



**United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)/ Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT**

<p>Project Title: Strengthening dialogue for peace and reconciliation in South Sudan</p>	<p>Recipient UN Organization(s): UNDP</p>
<p>Project Contact: Christian Lotz, Acting Head of RCO, South Sudan</p> <p>Telephone: +211 956 380 486</p> <p>E-mail: Christian.lotz@undp.org</p>	<p>Implementing Partner(s): UN Agencies and UNMISS, Transitional Government of National of Unity of the Republic of South Sudan and South Sudanese Civil Society Organizations.</p> <p>Project Location: The whole of South Sudan but with focus on areas with the greatest opportunities for peacebuilding impact.</p>
<p>Project Description: Under the direct leadership of the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR and with the participation of several UN partners the project will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacities for reconciliation and dialogue at the national and local level; • Support the development of a UN peacebuilding plan and subsequently a national strategy; • Strengthen dialogue platforms and fostering a common national dialogue platform; • Scaling-up best practice activities, fostering rationalization and synergizing of efforts. 	<p>Total Project Cost: USD 3 million. Peacebuilding Fund: USD 3 million in two tranches, with a first tranche of USD 1 million followed by a second tranche of USD 2 million*.</p> <p><i>*The overall approved budget and release of the second tranche is subject to decision by PBSO, and subject to the availability of PBF funds.</i></p> <p>Government Contribution: 0 Other: 0</p> <p>Proposed Project Start Date: 15th April 2017 Proposed Project End Date: 15th September 2018 Total duration (in months): 18 months</p>

Gender Marker Score¹: 2

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

Project Outcomes:

The project seeks to promote transformative progress towards peace and reconciliation at two levels:

Outcome 1: Peace and reconciliation strengthened.

Outcome 2: Violence reduced at the community and local level in targeted areas.

PBF Focus Areas²: Focus area 2: Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict. Sub-area 2.1: National reconciliation.

IRF PROJECT DOCUMENT

(for IRF-funded projects)

Recipient UN Organization

*Kamrul Hossain,
Signature
Country Director, UNDP
Date & Seal*

18 May 2017

Representative of National Authorities

*Hon. Dr. Martin Elia Lomuro,
Signature
Minister of Cabinet Affairs
Date & Seal*

18/5/2017

*Hon. Stephen Dhiu Dau
Signature
Minister of Finance and Planning
Date & Seal*

¹ PBSO monitors the inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment all PBF projects, in line with SC Resolutions 1325, 1888, 1889, 1960 and 2122, and as mandated by the Secretary-General in his Seven-Point Action Plan on Gender Responsive Peacebuilding.

² PBF Focus Areas are:

- 1: *Support the implementation of peace agreements and political dialogue (Priority Area 1):*
(1.1) SSR; (1.2) RoL; (1.3) DDR; (1.4) Political Dialogue;
- 2: *Promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflicts (Priority Area 2):*
(2.1) National reconciliation; (2.2) Democratic Governance; (2.3) Conflict prevention/management;
- 3: *Revitalise the economy and generate immediate peace dividends (Priority Area 3):*
(3.1) Employment; (3.2) Equitable access to social services
- 4: *(Re)-establish essential administrative services (Priority Area 4):*
(4.1) Strengthening of essential national state capacity; (4.2) extension of state authority/local administration; (4.3) Governance of peacebuilding resources (including JSC/ PBF Secretariats)

<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p>Oscar Fernández-Taranco, Signature Assistant Secretary-General for Peacebuilding Support Date & Seal</p> <p>24 MAY - 2018</p>	<p>Resident Coordinator (RCV)</p> <p>Eugene Owens, Signature DSRSG/RC/ISS Date & Seal</p>
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PROJECT COMPONENTS:

I. Peacebuilding Context and Rationale for PBF support

a) Peacebuilding context:

South Sudan made limited gains in peacebuilding and development since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 and independence in 2011 with regard to extension of state authority and expansion of services delivery.

The civil conflict of December 2013 was a significant reversal of this trend and created a major peacebuilding challenge and a humanitarian emergency. As of March 2017, an estimated 7.5 million people – more than one in two across the country - are in need of humanitarian assistance and new clashes since July 2016 have uprooted hundreds of thousands civilians. An estimated 3.4 million people have now been displaced, including 1.9 million who are internally displaced and 1.5 million who have fled as refugees to neighbouring countries. Record numbers

of people have fled to Uganda, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda to more than 800,000.

Food insecurity and malnutrition have worsened significantly, with a localized famine declared in two counties with 100,000 people in February, due to insecurity and access constraints, and a further 1 million are on the brink of famine. Country-wide, some 4.9 million people are now estimated to be severely food insecure, and this number is expected to rise to 5.5 million at the height of the lean season in July.

The Agreement signed in August 2015 created new hopes for progress, but the fighting between in Juba in July 2016 showed the fragility of the peace process. While until June 2016, the international community focused on supporting the formal milestones of the peace process, the situation changed after the crisis in July. In the aftermath of the crisis, tensions have been heightened in many locations across the country, and severe fighting and unrest have spread to areas that were previously considered relatively stable, including the Equatorias in the southern part of the country and parts of Bahr El Ghazal in the north-west. In addition, localized fighting has continued in the Greater Upper Nile and Unity, as well as in Jonglei, where the conflict had been mostly concentrated until the crisis in July.

While these developments represent overwhelming challenges for the population and for efforts to provide international aid and support peace, it should be noted that the national conflict between the government-led and a unified opposition faction has not resumed after the crisis, and the peace agreement remains the formal basis for the political process. On 14 December 2016, President Salva Kiir, called for a new National Dialogue and appointed a Steering Committee and called for support from three independent think tanks based in Juba as a Secretariat. It is the intention for the National Dialogue to go beyond addressing grievances and reconciliation, which continue to be the mandate of the Commission of Truth Reconciliation and Healing under the Agreement, and the Dialogue may include a wide range of issues related to peacebuilding and development and the future unity of the South Sudanese state and nation. International actors, including the UN, have expressed their readiness to support an inclusive and genuine dialogue process.

Conflict-related sexual violence continues to be a key feature of the conflict, with alleged perpetrators on all sides, including continued violations against children, such as the recruitment and abductions of children and attacks on schools. However, women's organizations and leaders have also been a force mobilizing for peace and the implementation of the 2015 Peace Agreement. The South Sudan Women's Peace Network, for example, has held inter-factional and multi-region dialogues and forums and developed a platform for implementing the peace agreement. The Ministry of Women, child and welfare developed a National Action Plan for implementation of UNSC resolution 1325 focused on the women, peace and security agenda.

