

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



PBF PROJECT DOCUMENT

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

Country (ies): South Sudan	
Project Title: Secretariat support to the PBF portfolio in South Sudan Project Number from MPTE-O Gateway (if existing project): 00129659; PBF number PBF/SSD/D-5	
PBF project modality: ☐ IRF ☒ PRF	If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund: ☐ Country Trust Fund ☐ Regional Trust Fund Name of Recipient Fund:
List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc.): United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) South Sudan List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental: Ministry of Peacebuilding	
Expected project commencement date¹: January 2022 Project duration in months:² Start date 13 Dec 2021; 24 months + 31 months + 18 months = 73 months; End date 31 December 2027 = 55 months; End date 30 June 2026 Geographic zones for project implementation: Juba and all states across field locations, South Sudan	
Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below: ☐ Gender promotion initiative ☐ Youth promotion initiative ☐ Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions ☐ Cross-border or regional project	
Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization): UNDP: (\$ 2,148,025.96 + 1,537,472.30 + 1,300,000) Total: \$ 3,685,498.26 4,985,498.26 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i> Any other existing funding for the project (amount and source):	

¹ Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

² Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.

Project total budget:

PBF 1st tranche: UNDP: \$1, 503,618.1 7 Total: \$ 1,503,618 .17	PBF 2nd tranche* : UNDP: \$ 644,407. 79 Total: \$ 644,407. 79	PBF 3rd tranche*: UNDP: \$ 768,736.15 1,537,47 2.30 Total: \$ 768,736.15 1,537,472.30	PBF 4th tranche UNDP: XXXX: \$ \$768,736.15 XXX	PBF 5th tranche UNDP: \$ \$699,99 9.96	PBF 6th tranche UNDP: \$ \$600,000
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Two-three sentences with a brief project description and succinct explanation of how the project is time sensitive, catalytic, and risk-tolerant/ innovative:

The main objective of the project is to ensure a functioning ~~set-up the~~ PBF Secretariat to ensure coordination, quality implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PBF portfolio as well as to strengthen the Joint Steering Committee and the capacity of national peace infrastructure in South Sudan. The Secretariat will ~~help~~ support and coordinate all ongoing and future planned PBF interventions in South Sudan. The Secretariat will also visit closed PBF projects to assess sustainability and impact. The PBF Secretariat also facilitates strategic coordination and complementarity with International Financial Institutions and other Funds under the oversight of the DSRSG/RC/HC including the Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience Trust Fund, the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund and the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund.

- a) Regarding time sensitive - South Sudan **has registered some** progress **with** the implementation of the revitalized peace agreement. **However,** key provisions of the agreement remain outstanding or only partially fulfilled with growing mutual mistrust among the signatories to the agreement. While elections have been scheduled for December 2026, preparations remain inadequate and clarity on the nature of elections to be held remains outstanding. Intensified ~~The country still faces severe humanitarian and security challenges including~~ violence and local conflict in several states across the country as well as the war in Sudan are driving displacement, disrupting livelihoods and exacerbating humanitarian needs. ~~rampant violent youth unrest, two consecutive years of devastating floods, invasion of desert locusts, increased refugees, and displaced persons.~~
- b) On catalytic – The new eligibility growing portfolio of PBF requires rapid deployment of technical capacity, specifically a Secretariat based in Juba, to coordinate and monitor PBF projects, support implementing agencies, and liaise with key government counterparts and civil society. **With prevailing aid cuts, geo-political pressures and a stronger peacebuilding imperative to leverage strategic complementarity with development and humanitarian interventions, there is a critical role for the Secretariat in building and strengthening partnerships that can contribute to reinforcing and scaling the impact and sustainability of peacebuilding investments through strategic partnerships such as the ongoing Supporting Women's**

Peacebuilding Efforts in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal project partnership with African Development Bank.

- c) The PBF is implemented in a highly unpredictable environment, addressing several interlinked areas and critical peacebuilding gaps in a manner that is **risk tolerant**, responsive, catalytic, and flexible. In terms of its catalytic effects, the PBF will continue to leverage additional resources flows through its innovative approaches and its complementarity with other existing financing instruments. **Since 2022 for example, PBF investments have attracted additional bilateral donor investments including through by-for example evidencing the critical relevance and impact of project components and serving as match funding, allowing participating UN Entities to secure additional funds from other donors to complement ongoing PBF investments. The PBF Portfolio in South Sudan includes 11 ~~nine~~ projects valued at approximately USD 30.2 million ~~27.5~~ with at least four new projects anticipated to start in 2026 with funding through assessed contributions. ~~4 with funding from the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility annual allocation to South Sudan and the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative.~~** The growing portfolio of work requires rapid ongoing technical and administrative oversight as well as coordination through the PBF Secretariat based in Juba; with the ability to travel to field locations to monitor and coordinate PBF projects, support implementing agencies, and liaise with key government counterparts and civil society. Critically, the Secretariat will support the implementation of the government peace building strategy under the Ministry of Peace Building and key activities under the SRF.
- d) The Secretariat will ensure that the PBF portfolio remains strategic and aligned to key priorities in South Sudan in the **Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) 2021 - 2024**, including supporting the Ministry of Peace Building **monitoring and oversight on PBF investments and implementation of the Peace Building Fund Strategic Results Framework. The Ministry of Peacebuilding will be accorded strategic responsibilities, including as co-chair the PBF Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and as a member of the PBF JSC Technical Committee.**

Summarize the in-country project consultation and endorsement process prior to submission to PBSO, including through any PBF Steering Committee where it exists:

The DSRSG/RC/HC Office has maintained a good dialogue with all stakeholders including the office of the Minister for Peace Building since the Ministry's inception and will continue to work closely together during the implementation phase of the next generation of PBF projects.

The proposed extension of the PBF Secretariat project is informed by consultations with various stakeholders, particularly in government and within the UN. The PBF Secretariat has worked in close partnership with the Ministry of Peacebuilding since January 2023. The Ministry has participated in the design of new projects, review of ongoing projects that require extension, including the PBF Secretariat project as well as monitoring and review of ongoing and past projects. Until February 2025, the PBF Secretariat also worked closely with the Ministry of Peacebuilding to develop agenda for the JSC and to support the Government's engagement with the Peacebuilding Commission and with the then Peacebuilding Support Office. The Secretariat has also strengthened coordination and inclusive engagement of the UN programme management team, the UNCT and other funds

under the oversight of the DSRSG/RC/HC, including the RSRTF and the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund.

Project Gender Marker score: 1³

Specify % and \$ of total project budget allocated to activities in direct pursuit of gender equality and women's empowerment:

\$ Towards GEWE (includes indirect costs): \$ 1,281,108.97

% Towards GEWE: 35.80

Project Risk Marker score: 1⁴

Select PBF Focus Areas which best summarizes the focus of the project (*select ONLY one*):

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

Strategic Priority: Strategic Priority: Consolidation of Peace and Transparent, Accountable & Inclusive Governance

Outcome 1: Women and men in South Sudan, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, benefit from and participate in more transparent, accountable, and inclusive governance that enables the consolidation of peace, protects and promotes human rights, establishes the rule of law and ensures access to justice for all.

Strategic Priority: Women & Youth Empowerment For Sustainable Development

Outcome 4: Women, youth plus vulnerable groups are empowered to demand and exercise their political, economic, social, environmental and cultural rights

If applicable, **Sustainable Development Goal** to which the project contributes:

SDG16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Type of submission: ☐ New project ☒ Project amendment	If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification: Extension of duration: ☒ Additional duration in months: Change of project outcome/ scope: ☐ Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%: ☒ Additional PBF budget: ☒ Additional amount by recipient organization: USD 1,300,000 1,510,003.26 Brief justification for amendment: The PBF portfolio in South Sudan currently comprises 11 nine ongoing projects valued at USD 30.2 USD 27.5 million. In addition to this, there are six pipeline projects valued at approximately \$15 million. The projects align with the 2021
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³ **Score 3** for projects that have gender equality as a principal objective

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality as a significant objective

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

⁴ **Risk marker 0** = low risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 1 = medium risk to achieving outcomes

