Embassy of Japan
Juba – South Sudan

South Tongping 1st Class,
Juba, Central Equatoria State,
Republic of South Sudan

9 December 2022

Mr Samuel Doe
Resident Representative
UNDP South Sudan

Japanese Supplementary Budget Approved

It is my pleasure to inform you that the Supplementary Budget FY2022, including the project entitled "Stabilization of conflict affected communities for a dignified and sustained return of displaced populations in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States." proposed by UNDP, was approved by the Japanese Diet on 2 December 2022. The monetary amount of your office's project is USD 1,227,407.

Kindly be informed that the Supplementary Budget is allocated to address highly urgent matters that may cause immediate deterioration of humanitarian and security situations. Therefore, the implementation of the project must be proceeded in a timely manner. In addition, please ensure visibility of Japan and appropriate management of the project, including mid-term and final reporting to the Embassy.

Continuous support from international partners is crucial for South Sudan to achieve durable peace, stability and prosperity. Japan has always been and will continue to support South Sudan to achieve this goal. Thus, I hope that UNDP could make the most of our financial support and further activate your contribution in South Sudan. I look forward to further deepen the collaboration between the Embassy and your office.

UNDP SOUTH SUDAN

Date:	12 12 2022
Orginal:	RR
Action By:	GG
Information To:	DRR-P
Draft Reply By:	
Deadline:	
Reference No:	327

Sincerely Yours,

TSUTSUMI Naohiro
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan
to the Republic of South Sudan

United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT - *[South Sudan]*

Project Title: Stabilization of conflict affected communities for a dignified and sustained return of displaced populations in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States.

Project Number: TBD
Implementing Partner: NA
Start Date: January 2023 **End Date:** January 2024 **PAC Meeting date:**

Brief Description

Years of war in South Sudan have left the country chronically under-developed: Of the estimated 12.2 million people living within its borders, over 8 million are estimated to be living in extreme poverty and in need of some sort of humanitarian assistance. There are approximately 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) plus 350,000 refugees, the majority of whom are from Sudan. More than 500,000 refugees have returned since the signing of the R-ARCSS, whilst over 2.3 million refugees and asylum seekers remain in neighbouring countries.

Eastern Equatoria State in the Republic of South Sudan is one of the most development-ready states in South Sudan. However, since January 2022, the state faced armed attacks by cattle raiders in Magwi and Kapoeta killing over 200 people, displacing about 8,300 people, raiding over 10,0000 cattle, and destroying homes and community infrastructure, disrupting the return of IDPs and refugees. On the other hand, Upper Nile State has an extremely fragile context in terms of violence, both by organized forces and community clashes. In 2022, conflict hot spots significantly affected the course of instability at the national level, hindering the integration progress of the displaced populations. As the displaced population starts to return, there is an urgent need to stabilize the affected communities in order to sustain the transition from humanitarian to development pathway. This will also provide hope for other states amid the country's humanitarian crisis and call for accelerated implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach (Triple Nexus) and the establishment of different models that work for each of the counties in Magwi and Kapoeta.

The Government of Japan supported critical peace building and development initiatives such as the rehabilitation of Upper Nile University, State Ministry of Local Government, DDR etc. UNDP in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology supported the renovation of Upper Nile University Malakal campus, whereby 29 facilities including dormitories (Female & Male), lecture halls, laboratories, were rehabilitated, in addition to the construction of the Japanese Culture Center in Juba University. The project contributed to the progressive transformation of South Sudan towards peace and sustainable development by supporting the re-establishing and improvement of higher education institutions for serving the youths of South Sudan. Japan being a strong advocate for human security and the Triple Nexus makes it an ideal partner for this Local Governance project

The proposed project will reinforce the result, facilitate the return of communities affected by intercommunal cattle conflict in Magwi and Kapoeta.

Contributing CPD Outcomes:

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 protects and promotes human rights, enables the consolidation of peace, establishes the rule of law, and ensures access to justice

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker[2]:

Output 1: Institutional capacities and customary mechanisms at all levels strengthened to monitor, promote and protect citizen's rights and increase access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups and SGBV survivors, GEN2

Output 2: Strengthened peace infrastructures, cohesion, reconciliation, trust and accountable governance at all levels. GEN2

Output 3: Returnees and host communities are stabilized through establishment and rehabilitation of infrastructure, livelihood and employment opportunities. GEN2

Total resources required:		USD 1,227,407
Total resources allocated:		
	UNDP TRAC:	0
	Government of Japan:	USD 1,227,407
	Government:	0
	In-Kind:	0
Unfunded:		0

Agreed by (signatures)[1]:

UNDP	Implementing Partner/UNDP
United Nations Development Programme South Sudan	Samuel Doe, UNDP Resident Representative, UNDP South Sudan Country office
Date:	Date: 06-06-2023

[1] Note: Adjust signatures as needed

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

1-1. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE SITUATION

South Sudan has been experiencing a deteriorating humanitarian situation in the first half of 2022. The country has been confronted by a series of interconnected shocks, including social and political instability, conflict, persistent and unprecedented flooding and drought, economic impacts of COVID-19, and rising fuel and food prices due to the ongoing war in Ukraine. While a significant number of displaced populations around 1.9 million have returned since the signing of the R-ARCSS Peace Agreement in 2018, the number of IDPs and refugees still stands at 2 million and 2.36 million(OCHA South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot May 2022) respectively as of May 2022.

