objective, well informed and gender sensitive reporting on the truth, reconciliation, and healing process including consultations and engagement with the CTRH.

- Activity 3.1.1: Design civic education material and develop digestible information on transitional justice using jingles, advertisements etc.
- Activity 3.1.2: Train and support radio stations (20 community radios as well as UNMISS Radio Miraya) to conduct outreach and distribute information at national and local level to reach 3,500,000 people, including programming in local languages and programming targeting women, girls, IDPs and other marginalized groups.
- Activity 3.2.3: Capacity building and training engagement with 50 journalists and media houses on free, transparent, gender-sensitive and inclusive transitional justice process to avoid politization, hate speech, misinterpretations, bias, exposure of victims/survivors/ while applying the principle of do-not do harm, protection concerns, etc.
- Activity 3.1.4: Support the organization of talk shows, round tables, gender-sensitive discussions, etc., creating opportunities for media to engage vulnerable groups/displaced persons on truth, reconciliation, and healing discussions
- Activity 3.1.5: Lobby for press freedom using good offices of SRSG working in partnership with the donor community, RJMEC, and regional bodies e.g., AU, IGAD.

The UNMISS and UNHCR components implemented workshops and training for journalists on South Sudan on TJ. This has been successful and led to an increase on reportage on issues around victims, compensation, justice, and restitution and the need for truth telling. One lesson learnt from the engagement and support is that there are not as many female journalists as men in the field of journalism and thus the reporting by female journalists is less. In the new year, more emphasis will be given to female professional journalists to train more on the issues on how to report on TJ matters as well as those of vulnerable groups especially PWDs and women who have been sexually abused or have children born out rape. More visibility materials in the States and Administrative areas will be produced with emphasis on radio communication. One strategy is to provide solar powered radios to communities where they can listen in to the public hearings when they commence.

The project has been instrumental in empowering media institutions and personnel on transitional justice and help increase awareness on transitional justice. The project has observed major results from different media houses that even without support from the project now continue to conduct programs focusing on transitional justice across South Sudan. The project has focused on the provision of information on transitional justice to women and more importantly to teams of victims and survivors of CRSV and SGBV. Several activities focused on bringing women and girls as well men to discuss gender, inclusion, women empowerment and justice have been conducted in the reporting period. Key among the activities has been the focus on inviting women leaders in the fields of law, gender empowerment and other governance related fields to speak at public fora and high-level meetings on transitional justice matters. For example, on July 30, 2024, Advance South Sudan hosted a radio talk show on Advance Youth Radio 99.9FM featuring Justice Ajonye Perpetua . Justice Ajonye is a renowned legal practitioner in South Sudan as well as the Head of the Judicial Review Committee Secretariat. She is well versed in the justice issues affecting women in South Sudan. The discussion centered on the importance of women's participation in transitional justice and peace processes in South Sudan. Justice Ajonye highlighted the R-ARCSS mandate for 35% female representation in transitional justice mechanisms and emphasized the historical significance of women in peacebuilding. She stressed the need for meaningful participation, gender perspective integration, continuous engagement, empowerment through capacity building, and protection for women involved in the process. Furthermore, on 16 August 2024, Advance Radio invited another high-profile female lawyer and CSO leader, Ms. Jackline Nasiwa to speak on Advance Youth Radio 99.9FM on transitional

justice. Ms. Nasiwa elucidated that transitional justice encompasses a broader spectrum than judicial remedies, encompassing non-material compensation and the restoration of human dignity. She championed a victim-centered approach, emphasizing that victims often find solace and satisfaction simply by being heard. Their needs vary from repatriation and recognition to institutional reforms and a robust rule of law. Ms. Nasiwa further stressed the importance of leveraging reparations, reconstruction, and youth and women enterprise funds to address socioeconomic rights issues. She cited Uganda and Rwanda as exemplary cases where such funding mechanisms empowered citizens. This radio talk show provided a valuable forum for discussing the pivotal role of transitional justice in fostering a more just and equitable society.

The project has been key in the empowerment of documentation. These activities do not need expansive resources, for example, women's groups have now started forming drama groups, income generating projects and documenting the work they are doing on social media platforms, inviting journalists or generally highlighting their success stories through their own story telling techniques after receiving training from the project. The training for journalists have also led to increased reporting and more solution-oriented analysis by different media houses. The NCE resources will be utilised to support planned training for journalists in Juba on reporting on transitional justice issues, covering university debates on transitional justice as well as the production of social media and community reporting products on transitional justice.

Output 3.2: Enhanced public awareness and support to the truth, reconciliation and healing process, targeting groups including victims/ survivors of human rights violations, women, youth, refugees, and host communities.

- Activity 3.2.1: Support to CTRH to develop and implement a gender sensitive, victim-centered and youth focused public awareness programme.
- Activity 3.2.2: Support 5 youth and 5 women led CSOs to carry out civic education and local outreaches on CTRH in 8 states.
- Activity 3.2.3: Support CSOs to carry out community level outreaches and awareness on CTRH reaching 850 beneficiaries in target locations, including women, youth, and displaced persons.
- Activity 3.2.4.: Design, printing, and wide distribution of Truth, Reconciliation and Healing promotional materials in relation to CTRH.
- Activity 3.2.5: Technical and operational support to civil society stakeholders to conduct extensive grassroots civic education on Truth, Reconciliation & Healing.
- Activity 3.2.6: Support the organization of talk shows, roundtables etc., in order to create opportunities for displaced populations to participate in awareness raising through media engagement with their communities and CSOs, including women and youth organizations.

This output is directly linked to the setting up of the CTRH and the CRA. There are concept notes that have been developed to this extent and will be updated to meet the needs of the CTRH as and when it will be established. In the spirit of accompanying the Government of South Sudan, in this process, the project has seen it prudent to reserve these funds for that eventuality. The CSOs in South Sudan have been working on outreach programs and activities and will be able to deliver on these issues.

Overall, more than seven (7) million people, including vulnerable members of the community (women, men, youth, IDPs, people living with Disability among others) have been reached with this awareness through various means including training, community outreach, radio programmes and community dialogues. In total, 13,636 (6,855M/6,781F) members of the community, including community leaders were reached through the transitional justice process tailored messages to acquaint themselves with the right information on the transitional justice processes and mechanisms as well prepare them willingly participate in the hearing process of the truth telling and reconciliation when them mechanisms are in place. This number excluded internally displaced persons.