Risk marker 2 = high risk to achieving outcomes

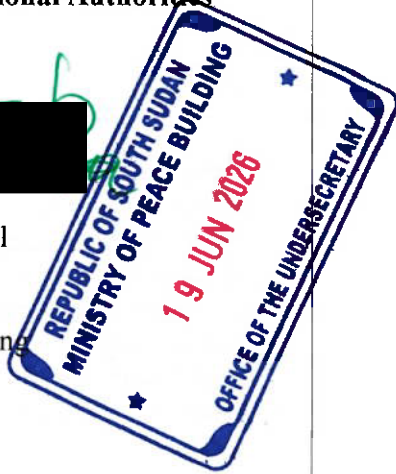
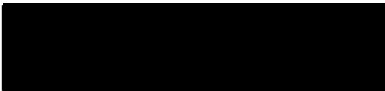
	—2025 Strategic Results Framework which derives from South Sudan’s Eligibility Request for the same period.. The peacebuilding issues and priorities detailed in both the eligibility request and SRF remain pertinent and critical for South Sudan, particularly within the context of implementing the R-ARCSS; as well as the ongoing crisis in Sudan. These investments are aligned with national priorities under the Revised National Development Strategy (R-NDS) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), both of which are being implemented within the context of the country’s extended political transitional period to February 2027. While the core peacebuilding priorities outlined in the Eligibility Request will remain valid through to the end of 2027, the operating environment has become increasingly complex, requiring enhanced conflict sensitivity, stronger ongoing context and program monitoring/analysis, adaptive management, and risk mitigation. To illustrate, ongoing political uncertainty, delays in the implementation of the R-ARCSS, subnational conflict dynamics, reduction in aid and spillover effects from the Sudan crisis further underscore the need for sustained and agile peacebuilding support. The PBF Secretariat was operationalized towards the end of December 2022, with the recruitment of the PBF Coordination Specialist, based in Juba. With the recruitment of a Monitoring, Evaluation and Communications Analyst (in August 2023) and a Programme Management and Analysis Junior Professional Officer (September 2023), the Secretariat is now fully staffed. Since its operationalization in December 2022, the PBF Secretariat has supported the progression of the PBF portfolio. This has included but is not limited to: - Organizing the inauguration of the PBF Joint Steering Committee and subsequent JSC meetings; - Increasing donor awareness of, and interest in, the PBF in South Sudan through the JSC (until February 2025), donor visits, correspondences, meetings and presentations on the PBF. In the absence of JSC meetings since February 2025, the PBF Secretariat arranged bilateral engagements with both donor members of the JSC and other voluntary contributing partners to the PBF. The Secretariat also supported the DSRSG/RC/HC to hold regular strategic engagements with both donor members of the JSC and other voluntary contributing partners to the PBF; - Engaging the Ministry of Peacebuilding on a regular and ongoing basis to strengthen national ownership and capacity for sustaining peace. Simultaneously the Secretariat has guided PBF fund recipients to appropriately consult and engage the Ministry of Peacebuilding on planned and ongoing projects; - Improving collaboration among direct UN fund recipients including encouraging regular project Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings and participating in TWG meetings to provide guidance on opportunities for strengthening synergies and offering suggestions to address implementation challenges as they arise. - Strengthening partnership and synergies across the UN System, particularly strategic partnerships with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the Reconciliation, Stabilization and
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	Resilience Trust Fund (RSRTF) and the Partnership for Peace Recovery and Resilience (PfPRR). Since 2024, the PBF Secretariat has convened several technical discussions with the joint participation of UNMISS and UNCT to facilitate analysis and identification of peacebuilding priorities. This has informed annual decisions on PBF investments, Through engagement with UNCT recipients of PBF resources, the participation of UNMISS throughout all phases of the project cycle is more consistent and impactful across the portfolio. The PBF Secretariat also deepened engagement with RSRTF to strengthen complementarity across the two funds including through shared contextual analysis, cross learning, participation in RSRTF Steering Committees and development of coherent messages to donors. While the PfPRR is no longer operational, the PBF Secretariat continues to work with the former PfPRR task leads on durable solutions (UNDP, IOM and Danish Refugee Council), to advance durable solutions priorities which are also linked to the current joint UNCT-HCT priorities. - Improving the quality and impact of the PBF portfolio including technical review and co-design of project concept notes and proposal; review of project reports, baseline studies and evaluations; and providing technical feedback and guidance during project Technical Working Group meetings. - Deepening partnerships with International Financial Institutions, notably the African Development Bank, to leverage catalytic financing and sustain peacebuilding gains; - Improving the quality, conflict sensitivity, and impact orientation of PBF programming through rigorous technical review of project documents, strengthened results frameworks, and enhanced monitoring and reporting practices; - Initiating innovative approaches to monitoring and adaptive management, including the development of a Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) mechanism to generate real-time, community-level data on conflict dynamics and peacebuilding outcomes. - Initiating and sustaining joint visits with the Ministry of Peacebuilding to monitor ongoing projects and review the sustainability and impact of closed projects. - Engaging in advocacy and influence with the South Sudan NGO Forum to lead and sustain momentum towards the development of a common nationally owned localization strategy/compact to be championed by the government as a key reference for all humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors. Despite the achievements above, the PBF Secretariat is still at the beginning of its journey—There is scope for the Secretariat to build on these achievements, further strengthen to contribute to an integrated UN responses for sustained peace in South Sudan as envisioned through this project and in the South Sudan Eligibility application and facilitate stronger UN partnerships with IFIs, civil society and government for greater impact, ownership and sustainability. For example, there is scope for the Secretariat to: - Lead strategic level engagements involving a wide range of stakeholders from civil society, government, donor community, the UN and
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	academia, including through the PBF JSC technical committee and the NGO forum, to collaboratively work towards a shared vision for peace in South Sudan that harnesses local capacity and prioritizes local ownership. - Contribute to the broader body of knowledge on effective pathways to sustained peace, by systematically generating and disseminating evidence from PBF projects, on the effectiveness and impact of peacebuilding approaches and theories of change in South Sudan. - Strengthen partnership with bilateral and multilateral donors and International Financial Institutions to expand the funding base for Peacebuilding programs and amplify impact through strategic synergies across peacebuilding programs. - Support enhanced accountability of PBF programs to the people of South Sudan including through support to the PBF JSC, joint project monitoring visits with the government and the establishment of community-based monitoring mechanisms to strengthen local ownership and promote accountability to affected populations. - Strengthen engagement and national ownership with the Ministry of Peacebuilding and other stakeholders at the state and county levels. - Support the implementation of ongoing PBF projects and development of new projects that use groundbreaking, responsive and catalytic approaches to addressing critical peacebuilding gaps in South Sudan, particularly in view of the fragile peace context in the country. - Establish of a Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism that strengthens participatory peacebuilding monitoring, mutual accountability and community informed learning across the portfolio. In the 2025-2026 context of heightened political uncertainty, a fluid security environment, and the extension of the political transitional period to February 2027, the expiration of the national development strategy and ongoing development of a new strategy, and the extension of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) to December 2027; the development of a new PBF five-year Eligibility Request for South Sudan is not considered optimal at this stage. Such a long-term planning framework would risk misalignment with national planning frameworks, rapidly evolving dynamics on the ground and could limit the flexibility required for responsive and adaptive peacebuilding programming. Instead, the project will align with the extended timelines of the UNSDCF and the new National Development Strategy. In this context, the project will be extended until December 2027, ensuring continued relevance, coherence with national and UN strategic frameworks, and the ability to adapt programming in line with emerging peacebuilding priorities. This cost extension also provides the occasion to adjust the budget allocations to different UN Budget Categories, to more precisely reflect the PBF Secretariat's activities and budget needs with regards to supplies, equipment, contractual services, and travel.
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	<i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or 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>
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PROJECT SIGNATURES:

Recipient Organization(s)⁵   Mohamed Abchir Resident Representative United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) <i>Date & Seal</i>	Representative of National Authorities   Hon. Pia Philip Michael Undersecretary Minister of Peacebuilding <i>Date & Seal</i> 19/6/2026
Head of UN Country Team   Ramanathan Balakrishnan DSRSG/RC/HC a.i. <i>Date & Seal</i>	Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)  Elizabth Spehar Assistant Secretary-General Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office United Nations <i>Date & Seal</i> 2 July 2026

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

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

Since the outbreak of the civil war in December 2013, recurring violence and conflict have continued to affect the South Sudanese people. The country continues to face significant economic challenges as well as inadequate basic service delivery, unemployment, high levels of gender-based violence and increased criminality. Cattle raiding and land disputes between pastoralists and farmers are also causes of conflict in many parts of the country. Pressing safety and security challenges include ineffective law enforcement and justice delivery at state and local levels; the spread of small arms and light weapons; land and border disputes; extensive gender-based violence; limited gender equality and a tendency towards the breakdown of social cohesion.

~~Since the~~ The signing of the 2018 R-ARCSS provided for the formation of a Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity, which has since been established and mandated to steer the country through the transitional period. ~~significant progress towards sustaining peace has been made with considerable reduction in political-related violence in most parts of the country. The transitional government of national unity was formed and~~ It has embarked on implementing general commitments made by the peace agreement in the six (6) substantive chapters namely, (i) governance, (ii) security, (iii) humanitarian assistance and reconstruction, (iv) resources, economic and financial management, (v) transitional justice, accountability, reconciliation, and healing, and (vi) permanent constitution making.

~~Despite significant progress made in the peace implementation process, challenges are still enormous. Implementation of provisions of the R-ARCSS have remained slow, necessitating an extension of the agreement for two years from February 2023 to February 2025 through a roadmap. Implementation of the provisions of the road map remains delayed, raising concern as the country draws closer to the anticipated December 2024 election.~~ Despite initial progress in the peace implementation process, significant challenges persist. The implementation of key provisions of the R-ARCSS and its extended roadmap has remained slow and uneven. The anticipated December 2024 elections were postponed, and the transitional period was formally extended by two years (from 22 February 2025 to 22 February 2027). This continued elongation of the transition reflects persistent delays in meeting critical benchmarks and raises ongoing concerns regarding the pace of implementation, institutional preparedness, and the credibility of the peace process moving forward.

The Tumaini peace talks in Nairobi, launched in May 2024 under the facilitation of the Government of Kenya, sought to engage hold-out groups (including the South Sudan Opposition Alliance) that did not sign the 2018 R-ARCSS as part of efforts to broaden inclusivity of the peace process. While the initiative provided a platform for dialogue and confidence-building, progress remained minimal and intermittent, with persistent divergences on political power-sharing, security arrangements, and implementation guarantees, underscoring the continued fragmentation of the peace landscape.

In 2025, political and security developments further strained the transition. These include the detention of the First Vice President, the fragmentation and internal splits within the SPLM-IO, reports of aerial bombardments in parts of the country allegedly undertaken by SSPDF, and frequent government reshuffles that have affected institutional continuity and trust among the parties. Following these developments, the African Union High-Level Ad Hoc Committee for South Sudan (C5) comprising South Africa, Algeria, Chad, Nigeria, and Rwanda assumed a more active diplomatic role. In January 2025, the C5 undertook a ministerial mission to Juba, engaging the Government, opposition actors, regional institutions, and international partners to assess implementation of the peace agreement and reinforce support for the transitional process. Subsequent African Union Peace and Security Council deliberations welcomed the C5's increasingly proactive engagement, including support for political dialogue, coordination with IGAD, RJMEC, and UNMISS, and in 2026, proposals for a political retreat among South Sudanese parties aimed at rebuilding trust and revitalizing implementation of pending transitional tasks. Recent AU engagement has also underscored growing concern over delays in security arrangements, constitutional reforms, and election preparations, amid fears that continued political fragmentation and localized violence could further destabilize South Sudan and the wider region.

~~The non-signatories to the 2018 R-ARCSS, also known as the Hold-Out Groups or South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOMA)^[OBJ]⁶ remain as a key threat to the fragile peace and transition process. However, the Rome Declaration and the Naivasha Declaration of Commitments signed on January and March 2021 respectively, provide a roadmap and opportunity for SSOMA and the Government of National Unity to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the conflict and achieve an inclusive and sustainable peace in South Sudan. The Community of Sant' Egidio in Rome is facilitating negotiations between Hold-out Groups/SSOMA, guided by a mutually agreed negotiating framework for political engagement agreed to by the Hold-out Groups/SSOMA and the Government of South Sudan. At community levels, localized conflicts continue to endure with an increase in inter-communal violence ensuing from competition over natural resources e.g., access to grazing land and water, cattle raiding and revenge killings.~~

Socio-economic deprivation and ethnicization of politics have been key contributing factors or triggers for violence and conflict in South Sudan. The country suffers from a weak system of governance, characterized by a high degree of centralization around a non-cohesive political center, lack of consolidated authority over the people and the territory, **pervasive corruption, and weak public service delivery that undermines state legitimacy and citizen trust.** Decades of Sudanese civil wars (1955-1972 & 1983-2005) greatly undermined and weakened the traditional systems of governance including local economies and efficient utilization of natural resources. The current economic crisis, therefore, coincides with the widespread socio-economic exclusion and this has left many communities across the country without viable options for sustainable livelihoods and access to economic and market opportunities. The crises caused by violence **and** climatic variability (mainly flooding) have increased extreme vulnerabilities and new displacements. **This includes the crisis that broke out in neighboring Sudan in April 2023. By September-2023 February 2026, the Sudan crisis had contributed to the influx of at least 291,224 1.3 million returnees, refugees and asylum seekers into South**

⁶ . South Sudan Opposition Alliance consists of National Salvation Front (NAS) led by Thomas Cirilo, Real Sudan People's Liberation Movement (R-SPLM) led by Pagan Amum, South Sudan United Front (SSUF) led by former Chief General Staff, Paul and Malong and National Democratic Movement -Patriotic Front.

Sudan, further compounding the existing conflict and humanitarian challenges in South Sudan, adding to 2.5 million people already internally displaced (including 365,262 due to conflict in 2025), 2.34 million people as refugees in neighboring countries and 9.4 million people who are in dire need of humanitarian assistance^[7]

Weak national identity, factionalism, transactional politics, and reliance on community militia groups have exacerbated cleavages and advanced a culture of guns and violence in many parts of the country. Such divisions still dominate both Juba-based elite politics and competition over political influence, natural resources and economic gains in various regions of the country. Therefore, there is a need for South Sudan's government and society at all levels, from national to sub-national institutions and local communities, to commit to a South Sudanese owned national reconciliation process and develop a widely shared and cohesive national identity that can override ethno-political divides. The proliferation of small arms and light weapons and their widespread availability in the hands of the civilian population is also one of the factors responsible for intensification of violent conflict at all levels. Large-scale demobilization, disarmament, and reintegration efforts (DDR) have been unsuccessful over years and local communities have been unwilling to voluntarily hand over their arms due to lack of confidence in government's ability and capacity to provide security to the citizens. This widespread presence of small arms across the country has also contributed to militarization of the local political economies of livestock, which is also a significant proximate cause of conflict both at sub-national and local levels. While elections⁸ are a critical end process of the peace agreement, South Sudan however, could be overburdened with too many expectations for a political transformation and legitimate government. Total lack of conventional party politics, political culture for successful elections, and voting behavior that supersedes ethnic identities, could potentially trigger more violence and the country may slide back into a full-scale civil war. These concerns are further compounded by ongoing government reshuffles and internal fragmentation within key political actors, including splits within the SPLM-IO, which raise questions about the credibility, preparedness, and inclusivity of the anticipated 2027 elections. Timely and adequately targeted support in priority areas will be critical to mitigating risks and contributing to a more peaceful and credible electoral process. Provision of timely and adequate support in areas of intervention will critically contribute to reducing risks of violence and sustaining peace.