The conflict in South Sudan is a manifestation of the struggle for access to and control of rent from natural resources. However, legitimate grievances such as lack of quality social services, especially at the local level, is driving and incentivizing the conflict. Whilst underdevelopment in the states is essentially an integral part of the poor national outlook, progress has largely been confined to urban centres and areas benefiting from superior endowments and infrastructure. Some states and local communities (especially the most conflict affected communities in Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria) are lagging on all development indicators. The national aggregated data disguises the opportunities, complex and challenging development situation around the country.

Eastern Equatoria State is one of the most development-ready states in South Sudan. However, since January 2022, the state faced armed attacks by cattle raiders in Magwi and Kapoeta killing over 200 people, displacing about 19,350 people, raiding over 10,0000 cattle, and destroying homes and community infrastructure, disrupting the return of IDPs and refugees. Among the displaced an estimated 10,000 IDPs have been accommodated at a women's centre in Magwi town while 600 joined the Juba IDP site, while people with disabilities were ignored.

Additionally, Upper Nile State has an extremely fragile context in terms of violence, both by organized forces and community clashes. In 2022, conflict hot spots in Upper Nile, such as Longhecuk, Maiwut, Ulang, were significantly affected by the course of instability at the national level, hindering the integration progress of the displaced populations. 40% and 34% of refugees are coming from Uganda and Sudan respectively which are bordered with Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile.

The occurrence of conflict in South Sudan is rampant but highly unpredictable in terms of geographical occurrence and continues to be one of the major obstacles for full reintegration of returnees as seen Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile State in the first half of 2022. Despite the good progress has been made on the R-ARCSS, some of the major benchmarks, such as reunification of Necessary Unified Forces still lacks the momentum which makes the political landscape highly dynamic. South Sudan also experienced the effect of global pandemic, inflation, and climate change related hazards that may limit access to certain areas and communities. The project will continuously monitor the context to manage the impact.

The plight of women and children affected by sexual and gender-based violence incidences is heightened in conflict times. The spontaneous conflict, has caused extreme suffering to women, girls, boys, and men who have been subjected to different forms of conflict related sexual violence including defilement, forced marriages, rape, and sodomy which often result into unwanted pregnancies, HIV/AIDS infections, stigma, trauma and even death from the physical and psychological torture impacted on the victims. This not only occurs during active conflict but also in the places where they seek refuge including in the IDP sites perpetuated by both the host communities and persons known to them. The youth have been used by the organizers of the violence to carry out the attacks. Also, due to inadequate presence of the police and weak rule of law system, they are left with the responsibility to defend their communities against external hostilities. However, in the process of protecting their communities, they degenerate into militia groups or gangs engaging in criminal activities within their communities causing further insecurity

II STRATEGY

2-1 THE THEORY OF CHANGE

The logic underlying this project is: **If** people centred, women, youth and IDP led and inclusive community policing and violence/crime prevention is strengthened; **If** peace infrastructures, community cohesion, reconciliation, trust and accountable governance at all levels are strengthened; **If** returnees and host communities are provided with livelihood and employment opportunities; **If** communities are stabilized through establishment and rehabilitation of infrastructures, **Then** this will lead to stabilization of conflict affected communities for a dignified and sustained return of displaced populations in Eastern Equatorial and Upper Nile States and contribute to improved resilience and peaceful co-existence in South Sudan.

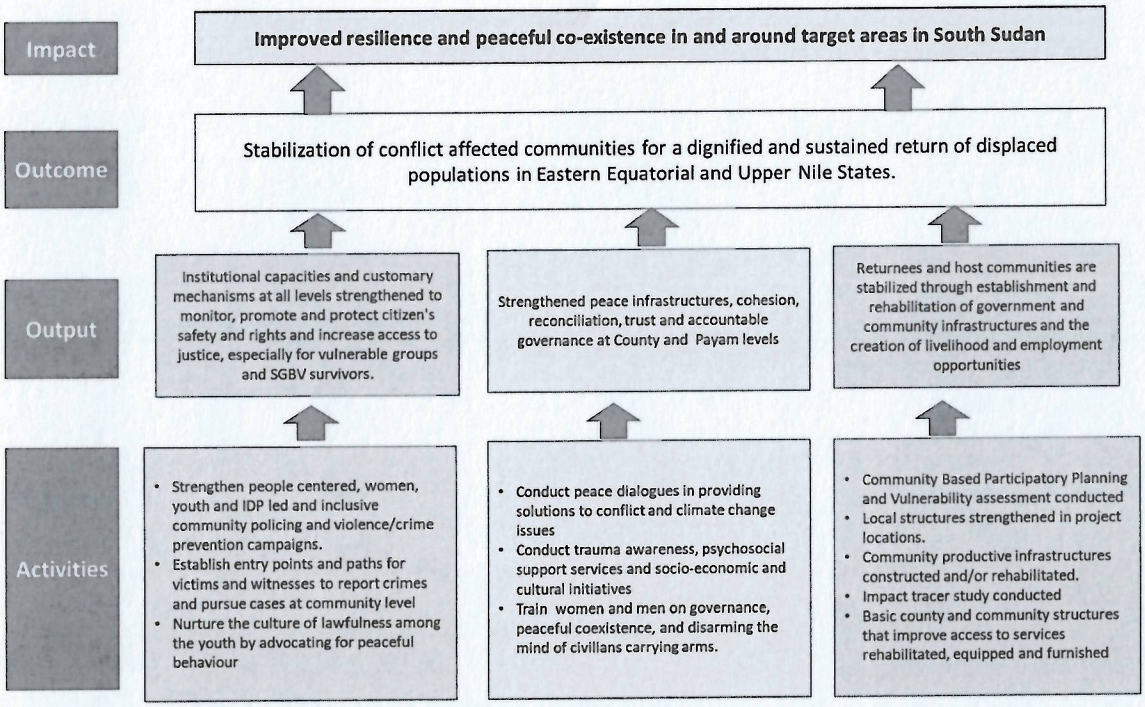


Figure 1: Theory of Change

The key assumptions are:

- Peace agreement (R-ARCSS) holds and all stakeholders at regional, national, state and local level remain committed to the full range of peacebuilding interventions envisaged, including those national actors who are not currently signatories.
- Committed Political leadership for removal of legal & institutional bottlenecks related to discrimination & exclusion.
- Duty-bearers at all levels embrace the role of (disaggregated) data for development, in particular for targeted support to those left behind or at risk of being left behind
- Political leadership for removal of legal & institutional bottlenecks related to discrimination & exclusion, including rights related to land, property and business ownership
- The enabling environment can be sufficiently improved (including creation of appropriate national investment policies and strategies) to attract/facilitate investment flows, for expansion of industry, take-up of technology and innovation, growth of the green and blue economies
- Access to target locations and populations is interrupted by conflict and violence, seasonal rainfall or natural disasters.

2-3. PROGRAMMING APPROACHES

- **Community security approach**: empower communities to address roots causes of conflicts and to peacefully manage conflicts while strengthening connectors.
- **Human rights-based approach**: a) Non-discrimination: Ensure inclusion of all actors, including the disadvantaged, b) Transparency: Promote access to information as part of the international aid transparency initiative to avoid compromising peacebuilding efforts, c) Accountability: Strengthen civil society for increased voice and accountability. UNDP will comply with the requirements of the UN Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.
- **Gender mainstreaming**: The project will empower women by supporting prevention of SGBV and care of its victims in the target communities. In addition, all category of direct beneficiaries will include over 40% of women, except for the number of emergency employment under civil works, where women find it difficult to participate actively because of its physical demands and the social tradition and norms in the region. In this regard, a comprehensive gender-responsive approach in programming will be applied. The project will collect data in a gender disaggregated manner and reports accordingly.
- **Leaving no one behind**: As people with disability, women, and youth are the most affected but not getting any support for their reintegration with the community, the project will focus on involving them and addressing their needs.

2-4. ALIGNMENT TO DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

The project is fully aligned to the following development frameworks:

National Level:

- South Sudan National Development Strategy (2021-2024): Consolidate peace, reduce humanitarian footprint, stabilize the economy, and return to sustainable development.
- The Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS): Chapter 1, 4 and 6.
- National/International appeals: The Peace agreement calls for UN support to implementation of conduct of the transition election (1.20.7)
- United Nations Cooperation Framework(2023-2025) 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 protects and promotes human rights, enables the consolidation of peace, establishes the rule of law, and ensures access to justice for all

Internal to UNDP

- UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-23) Signature solution 1: Keeping people out of poverty Signature solution 2: Governance. Signature solution 3: Resilience ; and Signature solution 6: Gender equality
- UNDP Country Programme Document (2023-2025) Outcome 3: "Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance at the national, state and local levels"; and Outcome 2: "No one left behind centering on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development
- UNDP regional framework: Pillar 1 of the Renewed Governance and Peacebuilding Framework for Africa

International

- Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 4: Quality Education; Goal 5: Gender Equality; Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure Goal 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions.
- Tunis Plan of Actions adopted at Tokyo International Conference on African Development.
- (TICAD 8): Pillar III: Peace and Stability under the focus area "3.1" Support Africa's efforts to promote peace and security "

2-5. PROJECT TARGET AREA

The project will target displaced populations for stabilization of conflict affected communities in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile State.