Mistrust and ethnic polarization persist in the country. Pre-existing relations that used to support interdependence of communities' livelihoods are to a large extent severed. Crossing communal areas for reasons of delivering trade goods, food or essential services has become risky. The violence committed during the twenty months of conflict and the collapse of state authority in many areas of the country and a lack of political processes to manage issues that cause tensions among communities imply that revenge killings and increased inter-communal violence is a growing risk. Localized, inter-communal conflicts over access to land, grazing rights and water, have been exacerbated by the proliferation of arms, mobilization of militia and organized forces. These conflicts are easily manipulated to foster discord amongst communities and can be further exploited by those with a political agenda. Retribution may become politicized, leading to a

continuing and more organized cycle of violence at larger scale and at a higher level. The interactions and 'conflation' between these different conflict levels increases the overall complexity and intensity of the conflict.

After the visit of the Special Advisor on Prevention of Genocide, Adama Dieng, in November 2016, he warned of the risk of mass atrocities and genocide in South Sudan and emphasized the urgent need for UN support for a broad based effort to promote genuine reconciliation and dialogue. The Special Report from the SG to the Security Council in the same month also emphasized the urgency of more support for reconciliation and dialogue, highlighting community engagement as a strategy for front line protection of civilians.

Process in the peace process is a fundamental requirement for resolving the humanitarian crisis and the access issues that have caused the recent famine, and for laying the ground for long-term stability and development. Conversely, ensuring access to the famine areas will be a requirement for genuine and inclusive dialogue. No opportunity to promote peace should therefore be left unexplored, and a number of peacebuilding initiatives have been promoted by the UN as well as by other international and national actors since the CPA era, around independence and to this day, at different levels, with different scope, based on different methodologies and including different actors.

The August 2015 Peace Agreement called for the establishment of a Commission on Truth Reconciliation and Healing (CTRHI) which once operational will assume the work of the two existing government mandated entities, the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation and the National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation. The mandate of the CTRHI will include establishing an accurate and impartial historical record of human rights violations, investigating the cause of the conflicts and their circumstances and leading efforts to facilitate local and national reconciliation and healing. While the process for establishing the CTRHI has now been launched with UN support, the CTRHI is not yet operational and therefore not yet in a position to take on the full role as a *national platform* for peace and reconciliation as envisaged by the peace agreement. At the same time, a number of other *platforms* for peace dialogue continues to exist, including some sponsored by civil society and faith based groups. *Platforms* also exist in different parts of the country, emerging in response to local dialogue challenges. Among international actors, a *platform* also exists in the form of a peacebuilding and reconciliation working group. Furthermore, a number of initiatives to support *local level* dialogue for peace and reconciliation and build local capacities for peace have been supported by international actors in different parts of the country and with different methodologies.

However, there is no agreed national *strategy* for peace and reconciliation dialogue to guide the emergence of a coherent peace architecture, and there is little coordination between different actors in the field, and this prevents effective impact, undermines attempts to build capacities for peace and ultimately hampers progress towards peace in South Sudan. An important explanation of the continued tendency for peace dialogue to fragment, including among international actors, is the nature of the conflict itself, its unresolved issues and root causes, and the political dynamics around it. While an *agreed national strategy* and a common *national platform* are therefore needed, they will depend on progress at a more fundamental level, including the will and the ability to address transitional justice and accountability.

Effective UN peacebuilding in South Sudan going forward, must adapt to this highly uncertain and fluid situation, take a flexible and multi-pronged approach, and work on different tracks at the same time. Success in all tracks cannot be guaranteed, but even limited success in some areas, would be worth the investment, considering the enormous costs and the suffering caused by

conflict. In recent months, there have been signs of increasing stability at the national level, and the onset of the dry season in December 2016 did not bring an upsurge in fighting as some had expected. Regional actors in IGAD and other international actors have shown their willingness to work with the TGNU to further stabilize the situation and the deployment of the Regional Protection Force under UNSC resolution 2304. This may provide new opportunities for dialogue in South Sudan, but there remains a risk that the situation could change again, given the uncertainties.

Most recently, on 14 December 2016, President Salva Kiir, has called for a new National Dialogue and has appointed a Steering Committee for this and called for support from three independent think tanks based in Juba. According to the concept note for the National Dialogue, it is expected to go beyond addressing grievances and reconciliation, which continues to be the mandate of the CTRII, and it is meant to include a wide range of issues related to the future unity of the South Sudanese state and nation. International actors, including the UN, have expressed their readiness to support such an inclusive and genuine dialogue, and it may provide a new unifying framework.

b) Mapping of existing peacebuilding activities and gaps

Currently no complete or even comprehensive mapping of peacebuilding initiatives in South Sudan exists. The table below represents a tentative overview.

Table 1 – Mapping of peacebuilding activities and gaps

Project outcome	Source of funding (Government/development partner)	Key Projects/Activities	Duration of projects/activities	Budget in \$	Description of major gaps in the Outcome Area, programmatic or financial
Conflict prevention through access to water points	PBF	Construction of water points for cattle and humans, and capacity building of management committees	Completed in November 2016	USD 5.9 million	While there are many efforts by the international community addressing inter-communal dialogue on peace and reconciliation, including by addressing conflict drivers such as lack of access to water, these initiatives cover only a small part of the overall needs for community-level work, they remain scattered and un-coordinated, and are mostly disconnected from national dynamics, thus preventing these to make a more significant contribution to overall peace through cumulative impact.
Local level reconciliation	EU, DFID, USAID, other bilateral donors, UNDP, UNMISS-CAD, UN Women and others	Capacity support for holding of local dialogue, typically implemented with the support of local NGOs	Ongoing		

National level reconciliation	UNDP, Switzerland	Capacity building for existing national platforms including the Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Commission for Truth Reconciliation and Healing, National Platform for Reconciliation and Healing, South Sudan Council of Churches	Ongoing		National level reconciliation efforts have moved slowly due to the political and conflict context. There is a lack of convening and facilitation, authority and of a common strategy.
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c) Rationale for this IRF:

The situation in South Sudan is highly uncertain and unstable. While a resumption of the national conflict at full scale after the beginning of the dry season has not happened, there is a continued risk of relapse into conflict. On the other hand, there are also indications that a determined effort by the IGNU and other national and international actors to promote dialogue and reconciliation could be effective and reinvigorate the peace process and the implementation of the peace agreement. Most notably, the launch of the National Dialogue by the President in December 2016 may provide a significant opening.

The UN is recognized as a central actor by Government as well as other international partners in promoting dialogue and reconciliation, and is working closely with all stakeholders in preparing a genuine and inclusive National Dialogue as well as other initiatives to enable and create a political environment conducive to the ARCISS implementation. The UN retains a constructive and impartial role and offering its good offices at the highest political level, while making its strong presence in the country, including at the local level, available for support initiatives. Any major dialogue effort would depend crucially on the political, programmatic and logistic contributions by the UN, and all parts of the UN system are now coming together around a unified position on the National Dialogue and a political engagement strategy.