South Sudan is a highly patriarchal society⁹ and achieving gender equality may remain a great challenge. Women and girls are largely excluded from key decision-making platforms and the country has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the world, high prevalence of child and forced marriages, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) while reporting on SGBV remains very low¹⁰. This is further made worse by the on-going inter-communal violence, climatic-induced displacements and weak justice system that do not hold perpetrators of SGBV to account. Since independence, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan has made significant change in terms of legal and policy frameworks supportive of women's participation

⁷ . OCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot, February 2026. (also available at [South Sudan: Humanitarian Snapshot \(February 2026\) | OCHA](#))

⁸ The R-ARCSS provides that elections are to be held 60 days prior to the end of the transitional period which last 36 months from the formation of the R-TGoNU (Feb 22, 2020).

⁹ Gender norms, hierarchies, roles, and relations in any society are formed based on 'value' placements on resources, people, and work, and they are closely interconnected. For example, a lower cultural value is attached to women, which also leads to their work, such as unpaid childcare, to be of low social and economic value in comparison to men's work, such as earning an income (Ferrant et al., 2014).

¹⁰ Human Rights Watch (2013). Child and Forced Marriage in South Sudan. www.hrw.org/news/2013/03/07/child-and-forced-marriage-south-sudan accessed 17 July 2021

in various political and economic structures. For example, the 2011 South Sudan's Transitional Constitution (as amended) appreciates the historic inequalities that exist between men and women and sets out a 25% affirmative action for women representation in both executive and legislative arms of the government. The 2018 R-ARCSS has increased this affirmative action from 25% to 35% and calls for reform in the security sector that is gender-responsive, to protect and promote the rights of women and girls and other minority groups in the South Sudan. However, the existence of high illiteracy rate among women in South Sudan [is one of the factors that](#) limits their participation.

In May 2021, the UN Secretary-General renewed the eligibility of South Sudan to the Peacebuilding Fund for a period of five years. During this period, in line with the request of the Government of South Sudan and in support of the implementation of the R-ARCSS, PBF support will focus on supporting three main priorities: i) strengthening national democratization, justice, and accountability processes; ii) addressing conflict resulting from and around displacement and iii) reducing the impact of localized conflict by strengthening local peace mechanisms and local conflict prevention. [While South Sudan's current eligibility period under the Peacebuilding Fund \(PBF\) was originally set to expire at the end of 2026, an extension through December 2027 is anticipated. This extension would align the current PBF eligibility cycle with the revised timeline of the current United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework \(UNSDCF\), which has also been extended to December 2027. Given that PBF investments are expected to support both UN and national priorities, extending the current eligibility period will create an important opportunity to ensure that the next eligibility request \(2028–2032\) is fully aligned with the forthcoming National Development Strategy, currently under development, as well as the new UNSDCF that will support its implementation.](#)

[In the interim, PBF investments in South Sudan will continue to be guided by the priorities outlined in the current eligibility document, which are expected to remain relevant throughout 2027. At the same time, the PBF Secretariat will continue to undertake participatory context and conflict analysis to inform both the focus and design of new projects, as well as the adaptive management of ongoing initiatives. This will help ensure that PBF programming remains contextually relevant, conflict-sensitive, and responsive to evolving political, security, and peacebuilding dynamics in South Sudan.](#)

South Sudan has ~~implemented several~~ [two key national peacebuilding institutions](#) ~~instruments:~~

- The South Sudan Peace [and Reconciliation](#) Commission (SSPRC), established in 2006, is the main instrument concerned with violent conflict at the local and subnational level. The SSPRC aims to support customary conflict management by facilitating exchange between [formal and informal](#) ~~customary~~ authorities and other actors involved in mediating conflicts, and national and international counterparts. They also support contextual analyses, especially through a presence at state level.

- The Ministry of Peacebuilding, [established in 2018](#), aims to be the operational hub of all peace initiatives. The Ministry holds the mandate and functions to create and implement policies and structures that promote peace, nonviolence, dialogue, reconciliation, and social cohesion, as well as to prevent and respond to psychosocial issues and trauma healing amongst South Sudanese communities also at state level. However, it lacks resources and political

leverage and has not yet been able to move from dealing with the immediate implementation of R-ARCSS and subnational peacemaking to peacebuilding in a more general sense.

~~Like~~ The SSPRC is mostly operating from Juba while the Ministry established a presence in all states. The division of tasks between the SSPRC and the Ministry of Peacebuilding is not entirely clear, and roles seem to partly overlap.

The UNCT works closely with the Ministry on capacity building and technical assistance, a key national partner for peacebuilding. With support from the UNCT, the Ministry has drafted a South Sudan Peacebuilding Strategic Framework and Policy Documents. Additionally, the Resident Coordinator's Office, including through the PBF Secretariat, has supported the Government of South Sudan's engagement with the Peacebuilding Commission. While engagements with the PBC have involved other government ministries such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, the UNCT has supported the Ministry of Peacebuilding to maintain a central role in strategic coordination of governments engagements with the PBC. While there have been improvements in the Ministry's visibility and capacity to deliver against its mandate, several institutional and technical capacity gaps remain. Continued institutional capacity building of the ministry thus remains an urgent requirement to enhance political commitment, and leadership for implementation.

The project aligns with the three outcomes of the PBF Strategic Results Framework for South Sudan. The project will provide technical and institutional capacity support to the Ministry of Peacebuilding at both National and sub-national levels; and technical advice and quality assurance to UN and Non-UN Entities implementing PBF projects across the three outcome areas in the Strategic Results Framework. Additionally, the project will collaborate with the Ministry of Peacebuilding, the RSRTF, Civil Society, and international contributing partners and international financial institutions to strengthen coordination and collaboration towards improved delivery and impact of peacebuilding interventions in South Sudan.

The PBF portfolio in South Sudan currently consists of 11 9-projects with a combined value of approximately USD 30.227.5 million. The portfolio is aligned with the overarching policy frameworks for South Sudan, including the Revised National Development Strate

gy (R-NDS 2021-2024) and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2023-2025). The UNSDCF is itself aligned with national priorities under the R-NDS and is being extended to December 2027 to reflect the prolonged transitional period. To recalibrate and reposition resources towards strategic investments for scalable results, the UNCT and HCT defined five collective priorities for 2025 – 2026 focusing on food security, essential social services, durable solutions, rapid response, peace and governance. In this context, PBF is also aligning its programming accordingly, to ensure continued relevance, coherence, and support to UN and national peacebuilding priorities throughout the prolonged transition period. Accordingly, a cost extension of the PBF Secretariat is required to support the RC's strategic direction of PBF engagement in the country; provide quality-control and coordination support for the portfolio of PBF-funded projects and help leverage synergies and partnerships with other peacebuilding actors in the country, including international financial institutions.

~~The key focus of the R-NDS is to consolidate peace, stabilize the economy and return to sustainable development. The UN Wide Peacebuilding Plan (2018-2021) was developed fully~~

in line with the UN Cooperation Framework (2019-2021) to guide peacebuilding activities in South Sudan.

As the PBF ~~deepens~~ its engagement in South Sudan, it is necessary to ~~maintain~~ a Peacebuilding Fund Secretariat based in the Resident Coordinator's office. The PBF Secretariat ~~supports~~ the RC's strategic direction of PBF engagement in the country; ~~provide quality control and coordination support for the portfolio of PBF-funded projects and help leverage synergies and partnerships with other peacebuilding actors in the country.~~

As the PBF governance mechanism in the country, the PBF Secretariat 1) ~~supports~~ the Ministry of Peace Building in providing national oversight of the PBF portfolio, ~~including by co-chairing with the Resident Coordinator regular PBF JSC meetings with participation of government, civil society, UN entities and donors~~; 2) coordinates the work of the UN (RUNOs) and non-UN recipient organizations (NUNOs) within the programming cycle (design, monitoring/evaluation); and 3) ensure synergies of the PBF portfolio and visibility of its programmes. The PBF Secretariat plays therefore a strategic role in the UNCT as it stimulates inclusive discussions and ~~complementarity of programming~~ on conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the country.

In this context, this project intends to support the Ministry of Peace Building, implementing partners, and agencies with coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PBF projects. More specifically, it is justified by the following:

- ~~Need to address~~ fragmentation of the PBF portfolio among several implementing partners (RUNOs and national partners), requiring stronger coordination to ensure synergies between projects.
- ~~Need to enhance complementarity with other UN pooled funds and peacebuilding projects in South Sudan.~~
- ~~Need to support strengthened strategic engagement and partnership-building with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and other multilateral actors in order to better leverage large-scale development and stabilization investments for more sustainable, conflict-sensitive, and peace-responsive outcomes. This includes supporting greater integration of peacebuilding considerations into broader development investments and identifying opportunities for complementary and sequenced engagement that can help scale the impact and sustainability of PBF-supported interventions;~~
- Complexity of the peacebuilding projects requiring additional capacities to ensure global ~~overall~~ strategic coherence and quality implementation;
- Need to strengthen national implementing partners capacities;
- Need to strengthen ~~strategic communications around PBF-supported projects and peacebuilding results in order to sustain engagement and support from contributing partners and other stakeholders – including through redoubling efforts on communications and visibility at both country and HQ levels with stronger coordination with PBSO/PBF communication channels.~~
- Need to support conflict-sensitive practice and adaptation of PBF investments to mitigate the risk of harm and ensure investments remain responsive to the context.
- Need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of field activities for the different projects. ~~both individually and globally. This includes using a community-based monitoring mechanism to monitor quality of project implementation, ensure reporting on peacebuilding impact and obtaining first-hand data on peace and conflict dynamics to allow for evidence-based steering of the PBF.~~ ~~PBF.~~

- Need to complete all close out activities for the ongoing eligibility period, including the PBF portfolio evaluation for the ongoing eligibility period.
 - Need to support the development of a PBF re-eligibility request following the end of the current eligibility period.
- b) *A brief description of how the project aligns with/ supports existing Governmental and UN strategic frameworks, how it ensures national ownership and how the project complements/ builds on any other relevant interventions in this sector/area, including any lessons from previous PBF support.*

The PBF occupies a unique niche in South Sudan's peacebuilding architecture, and it brings great value addition to strengthening and maintaining the primacy of national ownership in its strategic framework, priority setting and project implementation. The PBF portfolio has been instrumental in informing and supporting the formulation of National Peacebuilding Strategic Framework in line with the 2018 R-ARCSS and the R-NDS. It aligns with UNSDCF's **Strategic priorities on: i) Consolidation of Peace and Transparent, Accountable & Inclusive Governance and; ii) Women & Youth Empowerment For Sustainable Development.** It also aligns with the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNSCR 2779/2025 UNSCR 2406/2018) **and** provision on the Governance Cluster **and Chapter V** in the peace agreement. In 2025, the UNCT and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed to work jointly to increase impact in five key areas linked to ongoing programming under the UNSDCF – Peace and Governance, Food Security, Durable Solutions, Rapid Response and Essential Services. The PBF is also contributing to the joint UNCT-HCT priorities, particularly the durable solutions and the peace and governance area of focus. All assessed projects approved for South Sudan with start dates in 2026 were assessed for their contributions to the joint UNCT-HCT focus areas prior to submission to PBPSO. The PBF builds on other existing initiatives or interventions such as strategic financing to integrated programmes provided by South Sudan Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience Trust Fund (RSRTF). The fund focuses on supporting activities aimed at fostering community social cohesion and achieving a durable peace. The complementarity of the PBF portfolio with other existing country instruments or initiatives, provides clear strategic direction and roadmap for peacebuilding in South Sudan, now and beyond. Key country-level funding instruments include the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), managed by OCHA, that mobilizes and channels resources to humanitarian partners to respond to the critical needs of millions of people affected by the devastating humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. The Fund operates within the parameters of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), with the objective of expanding the delivery of humanitarian assistance by focusing on critical priorities and needs.