The different victim centered dialogues in communities across the country facilitated by the different CSOs, were instrumental in ensuring that women's issues and gender empowerment were central to the project. For example, the focus on issues affecting women, children born out of rape as well as women's needs economically and their need for psycho social help were the focus in the meetings. Additionally, at least 50% of the CSOs that have been supported with Low Value Grants are led by women and their focus is on women's issues. This is a deliberate move on the part of the project to empower women but also support the capacities of such women led organisations to continue providing platforms where women leaders from South Sudan can engage local women and young people on such important matters. More importantly, the engagement of these women led organisations with the Government at the central level as well as the local levels continues to grow and is giving more women the power and opportunity to air and add their voices to the need for the establishment of the TJ mechanisms as well as the urgency for the need for transitional justice in South Sudan. Sensitive issues around psychosocial support, rape, children born out of rape and other related matters can be discussed in confidence between women and this helps in the healing and opening up of victims and survivors. It is no longer just business as usual and a MEN only affair, a process that has defined South Sudan politics, civil society circles and government for a long time. In a recent discussion on Transitional Justice, the project supported the Director of Women and Justice Empowerment, Ms. Zabib Loro to make a presentation on the needs of women and youth in Transitional Justice with a local radio station wherein the voices continue to be championed. Within the current deliberations with the NLA's Peace and Reconciliation Committee, Ms. Zabib Loro has been providing guidance to the women parliamentarians giving them advice on the contents of the Bills from a legal perspective.

Use Annex C to list all outcomes, outputs, and indicators.

- c) **Project targeting** – provide a justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, expected number and type of stakeholders/beneficiaries (must be disaggregated by sex and age). Indicate whether stakeholders have been consulted in the design of this proposal. Do not repeat all outputs and activities from the Results Framework.

Geographic zones

Juba

In Juba, the project will focus its attention on providing legal and technical support to MOJCA, the TNLA as well other national stakeholders involved in the development and establishment of CTRH. Communities in Juba impacted by human rights violations will also benefit from empowerment and awareness training.

Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Warrap states

According to UNHCR, the regions of Eastern Equatoria and Unity are anticipated to be among the main areas of return for refugees who fled South Sudan during the conflict. OHCHR monitoring and investigations have also established that Warrap, Lakes and Unity are among the regions most affected by violence against civilians in the past few years. While including a wide range of ethnic communities, these regions also reflect the main nation-wide challenges faced by national actors to deal with past and current human rights abuses and atrocities.

Other priority hotspot areas with significant numbers of survivors and victims of human rights violations, include Jonglei, Western Equatoria, Western Bahr-el-Ghazal, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Lakes and Upper Nile.

Beneficiaries

Target Beneficiary	Approximate # of target beneficiaries
A. Primary beneficiaries:	
National institutions (Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs, including the Task Force; the Technical Committee of the establishment of the CTRH; R-TNLA; the CTRH once established)	N/A
Communities, witnesses, victims and survivors of human rights violations (and their representatives) most affected by conflict in the ten States - including women, youth, displaced persons and persons with disabilities.	1000 women, 1500 youth, 100 persons with disabilities, 3000 displaced persons across all states
Civil society organizations targeted/engaged in project activities, empowering them to engage in the CTRH process.	20 beneficiaries
Media targeted/engaged in project activities, empowering them to engage in the CTRH process.	50 beneficiaries
B. Secondary Beneficiaries:	
General public benefitting from civic education and awareness raising on transitional justice and the CTRH. This may also include decision-makers, media representatives and government press services, civil	4,000,000 across all states

society representatives, members of the academia, development partners, the business community and the private sector.

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

- a) **Recipient organizations and implementing partners** – list all 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 knowledge and existing capacity.

OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR. R-TGoNU, R-TNLA, CTRH experts, MOJCA, SSHRC, SSHRDN, CEPO, TJWG, TJF, HRF and CSOs.

Agency	Total budget in previous calendar year (USD)	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
Convening Organization: OHCHR Recipient	1,839,411.71 USD	OHCHR DPKO PBF	Juba, Aweil, Bor, Torit, Yambio, Wau, Malakal, Bentiu, Rumbek, Kwajok	104	Human Rights Officers Women Protection Advisors
Implementing partners: R-TNLA, SSHRC, CEPO, TJWG, TJF, HRF, CSOs, SSHRDN, Journalists and the Media					
Recipient Organization: UNDP	2020/2021: 80,000,000 USD Government Ministries, Human Rights Commission, Law Reform	Netherlands	Juba, Aweil, Bor, Torit, Yambio, Wau	9	Chief Technical Advisor, Rule of Law
Implementing partners: UNMISS Human Rights Division,					

MOJCA, CTRH, CSOs, Women and Youth Networks, Media, Traditional and Religious Leaders	Commission, Peace Commission, CSOs, COTAL				
Recipient Organization: UNHCR	2021: USD 224,399,025	UNHCR	Main Office in Juba – with ability to dispatch mobile units. Bor, Pibor, Maban, Fashoda, Malakal, Lakes, Aweil	6	Durable Solutions Officer
Implementing partners: HDC (Current UNHCR partner) CEPO					

- b) **Project management and coordination – Indicate the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explicitly indicate how the project implementation team will ensure sufficient gender or youth expertise. Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements and ensure link with PBF Secretariat if it exists. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in Annex A.1 and attach key staff TORs.**

The Project will be implemented under the general guidance and leadership of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General, Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) for South Sudan. The Representatives of each participating UN organization will oversee implementation of the project and are responsible for overall accountability of fund allocation, achievement of results and review of implementation progress including budget revisions. The Project will set up a technical working group (TWG) consisting of focal points of ~~OHCHR (lead)~~, UNDP, UNCHR and the RCO. The day- to- day management, technical and coordination function will be the responsibility of the technical working group whose members were involved in the development of the project document. As per the agreement with UNDP, OHCHR (UNMISS HRD) will ~~remain directly involved in the implementation/delivery of the initial OHCHR outputs which will be only financially administrated by UNDP, that absorbed the OHCHR budget, due to the above-mentioned challenges. The practice established under other peace building projects implemented jointly by UNDP and OHCHR (UNMISS HRD) in South Sudan will be considered and replicated.~~

The Project implementation team will be comprised of the following international and national staff under the leadership of the ~~OHCHR/UNMISS HRD Coordinator with the support of the UNDP~~ Chief Technical Advisor and Programme Manager of Access to Justice Security and Human Rights and the RCO:

- ~~OHCHR~~**UNDP**: A Transitional Justice Specialist, (1 International UNV funded by PBF) will provide and coordinate technical support and implement the project among respective

government and state-level agencies, civil society and communities. S/he will participate in the Technical Working Group established to coordinate implementation this project.

- ~~UNDP~~ The UNDP Chief Technical Advisor/Programme Manager will provide strategic advice to the government, CTRH, media and CSO counterparts as well as the UN on transitional justice broadly and specifically on truth, reconciliation, and healing; and have overall responsibility for managing implementation of UNDP's allocation under the project. **A Transitional Justice Specialist (P2, funded by PBF)** will provide and coordinate technical support and implement the project among respective government and state-level agencies, civil society, and communities. S/he will participate in the Technical Working Group established to coordinate implementation this project.
- **UNHCR- An Associate Protection Officer (1 P2 funded by PBF)) and a Field Associate, (G6 funded by PBF):** The Associate Protection Officer will provide strategic advice and guidance to the government agencies, CTRH, media and CSO counterparts on involving displaced population into transitional justice and on truth, reconciliation and healing; and have overall responsibility for managing implementation of UNHCR's allocation under this project. The Field Associate will provide and coordinate technical support and implement the project among respective government agencies, NGOs and CSOs, and mobilize displaced community into transitional justice and on truth, reconciliation and healing; s/he will participate in the technical working group established to coordinate implementation this project.