Addressing the complex and inter-linked challenges of promoting and building capacities for peace in South Sudan and achieving reconciliation and a sustainable reduction in violence will require a locally contextualized approach and directly supporting inclusive localized peace and reconciliation initiatives, while at the same time, one that is integrated and coordinated at the national level. Though fundamentally local in their origin, community and local conflicts risk becoming conflated with the intra-elite political-level dynamics through the common thread of ethnic allegiance. Therefore attention to sub-national peace is vital, while supporting the peace process at the national level.

An effort addressing such conflation would *in itself* have a positive effect on the conflict level and would constitute a valuable peacebuilding intervention, even in the absence of significant breakthrough in the political conflict at the national level. Local level conflict in South Sudan has dynamics, causes and drivers that are different from those of political violence between the political elite of the country at the national level, and that are thus often amenable to conflict resolution, management and prevention strategies that work separately at the local level. However, although the local level conflict dynamics do not therefore necessarily depend on the national conflict, they are amenable to exploitation by political elites, and local level conflicts therefore have the potential to derail the national peace process.

Although peacebuilding in South Sudan can be promoted effectively at different levels separately, its outcome will also depend on a coherent *strategy* for building and strengthening peace architectures that addresses all levels and stakeholders in society, including political actors, as much as possible. Such a *strategy* should have sustainable peace and fundamental transformation of South Sudanese society based on justice for men, women, boys and girls, and accountability for past violations as an outcome goal, but should recognize that significant movement in all of its dimensions in the current political conditions will be difficult.

The UN will support developing a national strategy in several steps that will begin by developing a clear, comprehensive, operational and unified UN peacebuilding plan, in close consultation with national and international partners and based on its overall political engagement strategy. As a second step, the UN will engage national and international partners in strategy development and provide facilitation and momentum with the goal of promoting broad buy-in and national ownership. The ambition of the national strategy will be to provide guidance for constructing and strengthening a coherent peace architecture in South Sudan, and help rationalize and align local and national dialogue and reconciliation activities. While the strategy should reflect on root causes and on how to ensure accountability and justice as a foundation for genuine reconciliation, it will be important that the strategy is able to adapt and adjust on a flexible basis and respond quickly to new opportunities as they arise. Gender analysis can contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the root causes and help develop new structures and institutions, which address gender inequalities.

Both the UN peacebuilding plan and the national strategy will provide a basis for scaling-up support and mobilize additional financial resources beyond the scope of the current proposal by ensuring effective impact of joint efforts.

Considerable effort has already been carried out by the international community in the development of *local level* capacities for peace, directly through work on issues such as conflict mediation and resolution, conflict prevention and local reconciliation; and indirectly through gender and development interventions such as economic revitalization, water management, agricultural production and women's empowerment, among others. All these interventions foster the use through different methodologies of participatory dialogue to allow community-level stakeholders to identify and address key challenges and opportunities for peace. This includes the work done on the development of National Action Plan for UNSC 1325, which provides the platform for a coordinated approach in securing the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

Externally supported interventions can reduce community violence in South Sudan. There are various examples of successful interventions at the local level. These examples include for instance UNDP's CSAC project with financial support from Sweden and DFID, which is supporting more than 17 CSOs working in Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria to conduct community level dialogue and mediation conferences to address conflict drivers in the areas and undertake initiatives to strengthen social and economic interdependencies. These initiatives include supporting and incentivizing youth groups with equipment for fishing, training women and providing them with small grants for microcredit as well as organising interactive theatre performances to engage the communities in behavioural change towards peaceful co-existence.

Other UN agencies, including FAO, and UNMISS are supporting activities addressing the need to regulate migratory flows through dialogue between pastoralists, agriculturalists and authorities, using collaborative strategies to build water points for cattle and human consumption in contexts where access to water is a source of competition and conflict. Peace and reconciliation initiatives

by local authorities in Jonglei, Boma, Lakes and Gogrial to promote dialogue among the conflicting communities with support from UNMISS and INGOs have achieved significant impact on reduction in violence. Outside of the UN, considerable resources have also been invested. One typical example is the AVSI foundation's collaboration with religious authorities in Lakes State to strengthen the capacity of community parent-teacher associations (PTA's) to mediate conflicting land claims. Other examples include significant programs implemented by NGOs with financial support from USAID, EU, and DFID.

Further articulation and scaling-up of these existing efforts to create peaceful communities and local areas can link them into larger regional and national platforms, characterized by peaceful dynamics. Examples of this type of support include UNDP's partnership with Juba University with support from Sweden, focused on conducting public debates to strengthen the Social Fabrics of South Sudan in Bor, Wau, Rumbek and Western Bahr el Ghazal. Through funding from Switzerland, UNDP also convene a monthly peace actors' forum to discuss and coordinate peacebuilding initiatives. The Juba level coordination meeting is attended by CSOs working at state level as well as those in Juba.

A more strategic approach will allow for community and local level efforts to be gradually better connected with support for and prioritization of socio-economic recovery in a way that addresses root causes of conflict and contributes to peacebuilding. Recovery and development will be a crucial aspect of any successful national process of reconciliation and healing.

Existing efforts have been undertaken in collaboration with a range of national actors, both in Government and in civil society; they have different local and regional scope; and use a diverse range of strategies and methods derived both from the promoting agency's previous experience in peacebuilding and the specificities of the local context, in varying degrees. However, they have not responded to a common vision or strategy within an architecture for peace, and a framework has not been developed that allows horizontal learning and the development of synergies between the different initiatives, in a way that maximizes the investment and their impact.

Even within the UN in South Sudan there is no basic inventory of the different projects through which its different agencies and departments engage communities with peacebuilding capacity-strengthening intent; there is little awareness of what each other is doing, and even less any assessment of better practices and emerging lessons highlighting their comparative merits and potential for complementarity and scaling up.

An investment by the PBF will enable the UN to take up a strong coordinating role, including opportunities of joint programming, and take the lead role in support of a *strategy* development process at the national level, beginning with the formulation of a solid and unified UN peacebuilding plan. Furthermore, a PBI' investment can be used to scale up existing efforts at the *local level* based on a *mapping and a clearly defined action plan* based on good practice to strengthen momentum for peace, provide the UN with a stronger platform for engagement, and create the basis for innovation in this area. By providing some scale and communicating about their effectiveness, the catalytic investment by the PBI', will help attracting more funding from the donor community. By creating and stimulating such a momentum, a PBI' investment can help to build and strengthen *platforms* for peace dialogue through greater coherence and coordination, including a *common national platform, forming parts of a peace architecture*. The degree of the success of this will depend critically on progress in the overall political process, but it is clear that there is a strong case for the proposed PBI' engagement.