The PBF currently supports ~~nine~~ **eleven** projects in South Sudan as outlined below. ~~An additional six projects (UN and non-UN) have been submitted for funding consideration, through the 2023 Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility annual allocation and the Gender and Youth Promotion Initiative 2023 global call for proposals.~~ An additional project is envisaged to be submitted for funding through assessed contributions in Q3 of 2026.

- ~~1) PBF/SSD/A-3 Support to a people-driven and gender responsive permanent constitution making process in South Sudan~~
- ~~2) PBF/SSD/A-4: Building peace through promoting inclusive and participatory transitional justice processes and mechanisms in South Sudan~~
- ~~3) PBF/SSD/A-5: Youth Leading Peace: Establishing participatory and inclusive local and national mechanisms for implementation of Youth Peace and Security Agenda in~~

~~South Sudan~~

- ~~4) PBF/SSD/B-2: Community Action for Peaceful Resolution of Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Disputes and Conflicts~~
 - ~~5) PBF/SSD/B-3: Women's Leadership and Political Participation during South Sudan's Transitional Period~~
 - ~~6) PBF/SSD/B-4: Local Solutions to Build Climate Resilience and Advance Peace and Stability in Bor, Pibor and Malakal~~
 - ~~7) PBF/SSD/D-5: Secretariat support to the PBF portfolio in South Sudan~~
 - ~~8) PBF/IRF-469: Challenging harmful and patriarchal gender norms for better mental health and peace and security, amongst women and girls and communities in the Wunlit Triangle~~
 - ~~9) PBF/IRF-497: Resourcing change: inclusive peacebuilding from the ground up~~
1. PBF/SSD/B3: Women's Leadership and Political Participation During South Sudan's Transitional Period.
 2. PBF/IRF580: Inclusive Governance for Peace: Promoting young womens meaningful political participation in South Sudan
 3. PBF/IRF578: Pastoralist youths civic engagement for equitable, safer, inclusive & united South Sudan
 4. PBF/SSD/A6: Women in South Sudan s Security Sector: A Path to Inclusive and Transformative Leadership
 5. PBF/SSD/B-6: Community Violence Reduction Partnerships with White Nile and Sobat River Communities
 6. PBF/SSD/B-5: Towards Durable Solution in Greater Malakal, Upper Nile State, South Sudan
 7. PBF/SSD/D-5: Secretariat support to the PBF portfolio in South Sudan
 8. PBF/SSD/E-4: Derin Salaam: Redefining Youth Spaces and Networks for Peace and Security in South Sudan
 9. PBF/SSD/E-3:Community Security and Conflict Resolution Initiative in Northern Bahr el Ghazal
 10. Women Lead: Localizing the WPS Agenda for Inclusive Peacebuilding in the WBG-Warrap Conflict Cluster
 11. PBF/SSD/E-5: Support Women's Peacebuilding Efforts in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal States

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

- a) *A brief description of the project content – in a nutshell, what results is the project trying to achieve, and how does it aim to address the conflict analysis factors outlined in Section I (must be gender- and age- sensitive).*

The PBF Secretariat project works closely with the Ministry of Peace Building as well as the **direct recipients of PBF funds** and their implementation partners **to achieve quality results and long-term impact** through **PBF** projects. The Secretariat will continue to pay particular attention to the synergies among the various interventions in the field and will contribute to mobilizing additional resources from potential donors to further **develop support the peacebuilding and political processes that navigate South Sudan to a sustainable peace.**

The PBF Secretariat **will** support the **PBF Joint** Steering committee co-chaired by the **Resident Coordinator and** Ministry for Peacebuilding. Specifically, **the** PBF Secretariat will: i) serve as interface between decision making entities (PBPSO) and recipient organizations; ii) provide

quality control of PBF support; iii) ensure gender and youth mainstreaming within PBF interventions; and iv) undertake and facilitate coordination and M&E for the PBF portfolio. The Secretariat will also support the UNCT, in particular for the selection, development, and implementation of PBF projects. In this regard, the Secretariat will also liaise with key dialogue institutions/platforms to ensure successful strategic results for the PBF engagement in the country: UNSDCF mechanisms, coordination groups and other entities working in PBF related areas.

The project builds on the positive experience of a gradual expansion of the PBF portfolio investments in South Sudan over the past few years. It reflects the growing, interlinked, and increasingly complex portfolio and supports the maintenance of the PBF Secretariat Team comprising: Coordination Specialist (P4), Finance and Admin Associate (NPSA 6), M&E and Communications Expert (P2/NPSA – vacancy to be filled) and a Programme Management and Analysis (P2) Junior Professional Officer roles.

The PBF Secretariat will support the implementing agencies and government counterparts, specifically the Ministry of Peace Building, CSOs, and NGOs to ensure the cohesion of the PBF portfolio in South Sudan and coordination of its implementation in line with the UN Wide Peacebuilding Plan.

The PBF Coordination portfolio will contribute to the supervision of the projects through the following functions:

- Facilitate quality control and monitoring of PBF portfolio projects.
- Ensuring that the PBF portfolio supports the triple NEXUS initiatives.
- Direct staff supervision of the M&E and Communications Expert (P2/NPSA), Finance / Administrative Associate and Programme Management and Analysis Junior Professional Officer.
- Promote inter-agency coordination in the areas of peacebuilding, social cohesion, and conflict prevention including with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS).
- Facilitate strategic partnerships with International Financial Institutions for complementary and mutually reinforcing initiatives and strengthen donor engagement with the PBF
- Support the implementation of the Ministry of Peace Building Strategy including establishment of Secretariat.
- Build coalition with peace actors in South Sudan including CSOs, NGOS, the peace building commission.

The PBF Secretariat will also ensure the functioning of and flow of information between the project-level management, including technical working groups, and the UN leadership. The DSRSG/RC/HC and the PBF Secretariat will ensure alignment of work with other existing instruments or initiatives particularly the South Sudan Reconciliation, Stabilization and Resilience Trust Fund (South Sudan RSRTF), Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) and help advance the triple NEXUS agenda including discussions in the relevant working groups.

The PBF Secretariat will strengthen the partnership with civil society actors in South Sudan both through existing projects and by liaising with supporting the South Sudan NGO forum on

the development of guiding localization documentation for South Sudan. ~~the development new civil society implemented projects for funding by the PBF.~~

The dedicated support to the PBF portfolio provided by the Secretariat will allow for improved **project specific and portfolio wide monitoring and evaluation**. **The Secretariat will strengthen** data collection methods **across the PBF portfolio, including via a community-based monitoring mechanism**, and ensure that the data is disaggregated by gender and age **category**. In South Sudan, there are significant challenges with planning and accountability for gender equality and women's empowerment, including low reporting on SGBV. In collaboration with UNMISS and UNCT Gender Technical Group (GTG), the PBF Secretariat will promote balanced gender representation in all activities carried out under this project, including trainings and outreach activities, as well as promote increased representation of women and youth in the management structures of the PBF portfolio.

Complementary to the outreach and communication efforts undertaken by the individual projects, the PBF Secretariat will support donor engagement through established channels in South Sudan. This includes ensuring that the UN leadership is kept abreast of achievements and challenges faced by the portfolio, so that the same can be communicated at adequate levels to international partners.

Finally, the PBF Secretariat will provide the link between South Sudan and the Peacebuilding **and Peace** Support Office at the UN headquarters in New York, ensuring flow of information and that lessons from South Sudan are captured also at the global level. Other corporate responsibilities for the PBF Secretariat will be to lead the next eligibility assessment of South Sudan and ensure that all future projects are based on a comprehensive peacebuilding analysis.

- b) Project result framework, outlining all project results, outputs, activities with indicators of progress, baselines and targets (must be gender- and age- sensitive). Use Annex B; no need to provide additional narrative here.*

~~The main objective of the project is to support the **PBF Joint** Steering Committee, co-chaired by the Ministry of Peacebuilding, in fully playing its strategic guidance and M&E role, as well as the agencies in coordinating projects execution **as well as understanding and remaining responsive to existing and emerging** peacebuilding priorities. The project intends to strengthen the capacities of the Steering Committee (including technical) and UNCT for optimal implementation and monitoring of peacebuilding projects in South Sudan, as well as to document and build on lessons learned.~~

~~This project does not plan to support one strategic result versus another. **It** will support all the projects being developed and **ensure project implementation is** gender **and age** sensitive. By relying on the agencies and the Steering Committee, the PBF Secretariat will coordinate the design, coherence, and quality control of all PBF projects. It will also ensure the coherence with other projects with similar objectives, or which could potentially impact PBF projects.~~

The overarching objective of the project is to strengthen the effectiveness, coherence, and strategic impact of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) in South Sudan by reinforcing the capacity of the PBF Joint Steering Committee (JSC) to fully exercise its strategic guidance and oversight functions. In doing so, the PBF Secretariat supports the JSC in steering the portfolio in line with nationally led peacebuilding priorities while ensuring responsiveness to evolving conflict dynamics and emerging risks. The project further enhances coordination among UN agencies

and implementing partners to promote efficient, complementary, and conflict-sensitive implementation across the portfolio. At the same time, it strengthens the evidence-based foundation of the Fund to enable informed decision-making, adaptive programming, robust performance monitoring, and high-quality implementation. Rather than focusing on a single strategic result, the project supports all results simultaneously.

The PBF Secretariat will leverage existing¹¹ ~~be responsible to develop a~~ mapping of the Technical and Financial Partners (TFP) and peacebuilding activities as well as ~~to identify financial gaps to determine new priority projects,~~ thorough conflict and peacebuilding analyses to identify new project priorities. The PBF Secretariat oversees relationships with the TFP to create synergies between projects and ensure coherence among peacebuilding programmes, including International Financial Institutions the World Bank, as well as mobilizing additional resources for peacebuilding projects (catalysing effects of PBF projects).

Outcome 1: PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support delivery of high-impact PBF portfolio and peacebuilding results and continued investments in peacebuilding in South Sudan.

Output 1.1: PBF Secretariat established, and support provided to the Ministry of Peace Building to implement peace building strategy.

Activities:

- ~~• Prepare job descriptions and recruit secretariat staff~~
- Office set up for the PBF secretariat (office furniture and equipment/computers)
- Contribution for running costs, including office rent and other utilities
- PBF Coordination Specialist P4 salary (100%)
- Finance and Admin Associate (National UNV/NPSA6) (100%) & Driver (100%)
- M&E and Communications Expert (P2/NPSA)
- ~~Programme Management and Analysis Junior Professional Officer (P2) (100%)~~
- Purchase vehicle (Landcruiser) for the secretariat, vehicle maintenance and fuel costs.

Output 1.2: High-quality projects for PBF funding developed jointly by the UN, government, and civil society counterparts.