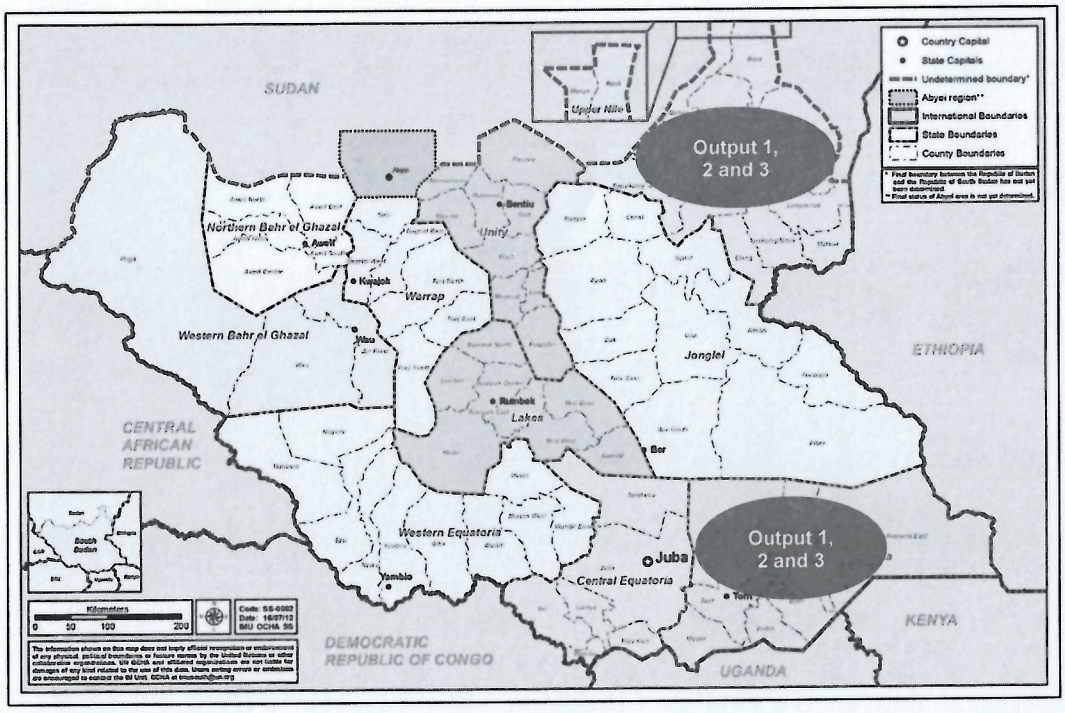


Figure 2: Project locations

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

3-1 EXPECTED RESULTS

Output 1: Institutional capacities and customary mechanisms at all levels strengthened to monitor, promote and protect citizen's safety and rights and increase access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups and SGBV survivors.

KEY ACTIVITES ARE MENTIONED BELOW:

1-1 Strengthen people centered, women, youth and IDP led and inclusive community policing and undertake violence/crime prevention campaigns.

To enhance sustainable community security, a people centered and inclusive approach to policing will be employed. The community will be actively and meaningfully involved in decision making on matters concerning their security with emphasis on the vulnerable members including women, children and the youth. The shift from reactive to proactive policing is critical for the prevention of conflict as the Police, Community Relaiton Committees (PCRCs) contribute to the conflict early warning mechanisms by providing conflict signals to police. They also play critical role in building confidence between the police and the communities to increase the reporting of crimes. The project will establish and operationalize 6 PCRCs in identified conflict hotspot areas in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States targeting the participation of at least 150 members with 50% being female. The PCRCs will be equipped with security kits which shall include mega phones, rain coats, torches, reflector jackets and gumboots to facilitate their joint patrols with the police to prevent crime. Community and radio outreaches will also be conducted on violence/crime prevention awareness to reach out to 1,000,000 people. The established PCRCs will develop local security plans to guide their efforts in responding to security risks and contributing to safer communities.

1-2 Establish entry points and paths for victims and witnesses to report crimes and pursue cases at community level

To promote gender-responsive justice through support to the criminal justice system for timely and effective service delivery respond for GBV victims and survivors, one Police Special Protection Units (SPUs) will be established in each state to encourage community members report SGBV/GBV, gender based, child focused and other crimes that are prevalent within the two States. 50 police officers and existing law enforcement deployed in the police stations will be trained on how to professionally discharge their duties professionally, in a gender sensitive and child friendly manner. Emphasis will also be placed on imparting the officers with investigation, prosecution, counselling skills and how to refer cases to relevant instituitons where crime victims can receive holistic support and care.

1-3 Nurture the culture of lawfulness among the youth by advocating for peaceful behaviour

Support will be provided to advocates for peaceful behaviour among young people through debates and legal awareness aimed at promoting the respect for rule of law, human rights, tolerance and civic responsibility. Advocacy efforts to campaign against and place a call to action against gender based crimes, SGBV/GBV, cattle raiding and encourage youths to lead such efforts peacefully. The project will target youths within and outside schools including through the establishment of 6 school clubs. The platform will be used to spread key messages for and build the knowledge and understanding of at least 250 youths, who will have an opportunity to clearly articulate their perspectives. In addition, community radios will be used to produce jingles and live youth led talk shows with an audience of 500,000 people with at least 25,000 being youth. A short brief outlining the lessons learned from this initiative will be produced to inform its scaling up in other states.

Output 2: Strengthened peace infrastructures, cohesion, reconciliation, trust and accountable governance at County and Payam levels

This output aims to strengthen peace infrastructures through peace committees, conduct peace dialogues, build social cohesion through trauma healing, reconciliation, and building trust and governance in the two target locations .

2-1 Conduct peace dialogues in providing solutions to conflict and climate change issues

The project will undertake peace dialogues in the two clusters (Torit and Malakal) aimed at adressing/preventing potential and active conflicts. The peace dialogues are expected to be concluded with positive outcomes in settling the differences, averting future conflict and through compensation mechanisms agreed during the mediation process.

2-2 Conduct trauma awareness, psychosocial support services and socio-economic and cultural initiatives

The project will provide trauma awareness, psychosocial support services and link trgeted trauma affected people to socio-economic initiatives. In this regard, support will be provided to community base volunteer counsellors that are trained on trauma healing and psychosocial support. Through the knowledge gained, the volunteers will support people affected by the traumatic experience of conflict with basic counselling services and connect them to different services through referral.

2-3 Train women and men on governance, peaceful coexistence, and disarming the mind of civilians carrying arms.

The project will support women and men to engage in governance and peaceful coexistence aiming atdisarming the mind of civilians, including of thosecarrying arms, encouraging disarmament. This training aims to increase women's participation in governance and peace process. The training and mentorship support will be provided to ensure their participation on mediation, public speaking and engagement skills. The training is expected to increase, enhance their participation, confidence and recognize their effort toward peace and security at the state level.

Output 3: Returnees and host communities are stabilized through establishment and rehabilitation of government and community infrastructures and the creation of livelihood and employment opportunities.

This output will be implemented in Malakal, Upper Nile State where the need is more pronounced. It is focused on the utilization of a highly participatory that will provide income and the creation of community productive infrastructure that are essential in boosting agricultural production and productivity and in ensuring food security and the provision of livelihood opportunities to returnee households and host communities for local economic recovery.

3-1 Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) and Vulnerability assessment conducted and report disseminated.