II. Objectives of PBF support and proposed implementation

Defining the scope, expectation and strategy of the Project

The overall strategy of the proposed support is to achieve long-term sustainable peacebuilding impact by strengthening capacities and architectures for peace in South Sudan, working through several interdependent and mutually reinforcing but separate tracks, and seek opportunities for this on a flexible basis in a highly fluid and unstable context. This may lead to reduced violence and reconciliation at the local level, among communities, as well as at the national, political level, depending on the overall political and conflict context, and lay the foundation for transformational change that will support inclusive sustainable development.

The project will support a 2-5 year UN peacebuilding plan and a strengthened engagement of all of the UN with the relevant national and international actors in South Sudan based on a process of mutual learning and reflection coupled with an immediate boost of capacity support for dialogue and reconciliation initiatives at the national level. This initial step will be based on a solid political understanding of the context, risk factors and possible scenarios and draw on UN expertise and good practice experiences from other countries. It will build on the overall UN political engagement strategy with South Sudan, including the UN strategy for supporting a genuine and inclusive National Dialogue initiative, and will benefit from the leadership on this by the SRSG and his good offices and the rest of the UN leadership in the country in engaging national, regional and international actors in supporting the National Dialogue initiative on the basis of comparative advantages, including the AU and IGAD. The UN peacebuilding plan will identify enablers of progress and success and thematic and geographic priority areas, as well as good practice based on experience from South Sudan and other countries.

The plan will be consulted with relevant stakeholder groups (e.g. government, CSOs, Churches, political parties, etc.) in South Sudan to seek their input, stimulate debate and provide a framework for moving towards a shared set of national priorities for peace. Genuine and inclusive national dialogue will require participation and acceptance of dissenting voices by all sides in the conflict, and agreement to allow different voices to be heard. Relevant constituencies supporting the opposition, civil society, the diaspora and representatives of the diversity of South Sudanese society, including displaced communities need to be engaged, consulted and represented in the National Dialogue. The views of refugees should also be sought. The National Dialogue therefore needs a conducive political and security environment to be credible and successful. A cessation of hostilities and basic political freedoms will need to be ensured, and all parties will need to guarantee freedom and security of movement.

The *UN peacebuilding plan* will provide a set of priorities for the UN in South Sudan aligned with existing priorities as they are articulated in the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) outcome 3, 'Peace and Governance strengthened', and it will further deepen and articulate these priorities and how they are linked with broader socio-economic dynamics in the country. This outcome area covers support to political governance processes, including national dialogue processes, public administration, community security and reconciliation, access to justice and the rule of law and support to media and civil society engagement. The ICF is established as the strategic framework for the UNCT in the transitional period of the peace agreement, with UNMISS as a participating entity under outcome 3. As implementation of the peace agreement has been delayed, the ICF is now also being extended with one year until the end of 2018. This will allow time for the establishment of a National Development Plan with support from the UN and other international actors. After that, the ICF is expected to be replaced by an UNDAF. The UN

peacebuilding plan will feed into the formulation of the UNDAF and form part of its strategic foundation.

The UN will also offer its support and facilitate the development of a *national strategy*, based on the UN plan, and the establishment and strengthening of *dialogue platforms* that will engage national partners including National Commission on Peace and Reconciliation, bilateral donors, Civil Society Organizations and faith based groups, build architectures for peace and enable them to share and learn from each other's experience. Dialogue platforms will strengthen synergies and collaboration and common efforts to ensure results orientation and improved M&E in the area of dialogue of reconciliation. In doing so, they will make more efficient use of the overall resources available for strengthening capacities for peace, and enhancing their impact. Furthermore, at a more fundamental level, a national strategy and platforms will facilitate and contribute towards creating an environment that is conducive for justice and accountability, and where solutions to root causes can be jointly identified.

Prioritizing the active engagement of informed and capacitated women and youth as well as relevant political actors in developing this strategy and enable them to voice their concerns and plans will enhance the impact of dialogue platforms by enriching their content, and strengthening their inclusivity and effectiveness. It will support the overall goal of gender mainstreaming in peacebuilding in South Sudan.

Scaling-up existing best practices and local initiatives in conflict resolution, prevention and reconciliation at the *community and local level* and sponsoring new innovative approaches will have immediate impact and help to stabilize the situation locally in different parts of the country. It can ensure a focused effort to improve the participation of relevant stakeholders including women and youth in local peace and reconciliation activities, and help support area based support for recovery and stabilization.

Scaling up of community and local level activities will be based on a mapping of existing initiatives and a plan of action, specifying timelines, budgets, funding sources, outputs, as well as roles and responsibilities of different UN actors over the next 9-18 months to ensure that PBF support is deployed effectively and based on good practice. The action plan may be revised based on changing opportunities and conditions on the ground.

Scaling-up of local level initiatives will create an overall momentum for peace, help identify peace dividends and create opportunities for integrating and further building *dialogue platforms* at different levels. It will build on the important role of the UN, and the generally positive perceptions of the UN among national and international stakeholders, to provide leadership and the functions of the national convener and coordinator of peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan. It is crucial that the scaling-up of support for local level initiatives begin immediately to ensure momentum and credibility of the overall UN effort including joint UN programming.

Finally, an overall strengthening of *dialogue platforms*, promoting a joint *strategy* and fostering a *common national platform* that brings together actors in state and society around a common agenda for peace and reconciliation will help create a safe space for dialogue and advocacy and foster collaborative action across the state-society divide and strengthens the agency for peace in society. Linking this endeavor with the provisions of the NAP 1325 will allow for effective mainstreaming of gender across the peace and security agenda. This will also promote national recovery and the establishment of a long-term development agenda.

It is important to note that in the context of this project, *dialogue platforms* can include both existing and potentially new structures at different levels, including formal and informal forums and networks for dialogue and cooperation, among political, civil society and international actors, as well as the practitioners who support them. *Platforms* can be national or they can be limited to a part of the country. (An important example of this was the previous PBF allocation of USD 10 million that was localized in Jonglei). The concept of *platform* is meant to capture the breadth and the fragmentation of peacebuilding practice in South Sudan as described in the introductory section, and to ensure that a flexible approach can be taken that responds to different possible scenarios and opportunities as they emerge, such as the recent initiative by President Salva Kiir to launch a National Dialogue. With a successful National Dialogue, this process will assume the role as the key dialogue platform. In the absence of progress with National Dialogue, the project will provide sufficient flexibility to exploit other opportunities as they arise.

Due to the need for flexibility and to adjust to an evolving situation on a dynamic basis and mitigate risks, the project will be divided in tranches, with an initial tranche of USD 1 million to be provided to facilitate support for a UN peacebuilding plan, dialogue platforms convening national and international actors, including the National Dialogue initiative, and strengthened participation of better informed women and women's groups. Furthermore, the initial tranche will prepare the scaling-up of local dialogue efforts through a mapping and an action plan to ensure that this is done on the basis of good practice, avoiding overlaps and seeking synergies with existing initiatives. The second tranche of USD 2 million will support scaling up of reconciliation and dialogue initiatives at the local level.