Activities:

- ~~• Mapping of key peacebuilding actors regularly updated and identification of gaps, needs and entry points for PBF programming~~
- Facilitate regular updating of the conflict analysis and comparison with ongoing peacebuilding interventions with a (focus on conflict hotspot locations to identify needs and entry points for PBF programming
- ~~• Conduct orientation sessions workshops on PBF for peacebuilding actors, UNCT and donors etc including at state level~~
- Facilitate consultations/preparation of high-quality, gender and age -sensitive peacebuilding projects in close collaboration with UN, Ministry of Peacebuilding, CSOs, community leaders, religious leaders, women and youth organizations for submission to PBPSO

¹¹ GIZ-funded partner dashboard for South Sudan, listing financial, geographic and thematic data for all development projects in South Sudan. Updated on a regular basis.

- Provide on-going support to PBF project teams, *including review of draft project concept notes and documents*
- Facilitate annual review workshops for on-going PBF projects in consultation with the JSC
- ~~Ensure consultation and integration and mainstreaming of gender and youth issues including budgets for all PBF projects~~
- *Ensure at least 30% of the PBF funds are allocated to gender/women empowerment*

Output 1.3: Strengthened coordination structure and strategic position for the PBF portfolio in South Sudan.

Activities:

- Conduct orientation ~~sessions-workshops~~ on PBF for peacebuilding actors, UNCT, CSOs and donors ~~etc including at state level to raise awareness on the Fund~~
- *Organize the PBF Steering Committee meetings in the partnership with the Ministry of Peacebuilding*
- Monitoring, oversight and strategic engagement by Ministry of Peacebuilding Secretariat: i) oversight: support to prepare and hold steering committee meetings; transportation, meeting room, partial DSA, etc); consultant fees; or co-funding a national staff/national and international consultants.

ii) monitoring: support Min. for Peacebuilding Secretariat to plan and carry out 4 monitoring visits per year (one per quarter) to the field. Entails supporting preparations but also paying for the visit, including transportation and security costs.

iii) Strategic engagement: Support the Ministry of Peacebuilding to participate in strategic peacebuilding engagements both within and outside South Sudan including conferences, meetings with the PBC, IGAD, AU and relevant government institutions in other countries aligned with priorities of the PBF in South Sudan
- Set-up and maintain technical coordination mechanisms for/with for PBF Steering Committee and key stakeholders (with quarterly meetings or regularly as agreed); *organize PBF strategic technical meetings in partnership with the Ministry of Peacebuilding*
- Set-up and maintain *a technical coordination mechanism for/with peacebuilding actors in South Sudan (UN, CSOs, Government, IFIs, diplomatic corps) to enhance complementarity of PBF interventions as well as to remain up to speed on latest peacebuilding developments. UN agencies implementing PBF projects, Government, CSOs and PBSO (with quarterly meetings or regularly as agreed)}*
- Facilitate *any other (ad hoc) meetings in Juba and at State level - venue rental, refreshments, stationary, DSA, transport, accommodation etc*
- ~~Organize regular meetings and feedback sessions for state level stakeholders in locations of PBF implementation~~
- Provide technical support to build the capacities of implementing partners on priority thematic areas including: conflict, climate, youth and gender sensitive programming and monitoring/reporting
- *Support capacity development and strategic engagement of PBF Secretariat staff and partners, incl. training, conferences etc.*

Output 1.4: Strengthened M&E and knowledge management framework for better strategic planning, decision-making, and learning for peacebuilding and gender mainstreaming in South Sudan.

Activities:

- Develop and implement quality M&E plan based on the approved 5-year PBF Strategic Results Framework
- Provide technical support to *direct recipients* ~~implementing partners~~ while preparing quarterly, annual, and final project reports
- Conduct ~~periodic~~ *regular* joint PBF – Ministry of Peacebuilding field missions to PBF projects to monitor implementation quality and collect data on conflict dynamics as well as PBF Strategic Results Framework indicators. Disseminate results with relevant stakeholders. ~~and share fieldwork reports with RCO and PBSO.~~
- Prepare regular human-interest stories *capturing impact across the PBF portfolio*
- Produce *PBF briefs and outreach materials (IECs) on projects within the PBF portfolio, national and international peace events and PBF's strategic direction in South Sudan to enhance transparency and visibility* ~~on on-going PBF portfolio and projects~~
- Conduct trainings *on measuring and monitoring peacebuilding impact for PBF direct and indirect recipients (e.g. subcontracted CSOs) and UNMISS* ~~and orientation on PBF Results and M&E framework to implementing partners and PBF stakeholders~~
- Provide technical support to direct recipients ~~Support regarding external evaluations of closing PBF projects assessment and final evaluation of on-going PBF projects~~
- *Ensure synergies between projects during the design and implementation phases*
- *Document, analyze and disseminate lessons learned during PBF projects execution (via implementation workshops or mini retreats, etc.)*
- Set-up and operationalize feedback mechanism to PBF secretariat to be used by PBF project, beneficiaries, implementing partners, government, CSOs etc
- *Organize regular learning workshops on specific peacebuilding thematics for the UN, Government, CSOs and donors.*

Output 1.5: Pilot a community-based monitoring (CBM) mechanism to enhance real-time collection of peacebuilding impact and conflict analysis data to enhance portfolio monitoring and evidence-based steering of the Fund.

The Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) mechanism will be implemented through a participatory, conflict-sensitive, and phased approach led by one or more national civil society organizations with strong community presence, credibility, and demonstrated expertise in peacebuilding, community engagement, participatory monitoring methodologies, and conflict sensitivity. The selected organization(s) will also be expected to demonstrate a strong understanding of local institutions, indigenous knowledge systems, and community dynamics across diverse contexts in South Sudan.

The inception phase will commence with a review of the PBF Strategic Results Framework (SRF) to assess the continued relevance of its indicators in South Sudan's evolving conflict and peacebuilding context and identify where adjustments may be required. This will be complemented by a mapping of existing project-level indicators across the PBF portfolio to identify opportunities for alignment, gaps in measurement, and areas where CBM monitoring can add value. Further, the Secretariat will also engage with PBF Secretariats in other recipient countries that have already established CBM mechanisms to identify best practices, lessons learned, and innovative approaches that can inform the design and implementation of the CBM system in South Sudan.

Building on this foundation, broad-based participatory consultations will be undertaken with communities, local civil society organizations, women's groups, youth representatives, traditional leaders, implementing partners, the Ministry of Peacebuilding, UNMISS Civil Affairs Division (CAD), PBF direct recipients, and other stakeholders. These consultations will identify locally relevant peace and conflict indicators to support for CBM. These indicators will complement and strengthen data collection against the SRF, while avoiding duplication of data already collected through individual PBF projects.

Taken together, the CBM will be leveraged for:

- Identifying emerging risks, grievances, and evolving conflict dynamics;
- Monitoring assumptions underpinning peacebuilding interventions and SRF community-facing indicators;
- Generating qualitative data to contextualize progress against SRF community-facing indicators;
- Capturing unintended outcomes, community perceptions, and local experiences of change;
- Informing adjustments to programming approaches and implementation strategies; and
- Strengthening conflict sensitivity and responsiveness across the portfolio.

This approach responds directly to recommendations emerging from the Conflict Sensitivity Review of the PBF portfolio in South Sudan, particularly the need to strengthen South Sudanese ownership, agency, and bottom-up approaches to peacebuilding analysis and monitoring. The mechanism will create structured opportunities to improve how peacebuilding interventions are informed by community realities, moving beyond predominantly top-down monitoring approaches. In doing so, it will strengthen adaptive programming, improve conflict sensitivity, support more timely identification of emerging risks and tensions, and deepen the overall quality, relevance, and responsiveness of portfolio-level monitoring and learning.

The CBM mechanism will facilitate regular community consultations, perception monitoring, focus group discussions, and participatory feedback sessions across selected locations within the PBF portfolio. Data collection methodologies may include community dialogues, perception surveys, participatory reflection sessions, key informant interviews, outcome harvesting, most significant change stories, and community feedback mechanisms. The mechanism will prioritize inclusive and representative participation, ensuring the meaningful engagement of women, youth, persons with disabilities, displaced populations, and other traditionally marginalized groups.

Data and analysis generated through the CBM mechanism will be regularly consolidated and shared with the Resident Coordinator to inform broader peacebuilding, development, and political engagement strategies. Findings will also be shared with the PBF Joint Steering Committee, the UN Country Team (UNCT), implementing partners, and other key stakeholders to support more evidence-based, targeted, conflict-sensitive, and aligned strategic oversight and decision-making. In addition, the CBM mechanism may serve as a pilot approach to inform stronger community-informed monitoring of progress against Outcomes 1 and 4 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). Given that UNSDCF workplans and accompanying indicators are jointly developed annually by the UNCT's

Program Management Team (PMT), findings and lessons generated through the 2026 CBM process could help inform the prioritization, refinement, and strengthening of the 2027 UNSDCF workplan and results indicators, particularly with respect to peacebuilding, social cohesion, inclusion, and community perceptions of change.

Activities:

- Establish and operationalize a CBM mechanism through the engagement of a qualified national CSO including, development of methodologies, standard operating procedures, ethical safeguards, and data protection protocols.
- Develop harmonized peace and conflict indicators in consultation with communities and key stakeholders.
- Develop qualitative methodologies to identify and track unintended project impacts, as well as broader community transformation resulting from the combined and sustained presence of PBF interventions within targeted locations.
- Support the engaged CSO with the training of community monitors to implement identified CBM methodologies such as structured perception surveys, participatory reflection sessions, incident mapping, and monitoring of PBF-supported activities.
- Produce regular analytical outputs, including monthly briefs, rapid alerts, and presentations to PMT (including Results Group 1), technical working groups, the Joint Steering Committee, the Resident Coordinator, Ministry of Peacebuilding and the South Sudan Partner Group to inform evidence-based decision-making, conflict-sensitive programming, and strategic complementarity across peacebuilding interventions.

M&E:

- ~~Conduct regular monitoring visits to PBF project locations to collect/verify data on PBF strategic Results Framework Indicators~~
- ~~Conduct independent performance review of the PBF secretariat operations~~

Refer to Annex B for more details including outputs, activities, and indicators.

- c) *Provide a project-level ‘theory of change’ – i.e. how do you expect these interventions to lead to results and why have these interventions been selected. Specify if any of these interventions are particularly risky.*

The project is based on the following theory of change:

*If the PBF Secretariat provides wide-ranging support to UN, CSO and government partners implementing PBF-funded projects, , **If the PBF Secretariat conducts rigorous monitoring of impact, quality of implementation and evolving conflict dynamics, If the PBF Secretariat effectively coordinates with donors and international financial institutions then the portfolio in South Sudan will have greater impact on the ground and catalyze more funding from both traditional and non-traditional sources for peacebuilding programmes, because the coordination, cohesion, and visibility of the PBF-funded projects will have improved enabling synergies and stimulating innovative approaches.***

The theory of change and the selected interventions outlined in the results framework in Annex B are informed by the needs identified by implementing agencies, CSOs and government counterparts, and informed by lessons learned from successive PBF investments in South

Sudan. In the current context (heightened political uncertainty, evolving conflict dynamics, and increased operational risks) there is a growing need to strengthen conflict sensitivity, proactive risk mitigation, and adaptive programming. As the PBF portfolio has expanded in both scope and complexity, the role of the PBF Secretariat has become increasingly critical to ensure continued alignment with national priorities while systematically integrating Do No Harm approaches and real-time conflict analysis. This includes reinforcing monitoring, reporting, and communication of impact to support evidence-based decision-making, demonstrate results, and sustain stakeholder confidence. At the same time, the Secretariat ensures coherence across closely interlinked projects, maximizes synergies, and safeguards the overall strategic direction and effectiveness of the portfolio in a highly fluid environment. ~~as well as lessons learned over the past years of PBF investments in South Sudan that has gradually grown in scope. With a growing portfolio of increasing complexity, the role of the PBF Secretariat in South Sudan is critically becoming more important to ensure the work remains aligned with national priorities and that closely interlinked projects generate the required synergies to achieve their full potentials.~~

- d) Project implementation strategy – explain how the project will undertake the activities to ensure most effective and efficient achievement of results, including justification for geographic zones, criteria for beneficiary selection, timing among various activities, coherence between results and any other information on implementation approach (must be gender- and age-sensitive). No need to repeat all outputs and activities from the Result Framework.*

Based in the office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, the Secretariat will cover the PBF portfolio from Juba, with frequent travel to locations in the States and Administrative Areas to support implementing partners and government counterparts as well as ~~and~~ to document the work of the PBF-funded projects.