The ~~OHCHR~~ and UNDP will have the overall and joint responsibility for ensuring timely submission of the project progress reports, including budget reports, to the RCO, for quality control and onward transmission to the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO).

The recipient agencies and the RCO will have regular joint coordination meetings with key project interlocutors including MOJCA and implementing partners. Strategic partners to this project e.g., UNMISS, UN Women, UNESCO and UNICEF will be invited to attend those meetings. The recipient agencies will in turn also attend and participate in the UNMISS/UNCT Transitional Justice coordination meeting convened and co-chaired by UNMISS HRD and UNDP.

Updates from coordination meetings will be provided to the national level PBF Steering Committee which is to be established under the new eligibility framework 2021-2025.

- c) **Risk management – Identify project-specific risks and how they will be managed, including the approach to updating risks and making project adjustments. Include a Do No Harm approach and risk mitigation strategy.**

The operational context of South Sudan is still volatile and unstable. More than two years after the signing of the Revitalized Peace Agreement, limited progress has been made on the critical front of transitional security arrangements. While taking into consideration the contextual needs and socio-political circumstances of South Sudan, the project notes the delays and slow progress toward establishment of the CTRH and CRA and the NCE will continue to pursue and encourage the government to enhance its political will and treat peace processes with a sense of urgency. The project will fast-track broad-based public consultations on the establishment of the Commission for Truth, Reconciliation, and Healing, and further liaise with the African Union Commission regarding the establishment of the Hybrid Court.

While the Government justifies this delay due to a lack of external funding and a lack of weapons for newly trained forces, the main challenges seemingly lie in the absence of agreement between the parties on a common vision and approach to reform the security sector and a lack of genuine commitment to political power sharing. A limited implementation of transitional security arrangements will likely increase the risk of the resumption of large-scale violence and thereby undermining any transitional justice process.

A Technical Working Group will be established to monitor targeted areas with partners to keep an updated and detailed list of risks/constraints to monitor and mitigate those risks/constraints for successful project implementation. Additionally, the group will update a risk register prior to high-risk activities (i.e., high-profile advocacy trips) that categorizes specific risks and the measures that will be adopted to mitigate them (i.e., use of aliases, networking with protection actors, communication protocols, etc.).

Project specific risk	Risk level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation strategy (including Do No Harm considerations)
Challenges related to co-ordination of partners, monitoring and reporting	High	A Technical Working Group will be established to monitor targeted areas with partners to keep an updated and detailed list of risks/constraints to monitor and mitigate those risks/constraints for successful project implementation.
Restrictions on the media freedoms, undermining the media's role in the TJ process.	Medium to High	Ongoing advocacy to ensure the freedom of opinion and expression as the best way to enable the media to impart accurate and useful information and to address concerns around misinformation, hate speech and other such practices that can be experienced during a TJ process.
COVID-19 related challenges as it relates to the health impact and spread of the virus as well as state-imposed restrictions on public gathering and free movement of persons	High	Strict adherence to COVID-19 preventive protocols to mitigate the spread of the pandemic
Risks related to insecurity, unprecedented political climate and natural disasters such as flooding	High	Ongoing advocacy engagement for full implementation of the R-ARCSS and conflict mitigation measures. Some of the partners selected have mobile capacity, OHCHR (through the UNMISS Human Rights Division) and UNHCR footprint in the country, partners and

		relationships build with community leaders will support the navigation of constraints to ensure alternatives.
Low level of participation by most vulnerable and marginalise group e.g., women and IDPs	Medium to High	Robust and wider outreach programmes to reach out to victims, affected communities and marginalise groups.
There could be a risk that institutional capacities and technical competencies may not develop to optimally deliver on the expected results.	Medium to High	Agreement will need to be reached between UNDP and the CTRH and other beneficiaries of the project on the critical importance of the provision of quality technical advisory services to sustain the latter are institutional technical capacities and competencies as well as the adjustment of any technical support in terms of frequency and length of training activities and other capacity building support for key beneficiaries and institutions.
Adverse effect of project implementation. E.g., Risk of backlash against victims, civil society representatives and other stakeholders engaging in transitional justice processes.	Medium to High	<p>In line with the PBF's transitional justice guidance note, the "Do no harm" principle will be applied through conflict sensitivity planning, implementation and monitoring of results as well as development of do not harm tools capable of addressing potential adverse effects of TJ-interventions that inadvertently (or not) can sustain and fuel past grievances or trigger revictimization and trauma.</p> <p>In case of reprisals and protection concerns, the Standard Operating Procedures of the UNMISS Human Rights Division will provide guidance, including with regards to referral to protection partners.</p>
Continued stalling of the holistic implementation of the transitional justice provisions under Chapter V of the CTRH	Medium to High	The risk of the continued stalling of the implementation of other parts of Chapter V of the R-ARCC may negatively affect the

		<p>successful implementation of a comprehensive transitional justice process.</p> <p>The negative side of establishing the TJ mechanisms is that there is a real risk that the public hearings might open new wounds for the survivors and victims who might want to seek revenge and widen existing deep fissures in rival communities as well as resentment towards the security apparatus in the country. The alleged perpetrators, especially those still holding power and weapons, might end up taking arms and becoming defensive in a bid to save their reputations or possible punishment. The risk that the country can turn violent from the CTRH hearings remains high.</p> <p>Furthermore, whereas considerable progress has been made in communities and various stakeholders including victims and survivors, the investments running into millions, taking up human resources and costing time that have been made thus far by the international community including the PBF, UNMISS, UNDP, UNHCR, the African Union, IGAD , JMEC, international and local CSOs face the threat of being reversed if the transitional justice agenda is sidelined or deferred to suit the perceived interests of maintaining peace in the 2 year extension.</p> <p>To mitigate this risk, project activities and engagements will be used to strategize about ways in which the establishment of the CTRH can be galvanized to drive forward a holistic and conflict</p>
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		<p>sensitive transitional justice agenda, create momentum and generate demands for the establishment of the other transitional justice mechanisms under Chapter V.</p> <p>Strong advocacy for the establishment of the HCSS and CRA, in compliance with the (R-ARCSS) and the UN's holistic approach to transitional justice, to uphold and support the victims' rights to truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence.</p>
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Monitoring and evaluation – Describe 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 budget break-down for both monitoring and evaluation activities, including collection of baseline and end line data and an independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Fund recipients are obligated to reserve at least 5-7% of the project budget for M&E activities, including sufficient funds for a quality, independent evaluation.

The project logical framework for this project will form the basis for the monitoring and evaluation. Day to day monitoring will be jointly performed by the ~~UNMISS—OHCHR~~, UNHCR, HRD (OHCHR) and UNDP implementing team and regular community monitoring visits will be carried out to assess the implementation of the project. The monitoring will include the management actions, keeping track of progress benchmarks, visiting project sites to contact direct and indirect beneficiaries, interpreting progress and technical reports, and processing budget revisions. Moreover, substantive programmatic and financial monitoring will be overseen by the project implementing teams as specified in the project management and coordination section.