The project will use a community based participatory planning approach for marginalized groups, like displaced housholds to allow them to participate in the planning and community project identification process. The CBPP is an essential process to ensure transparency in beneficiary mobilization, targeting and selection with the criteria jointly decided upon by stakeholders and members of the target community. Furthermore, through this process a stakeholder communication and management plan for ongoing relationships with the project beneficiaries and community groups will be developed. The management plans will include the prioritization of locally appropriate solutions and assets to identified vulnerabilities, as well as, specifications and community maintenance protocols.

A vulnerability assessment will be conducted through a survey that takes into consideration household behaviors and characteristics and allows for vulnerability classification of a family unit according to its distance from the poverty marker. The vulnerability assessment facilitates the identification, quantification, and prioritization (ranking) of vulnerabilities within the community and facilitates informed targeting of beneficiaries.

3-2 Local structures (Project Committees, Beneficiary Selection Committees) strengthened to support successful implementation, monitoring and reporting of interventions in the project locations.

A community-based mechanism, in which returnee and host community members are engaged in decision making processes, will be established and operationalized. Membership will be representative of the community and at least 50 percent of members in the platform will be women. The community decision-making platforms will identify, prioritize, and agree on the community productive infrastructures to be rehabilitated or constructed. The list of community projects to be undertaken will be validated by UNDP.

The rehabilitation of community productive infrastructure will enhance peace and stability as the livelihood opportunities, income, and community productive infrastructure essential to enhancing agricultural production and productivity will benefit both returnees and host communities. The transparent and inclusive process in the identification of community productive infrastructure to construct or rehabilitate, and collective and representative decision-making will promote the social cohesion amongst returnee and host community households, as well as, the maintenance of peace and security in the local communities. Through the provision of alternative livelihoods and income, returnees and host communities will not only be able to provide for the needs of their families but allow them to avoid conflict and violence and focus on the opportunity of enhancing their socio-economic conditions.

3-3 Eight community productive infrastructures constructed and/or rehabilitated.

This will involve the actual process of rehabilitation and/or construction of community productive infrastructure according to the design and programme of work agreed upon with the communities. A list of tools and materials needed in the rehabilitation/construction work will be developed, agreed upon with the community, finalized, and confirmed by UNDP. The tools and materials will be categorized according to specific community projects, procured through competitive bidding processes, and delivered on site.

3-4 Impact tracer study conducted

An impact tracing mechanism will be used to collect and understand the beneficiaries' feedback on the quality, sufficiency, utilization, and effectiveness of the project, to include the utilization and benefits derived from the said intervention. The report will be used by UNDP and help evaluate the effectiveness of the assistance provided, as well as, to gather human interest stories and inform future UNDP programming on social safety net.

3-5 Basic county and community structures that improve access to services rehabilitated, equipped and furnished
The project will support the sub-national governments (Magwi County and Kapoeta) through a series of targeted initiatives designed to strengthen government and communities capacities. Approaches include rehabilitation/ renovation and furnishing of key community economic and infrastructures such as modern market-shed at county level, training of county government staff and management officials to monitor community infrastructure, empowering county and payam government with practical tools and skills in local development planning and budgeting training of local government officers, councillors, administrators and traditional leaders and engaging the government and the community to reinforce national ownership and sustainability of the initiatives. The major activities include:

- Renovation of basic community structures – multipurpose centre in Magwi and Kapoeta South.
- Provide IT equipments/furniture and solar system to the County community structures in Magwi and Kapoeta South
- Provide awareness on democratic governance issues and establish social accountability mechanisms in Magwi and Kapoeta

3-2 PARTNERSHIPS

The project will establish partnerships with a broad range of, national sub-national, regional and international stakeholders.

3.2.1 Government

The project will work with government institutions such as, Judiciary of South Sudan, Ministry of Interior afffairs(SSNPS and NPSS), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Local government Board, State Ministry of Local government and Law Enforcement, County Commissioner; Ministry of Labour, Public Service and Human Resource Development other relevant state government entities and civil society organisations in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile state, including women's, Youth and PWD groups.

3.2.2 UN agencies

UNDP will collaborate with UNMISS, UNHCR, UNOPS and IOM with regards to political engagements.

3.2.3 Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

There is a potential collaboration with JICA especially around Component 1, using JICA's KAIZEN method to increase efficiency in support to transitional elections. There has been ongoing discussion with JICA on emerging opportunities to support implementation of Chapter 1,2, 4 and 6. UNDP has existing partnership with Japan in South Sudan. Japan and UNDP's partnership have been responsible for some of the transformative political processes in the country e.g. convening of the first ever national dialogue in South Sudan. The Government of Japan and UNDP have established a robust partnership in the re-establishment and improvement of higher education, access to justice, ND and PFM areas over the years. These projects combine Japan's unique and highly sophisticated capacities in these fields with strong in-house capacity and expertise that has made UNDP one of the lead agencies in these areas of work.

UNDP jointly with JICA and the Ministry of Youth organizes every year the National Unity Day which takes place for an entire Week where we bring the youth from all states together to celebrate sports as they strengthen peace and social cohesion. Currently we are organising training program for coaches and state administrators, on 25 and 26 Nov, 2022 that will prepare the teams for the 2023 Naunity Unity Day.

3-3 HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS APPROACH

The project will contribute to the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach. Some examples are, for instance, in the context of the wider participation in the constitution making process, the project will interface with humanitarian organisations to secure the participation of refugees and IDPs. Moreover, the activities will be implemented in areas that will entice voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees. The Government of Japan supported critical peace building and development initiatives such as the rehabilitation of Upper Nile University, State Ministry of Local Government, DDR etc. This project will reinforce the result, facilitate the return of Upper Nile University students from Juba and benefit from the lessons documented from the previous JSB projects.