~~The primary stakeholders of interest to clients of the PBF Secretariat are the UN, Government, civil society actors, diplomatic corps and IFIs engaged directly or indirectly with the PBF Portfolio implementing PBF-funded projects in South Sudan.~~ The coordination role will be carried out through active engagement in established coordination fora at the national and sub-national levels. The PBF Secretariat will liaise closely with government counterparts such as the Ministry of Peace Building, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the [South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission](#) as well as other line ministries in the Republic of South Sudan. Close liaison will also be maintained with the South Sudan NGO Forum and the donor community ([including IFIs](#)) in South Sudan in efforts to widen the scope of the PBF portfolio and raise its profile.

~~Beyond regular monitoring activities,~~ The PBF portfolio [evaluation](#) ~~global assessment~~ in South Sudan will be conducted to evaluate impact on the beneficiaries and how perceptions and mentalities on peacebuilding, social inclusion and peaceful coexistence have evolved in the areas of intervention. Agencies' focal points and their partners will engage in the implementation by actively participating to various activities. The Secretariat will provide technical support to plan projects final evaluation. It will define methodologies and monitoring mechanisms in collaboration with implementing agencies and coordinate data collection and analysis as well as indicators of the newly approved projects. The Secretariat will also support semi-annual and annual reporting for current projects, as well as an annual strategic report.

The Secretariat's implementation of deliverables of the PBF Secretariat, outlined in this project document, will be monitored and implemented via corporate PBPSO (reporting) requirements applicable to PBF funded projects globally. ~~work will be closely aligned with the deliverables of the PBF funded projects, including their reporting cycles and the corporate reporting requirements of the UN in South Sudan and with the Strategic Results Framework.~~

III. Project management and coordination (4 pages max)

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

UNDP is the sole recipient organization. While the PBF Secretariat will be housed in the office of the DSRSG/RC/HC (RCO), UNDP provides the operational framework for its functioning in accordance with global Standard Operating Procedures agreed between UNDP and the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) in September 2023: “UNDP, in this context, provides operational support, including administrative and procurement services, and manages the PBF Secretariat staff recruitments under guidance of the RCO and with involvement of PBSO. It is important to note that the PBF Secretariat is responsible for managing the implementation of the activities and related expenditures, as per the PBF Secretariat project document. For these services UNDP charges Direct Project Costs (DPC), in addition to the 7% of GMS.” (p.8) Specifically UNDP will issue the contracts for the staff members of the Secretariat. Furthermore, as per the SLA between UNDP and the UN RCO in South Sudan, services to be provided by UNDP to the RCO and thereby the PBF Secretariat as part of the pay as you go solutions include General Administration, Procurement, Finance, ICT, Security and Business Continuity.

General overview of the funding agency in charge of the administrative execution of the Secretariat project in the country				
	Agency	Main funding source	Regular annual budget in US dollars	Emergency trust **fund (ex: CAP)
Previous financial year	UNDP	Core and non-core resources	\$14,301,000	N/A
Current financial year	UNDP	Core and non-core resources	\$8,846,360	N/A

**** For UNDP, emergency funds were received/programmed but from core resources and not TFs.**

- b) *Project management and coordination – present the project implementation team, including positions and roles and explanation of which positions are to be funded by the project (to which percentage). Explain project coordination and oversight arrangements. Fill out project implementation readiness checklist in Annex C.*

The PBF Secretariat is composed of the following positions with each position fully funded by the PBF:

- i. PBF Coordination Specialist P4 —~~100% funding from PBF requested from 12/2022.~~
- ii. Finance and Admin Associate (NPSA6) —~~support PBF portfolio and work with Head of RCO and Operations Analyst—100% funding from PBF requested from 11/2022.~~
- iii. M&E and Communications Expert (P2/NPSA) —~~support PBF portfolio and work with M&E Officer and Communications Officer—100% funding from PBF requested from 08/2023.~~
- iv. Driver – support PBF portfolio —~~100% funding from PBF requested from 05/2022~~
- v. Programme Management and Analysis ~~Junior Professional Officer —100% funding from PBF requested from 09/2024 (\$184,069 for one year)~~

UNDP manages the recruitment processes for PBF Secretariat staff. Considering it is a position only administered by UNDP, PBSO shall be part of the development of job descriptions and Human Resources Recruitment Strategies, as well as participate in the different stages of the recruitment process. This includes the participation of PBSO in the preparation and finalization of the Job Description for the position (see below in more detail) as well as the applications assessment grids. Representatives of the RCO and PBSO shall be members of the final interview panel and agree to the selected candidates.

PBF Coordination Specialist P4 (international staff, Juba-based)

The PBF Coordination Specialist will support the South Sudan UN Country Team, government, and civil society in implementing the PBF-funded projects in South Sudan with the following specific functions:

- Facilitate quality control and monitoring of PBF portfolio projects;
- Promote inter-agency coordination in the areas of peacebuilding, social cohesion, and conflict prevention;
- Facilitate resource mobilization initiatives.

As part of the office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, the PBF Coordination team is under the overall supervision of the DSRSG/RC/HC and the direct supervision of the Head of the RCO/ Strategic Planner. It has a matrixed reporting line to PBSO through the PBF Programme Officer in charge of the South Sudan portfolio at PBSO. The PBF Coordination Specialist will be responsible for coordination of the PBF portfolio.

The Secretariat will ensure project execution by supporting recipient agencies and their implementing partners with project implementation, M&E, and communication. Because of its strategic function, the Secretariat project the RCO **will be** in charge of the project supervision. UNDP will be the executing agency and, in this capacity, will ensure administrative and contractual management of Secretariat staff.

The DSRSG/RC/HC or his/her representative in the RCO will ensure supervision of the Coordination Specialist who will report to him/her on all tasks related to the Secretariat, with a matrixed reporting line to PBSO through the PBF programme officer in PBSO in charge of the South Sudan portfolio. The PBF Coordination Specialist will work in close collaboration with the Steering Committee and the RC's team, specifically with the Peace and Development Advisor (PDA) - if there is one in the RCO. The RC remains accountable for the delivery quality of the PBF Secretariat.

The Coordination Specialist will also indirectly report to PBSO on the PBF portfolio strategy in the country and on PBF projects performance.

A Joint Steering Committee is established to supervise PBF projects in South Sudan. Co-chaired by the Minister of Peace Building and the DSRSG/RC/HC, with support from the Secretariat, and is responsible for projects coordination, monitoring and strategic guidance. The Minister of Peace Building and other key departments will be involved, as needed, in the work, as well as other technical and financial partners, civil society organizations, international NGOs and UN agencies.

M&E and Communications Expert (P2/NPSA)

The M&E and Communications Expert (P2) will support the PBF Coordination Specialist in overseeing the implementation of the **PBF Strategic Results Framework** and ensuring due monitoring and evaluation of the Peacebuilding Fund portfolio in South Sudan together with recipient UN organizations and government counterparts. Specific functions include:

- Implementation of M&E policies and strategies for the Peacebuilding Fund;
- Management of the monitoring and evaluation process for the Peacebuilding Fund portfolio in South Sudan;
- Facilitation of knowledge building and knowledge sharing on monitoring and evaluation, **including on gender-sensitive practices.**

As a member of the office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, the M&E and Communications Expert (P2) is under the direct supervision of the PBF Coordination Specialist.

~~Programme Management and Analysis **Junior Professional Officer**~~

~~Starting in September 2023, the RCO South Sudan is hosting a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) in Programme Management and Analysis for her 3rd and 4th year JPO assignment. The JPO Supports the work of the PBF Secretariat and the wider Integrated Office in the areas of~~

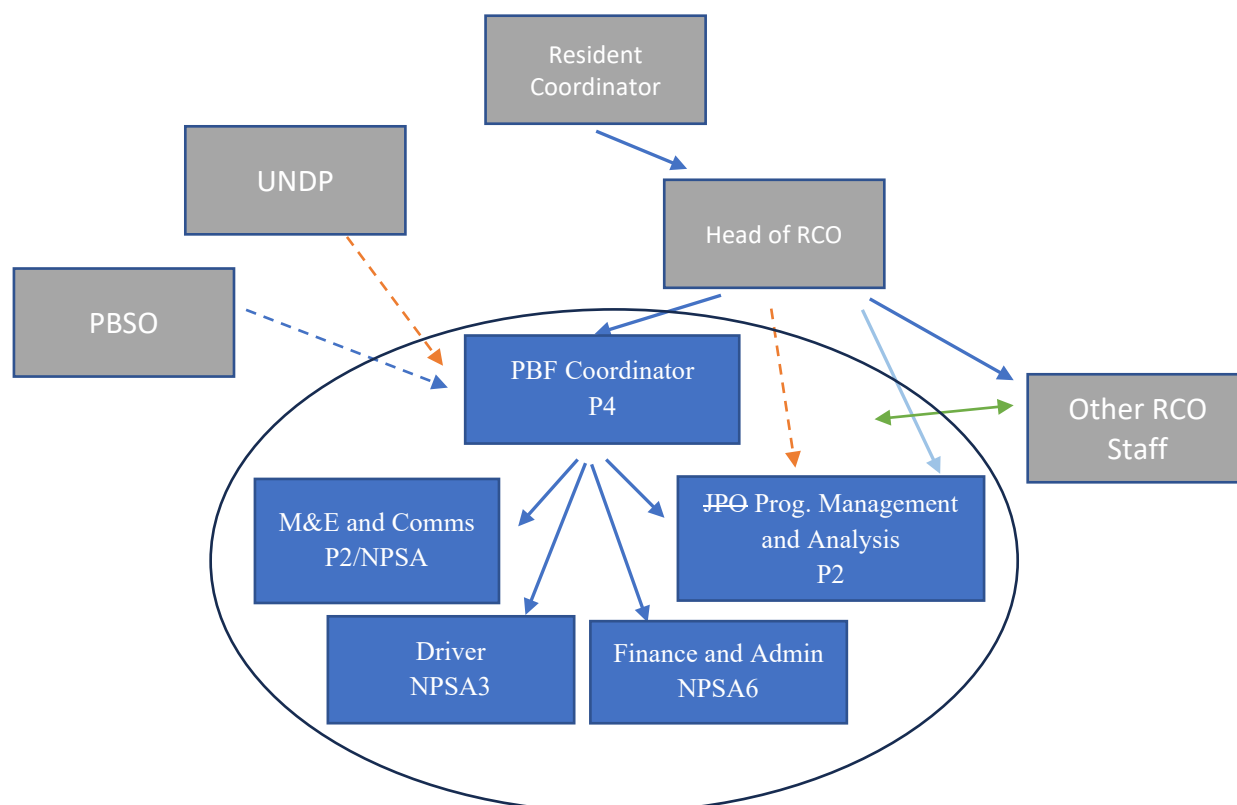
- ~~- PBF Programming Support and Oversight~~
- ~~- Peacebuilding Coordination and Partnerships~~
- ~~- Strategic Planning and Analysis, including context and conflict analysis, political economy analysis, piloting of the community-based monitoring mechanism~~

~~For this position, there will be no recruitment process through UNDP. This JPO 3rd and 4th year assignment is consecutive to the first two years with the PBF Secretariat in the Peacebuilding Support Office, Department for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, at the United Nations Secretariat in New York. The Junior Professional Officer, coming from DPPA, remains contracted under the UN Secretariat/DESA. The cost for the 4th year (September 2024–September 2025) is covered under this PBF Secretariat project.~~

As a member of the office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, the Programme and Analysis Officer (P2) is under the direct supervision of the PBF Coordination Specialist.