UNDP will act as the Recipient UN Organization for the project in this initial stage under the leadership of the DSRSG/RC/HIC/RR, and engage other UN agencies and UNMISS as implementing partners based on a work plan specifying budgets, timelines, roles and responsibilities. A No Cost Revision may be submitted by the DSRSG/RC/HIC/RR with indications of amounts to be disbursed directly to UN Organizations as required in the second tranche. The minimum size of disbursements to UN Organizations under the project will be USD 300,000 to ensure administrative efficiency.

Given the intentionally flexible nature of this project proposal, and the likelihood of changing conditions for implementation, and the potential for additional funding from the PBF, the RCO will provide updates to the PBSO on implementation, including financial delivery, and respond to inquiries. The project will require a strong emphasis on M&E to ensure focus with clear linkages with theories of change, accountability and reporting, and existing M&E capacity, in particular in UNDP, will be leveraged for this.

The project will aim for catalytic impact of the PBF-IRF funds, combining the delivery of tangible results at the community level by the UN, with the strengthening of dialogue platforms to enhance the impact of ongoing efforts by the international community, while at the same time mobilizing additional resources from other international sources. The ability to mobilize additional resources will depend on the overall political context, but there are signals from several bilateral donors that they may be ready to complement a PBF investment, possibly through a pooled funding arrangement provided by the UN with management and implementation to be integrated with the PBF allocation. The RCO will collect and disseminate information of resources that will become available for dialogue and reconciliation, including dedicated additional resources for the activities and results framework of this project, and will provide updates to PBSO on this to ensure that the catalytic effects of the project are well documented.

Milestones for release of the second tranche

The first tranche of USD 1 million will be followed by a subsequent tranche of USD 2 million to be released when the following milestones have been met:

- 60% of the first tranche is spent;
- Mapping of local dialogue and reconciliation initiatives is completed, and a plan of action to scale-up specific local initiatives is developed;
- An advanced draft of the peacebuilding plan is developed in collaboration with national stakeholders, including a detailed engagement plan for the National Dialogue initiative.

a) Project outcomes, theory of change, activities, targets and sequencing

The project is organized under two outcomes, and implementation of both outcomes will begin with the initial tranche and strengthen and deepen with the subsequent tranche. The project will support national level processes as well as local level activities from the beginning.

Outcome 1: Peace and reconciliation strengthened

Theory of Change

IF platforms for peace and reconciliation are strengthened to bring together South Sudanese actors in state and society, including women and youth, and relevant political actors around a shared agenda and strategy, and IF a coordinated strategy for collective action, fostering synergies between the efforts of the different individual national and international actors, strengthening capacities for conflict resolution, prevention and reconciliation is developed and implemented, THEN the impact of the collective efforts will be larger than what could be achieved through fragmented individual efforts, BECAUSE horizontal learning, complementarity of activities, and rationalization of investment among stakeholders will lead to more effective and impactful collaborative action.

First tranche:

Output 1.1: Strengthened dialogue *platforms* that gather national and international actors.

Activities:

- Convene relevant peace actors (government including National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, CSOs, faith based groups, women and youth groups, bilateral donors, JMIEC and AU) in a national peacebuilding working group to improve coordination;
- Facilitate a network of experts;
- Organize outreach activities and create space for citizens, including women, to exchange their views on peace, reconciliation and social cohesion, at the national, regional and local level;
- Provision of immediate capacity support to national partners in the form of policy advice, experts and logistics, including for the National Dialogue initiative, based on a joint UN position;

Output 1.2: Strengthened participation of better informed women and women's groups in *dialogue platforms*.

Activities:

- Targeted support for the participation and empowerment of women in national platform and peace dialogue activities, including the mediation role of women;
- Assessment and analysis of women's role in peace dialogue and peacebuilding;
- Training, advocacy and outreach to support the role of women in national dialogue and peace mediation at the national level;
- Support meetings and capacity building of women leaders in order to have a common voice.

Output 1.3: Shared goals and strategies for peace articulated in a UN peacebuilding plan, as well as a national strategy.

Activities:

- Analytical papers and presentations, including scenario and conflict analysis, and gender analysis;
- Learning from UN experiences in other post-conflict countries;
- Analysis of the rationale, scope and implementation mechanism for UN peacebuilding strategy;
- Workshops and conferences with government, civil society and key development partners;
- Facilitate joint positions, actions and messages on advocating and promoting peacebuilding;
- Development of a draft UN peacebuilding plan in collaboration with national partners with objectives, good practice, enablers of success, risk factors and mitigation measures, approaches and priority areas, including gender specific priorities;
- Provision of long-term capacity support to national partners for national dialogue and peacebuilding, including analysis, training as required;
- Advocacy and outreach to ensure that dialogue is genuine, inclusive, participatory and transparent;
- Policy support and dialogue, including background analysis and policy recommendations, covering issues such as national identity, managing diversity, federalism, constitutional review, peace architecture, social and economic reform, recovery and development;
- Promotion and development of a national strategy for dialogue and reconciliation;
- Facilitate sustained peace dialogue and collaboration amongst representative of the elders (including women) of the various ethnic communities in South Sudan through a dedicated framework.
- Mapping of resources and establishment of envelope;
- Develop a fundraising strategy to mobilize additional resources for peacebuilding;
- Monitor and assess peacebuilding activities.

Outcome 2: Violence reduced at the community and local level in targeted areas

Theory of Change:

If good practice support activities are scaled up to increase achievements in community conflict resolution, prevention and reconciliation by UN agencies,

THEN local momentum for peace can be fostered

BECAUSE conflict resolution, prevention and reconciliation capacity of local stakeholders will be expanded, strengthened and better articulated through well designed peacebuilding and conflict resolution interventions.

First tranche:

Output 2.1: Preparing scaling-up of community and local level dialogue through a mapping and an action plan.

Activities:

- Convening and institutionalization of a UN Technical Working Group;
- Deployment of expertise;
- Mapping and assessment of existing support for local dialogue and reconciliation initiatives, including women-led mediation and dialogue efforts, in collaboration with local partners and civil society organizations;
- Mapping of economic, social, and cultural interdependencies that connect and divide different communities;
- Drafting of a UN action plan to expand local dialogue and reconciliation initiatives, including activities, budgets, timelines, roles and responsibilities, based on good practice and reflecting gender issues as a priority.

Second tranche:

Output 2.2: Community level dialogue mechanisms strengthened.