3-4 HUMAN SECURITY APPROACH

In 2012, the Secretary-General designated the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and UNDP to coordinate complementary responsibilities under one umbrella through an arrangement known as the Global Focal Point (GFP) for Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-Conflict and other Crisis Situations. It allows United Nations entities to "deliver as one," and work together in the pursuit of a "comprehensive", "people-centred" approach to law enforcement and rule of law. In this respect, the project will collaborate with UNMISS on the National Dialogue process.

In line with the "people-centered" element, the project focuses on demand side of political processes and service delivery, that is, empowering citizens and local authorities to participate in initiatives that empower communities enjoy freedom from want and freedom from fear. In this case a huge proportion of the project resource will target the enhancement of people and communities. In line with the "prevention" element, the project strengthens local capacities for participation in the constitution making process and promote solutions that enhance social cohesion and advance respect for human rights and dignity.

3-5 NEW APPROACH FOR PEACE AND STABILITY IN AFRICA (NAPSA)

The project contributes to objectives of the NAPSA as it will address critical issues related to democracy building and conflict resolution through supporting institutional engagement in the same such as the National Election Commission and Reconstituted National Constitutional Review Commission. In addition, the project will be strengthening governance and legislative system through support to preparedness for election in line with RARCSS.

3-6 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS:

Below is an analysis of project risks and assumptions:

Risk description	Type of risk	Impact, Likelihood and Risk	Mitigation Measures
Resumption and spread of conflict	Security	Likilihood = Low Impact = High Risk level= Medium	Continuous conflict analysis and build strong partnership with local authorities, UN peacekeeping force and humanitarian counterparts to protect asset and personnel
Sudden upsurge in community violence	Security	Likilihood = Medium Impact = High Risk level= High	Targeting communities that have indicated a serious commitment to the development of inter and intra community peace interventions.
Capacity of national and local stakeholders and implementing partners	Operational	Likilihood = Medium Impact = Medium Risk level= Medium	Provision of technical advisory support, peer-to-peer mentoring. Develop Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) that incentivize collaborative working relationships and skills exchange.
Availability of funding to see activities to completion	Financial	Likilihood = low Impact = Medium Risk level= Medium.	Regular communication with Donors avoids duplication and strengthen partnership.
High inflation rates in the country	Economic	Likilihood = Medium Impact = Medium Risk level= Medium	Budgeting of project activities in USD to cushion inflation and procurement of project inputs in hard currency (USD) to avoid inconsistent exchange rate resulting to prices hiking in the local markets

Flooding/rainy season making it difficult to access certain areas	Environmental	Likilihood = Medium Impact = Medium Risk level= Medium.	Activities will be planned in due consideration of the seasonal calendar whereby field activities are planned for the dry season.

3-7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

To ensure coordinated approach, collaborative advantage of partners, synergies to avoid duplication, the project will engage targeted communities; key government institutions; academia and research institutions; UN entities like United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Office for Project Services and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The project will collaborate with UNDP's existing projects – i.e. Access to Justice and Rule of Law (A2J), Recovery and Resilience; Youth Empowerment and Employment Project (YEEP). The collaborations allow for experience sharing among projects, cost sharing and reduced transaction costs. Major engagement areas are listed blew:

	Target groups	**Strategy to ensure stakeholder are engaged**
1.	Conflict affected communities including women, youth, children and vulnerable groups (persons with disability, young girls, children, minority groups).	Community consultations in the design of specific interventions; affirmative action/ to ensure participation of especially the vulnerable; targeted interventions e.g. for women, cattle camps youth etc.
2.	NGOs, Civil society, community based and faith-based institutions including youth and women groups, peace committees, council of traditional authorities' leaders (COTAL) women mediators; Psychosocial support volunteers e.t.c.	Capacity building in thematic areas, NGO management; provide low value grants to enable them work with local communities; involve them in assessments. Facilitate their work.
3.	National mandated institutions (SSPRC, BCSSAC, pre-ad transitional institutions- CTRH- Ministries dealing with Gender and Youth) state authorities (chiefs, commissioners and state administrators of peace and justice).	Capacity building, advocacy for policies and laws; direct engagement.
4.	Higher learning and research institutions, and the private sector engaged as capacity supplier.	Research to link policy and practice; capacity building; policy dialogue; private-public partnership for the case of the private sector; learning and innovation.
5.	Other International NGOs working in the field of peace building (Nonviolence Peace Force, Whitaker Foundation, Search for Common Ground e.t.c).	Coordinate to avoid duplication. They could also be engaged to build capacity of national CSOs in the thematic areas related to peacebuilding.
6.	Development partners, UN agencies.	Collaboration and partnership; advocacy and learning.
	Other potentially affected groups	**Strategy for engagement**
7	Business community, entrepreneurs and private sector.	Social and environment impact assessments as well as skills, knowledge and experience exchange.

3-8 SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALING UP

The project will work in close cooperation with national and state-level government partners. The project will be symbiotic with government activities, by providing funding and capacity building for the development and improvement of key government functions. The project will work in close cooperation with national and state-level government partners like UNMISS CAD; UNOPS and IOM.

Infrastructures constructed through this project are those that have been identified by government and local communities as the most essential for peace and development. Furthermore, in institutional terms, the project does

not create new and parallel structures, which would be unsustainable in the long run. As a result, where the need for establishing project related committees or task forces arise, they will be based upon existing institutions. This will strengthen national ownership.