The project will be monitored in accordance with the M&E Plan which will be jointly developed by ~~OHCHR~~, UNDP and UNHCR, in line with the Results Framework (Annex B). Partners will undertake a 6-month review of the project with the engagement of the project beneficiaries, to assess the status of project implementation and to identify any strategy changes required. A mid-term review of the project will be conducted by the Project Review Committee to assess project progress and identify and implement course corrections if required. An independent final evaluation will be conducted to assess project impact. The evaluation will draw upon mix of quantitative and qualitative tools.

Monitoring and Data Collection: Monitoring tools to be used include qualitative tools such as process analysis surveys, pre- and post-training evaluation forms, questionnaire surveys, reflection sheet with mood meter methodology, group thought survey, scoring method survey, pre- and post-questionnaire surveys, amongst others. All implementing partners will follow ethical considerations (including 'do no harm') before, during and after data collection. All reports will ensure that data is non-identifiable. The data collection will aim to gather gender and age disaggregated data and incorporates the same in the project reporting.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists of participating UN entities will monitor issues related to the performance of the CTRH, levels of public participation in the process especially of groups who are often excluded such as women, survivors of CRSV and displaced populations, gender responsiveness of key processes, institutional composition and final report of the Commission, the reach of civic education on truth, reconciliation and healing. The RCO will provide support with overall progress monitoring of the project. As part of UNMISS mandate, ~~OHCHR-UNMISS~~ Human Rights Division field offices in ten states will be also tasked to comprehensively monitor the consultation process including level of participation and outcomes of it as well as the level of performance of the CTRH. The information from the OHCHR monitoring activities will be shared with M&E Specialists of participating UN entities on a regular basis.

Knowledge Management: The project will produce knowledge management tools and products to strengthen collective operational learning. Neither participants nor identifiable features will be included in the final products.

~~OHCHR~~, UNDP and UNCHR will ensure, where possible, site visits and observations to the sensitization and consultation process and undertake regular meetings with implementing partners, including the MoJ, Task Force, Technical Committee, CSOs, etc. to measure and track the progress.

UNDP serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the PBF and is responsible for the receipt of donor contributions, the transfer of funds to the Recipient Organizations under this project, the consolidation of narrative and financial reports and the submission of these to the PBSO and PBF donors. As Administrative Agent, UNDP will be the overall financial monitoring of the project and reporting.

M&E Timeline: A baseline survey (along with conflict analysis, gender analysis and perception survey) will be conducted first, following which the M&E Plan will be refined. Quarterly targets will be developed in line with the M&E Plan by the Project Review Committee. Monitoring of project activities through field visits will be conducted on a quarterly basis or as necessary. The Project Review Committee will review progress against the M&E Plan during its quarterly meetings, further looking at potential risks and risk mitigation strategies. This will be complemented by documentation of all activities; financial verification of records will also be undertaken. The final evaluation would be contracted to an independent evaluation team/institution in the last quarter of the project.

Evaluation: Baseline data will rely on the knowledge gathered during the project implementation as well as UNHCR and UNDP and ~~OHCHR~~ knowledge and expertise. In addition to internal M&E, one external independent final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the project which is planned for end of the 24 months. Furthermore, real time evaluations may be considered as appropriate. The evaluation team will make field visits as well as conduct comprehensive stakeholder interviews to assess the extent to which progress has been made towards project objectives and outcomes. Donor and stakeholder involvement will be encouraged. The evaluation report shall include lessons -learned and recommendations for the remaining of the project or future programmes. Copies of the evaluation reports will be distributed to MPTF and the national partners.

During the inception phase of the project, the project team will update the Monitoring and Evaluation framework to ensure gender-disaggregation of all relevant indicators and consistently SMART indicators.

M& E Funds:

An allocation of \$322,070 has been earmarked for Monitoring and evaluation activities. This translates to 8.06% of the total project cost. Out of this allocation, an amount totaling to \$150,000 equivalent to

46.6%, will be utilized on Evaluation of the project by an independent consultant **would be conducted in October 2025**. The balance on this component will be utilized on monitoring and reporting of activities

- d) Project exit strategy/ sustainability – Briefly explain the project’s exit strategy to ensure that the project can be wrapped up at the end of the project duration, either through sustainability measures, agreements with other donors for follow-up funding or end of activities which do not need further support. If support from other donors is expected, explain what the project will do concretely and pro-actively to try to ensure this support from the start. Consider possible partnerships with other donors or IFIs.**

The project will be implemented in close collaboration with national and local state and non-state actors, including the Government, media and civil society stakeholders whose transitional justice knowledge and capacity will be strengthened in the long term as part of the project. As such, the project will foster local ownership at national, state, county and community levels, which will encourage sustainability of the results of project interventions. For example, community-based victim and survivor networks encourage local ownership by mobilizing local communities in a socially inclusive, participatory and transparent manner. The aim is to increase the knowledge and capacity of victims, survivors and affected communities to formulate their needs, demand their rights and engage in transitional justice processes beyond the life of this project. Such structures can later be used to engage with other transitional justice mechanisms yet to be established, such as the Compensation and Reparations authority.

The Transitional Justice initiatives under the NCE are context-specific, nationally owned and focused on the needs of victims, and will connect, empower, and transform the South Sudan communities. Through CSOs dialogue and confrontation of ideas and experiences, the transitional justice mechanisms earmarked seeks to provide connections between victims and perpetrators, political factions, communities, and across generations. Truth-seeking initiatives, for example, will provide a platform for identifying commonalities in experience, acknowledging multiple narratives about what occurred, and formulating recommendations for redress and reform. The project provides an inclusive transitional justice process that is participatory and seeks broad societal ownership that will deeply empower the victims, particularly marginalized groups in IDPs, returnees and Refugees– giving them voice and agency to shape their own future as rights-holders.

The support provided under this project seeks not to replace but merely to complement the resources that the Government of South Sudan is obliged to invest in the establishment and running of transitional justice mechanisms as outlined in the Revitalized Peace Agreement. Since some of the implementing partners, such as MOJCA, are state institutions, it is anticipated that they will continue to receive support from the national budget to support the transitional justice process even after the end of the project. Once the CTRH has been created, the cost of implementing its mandate will be considerably less than the resources required for its establishment.

In order to ensure national ownership and project sustainability various national stakeholders have been involved in the conceptualization of the project as outlined above. National and local state and non-state actors will also be involved in the project implementation as implementing partners and beneficiaries. Project interventions such as capacity building and awareness raising activities under this project will thus continue to have a positive impact beyond the project duration.