Activities:

- Existing networks of local governments and CSOs, including women's organizations, engaged in areas with a high potential for conflict prevention, contribution to regional or national processes and sufficient access and security conditions;
- At least 50 communities (Boma or Payam level) identified for sustained support in conflict resolution and peacebuilding;
- Coordination frameworks strengthened to enable better exchange of information and more effective responses;
- Technical support provided to local leaders, committees to strengthen their role at the community level conflicts and disputes. Training provided in areas such as conflict analysis, conflict resolution, mediation, land rights, natural resource management and early warning;
- Training and convening conducted at the community level through peacebuilding and conflict resolution interventions, including in areas such as:
 - Engaging youth to reduce vulnerability to involvement in violence and conflict, including through sports, theatre and music, addressing and changing narratives away from war and conflict towards peaceful and resilient communities; supporting the provision of entrepreneurial training to youth;
 - Supporting the development of migration agreements and organize migration conferences related to cross border migrations;
 - Reducing theft and cattle rustling through engagement with cattle herders, strengthening monitoring, outreach and advocacy and introducing new techniques in cattle marking; eradication of exchange of girls and women associated with local conflicts;
- Advocacy through media; communications materials and training;
- Facilitate mediation meetings and local peace conferences between and among communities;
- Ensure coordination frameworks to enable better exchange of information and coordinated responses at the local level;
- Familiarization with Participatory Action Research methodology and development of a framework for collective learning;

- Investments in critical local infrastructures and livelihoods initiatives, planned and launched to incentivize communities for peace;
- Lessons learned report and workshop.

Output 2.3: Increased participation and empowerment of women in local dialogue mechanisms.

Activities:

- Targeted training and convening of women at the community level, including training in gender analysis linked to local conflicts;
- Training and support for women's organizations and networks at the local and community level;
- Advocacy for the participation of women in reconciliation and dialogue activities at the community level, including as mediators.

b) **Budget:** Provide the envisaged project budget, using the two tables below: (1) activity by activity budget and (2) UN Categories budget. Provide any additional remarks on the scale of the budget and value-for-money, referring to the Value for Money checklist.

Table 2: Project Activity Budget (sequence activities and budget into phases.)

Implementation of both Outcomes 1 and 2 will begin with the initial tranche.

	Title	First tranche USD	Second tranche USD	UN budget categories (see table below for list of categories)
1.1	Strengthened dialogue <i>platforms</i> that gather national and international actors.	350,000	0	Staff, supplies, contractual services, travel, transfers
1.2	Strengthened participation of better informed women and women's groups in <i>dialogue platforms</i> .	200,000	0	Staff, supplies, contractual services, travel, transfers
1.3	Shared goals and strategies for peace articulated in a UN <i>peacebuilding plan</i> , as well as a national strategy.	280,000	0	Staff, contractual services, travel, transfers
1	Outcome total: Peace and reconciliation strengthened	830,000	0	
2.1	Preparing scaling-up of <i>community and local level dialogue</i> through a mapping and an action plan.	170,000	0	Contractual services, travel
2.2	<i>Community level dialogue mechanisms</i> strengthened	0	1,500,000	Staff, supplies, equipment, contractual services, travel, transfers
2.3	Increased participation and empowerment of women in <i>local dialogue mechanisms</i> .	0	380,000	Staff, supplies, equipment, contractual services, travel, transfers

2	Outcome total: Violence reduced at the <i>community and local level</i> in targeted areas.	170,000	1,880,000	
	Monitoring and Evaluation	0	120,000	
	Project total	1,000,000	2,000,000	

Table 3: Project budget by UN categories

Amount Recipient Agency	First tranche (UNDP)	Second tranche (UNDP)	TOTAL USD (UNDP)
1. Staff and other personnel	250,000	250,000	500,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	25,000	50,000	75,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	150,000	150,000
4. Contractual services	240,000	500,000	740,000
5. Travel	130,000	250,000	380,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	170,000	500,000	670,000
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	119,579	169,159	288,738
Sub-Total Project Costs	934,579	1,869,159	2,803,738
8. Indirect Support Costs*	65,421	130,841	196,262
TOTAL	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000

* The rate is calculated at 7%

c) Capacity of RUNO(s) and implementing partners:

UNCT members, including UNMISS, have strong experience in implementing PBI² support and projects within the wider realm of peacebuilding and dialogue. Several on-going programs have provided substantial support for dialogue activities at the national as well as the local level over a period of years, including dialogue focused on addressing grievances and strengthen community justice and security, dialogue to identify mitigating actions and support initiatives to address conflict factors that became the basis for infrastructure investments under the South Sudan Recovery Fund, initiatives aimed at certain groups such as women, youth or migrating pastoralists or localized in certain areas, such as Jonglei or Aweil.

Different on-going interventions in the broader area of governance and recovery under the Interim Cooperation Framework will complement and provide a catalytic effect to optimize the requested support. Evidence has shown that where reconciliation and healing is accompanied by livelihood support, the probability of success is higher, and on-going coordination between this initiative and other UNCT initiatives under the ICF² will be a priority.

UNCT members and the wider UN family enjoy a strong partnership with the TGNU, other national partners and civil society, based on mutual respect and trust and a shared experience in implementing peacebuilding and recovery activities. A recent survey of perceptions of the UN among different stakeholder groups show a generally favorable picture, but also a need to strengthen outreach and communication, and to engage more directly with national actors in many cases.

The Resident Coordinators' Office is equipped to function as the convener and provide support for planning and oversight of project implementation, which will be the direct responsibility of several participating UN entities, including UNDP. The RCO staffing includes a P5 level Strategic Advisor, an M&E Specialist and a P2 Partnership Specialist who will all be assigned to this project.

III. Management and coordination

a) Project management

The previous PBF allocation of USD 10 million from 2012 to 2016 was structured as a Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility allocation with a local Joint Steering Committee and a Secretariat providing a formal, but also relatively loose and slow coordination umbrella for the implementing agencies. Activities were focused on long-term socio-economic recovery to address root causes of conflict in one specific geographic area: The former Jonglei state. The results of these interventions were largely positive, but the long planning horizon, the focus on one particular geographic area, and the emphasis on socio-economic support without a dialogue framework fitted around it did not provide for maximum effectiveness.

This approach would therefore not be fit for purpose in the current context where a more flexible, quick and politically informed approach is needed to ensure a rapid and focused strengthening of dialogue and reconciliation activities. Implementation of the new allocation cannot be entirely left to individual UN agencies, acting on medium to long-term plans. There is a need for an implementation model that allows the UN to more clearly leverage its political role and mandate to shape and influence the peacebuilding process in a strategic and coherent way. It will also be crucial that implementation is focused on rapid scaling-up and building on existing resources, capacities and successful programs by UN entities in a highly coordinated way.

Against this backdrop, the new PBF support will be led by the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR and anchored in the Resident Coordinator's Office, and will be implemented by participating UN agencies and relevant sections of UNMISS in close partnership with selected national stakeholders. While the SRSG will provide overall strategic direction, the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR will provide focused strategic guidance and oversight of the project, ensure effective and focused messaging in his personal interactions with national and international partners, and work to mobilize additional resources for dialogue and reconciliation.