By nurturing a culture of dialogue among communities, government and citizens, the project will strengthen structures and platforms for trauma healing and reconciliation amongst communities, relapse into conflict is reduced and communities contribute to peacebuilding efforts, leading to more sustained solutions and social cohesion.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4-1 COST EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

Given the finite project implementation period the project will employ cost effectiveness and efficiency measures to ensure 100% timely and quality implementation of the activities. These measures include leveraging existing partnership and capacities within UNDP and with partners, employing fast track procurement process noting the urgency of the activities and using evidence based programming based on lessons learnt from and good practices in implementation of JSB and other projects. The project will employ cost saving measures to maximise value for money. The project has adopted a cost sharing strategy with other UNDP initiatives, both in Juba and in the field locations. The project will be managed under the direct implementation modality (DIM) in accordance with UNDP's rules and procedures. The UNDP Head of Programme will provide overall managerial guidance and project quality assurance whilst the project board plays an oversight role. In addition, PMSU in UNDP CO South Sudan will play an important role in Project Quality Assurance

4-2 REPORTING

The project will submit a final narrative and provisional financial report three months after the end of the project in UNDP reporting format. The final financial report will be submitted within 12 months after the end of the project. The report will be reviewed and cleared by RBA TICAD unit prior to official submission to ensure quality reporting exercise. The reports will correspond to the progress made against approved result framework indicators and targets. Any balances at the end of the project. UNDP shall consult with the Embassy on Japan on its use.

4-3 VISIBILITY

One percent of the budget will be used to increase the visibility of the project. A joint visibility strategy will be developed with the EoJ, UNDP's Communication Unit will take all appropriate measures to publicize the results of the project. This include taking photos of beneficiaries to use on press release, posting impacts on UNDP social media and organizing a hand-over ceremony for procured infrastructure. At the minimum, UNDP will ensure that:

- Japanese ODA logo is included on all project publications.
- Project success stories are shared with the Embassy of Japan in Juba and upon consultations with the Embassy, disseminated through the websites of UNDP Tokyo Office, UNDP South Sudan and social media including twitter accounts of UNDP representatives.
- All training courses, workshops, and policy dialogues will publicize that the support is provided by the Government of Japan.
- Opportunities will be sought with the Embassy for joint monitoring visits and joint press releases to increase the visibility of Japanese support.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[2]

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: 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 protects and promotes human rights, enables the consolidation of peace, establishes the rule of law, and ensures access to justice for all
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Indicator 1.1.3.: # of conflict-affected people benefited from social cohesion initiatives disaggregated by sex. **Baseline** (2022): 36,372M (18,913 F) **Target** (2025): 75,000M (39,000F) Indicator 1.1.1.: # of Agencies with policies, strategies, and action plans to coordinate national and local peacebuilding efforts. **Baseline** (2022): 3 **Target** (2025): 12
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.1. Infrastructure for peace at all levels enabled to reduce community violence, strengthened cohesion, and streamline peacebuilding mechanisms.
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Stabilization of conflict affected communities for a dignified and sustained return of displaced populations in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[3]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2023	
Output 1 Institutional capacities and customary mechanisms at all levels strengthened to monitor, promote and protect citizen's rights and increase access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups and SGBV survivors.	1.1 # of women, IDP and Youth led Police Community Relations Committees (PCRCs) established and operationalised	Project Reports, CSO Reports	4	2022	*6*	*Review of project reports and CSO reports*
	1.2 # of SPUs at police stations established and operationalized with trained officers	Project Reports, CSO Reports	1	2022	*2 SPUs, 50 Officers (50% F)*	

[2] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

[3] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[3]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2023	
	1.3 # of youths within and outside schools reached with message on rule of law and human rights *disggragated by sex.*	Project Reports, CSO Reports	100	2022	250	Review of Reports from radio stations and outreach report. Case histories of school youths **Risks** Timeliness and quality of primary data may be compromised due to access reason
	1.4 # of people reached on crime prevention messages through outreaches and community radios. *disggragated by sex.*	Project Reports, CSO Reports	0	2022	500,000	
Output 2: Strengthened peace infrastructures, cohesion, reconciliation, trust and accountable governance at all levels	**2.1** # of people engaged in peace dialogues aimed providing solutions to conflict and climate change issues (40% F).	Dialogue reports, Cluster report	0	2022	500	Attendance lists, Session reports **Risks** Timeliness and quality of primary data may be compromised due to access reason
	2.2 # of people participating in trauma awareness, psychosocial support services and social-economic and cultural initiatives *disggragated by sex.*	Dialogue reports, Cluster report	0	2022	2,500	
	2.3 # of women and men trained to understand their role and engage in governance, peaceful coexistence, and disarmament disarming the mind of civilians carrying arms. *disggragated by sex.*	Dialogue reports, Cluster report	0	2022	150	
Output 3: Returnees and host communities are stabilized through establishment and rehabilitation of government and community	3.1 # of Government and community infrastructures rehabilitated and established .		4	2022	12	Project Reports, Attendance lists, Session reports **Risks**
	3.2 Number of service delivery facilities constructed/ renovated.		4	2022	*9*	

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[3]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		Target	DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	2023	
infrastructure, livelihood and employment opportunities	3.3 Number of local government forums supported.		3	2022	*5*	Timeliness and quality of primary data may be compromised due to access reason
	3.4 Number of awareness programmes conducted on peaceful reintegration of returnees.		60	2022	*70*	

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans: *[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]*