The overall responsibility for the implementation of the PBF Secretariat project will rest with the Head of the RCO / Strategic Planner and the Steering Committee which meets on a quarterly basis to review progress made and expected deliverables.

Secretariat Organizational Chart



	PBF Secretariat within RCO
	Direct supervision
	Indirect supervision
	Administrative supervision
	Partial supervision
	Coordination

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

Risks to the achievement of outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Lack of information on implementation by	Medium	Low	Secretariat to collaborate with agencies to improve

recipient agencies			information sharing. Current recipient agencies (as of end of 2023) include FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UN Women and Saferworld.
Delays to submit narrative and financial reports	High	Low	Close monitoring of agencies to ensure efficient narrative and financial reporting.
Insufficient national ownership	Low	High	Engage partners in Steering Committee and technical meetings. Roll out capacity enhancement activities.
Challenges for agencies to jointly supervise projects in the field	Medium	Medium	Plan joint missions.
Steering Committee does not meet according to planned timeline	Medium	Low	Designate deputy to back up absent Steering Committee members.
Procurement processes slow down project execution	Low	Medium	Prepare procurement plan at start of project.
Potential disagreements between agencies regarding project execution	Low	Low	Engage all agencies in operational planning of activities. Request mediation from RC if needed.
Fragmentation, duplication, and weak coordination among projects	Low	Low	Quarterly coordination meeting to promote synergies among projects.
Highly fluid political and security context in South Sudan may disrupt regular convening and functioning of the Joint Steering Committee	High	Medium to low	Maintain flexible and adaptive engagement modalities (e.g., ad hoc or cohort-based consultations with donors, UN, CSOs, and Government); strengthen bilateral follow-ups to ensure continuity of decision-making
Risk of unintended negative impacts from	Medium	High	Strengthen conflict sensitivity across the

PBF interventions in a highly polarized and conflict-affected environment.			portfolio through continuous context analysis, regular conflict sensitivity reviews, and adaptive programming (leveraging community-based monitoring data); enforce rigorous risk screening and mitigation measures at project level; increase community feedback mechanisms and partner check-ins to identify and address risks in real time.
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- d) *Monitoring and evaluation – What will be the M&E approach for the project, including M&E expertise in the project team and main means and timing of collecting data? Include a break-down of M&E budget that the project is putting aside, including for collection of baseline and end line data for indicators and independent evaluation, and an approximate M&E timeline. Ensure at least 5-7% of the project budget is set aside for M&E activities.*

~~The PBF Secretariat will develop an integrated and joint M&E system for PBF projects (including cross-border projects and gender and youth promotion projects) to allow synergies among different projects, strengthen complementarity of projects results and formulate global joint results and indicators allowing to measure project results according to priorities identified in the eligibility request.~~

~~The Secretariat will ensure quality control of annual and semi-annual reports from RUNOs and prepare a peacebuilding annual strategic report to be submitted to the Steering Committee for endorsement.~~

~~The Secretariat will work with agencies to coordinate their result monitoring approach and provide M&E technical support if necessary. Relying on field data analysis, the Secretariat will inform the Steering Committee and agencies on potential challenges and issues to reach the targeted results. Project monitoring and targeted results evaluation will be conducted by the Steering Committee based on the Results Framework and workplan. A budget will be planned, if applicable, to conduct the project final evaluation.~~

~~Progress reporting against the results framework of this project will be done on a bi-yearly basis to PBSO. The M&E and Communications Expert (P2), with the support of the PBF Coordination Specialist and the M&E Officer in the office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, will ensure that a robust monitoring plan is designed to collect data against the indicators of the M&E framework. The PBF Coordination Specialist will be responsible for drafting the progress reports, with support of the M&E and Communications Expert. The Head of RCO will be responsible for the overall quality of the reporting to PBSO.~~

~~The successful implementation of this project also depends on the close cooperation with other projects funded by the PBF in terms of sharing of data. If the PBF portfolio at large is~~

successfully implemented, its profile raised through communication and outreach efforts, and if funding levels keep rising, then this project has achieved its main goal as an enabling function for the UN in South Sudan. The evaluation of this project is therefore closely tied to that of the wider PBF portfolio, which will be undertaken separately with the support of the PBF Secretariat and PBSO. The project specific evaluation against the results framework will look specifically at the role played by the PBF Secretariat in support of the implementation, coordination, and monitoring of the PBF portfolio and the work of the implementing agencies and government counterparts.

A workshop on project design and M&E, as well as gender mainstreaming with implementing agencies and government partners will be organized in the second quarter of 2022. The workshop will contribute to the refinement of agreed approaches across the portfolio and further clarify the role of the PBF Secretariat vis-à-vis the implementing agencies.

The PBF Secretariat in South Sudan will lead the development and implementation of a portfolio-wide M&E system. A strong emphasis will be placed on quality assurance and impact reporting via periodic field monitoring missions and desk-based endeavors. The Secretariat will conduct rigorous review and quality control of annual and semi-annual reports from Recipient UN Organizations (RUNOs), and consolidate findings into the Resident Coordinator's strategic annual peacebuilding report for submission to PBPSO. Regular biannual reporting to PBSO will track progress against the results framework, while field-level data analysis will be used to identify emerging risks, implementation bottlenecks, and opportunities for adaptive programming. The JSC will play a central role in oversight, using the results framework and workplans to guide performance monitoring and evaluation, including the commissioning of final project evaluations where applicable.

Institutionally, the Programme and Analysis Officer (P2), supported by the PBF Coordination Specialist, will ensure the design and implementation of a robust monitoring plan capable of capturing both quantitative and qualitative indicators. The PBF Coordination Specialist will lead the drafting of progress reports, while the Head of the Resident Coordinator's Office will ensure overall quality and strategic positioning of reporting to PBSO. Beyond monitoring, the Secretariat will also drive portfolio-wide communications and knowledge management, including the implementation communication strategies, facilitation of learning and knowledge-sharing processes, and support to both portfolio- and project-level evaluations in close collaboration with partners.

The effectiveness of the Secretariat's enabling and coordinating function is intrinsically linked to the performance and visibility of the broader PBF portfolio. As such, the evaluation of the Secretariat project will assess its contribution to strengthening implementation, coordination, and monitoring across PBF interventions, while recognizing that overall impact is contingent on the success, coherence, and adaptive management of the full portfolio. Continuous capacity strengthening will underpin these efforts, including targeted workshops with implementing agencies and government partners.

Community-Based Monitoring Mechanism

To complement and strengthen the portfolio-wide M&E system, the PBF Secretariat will pilot a Community-Based Monitoring (CBM) mechanism designed to enhance peacebuilding impact reporting, real-time conflict analysis and adaptive peacebuilding in South Sudan's highly fluid context. Recognizing the limitations of traditional, periodic M&E systems in capturing rapidly evolving conflict dynamics, this mechanism will generate continuous,

community-anchored data on violence patterns, conflict drivers, perceptions of security, and peacebuilding outcomes across selected PBF project locations.

Implemented through a qualified national CSO or Community-Based Organization (CBO), the CBM mechanism will establish a network of trained community monitors operating under clear standard operating procedures, ethical safeguards, and data protection protocols. Selection criteria for the implementing partner will include proven technical expertise in peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive monitoring, knowledge of participatory monitoring methodologies, strong local acceptance and presence/access, and robust data protection capacities, strong understanding of local institutions, indigenous knowledge systems, and community dynamics across diverse contexts in South Sudan. Data collection will be conducted through a combination of methodologies, indicatively, structured perception surveys administered through the Kobo platform, participatory feedback sessions, and incident mapping conducted (especially in areas where UNMISS had reduced its footprint), community dialogues, participatory reflection sessions, key informant interviews, outcome harvesting, Most Significant Change stories, and community feedback mechanisms. The engaged implementing partner will be required to adopt an inclusive and participatory approach that places communities at the center of monitoring processes. Community monitors will be identified in consultation with local stakeholders to ensure representation across gender, age, displacement status, disability, and diverse social, ethnic, and political groups, with deliberate efforts to include women and youth voices that are often underrepresented in formal peace and security structures. Through regular CBM approaches the mechanism will create space for communities to contribute to bottom-up monitoring of peacebuilding investments and to shape understanding of local priorities, risks, and opportunities for social cohesion. The community-based monitors will focus on three key activities:

1. Track a set of peace and conflict indicators developed through a participatory consultative process to allow for harmonized collection of peacebuilding data across the PBF portfolio (linked to SRF and PBF project indicators), which will inform adaptive programming and understanding of the highly fluid conflict dynamics.
2. Track a set of project-level peacebuilding impact indicators to enhance real-time understanding of peacebuilding impact attributed to the PBF portfolio.
3. Monitor quality of PBF project implementation by regularly attending PBF-funded activities (especially in hard-to-reach areas) and report back on a quality-implementation checklist.

With reference to activity number 2, while project-level M&E mechanisms primarily focus on measuring project-specific outputs, outcomes, and achievements against individual project results frameworks, the CBM mechanism will complement these efforts by situating project impacts within a broader peacebuilding and development context. This includes identifying unintended or secondary outcomes emerging from peacebuilding interventions, for example where increased levels of social cohesion or improved local security conditions contribute to the restoration of essential service delivery, market functionality, or other development gains. In addition, the mechanism will allow the PBF Secretariat to better understand the cumulative and combined impact of multiple PBF investments within a single geographic location. For example, in locations such as Malakal, where Community Violence Reduction (CVR), Durable Solutions, and Security Sector Reform (SSR) programming are simultaneously implemented, the CBM mechanism will support analysis of how these interventions collectively contribute to broader community transformation, social stability, resilience, and trust-building beyond the scope of individual projects.

The inception phase will review the PBF Strategic Results Framework, map existing project indicators across the portfolio, draw on lessons learned from CBM mechanisms in other PBF recipient countries, and conduct broad-based consultations with communities and key stakeholders will together identify locally relevant peace and conflict indicators that complement SRF monitoring, UNSCDF reporting, strengthen portfolio-level data collection, and avoid duplication of existing project-level monitoring efforts. The indicators are expected to capture both quantitative and qualitative dimensions related to violence trends, perceptions of safety and trust, social cohesion, civic participation, displacement dynamics, and local conflict resolution capacities. Particular emphasis will be placed on ensuring that communities themselves help define how peace, security, resilience, and social cohesion are understood within their local contexts and how these perceptions are translated into indicators through participatory consultations processes.