The planning and coordination of implementation of the project as well as monitoring and reporting will be the responsibility of a Technical Working Group (TWG), composed of UN entities with existing capacities, programs and funding streams in the area of dialogue and reconciliation, as well as entities who do not participate in implementation but support it with their expertise in specific areas, such as human rights. Participation in the TWG will not necessarily lead to funding allocations that will require a sufficient size to ensure critical mass and efficient implementation.

The TWG will be convened and led by the RCO, and it will develop, coordinate and monitor a joint work plan, responding to the project outputs. The work plan will indicate activities, timelines, budgets, roles and responsibilities. UNDP will act as the RUNO of the project, and the work plan developed by the TWG will indicate funding allocations to other UN Organizations in South Sudan as implementing partners. Subsequent allocations to implementing partners to act as RUNOs may be integrated in a No Cost Revision to be submitted for approval by the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR to PBSO as described above. The TWG will review progress and adjust and renew the work plan on an on-going basis. The RCO will be responsible for overall project reporting, and provide secretariat support to the TWG. The TWG will be accountable to the UN leadership in South Sudan, through the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR, and will make progress reporting widely available to UN and national partners.

The PBF allocation will promote close linkages with assessed project contributions of UNMISS to consolidate reconciliation efforts. Assed project contributions from UNMISS towards dialogue and reconciliation will use the same implementation modality as the PBF contributions through the joint technical working group and a combined workplan and results framework. UNMISS Civil Affairs Department (CAD) has identified strengthening of social cohesion, reconciliation and communal conflict management as strategic priority areas of their work and expects a strengthening of its ability to support programmatic activities through some increased dedicated funding from assessed contributions, including for reconciliation, in the budget year 2017-2018. The PBF contribution will ensure synergy with this new role of UNMISS, and the RCO will be in a strong position to facilitate the strengthened linkages between UNMISS and the UNCT in this area.

In addition to assessed contributions, discussions are ongoing with bilateral donors regarding support to the national dialogue. These contributions may be channeled through a country level UN managed MPTE, and if these contributions materializes, they will also use the same implementation and coordination modality through the Technical Working Group.

b) Risk management:

Table 5 – Risk management matrix

Risks to the achievement of PBF outcomes	Likelihood of occurrence (high, medium, low)	Severity of risk impact (high, medium, low)	Mitigating Strategy (and Person/Unit responsible)
Resuming of open hostilities and conflict (civil war)	Medium	High	Leverage UN support and participation in the monitoring mechanism of the peace agreement to continue high level strategic engagement with all parties, advocate and support implementation of the peace agreement. (SRSG/DSRSG/OSI/SS) and reinforce the zero tolerance to SGBV.

Slowdown in the work of, or total collapse of the Transitional Government of National Unity and Transitional Assembly	Medium	High	Leverage the good offices of the SRSG and DSRSG, and the mediation by other regional and international partners and committed national stakeholders. (SRSG/DSRSG).
Lack of broad national ownership of the reconciliation and dialogue process, including among the diaspora	High	Medium	Robust political dialogue including all actors through the good offices of the SRSG and the Special Envoy and supported by international community and regional actors. (SRSG/DSRSG) and with the participation of women representing the different fractions to the conflict/peace.
Deteriorating overall political and security environment may cause some stakeholders to be reluctant to take actively and openly part in dialogue and reconciliation efforts	High	Medium	Leverage the good offices of the SRSG and DSRSG for advocacy and political engagement and creating 'safe spaces', building on UN mandates and field presence (SRSG/DSRSG/Relevant agencies).
Lack of accountability for perpetrators of human rights violations will undermine genuine reconciliation efforts.	Medium	High	Leverage UN support and participation in the monitoring mechanism of the peace agreement to continue high level strategic engagement with all parties, advocate and support implementation of the peace agreement, justice and accountability (SRSG/DSRSG/HRD)
Challenges on coordination/coherence with the TGoNU National Dialogue Initiative and the consultations related to the CTRH. The TGoNU might try to promote the national dialogue to the detriment of other initiatives including IRI' project.	Low	Medium	The UN to use its convening and supporting role to ensure coherence and coordination between the two processes (DSRSG/RCO/participating UN entities)
Adverse effect of project implementation. E.g exacerbating existing political and local tension with possibly resulting an increased number of human rights violations and abuses including sexual violence	Low	Medium	"Do no harm" principles will be applied through conflict, human rights and gender sensitive planning, implementation and monitoring of results. (RCO)

Low level of participation by local communities, including women and the most vulnerable and marginalized groups e.g IDPs, people living with disabilities	Low	Medium	Programs are designed to facilitate an inclusive participation without raising tension within targeted localities. (Participating UN entities/RCC)
Institutional capacities and technical competencies may not be available to optimally deliver on the expected results.	Medium	Low	Active monitoring of implementation to ensure quality technical advisory services and institutional technical capacities and competencies. (Participating UN entities/RCC)
Project management and oversight arrangements will require buy in and active participation from implementing UN entities and may not function optimally.	Low	Medium	Project management and accountability mechanisms ensure optimum results will be put in place. (DSRSG/participating UN entities/RCC)

Risk Management Strategy

The conflict and political environment in South Sudan is dynamic and unstable. The project in the first instance is a conflict management mechanism aimed at stabilizing the situation at the community level, strengthening their capacities for conflict transformation and reconciliation and thus incentivizing implementation of the peace agreement at the national level. At the same time, the project will engage peacebuilding stakeholders in state and society at the central level through the development of a space that can foster constructive dynamics among them and creates opportunities for interaction with peace agents and structures at the local level. Both efforts will be operationally autonomous while remaining strategically connected, creating opportunities for fruitful interaction if conditions are given but preventing negative synergies in case, for example, conditions for effective peacebuilding work at the central level deteriorate. Building trust and promoting reconciliation at the grass-roots level, autonomously but connected with efforts at the central level, will prevent conflation of local conflict cycles with high-level political ones, constituting a political incentive for a more flexible and accommodative approach to the peace process. The cost of inaction far outweighs the risks associated with implementation of this project. The project therefore intends to navigate the complicated political environment through a multi-pronged strategy that generates political momentum towards a constructive resolution of the current stalemate both at the national and community level.

This will be achieved by adopting a flexible approach that strategically focus activities in order to: insulate the project from reputational risk associated with suboptimal support; maximize emerging political opportunities at the national level; and maximize opportunities for peacebuilding impact at the local level given the changing situation on the ground.

The informed participation of women at all levels will be strengthened through the existing policy framework; NAP 1325, which has been endorsed by the Government of South Sudan and which paves the way for women's participation at all levels in the peace and security agenda. The project includes two outputs (1.3 and 2.2) with dedicated budgets for targeted and specific support to address gender inequality and women's empowerment.

c) **Monitoring & evaluation:**

The project includes a specific budget of USD 120,000 for M&E to ensure that sufficient resources will be allocated for this purpose. The investments in M&E will follow after activities under the initial tranche, and will provide for high quality reporting, data collection and analysis, monitoring trips to field locations and PBSO monitoring missions to South Sudan. The project will prioritize training and dissemination of good peacebuilding M&E practice.