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly Q1,Q2, Q3, and Q4 2023 and Q4 2024	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly and integrated back into the project.	Half yearly	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Final and Midterm Project Reports	Midterm and Final reports will be submitted to capture lessons, achievements and serve as an accountability functions. Narrative and financial reports will be submitted.	Mid: June 2023, FNR: April 2024, FFR:31 January 2025	Quality and result focused repotes will be submitted as per the date agreed.
Project Review (Project Board)	The Project Board will hold at least one project review. The Project Board shall hold an end-of projec t review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	At least once	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

Evaluation Plan[4]

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNSDCF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
Final Evaluation	N/A					

[4] Optional, if needed

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [5][6]

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Institutional capacities and customary mechanisms at all levels strengthened to monitor, promote and protect citizen's safety rights and increase access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups and SGBV survivors.*Gender marker: 2*	1.1 Establish and operationalize 6 (women, youth and IDP led) PCRCs to respond to security risks and promote safety	10, 000	20, 000	10, 000		JSB	Grants	e
						JSB	Equipments	20, 000
	1.2 Establish and operationalize 2 SPUs in Magwi and Upper Nile to receive, handle and appropriately refer SGBV cases	118, 500	88, 500	18,500	8,500	JSB	Contractual services	180,000
						JSB	Grants	20, 000
						JSB	Travel, DSA, Technical & Admin Support	34, 000
	1.3 Sensitize 250 youths within and outside schools the values of lawfulness, respect for rule of law and human rights.	19,365		19,366		JSB	Grants	38,731
	Sub Total Output 1							**312,731**

[5] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[6] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 2: Strengthened peace infrastructures, cohesion, reconciliation, trust and accountable governance at all levels	2.1 Activity - Conduct peace dialogues in providing solutions to conflict and climate change issues	30,000	50,000	50,000	20,000	JSB	Techinical support and admin	50,000
							Contractual services and transport	150,000
	2.2 Activity: Conduct trauma awareness, psychosocial support services and social-economic and cultural initiatives.	15,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	JSB	Grants	50,000
	2.3 Activity: Train women and men understand their role and engage in governance, peaceful coexistence, and disarmament disarming the mind of civilians carrying arms.	15,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	JSB	Grants	50,000
	Sub Total Output 2							**300,000**
Output 3: Returnees and host communities are stabilized through establishment and rehabilitation of government and community infrastructure, livelihood and employment opportunities	3.1: Participatory Planning (CBPP) and Vulnerability assessment conducted.	10,000				JSB	Training, Workshops and Conference	10,000
	3.2 Community decision-making platforms of local structures (Project Committees, Beneficiary Selection Committees) strengthened to support successful implementation, monitoring of interventions in the project locations	10,000				JSB	Training, Workshops and Conference	10,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	3.3 Eight community productive infrastructures constructed and/or rehabilitated.		250,000			JSB	Contractual Services-Companies	250,000
		9,000	9,000				Salary Costs - NP Staff (20% Contribution to Field Coordinator cost) and Salary Contribution (10% Constibution to Comms and GD Officer)	18,000
			7,500				Audio Visual &Print Prod Costs	7,500
			1800	1800			71600 Travel	3,600
	3.4 Impact tracer study conducted			4,000			61100 Salary Costs - NP Staff (10% Contribution to M&E Offier)	4,000
				900			71600 Travel	900
	3.6 Renovation of basic community structures – multipurse centre for training Magwi and Kapoeta South		90,000				72100-Contractual Serv-Co	90,000

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
	3.7 Provide IT equipment and furniture to the County Commissioner's offices in Magwi and Kapoeta South			40,000		JSB	72800- IT Equipment	40,000
	3.8 Provision of solar systems to the community Multipurpse centre in Magwi and Kapoeta South			45000		JSB	723- Materials & Goods	45,000
	3.9. Provide awareness on peaceful reintegration of returnees and establish social accountability mechanisms in Magwi and Kapoeta				10,000	JSB	Grants	10,000
	Sub Total Output 3							**489,000**
Global monitoring, Advocacy, and Reporting		3,308	3,308	3,308	3,310			13,503
Advocay,Communication and monitoring		3000	3000	3000	1001			10,001
General Management Support (8%)		22,505	22,505	22,505	22,504			90,019
Subtotal with GMS								**1,215,254**
Coordination Levy (1%)		3,038	3,038	3,038	3,039			12,153
TOTAL								**1,227,407**

ANNEXES

1. **Social and Environmental Screening**

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
1	Deterioration of the security situation.	Jan 2023	Environmental	Probability: 5 Impact: 2	Close monitoring of the security situation, quarterly risk update in the monitoring & evaluation plan, close communication and arrangement with the Government agencies as alternative measures of implementation.	Project Manager
2	Drastic Change of policy by the Government	Jan 2023	Political	Probability: 1 Impact: 5	Close communication and coordination with the new Government	Project Manager
3	Non- respect of commitments by implementing partners or any other stakeholders (company, supplier, local government)	Jan 2023	Political	Probability: 3 Impact: 3	Establish a quality control mechanism operating on a regular basis and monitoring the implementation rate of the project partners	Project Manager
4	Delays in the processes of staff recruitment and selection of consultants and suppliers	Jan 2023	Operational	Probability: 2 Impact: 3	Elaborate a pro-active procurement and recruitment planning (i.e. ToR of project staff and micro-evaluation of potential partners are available before the official start of the project) together with the annual work plan and monthly monitoring plans	Project Manager
5	Inaccessibility of intervention sites due to floods or heavy rains	Jan 2023	Environmental	Probability: 2 Impact: 3	Establishing accessibility in all seasons as one of the major criteria in the selection of sites for the project interventions	Project Manager