Public outreach and sensitization programs will ensure support to the development and dissemination of reader-friendly materials on transitional justice easily accessible for affected communities. This includes sensitization sessions with journalists and media personnel on how to broadcast and report on transitional justice processes, taking into consideration conflict and gender sensitivity. The aim is to strengthen the capacity of existing transitional justice centers across the country, support the expansion of existing networks of victims and survivors, and support the establishment of additional networks in areas which have been deeply affected by human rights violations in the past years.

The project has been designed to ensure the sustainability of outcomes and promote local ownership over both activities and new norms and processes for transitional justice processes. The duty bearers, stakeholder groups and victims/affected communities including IDPs/refugees will be capacitated to act as leaders and empowered and share knowledge with others within the community, as upscaling and a catalytic approach during and after the consultations for the establishment of the CTRH. The inclusive, transparent, victim-centered and gender-sensitive approach of the sensitization, mobilization and consultation processed will apply to implementation under the project outcomes to ensure increase of sustainability of the project from the outset to ensure meaningful participation of victims/survivors and conflict affected communities. To further ensure sustainability of efforts made by the project and continue the momentum of political opening and commitment to transitional justice the project will be implemented with key state authorities at national, state and local level while widely building capacity of non-state actors to meaningfully engage in the processes including their design and implementation. In such a way, the project will significantly contribute to the implementation of the Peace Agreement and will lay the ground for inclusion of some of the transitional justice activities in the regular state budget to ensure sustainability and national ownership.

IV. Project budget

Provide brief additional information on projects costs, highlighting any specific choices that have underpinned the budget preparation, especially for personnel, travel or other indirect project support, to demonstrate value for money for the project. Proposed budget for all projects must include sufficient funds for an independent evaluation. Proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit. Fill out Annex A.2 on project value for money.

Each participating UN organization will receive and administer their own resources ~~except OHCHR which budget will be administrated by UNHCR~~. All three agencies will cost share the General Operating and other Direct Costs which is dedicated to peacebuilding support staff for the RCO.

All the project activities are formulated to make an impact on gender equality outcomes by allocating an amount ranging between 20-60% GEWE components. An overall 38.66% (1,549,679.39 USD) of the project allocation was considered during budgeting. The success of this project largely depends on mobilising and maintaining effective partnership with all key stakeholders. The project takes as its point of departure the premise that in order to be effective and sustainable it must take a diversified approach to partnerships and support multiple stakeholders in the peacebuilding arena to achieve impact by working with other UN agencies and UNMISS on cost-sharing arrangements to use their operational and security assets and avoid establishing parallel field implementation channels. This will significantly reduce the capital expenditure required to establish implementation avenues in communities and highly insecure environments. The value for money indicators will be utilized to

track performance in terms of cost efficiency and effectiveness as well as complete project timeframe against delivering value for money.

The project will adopt a focused and systematic approach in identifying its beneficiaries. For example, the project will only support implementing partners in relation to their interface with transitional justice, reconciliation and nation building. In this regard, attention will be on strengthening processes and structures to ensure long term national and local dialogue and engagement rather than focus just on specific events.

Please note that in nearly all cases, the Peacebuilding Fund transfers project funds in a series of performance-based tranches. PBF's standard approach is to transfer project funds in two tranches for UN recipients and three tranches for non-UN recipients, releasing second and third tranches upon demonstration that performance benchmarks have been met. All projects include the following two standard performance benchmarks: 1) at least 75% of funds from the first tranche have been committed, and 2) all project reporting obligations have been met. In addition to these standard benchmarks and depending on the risk rating or other context-specific factors, additional benchmarks may be indicated for the release of second and third tranches.

Please specify below any context-specific factors that may be relevant for the release of second and third tranches. These may include the successful conduct of elections, passage of key legislation, the standing up of key counterpart units or offices, or other performance indicators that are necessary before project implementation may advance. Within your response, please reflect how performance-based tranches affect project sequencing considerations.

Release of the second (final tranche) for this project will be pegged on core contextual factors:

- Successful enactment of a comprehensive legislation for the establishment of the CTRH.
- Successful establishment of the CTRH and operationalization of its mandate according to the law.
- An updated assessment of the security situation in the most sensitive project target areas.

Fill out two tables in the Excel budget **Annex D**.

In the first Excel budget table in Annex D, please include the percentage towards Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) for every activity. Also provide a clear justification for every GEWE allocation (e.g. training will have a session on gender equality, specific efforts will be made to ensure equal representation of women etc.).

Annex A.1: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question		Yes	No	Comment
Planning				
1. Have all implementing partners been identified? If not, what steps remain and proposed timeline	x			All partners have been identified and the project has been progressing well.
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise? Please attach to the submission		x		By end January 2022. DONE
3. Have project sites been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline	x			COMPLETED
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project? Please state when this was done or when it will be done.			x	COMPLETED
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done? If not what analysis remains to be done to enable implementation and proposed timeline?			x	By end March 2022 COMPLETED – Analysis has been undertaken during project implementation on several levels e.g. in household assessments, TJ Working Group meeting, Mid Term Evaluation as well as through Baseline survey in 2023.
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified? If not, what will be the process and timeline.			x	By end March 2022. Done and under implementation through CSOs selected.
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?			x	By end March 2022. Done and remains a continuous process. The project is now awaiting for the Transitional Justice Roadmap for rolling out the CTRH public hearings by March 2025.
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	x			Yes. This is done through the UNDP – Program Management Support Unit
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?			N/A	ALL DONE
Gender				

10. Did UN gender expertise inform the design of the project (e.g. has a gender adviser/expert/focal point or UN Women colleague provided input)?	X	YES
11. Did consultations with women and/or youth organizations inform the design of the project?	X	YES
12. Are the indicators and targets in the results framework disaggregated by sex and age?	X	YES
13. Does the budget annex include allocations towards GEWE for all activities and clear justifications for GEWE allocations?	X	YES

Annex A.2: Checklist for project value for money

Question	Yes	No	Project Comment
1. Does the project have a budget narrative justification, which provides additional project specific information on any major budget choices or higher than usual staffing, operational or travel costs, so as to explain how the project ensures value for money?	X		YES. The financial reports explain all the budgetary processes and expenses incurred under the project.
2. Are unit costs (e.g., for travel, consultancies, procurement of materials etc.) comparable with those used in similar interventions (either in similar country contexts, within regions, or in past interventions in the same country context)? If not, this needs to be explained in the budget narrative section.	X		The Procurement Unit, The Program Manager, as well as the Deputy Resident Representative for Operations ensure that the standards are adhered to.
3. Is the proposed budget proportionate to the expected project outcomes and to the scope of the project (e.g. number, size and remoteness of geographic zones and number of proposed direct and indirect beneficiaries)? Provide any comments.	X		The budget has taken into consideration existing challenges within the target geographical area, including remoteness and number of target beneficiaries

4. Is the percentage of staffing and operational costs by the Receiving UN Agency and by any implementing partners clearly visible and reasonable for the context (i.e. no more than 20% for staffing, reasonable operational costs, including travel and direct operational costs) unless well justified in narrative section?	x		
5. Are staff costs proportionate to the amount of work required for the activity? And is the project using local rather than international staff/expertise wherever possible? What is the justification for use of international staff, if applicable?	x		If local expertise is not available, use of international staff will be an option of last resort.
6. Does the project propose purchase of materials, equipment and infrastructure for more than 15% of the budget? If yes, please state what measures are being taken to ensure value for money in the procurement process and their maintenance/sustainable use for peacebuilding after the project end.	x		Purchase of hardware and software to support the establishment of a website and comprehensive database of victims and witnesses will be key for success of the project.
7. Does the project propose purchase of a vehicle(s) for the project? If yes, please provide justification as to why existing vehicles/ hire vehicles cannot be used.		x	No vehicles purchased under the project.
8. Do the implementing agencies or the UN Mission bring any additional non-PBF source of funding/ in-kind support to the project? Please explain what is provided. And if not, why not.	x		Each implementing agency will take advantage of existing staffing, infrastructure, contacts and other social capital for successful execution of the project.