Annex B provides details on the project's Result Framework. The project will use in-house capacity of implementing UN entities to guide and advise project staff on issues of quality assurance and risk management in all activity implementation. The key methods that will be used in monitoring progress towards the project outcomes/outputs will entail:

A. Within the annual cycle:

- Regular project coordination meetings, ensuring good planning, follow-up and results focus;
- Quarterly and Semi-annual Project Reports which will assess outcome and activity progress and review and make decisions to effect timely changes when necessary;
- Use of Atlas as a key resource to track activity implementation and resource disbursement to achieve target results: activate Issue Log to facilitate resolution of potential problems which require attention; and activate Risk Log to assess and respond to external environment that may affect project implementation;
- The goal of all monitoring and evaluation exercises is to collect evidence of results and lessons and incorporate these to the further improvement of the project on an on-going basis.

B. Annually

In compliance with UNDP auditing rules, an audit firm will be contracted at the end of each year of the project to undertake financial audits. This shall include a review of the effectiveness of activities undertaken in relation with the funds expended in the process of each of the activities undertaken, and represents a commitment to transparency and accountability to stakeholders in general and to donors in particular.

C. Evaluations

As part of the final evaluation the project will commission a Lessons Learnt Exercise. The exercise, to be facilitated by an independent consultant(s), will be carried out at the end of the project and will be funded by the project itself.

d) **Administrative arrangements** (This section uses standard wording – please do not remove)

The UNDP MP1F 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, MP1F Office transfers funds to RUNOS on the basis of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between each RUNO and the MP1F 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 narrative reports and financial statements (Annual and Final), based on submissions provided to the AA by RUNOS and provide the PBF 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 notified by the RUNO (accompanied by the final narrative report, the final certified financial statement and the balance refund);
- Disburse funds to any RUNO for any costs extension that the PBSO may decide in accordance with the PBF rules & regulations.

Accountability, transparency and reporting of the Recipient United Nations Organizations

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

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

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

- Bi-annual progress reports to be provide no later than 15 July;
- Annual and final narrative reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the PBF, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statements after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the completion of the activities.
- Unspent Balance at the closure of the project would have to been refunded and a notification sent to the MPTF Office, no later than six months (30 June) of the year

following the completion of the activities.

Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

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

Public Disclosure

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

Annex A: Project Summary (to be submitted as a word document to MPTF-Office)



**PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Number & Title:	Strengthening capacities for peace in South Sudanese society	
Recipient UN Organization:	UNDP	
Implementing Partner(s):	UN Agencies and UNMISS, Transitional Government of National of Unity of the Republic of South Sudan and South Sudanese Civil Society Organizations.	
Location:	South Sudan	
Approved Project Budget:	USD 3,000,000 in two tranches, a first tranche of USD 1 million and a second tranche of USD 2 million	
Duration:	Planned Start Date: 15 th April 2017	Planned Completion: 15 th September 2018
Project Description:	<p>Under the direct leadership of the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR and with the participation of several UN partners the project will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen reconciliation and dialogue at the national and local level; • Support the development of a UN peacebuilding plan and subsequently a national strategy; • Strengthen dialogue platforms and fostering a common national dialogue platform; • Scaling-up best practice activities, fostering rationalization and synergizing of efforts. 	
PBF Focus Area:	Focus area 2: Activities undertaken to build and/or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict.	

Annex B: IRF Results Framework

Outcomes	Outputs	Indicators	Means of Verification	Year 1		Year 2		Milestones
Outcome 1: Peace and reconciliation strengthened		Participants in dialogue platforms with confidence in peace and security, disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline: (2015 national average): 28% Target (2018): 55%	Surveys conducted as part of project implementation		X		X	At least 35% of participants in dialogue platforms report confidence in peace and security after the first six months, and 45% after the first year.
	1.1 Strengthened dialogue platforms that gather national and international actors	Number of active national participants engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programs - disaggregated by sex and age. Baseline (2016): 2,640 Target (2018): 4,200	Reporting by participating UN Organizations		X		X	At least 520 additional participants engaged in dialogue activities by the end of the first six months. At least 4 bilateral donor agencies are regular participants in dialogue activities convened with UN support after the first six months. Participants in dialogue activities report increased confidence in peace and security after having participated in dialogue activities.
	1.2 Strengthened participation of better informed women and women's groups in dialogue platforms.	Percentage of women actively engaged in dialogue platforms - disaggregated by sex and age. Target (2018): 50% participation	Reporting by participating UN entities				X	X

Outcome 2: Violence reduced at the community and local level in targeted areas	1.3 Shared goals and strategies for peace articulated in a UN peacebuilding plan, as well as a national strategy.	<p><i>Indicator 1:</i> UN peacebuilding plan document</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 0 plan Target (2017): 1 UN plan</p> <p><i>Indicator 2:</i> Number of actions undertaken to support a common forum for dialogue across conflicting communities</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 36 Target (2018): 55</p>	Reporting by participating UN organizations	X	X	X	<p>A fully developed UN plan document is ready within the first three to six months.</p> <p>The number of actions undertaken to support a common forum is at least 45 at the end of the first year.</p>
		<p><i>Indicator 1:</i> Number of violent incidents in targeted areas.</p> <p>Target: 30% decrease</p> <p><i>Indicator 2:</i> Percent of participants in dialogue mechanisms who report increased personal safety and security.</p> <p>Baseline (2015 national average): 32% (30% women) Target (2018): 50% (48% women)</p>	<p>UNMISS reporting</p> <p>Surveys conducted by participating UN organizations</p>	X	X	X	<p>The number of violent incidents in targeted areas has gone down 15% after the first year.</p> <p>At least 40% of participants (38% women) in local dialogue mechanisms report increased personal safety and security after the first year.</p>
	2.1 Preparing scaling-up of community and local level dialogue through a mapping and an action plan.	<p>Mapping and action plan</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 0 plan Target (2017): 1 UN mapping and action plan</p>	Reporting by participating UN entities	X			<p>Mapping and action plan completed within the first three months of project implementation.</p>
	2.2 Community level dialogue mechanisms strengthened based on opportunities for long-term transformational change.	<p>Increase in # of communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflicts based on opportunities for long-term</p>	Reporting by participating UN entities	X	X	X	<p>25 communities will be engaged and work begun to strengthen dialogue mechanisms 6 months after</p>

<p>disbursement of second tranche</p> <p>12 months after disbursement of second tranche, at least 50 communities in total will be engaged and receiving support under the project.</p>																<p>At least 50% of community based dialogue mechanisms will have a minimum of 25% participation of women from the beginning of disbursement of the second tranche.</p>