The PBF Secretariat will consolidate this data into regular analytical reports, including monthly briefs and rapid alerts when risk thresholds are exceeded. This ensures that conflict analyses (at project and portfolio levels) reflect the dynamic realities on the ground, capturing evolving trends in a timely and responsive manner. These insights will directly inform adaptive management of the PBF portfolio, enabling timely programmatic adjustments, strengthened conflict sensitivity, and proactive risk mitigation. In parallel, the data will be leveraged for strategic engagement with donors, IFIs, government counterparts and the UN, enhancing evidence-based decision-making. The PBF Secretariat will institutionalize feedback loops through technical working groups, presentations during JSC meetings, monthly briefings with the Resident Coordinator, and quarterly presentations to the South Sudan Partner Group, which is a strategic platform bringing together the UN, donors, and IFIs at head-of-entity level to discuss Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus priorities and strategic issues in South Sudan. Relevant indicators linked to these feedback loops will include: (i) programmatic adaptations based on CBM data; (ii) increased utilization of CBM analysis within strategic decision-making platforms to inform peacebuilding and HDP nexus priorities; (iii) evidence of increased strategic complementarity and coordinated programming between the PBF portfolio, other pooled funds, IFIs, bilateral donors through the use of CBM-generated analysis to identify shared opportunities for integrated or mutually reinforcing interventions. As this is a pilot initiative, the indicators may be further refined and adjusted following completion of the baseline assessment to ensure they accurately capture contextual realities.

As a pilot initiative, the CBM mechanism is expected to deliver a fully operational monitoring system in priority locations, significantly improve real-time understanding of local conflict dynamics and their national linkages, and strengthen early warning capacities. It will also contribute to more responsive, conflict-sensitive programming, reinforce donor confidence through robust evidence, and foster greater national ownership by directly involving local actors in peace monitoring processes.

~~\$ 246,100~~ 646,100 has been set aside for purposes of M&E.

M&E Activity	Description	Budget (USD)
Monitoring budget	Conduct biquarterly monitoring visits to PBF project locations to collect/verify data on PBF strategic Results Framework Indicators by engaging direct beneficiaries, implementing CSOs and AFPs, Government counterparts in KIIs and FGDs.	\$ 110,000

Budget for independent portfolio evaluation	Support independent performance review of the PBF portfolio in South Sudan	45,000
Budget for community-based monitoring	Conduct community-based monitoring of PBF projects (quality and impact) as well as data collection on conflict dynamics.	\$ 319,526.27
Sub-total M&E		\$230,000 474,526.27
Indirect support costs (7%)		\$16,100 \$33,216.84
Total M&E budget		\$246,100 \$507,743.11

- e) *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 to try to ensure this support from the start.*

The project will pay particular attention to national ownership of the project achievements by the ~~Ministry of Peacebuilding~~ Minister of Peace Building and other national partners to ensure continuity with the results achieved from other PBF interventions in South Sudan. This will be facilitated via the full engagement of all partners in project design, implementation, supervision, and M&E. Furthermore, the partners will be closely involved in documenting and analyzing lessons learned. Communication outreach on project achievements could also contribute to additional resources mobilization to ensure continuity of the projects with bilateral and multilateral partners.

The PBF Secretariat is closely tied to the existence of a substantial portfolio of investments by the PBF Secretariat. As such, the funding for the Secretariat is closely tied to the funding for the portfolio at large. While part of the office of the DSRSG/RC/HC, the PBF Secretariat focuses exclusively on the PBF portfolio and ensuring its coherence and coordination with the wider support provided to South Sudan by the UN aligned to the UN cooperation Framework. While the PBF Secretariat may continue to be funded beyond the duration of this project, the sustainability factor involves introducing systems for coordination and monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding projects that will benefit South Sudan beyond the PBF portfolio of projects

IV. Project budget

Please provide a brief justification for the proposed budget, 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. The proposed budget for all projects must include funds for independent evaluation. The proposed budget for projects involving non-UN direct recipients must include funds for independent audit.

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

Annex A.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 based on 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 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 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 RUNO shall be determined in accordance with its own applicable policies and procedures.

Public Disclosure

The PBSO and Administrative Agent will ensure that operations of the PBF are publicly disclosed on the PBF website (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent's website (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

Annex A.2: Project Administrative arrangements for Non-UN Recipient Organizations

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

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient Non-United Nations Organization:

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

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

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

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

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

Reporting:

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

Type of report	Due when	Submitted by
Bi-annual project progress report	15 June	Convening Agency on behalf of all implementing organizations and in consultation with/ quality assurance by PBF Secretariats, 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	1 December	PBF Secretariat on behalf of the PBF Steering Committee, where it exists or Head of UN Country Team where it does not.

for additional PBF allocation if the context requires it		
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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 (<http://unpbf.org>) and the Administrative Agent website (<http://www.mptf.undp.org>)

Final Project Audit for non-UN recipient organization projects

An independent project audit will be requested by the end of the project. The audit report needs to be attached to the final narrative project report. The cost of such an 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, 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:

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, 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 project¹²
- 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.

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

Annex B: Project Results Framework for the proposed 24 months (MUST include sex- and age disaggregated data)

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification/ frequency of collection	Milestones
Outcome 1: PBF Secretariat effectively coordinate and support delivery of high-impact PBF portfolio and peacebuilding results and continued investments in peacebuilding in South Sudan.		Outcome Indicator 1a: Perception of key stakeholders on the effectiveness of PBF Secretariat in fulfilling its coordination mandate Baseline: N/A Target: 80 percent satisfaction rate by stakeholders during the course of the 24 months.	Results from PBF stakeholder surveys.	To be Determined after 24 months of project implementation
		Outcome Indicator 1b: Continued growth of PBF portfolio in South Sudan Baseline: 35 million USD Target: 40 million USD by the end of the 24 months.	- Approved new projects by PBF with secured funding. - Additional funding secured to scale up or complement existing projects.	21,678,571 USD since 13 December 2021
		Outcome Indicator 1c:	Annual and semi-annual	To be Determined

		Narrative and financial reports for all PBF-funded projects submitted on time as per established reporting schedule. Baseline: N/A Target: 90% of narrative and financial reports submitted to PBSO by the agreed due dates during the course of the 24 months.	progress reports. • End of project reports. • Quarterly financial reports. • Annual strategic peacebuilding and PBF progress report.	
	Output 1.1: PBF Secretariat established, and support provided to the Ministry of Peace Building to implement peace building strategy.	Output Indicator 1.1.1: Core PBF Secretariat in place, with additional expertise in the areas of project and programme management, law, research, and strategic planning. Baseline: 1 International staff seconded by RCO to support PBF implementation. Target: 5 additional international/national positions to be supported by PBF.	• Staff recruitment reports.	As of September 2023, 5 international/national positions supported by PBF

		Output Indicator 1.1.2: Mechanism for dialogue on PBF projects in place and operating with representation from key stakeholders: government and CSOs. Baseline: None Target: Dialogue mechanism fully constituted and providing oversight and guidance on PBF implementation.	Minutes of dialogue involving stakeholders.	One dialogue mechanism, the PBF Joint Steering Committee is fully constituted and providing oversight and guidance on PBF implementation.
	Output 1.2: High-quality projects for PBF funding developed jointly by the UN, government, and civil society counterparts.	Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of project proposals submitted to PBSO and endorsed for funding. Baseline: 15 projects Target: 20 projects by the end of the 24 months.	Records from in-country PBF Secretariat of proposals submitted and funded by PBSO.	To be Determined after 24 months of project implementation 4 projects (3 UN, 1 CSO) endorsed for funding (December 2022; January and February 2023).
		Output Indicator 1.2.2 Strengthened partnership with civil society in the implementation of PBF-funded projects. Baseline: Zero NGO-led PBF projects.	Records from in-country PBF Secretariat of PBF projects led by NGOs.	Two ongoing NGO-led (SaferWorld) PBF projects

		Target: Two NGO-led PBF projects during the 24 months of the project.	Minutes from PBF dialogue and meetings.	
		Output Indicator 1.2.3 Number of conflict analysis developed/updated for different locations. Baseline: 0 Target: 10 during the 24 months (disaggregated by location).	Location specific conflict analysis reports.	0 Conflict analysis developed/updated during the 24 months
	Output 1.3 Strengthened coordination structure and strategic position for the PBF portfolio in South Sudan.	Output Indicator 1.3.1 PBF coordination structure reviewed, updated, and endorsed by UNCT and government. Baseline: PBF Reference Group Target: Revised coordination structure endorsed within 6 months of the establishment of the PBF Secretariat.	ToR for the coordination structure.	One Coordination structure (PBF Joint Steering Committee) endorsed in January 2021
		Output Indicator 1.3.2 Number of meetings held to review PBF portfolio. Baseline: N/A Target: 4 per year (quarterly).	Meeting minutes.	2 meetings held to review PBF portfolio

		Output Indicator 1.3.3 Number of joint planning workshops held by PBF project stakeholders. Baseline: N/A Target: At least one joint planning workshop in 12 months.	Joint planning workshop reports.	0 Joint planning workshops held
	Output 1.4 Strengthened M&E and knowledge management framework for better monitoring of SRF indicators, strategic planning, decision-making, and learning for peacebuilding and gender mainstreaming in South Sudan.	Output Indicator 1.4.1 M&E and knowledge management framework developed and endorsed by the PBF Coordination Committee. Baseline: No framework Target: Framework developed and endorsed.	M&E and Knowledge management framework.	No framework developed. Development of the framework is ongoing and will be aligned with the CBM component.
		Output Indicator 1.4.2 Number of joint monitoring visits by PBF Secretariat, project teams and Ministry of Peacebuilding to PBF projects conducted. Baseline: N/A Target: Joint monitoring visits to all on-going PBF projects during the course off 24 months.	Monitoring visit reports.	8-0 joint monitoring visits conducted

		Output Indicator 1.4.3 Outreach materials to raise awareness and promote PBF work in South Sudan created and disseminated. Baseline: N/A Target: One-pagers for all projects developed, social media platforms established and updated with PBF.	Samples of outreach materials developed. Social media platforms created and used.	Development of one pager for all projects ongoing No social media platforms established
		Output Indicator 1.4.4 Strengthened gender mainstreaming, and gender responsive planning, monitoring, and reporting in peacebuilding and PBF projects. Target: Gender analysis and gender marker updated annually to inform PBF interventions	Gender analysis reports. Periodic project reports. Activity reports. Peace and gender markers.	No gender analysis and gender marker updated.
		Output indicator 1.4.5: Percentage of community participants (including women, youth, persons with disabilities) who report meaningful participation in defining, validating, or discussing peacebuilding indicators and findings through the CBM&E mechanism Disaggregated by age / gender	Participation surveys	

		Baseline: N/A		
		Target: 70% of participants report meaningful participation		
		Output indicator 1.4.6: Number of Strategic Results Framework (SRF) and indicators linked to PBF projects' impact regularly monitored through the CBM mechanism.		

Annex C: Checklist of project implementation readiness

Question	Yes	No	Comment
1. Have all implementing partners been identified?	X		
2. Have TORs for key project staff been finalized and ready to advertise?	X		
3. Have project sites been identified?	X		
4. Have local communities and government offices been consulted/ sensitized on the existence of the project?	X		
5. Has any preliminary analysis/ identification of lessons learned/ existing activities been done?	X		
6. Have beneficiary criteria been identified?	X		
7. Have any agreements been made with the relevant Government counterparts relating to project implementation sites, approaches, Government contribution?	X		
8. Have clear arrangements been made on project implementing approach between project recipient organizations?	X		
9. What other preparatory activities need to be undertaken before actual project implementation can begin and how long will this take?	N/A		

Annex D: Detailed and UNDG budgets (attached Excel sheet)