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

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

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

AA Functions

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

- Disburse funds to each of the RUNO in accordance with instructions from the PBSO. The AA will normally make each disbursement within three (3) to five (5) business days after having received instructions from the PBSO along with the relevant Submission form and Project document signed by all participants concerned.
- Consolidate the financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF annual consolidated progress reports to the donors and the PBSO.
- Proceed with the operational and financial closure of the project in the MPTF Office system once the completion is completed by the RUNO. A project will be considered as operationally closed upon submission of a joint final narrative report. 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 cost extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, Transparency and Reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

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

Financial reporting and timeline

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

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

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

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

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent's website (www.mptf.undp.org).

Annex B.2: Project Administrative Arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

Accountability, Transparency and Reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
Annual project progress report	15 November	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist
End of project report covering entire project duration	Within three months from the operational project closure (it can be submitted instead of an annual report if timing coincides)	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, where they exist

Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report (for PRF allocations only), which may contain a request for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.
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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 (www.un.org/peacebuilding/fund) and the Administrative Agent website (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.²³
- 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.

²³ Annualized PBF project budget is obtained by dividing the PBF project budget by the number of project duration months and multiplying by 12.

Annex C: Project Results Framework (MUST include gender and age disaggregated targets)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Indicator milestones
<p>Outcome 1: The R-TGoNU establishes an inclusive, legitimate, gender responsive, and effectively functioning CTRH capable of uncovering the truth about past violations to promote national unity</p> <p>(Contributes to the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10, 16)</p> <p>(Contributes to the implementation of recommendations issued in the framework of the 2016 Universal Periodic Review of South Sudan, during which several Member States recommended that South Sudan establish the CTRH).</p>		<p>Outcome Indicator 1a: Proportion of women and youth representation among CTRH commissioners and staff.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 35% female representation and 10% youth representation (persons between 18 and 32 years of age) among CTRH commissioners and staff.</p>	<p>Legal Framework, Project Reports, Evaluation survey at the project end</p>	<p>The body is yet to be established. The two laws were promulgated into law on 11 November 2024 by the President of South Sudan. The next step is to advocate for the establishment of the 2 mechanisms, having the 4 South Sudanese and African Commissioners nominated, the 2 secretariats for the CTRH and CRA set up, and the bodies functioning.</p> <p>The body is yet to be established and thus no evaluations can be conducted.</p>
		<p>Outcome Indicator 1b: Public perception and proportion of groups supported through this project indicate that the CTRH is perceived as inclusive, legitimate, gender responsive, effective, and capable of uncovering the truth about past violations, thereby expressing confidence in it.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 75% of respondents (including 50% female and persons between 18 and 32 years of age) indicate that they perceive the CTRH as inclusive, legitimate, gender responsive, effective, and capable of uncovering the truth about past violations.</p>		
		<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1: No. key actions agreed towards establishing the CTRH by the MOJCA Task Force and Technical Committee.</p> <p>Baseline: 6 Target: 15</p>		
	<p>Output 1.1: Strengthen the capacity of the MOJCA, Task Force and Technical Committee to coordinate and implement on the workplans to set up the CTRH and to respond to the needs of marginalized populations, including women, youth and IDPs and refugees.</p> <p>Summary of output activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support operations of the MoJCA Task Force/Technical Committee 		<p>Project reports Meeting minutes</p>	<p>Cumulatively 11-Key Actions have been agreed towards the establishment of the CTRH 6 in the last reporting period including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat support to the Technical Committee and Task Force Revision of methodology and tools for countrywide consultations on the CTRH Law Launch of the consultations by the President National consultations demonstrating political will

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical advice and training to the Technical Committee • Support CSO engagement with the MoJCA, Task Force and Technical Committee • Conduct advocacy with the MoJCA, Task Force and Technical Committee on the need to adopt a holistic transitional justice approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Technical Committee undertook consultations in 10 states and 3 administrative areas and prepared its report with recommendations • The approval by the minister to commence drafting of CTRH and CRA Bills • The Technical Committee has conducted refugee consultations in Ethiopia's Amara and Addis Ababa regions with 213 participants • The MoJCA to draft an MoJ on the nomination of the CTRH Commissioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Technical Committee undertook consultations in 10 states and 3 administrative areas and prepared its report with recommendations • The approval by the minister to commence drafting of CTRH and CRA Bills • The Technical Committee has conducted refugee consultations in Ethiopia's Amara and Addis Ababa regions with 213 participants • The MoJCA to draft an MoJ on the nomination of the CTRH Commissioners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Technical Committee undertook consultations in 10 states and 3 administrative areas and prepared its report with recommendations • The approval by the minister to commence drafting of CTRH and CRA Bills • The Technical Committee has conducted refugee consultations in Ethiopia's Amara and Addis Ababa regions with 213 participants • The MoJCA to draft an MoJ on the nomination of the CTRH Commissioners
		Output Indicator 1.1.2: No. of consultative meetings held between CSOs and MOJCA Task Force & Technical Committee Baseline:0 Target:10	Project documents Activity reports	4 Consultations between the Task Force and Technical Committee with the TJWG have twice in the reporting period making a total of 4
		Output Indicator 1.1.3: Proportion of Task Force and Technical Committee Members reporting increased understanding of transitional justice and issues facing displaced populations following capacity building activities. Baseline:0 Target: 65%	Reports of meetings, survey	All members of the Task force have been trained and have expressed satisfaction with the training. As a result, they were able to lead the country wide consultation
	<p>Output 1.2: A comprehensive legal framework establishing the CTRH is developed and enacted, in accordance with international norms and standards.</p> <p>Summary of output activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the public consultation process and issuance of the consultation report 	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Legal framework establishing the CTRH is developed and presented to the TNLA for enactment. Baseline: No law in place Target: The CTRH law is drafted	Project reports, draft legislation	CTRH bill has been reviewed in an international expert's forum. Cabinet Memoranda has been prepared for approval of remaining legislative process until enactment. In addition the reviewed Bills have been reviewed by the Governance Unit as well as the Council of Ministers who approved them in October. The MoJCA Minister is expected to present them to the RUGA before the end of the year

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Support the development of the CTRH law, including through consultations, technical advice, and study visitsEmpower displaced persons to meaningfully participate in the CTRH lawSupport the dissemination the CTRH law				<p>The MoJCA Minister presented the Bill in the NLA in November 2023. Parliament resumed business in April 2024. There were public consultations, strategic planning meetings with relevant ministries, reviews of legislation and submissions made by CSOs, the second, third and 4th reading of the Bill before the President assented to the Bill on 11 November 2024, making it official law.</p>
	Output Indicator 1.2.2: Number of people who participated in public consultations conducted on the design of CTRH law and disaggregated by gender, age and population group.	Consultation Reports Project reports		<p>4,543 people, 68% Male and 32% female</p> <p>213 (100F and 113M) South Sudanese refugees were consulted in Ethiopia from the Assosa refugee camp as well as the urban refugees in Addis Ababa</p> <p>Only one refugee consultation was carried out. Kenya and Uganda did not respond to the request. The missions for the IPRC and Sudan were called off because of the conflicts in the two countries</p>
	Output Indicator 1.2.3: R-TNLA report of a regional study visit	Visit report		<p>Done. Two study tours organized for the Gambia and South Africa and learning being applied in the CTRH and compensation and reparations process in South Sudan</p> <p>Another study tour was conducted in Rwanda by the NLA's Specialized Peace and Reconciliation Committee from 11 – 18 August 2024. Soon after the MP's return, the 2nd reading of the Bill was done in parliament</p>
	Output Indicator 1.2.4: Proportion of those supported with increased knowledge of transitional justice issues and enhanced preparedness to substantially contribute to the CTRH process.	Reports of virtual and physical meetings Survey		<p>8.3 Million people 35% percent female) through Capacity building sessions for communities including representatives of displaced persons and host communities and awareness by CSOs, and people reached on community outreach through radio</p>

		Output Indicator 1.2.5: Number of victim-centered and gender sensitive issues included in the consultation report (disaggregated by type of issue) Baseline: 0 Target: 8	Technical Committee Meeting minutes Project Reports Consultations Reports	8 victim-centered and gender sensitive issues included in the consultation report to inform the formation of the CTRH
Output 1.3: The CTRH is established and implements its mandate according to the law. Summary of output activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Support the CTRH appointment processDevelop gender sensitive and victim-centered rules of procedureProvide material, logistical, capacity-building and communication support to operationalize the CTRHSupport CTRH-led public hearings	Output Indicator 1.3.1: No. of key actions taken to establish and operationalize the CTRH. Baseline: 0 Target: 10	Output Indicator 1.3.2: Rules of procedure of the CTRH developed Baseline: No rules of procedure in place Target: Gender sensitive rules of procedure drafted	Project Reports	Key actions include <i>inter alia</i> training and capacity-building activities for CTRH members/staff, technical advisory support provided to the CTRH, advocacy regarding the appointment process, Material logistical support provided to the CTRH <ul style="list-style-type: none">2 supportive actions undertaken<ul style="list-style-type: none">Transitional Justice Mechanisms Conference to finalize the BillsCabinet Memoranda requesting for the triggering of the legislative processRoadmap development meeting between the Ministry of Peacebuilding and the NLA, Peace and Reconciliation Committee and Human Rights Committee in June 2024Tabling of the Bill for 2nd, 3rd and 4th reading in the NLA by the Peace and Reconciliation Chairperson and passage by the NLA. More actions to be taken after the CTRH law has been enacted Procedure of the CTRH developed, be developed after the CTRH Act is enacted and the CTRH is established
	Output Indicator 1.3.3: No of field monitoring and reporting visits and reports compiled by the Transitional Justice Working Group (TJWG) and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI)	Project reports and field monitoring reports	Transitional Justice Working Group and National Human Rights Institutions have not started field monitoring	

			Baseline: 0 Target: 8 field monitoring visits			
			Output Indicator 1.3.4 Number of people who participate in national and sub-national CTRH led gender sensitive and victims centered public hearings		Public hearing reports Project reports Media reports	Hearings have not started taking place as the CTRH has yet to be established
			Baseline: 0 Target: 259			
Outcome 2: Stakeholders, including victims/survivors and affected communities, are empowered to share their views, and raise their concerns on truth, reconciliation and healing process and meaningfully participate in consultation process for the establishment of the CTRH.			Outcome Indicator 2a: Proportion of respondent satisfied with the safe spaces created for them to engage in truth, reconciliation, and healing processes.	Perception survey		3 safe spaces complete. Under construction to be completed by Dec 2023. 70% of respondents (50% women, 50% youth, 50% displaced persons) in the safe spaces.
			Baseline: 0 Target: 70 % of respondents (50% women, 50% youth, 50% displaced persons)	Training, activity and project reports, pre/post training questionnaires, photographs, records of established platforms		133. This includes 82 Victim Support Groups, 8 Transitional Justice Centers, and 23 Victim and Survivor Networks. Note: 35 of these VSGs are established through complementary funding opportunities.
			Outcome Indicator 2b: Number of existing/established community-based platforms empowering victims, survivors and affected communities to raise their voices and meaningfully participate in the process for establishing the CTRH.			In 2024, 32 CSOs supported the establishment of 45 new Victim Support Groups (VSGs), made up of 2326 (1166F) survivors/victims of prior conflict across the ten states and three administrative areas to willingly engage and participate in the transitional justice initiatives. This makes a total of 127 VSGs with 6,424(2146F/4278M) victims willing to engage in the TJ process supported since the commencement of the project. The CSOs also focused on information dissemination through radio programs across the country the two bills and generally on the overall transitional justice process in South Sudan. In the last half of 2024, 2326 (1166F)
			Baseline: TBD Target: 46 platforms with 50% female and youth (18-32 years) representation (8 TJ Centers, 20 Victim Support Groups/networks, 18 community dialogues)			

			survivors/victims of prior conflict across the ten states and three administrative areas to willingly engage and participate in the transitional justice initiatives. This makes a total of 8726 Victims and Survivors reached	
		Outcome Indicator 2c: Number victim, survivors and representatives of affected communities empowered to participate in truth, reconciliation and healing processes. Baseline: 0 Target: 500 (50% female and 50% aged between 18 and 32 years)	Training, activity and project reports, pre/post training questionnaires, photographs	720 (50% female and 45% aged between 18-23). The additional number of victims, Survivors and representatives of the affected communities was a result of formation of additional community platforms including transitional justice centers, victim support groups, networks.
		Output Indicator 2.1.1: No. of consultative workshops and dialogues held with CSOs, traditional and community leaders on CTRH and gender sensitive and victim centered truth, reconciliation and healing. Baseline: 0 Target: 20 in 10 states	Project documents and consultative workshops' reports	24 Consultation in 8 states. Additional Consultative Workshop planned for the subsequent implementation
	Output 2.1: CSOs, traditional and community leaders and representative of displaced populations, including women and youth leaders, substantively contribute to the process of establishing the CTRH. Summary of output activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Organize truth and reconciliation dialogues on CTRH for CSOs and community leadersSupport to Disability Inclusion in the CTRH processSupport to Transitional Justice Resource CentersSupport the mobilization of community leaders, including women and youth leaders, and representatives of displaced populations.Create safe spaces/conducive environments for displaced persons to voice their concerns and participate in truth, reconciliation and healing.	Output Indicator 2.1.2: No. of Disability Organizations actively involved in the process Baseline: 0 Target: 05 disability Organizations (50% women and youth)		5 disability Organizations (50% women and youth) in 5 locations: 1. PW Ds Belirang and Benitu Headquarter 2. PW Ds Kuernandoke and Eamruok group 3. PW Ds Pulkana group 4. PW Ds IDPs sector two group 5. PW Ds sector 3 and 5 group
		Output Indicator 2.1.3: Proportion of people sensitized with increased understanding of truth, reconciliation and healing processes and issues Baseline: 0 Target: 50 % of respondents (50% women, 50 %youth, and 50% displaced persons)	Perception survey	93% of respondent, 57% female, 51% youth, 26% IDPs (2003 W-1141M-862)
		Output Indicator 2.1.4: No. of Transitional Justice Centers established and fully operational	Project reports; Activities reports;	8 Transitional Centers started in the last reported period and were operational

		Baseline:0 Target:08 Transitional Justice Centers	Number of sessions organized by the TJ Centres	
		Indicator 2.1.5 Support the mobilization of community leaders, including women and youth leaders, and representatives of displaced populations Baseline: 0 Target: 50 % of respondents (50% women, 50 % youth, and 50% displaced returnees)	Project reports, Activities reports,	81% 1374, (F 69% M 67%)
	Output 2.2: Victims of past violations, including women, children, youth, IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities are adequately prepared and protected to engage in truth, reconciliation, and healing, including through support to and the expansion of the victim/survivor networks. Summary of output activities:	Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of existing victim and survivor networks/groups supported as well as number of new networks/ groups established in additional locations for survivors of human rights violations, including CRSV/SGBV Baseline: 33 Target: 53	CSO/Activity reports Project Reports	133 groups were established Note: 35 of these VSGs were established through complementary funding opportunities From 24 – 26 July 2024, UNDP supported the South Sudan Survivors Network Forum to host 135 female survivors from across South Sudan in Juba in a national survivors conference. The 3-day workshop focused on giving empowering information to the participants by responding to different questions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the operation and expansion of victim and survivor networks Support CSO-led truth and reconciliation dialogues to empower youth and women victims Support to capacity-building and training for CSOs, victim & survivor networks Establish a gender sensitive system to cascade information and brief IDPs, refugees, returnees, host communities 	Output Indicator 2.2.2: No of people aware of and confident to engage in truth, reconciliation and healing processes (disaggregated by gender and age) Baseline:0 Target:250 (50% women, 60% youth)	Surveys Activity Reports Project reports	Estimated 75% of the population amounting 8.3 mil reached with sensitization on the transitional justice process
Outcome 3: Communities and the public are empowered by enhanced access to information, including through the strengthened capacity of the media to		Outcome Indicator 3a: Proportion of people reached with messages who feel sufficiently informed about the CTRH and reconciliation, truth and healing. Baseline:0 Target:75% (40% female, 50% youth)	Perception Survey	Above 75% the South Sudan population (8.3 mil people, 51% being Female) reached through radio sessions, dialogues, awareness raising, media engagement, dissemination of informational material etc

increase awareness, understanding and support for truth and reconciliation processes.		Outcome Indicator 3b: # of media who engage vulnerable groups/displaced persons on truth, reconciliation and healing discussions through (talk shows, round tables etc.). Baseline:0 Target:5 (50% reached representative of women, girls and youths)	Project documents Activity reports	8 media organizations In 2024, CSOs using the Low Value Grants were able to conduct radio programs across South Sudan. In Central Equatoria, Advance Youth Radio has been instrumental in hosting transitional justice experts over the course of the year.
	Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of the media to contribute to objective, well informed and gender sensitive reporting on the truth, reconciliation, and healing process including consultations and engagement with the CTRH. <i>Summary of output activities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design civic education material and develop digestible information on transitional justice using jungles, advertisements etc. Train and support radio stations to conduct outreach and distribute information Capacity building and training engagement with journalists and media houses Support the organization of talk shows, round tables, gender-sensitive discussions, etc., creating opportunities for media to engage vulnerable groups Lobby for press freedom using good offices of SRSR 	Output Indicator 3.1.1: Proportion of trained journalists who have an increased understanding of truth, reconciliation and healing issues and processes. Baseline:0 Target: 60 % of trained journalists.	Training Reports Project Reports Survey	78 % of the forty-two trained journalists reported an increased understanding on Chapter V of the R-ALJCS and truth reconciliation and healing 20 radio talks shows in 10 states undertaken reaching approximately 8.3 (51% female) persons in ten States Out the 20, media houses, 6 Media houses engaged with HDPs representative, Women, Girls and youths 13 outreach programs aired throughout media outlets 18 capacity building events held with target beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender and age) events, 378 participants (42% female)
		Output Indicator 3.1.2: Number of outreach programs aired through media outlets Baseline:0 Target: 25	Project documents and activity reports	
		Output Indicator 3.1.3: Number of capacity building events held with target beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender and age). Baseline:0 Target: 10 events * 30 participants = 300 people reached (40% female; 50% youth)	Project documents and activity reports	

<p>Output 3.2: Enhanced public awareness and support to the truth, reconciliation and healing process, targeting groups including victims/ survivors of human rights violations, women, youth, refugees, and host communities.</p> <p>Summary of output activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development/ implementation of gender-sensitive, victim-centered and youth focused CTRH public awareness programme • Support CSO-led civic education, local outreach and awareness raising activities • Support the design and dissemination of CTRH promotional material 	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.1: No of people reached with messages on truth, reconciliation and healing (disaggregated by gender, age and displacement status)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 10,000 people (40% female; 50% youth)</p>	<p>Activity Reports Project Reports Media Reports</p>	<p>Estimated 8.3 million being 51 % female, 65 % Youth)</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of promotional materials printed and distributed with recipients disaggregated by gender and age.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 5,000 IECs printed and distributed (50 % distributed to women and youth)</p>	<p>Project documents Activity reports</p>	<p>1200 IEC materials developed, printed and under distribution. 100 reports of the T1 Conference printed and distributed</p> <p>1 000 copies of the Draft Bills printed in May</p> <p>7 Billboards on T1 printed and put up in Juba</p> <p>800 copies of the CTRH and CPA Bills printed for the NLA on the second reading</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 3.2.4: Number of civic education events carried out (disaggregated by gender and age).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20 for 850 people (40% female; 50% youth)</p>	<p>Project documents Activity reports</p>	<p>8 events organized in 2022 reaching 804 individuals (336 males, 465 females and 14 persons with disabilities)</p>

