



UNDP South Sudan

2015 Annual Work Plan



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Project name	Amount
Community Security & Small Arms Control (CSAC)	USD 7,891,201
Hon. David Deng Athorbei Minister Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Government of the Republic of South Sudan	Balázs Horváth Country Director UNDP South Sudan Programme
Signature: 	Signature: 
Date: 25 March 2015	Date: 25 March 2015

United Nations Development Programme
South Sudan
Annual Work plan 2015

Project Title: Community Security & Arms Control (CSAC)

UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: Violence is reduced and community security improved

Expected Country Programme Output(s): Strengthened mechanisms for peacebuilding and peaceful management of conflicts at national and community levels


Implementing Partners: UNDP and selected NGO and CSO partners

Responsible Parties: GRSS Bureau for Community Security and Arms Control, South Sudan Peace & Reconciliation Commission, National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation, State line ministries and county governments.

Brief Description

UNDP's Community Security & Arms Control (CSAC) project provides technical and financial support to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS); the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) and the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) in areas of fostering dialogue and community engagement, improving community security, arms control, strengthening local government and rule of law institutions, and broader post-war recovery initiatives. These interventions help the new State to extend its authority and consolidate peace in South Sudan.

Programme Period:	2014-2016	2015 AWP budget:	\$7,891,201
Programme Component:	Democratic Governance & Stabilisation	Total resources required:	\$7,891,201
Atlas Award ID:	00064257	Total allocated resources:	\$ 7,891,201
Start Date:	01 Jan 2015	Unfunded budget:	\$ 0.00
End Date:	31 Dec 2015		
LPAC Meeting Date:	10 Dec 2015		

Agreed by Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning:  _____

Agreed by UNDP:  _____

<p>1. SALW bill is passed;</p> <p>2. Consultations on SALW law undertaken with stakeholders (NLA, CSOs, media)</p> <p>3. Five (5)</p> <p>4. Eight (8)</p>	<p>Activity Action 1.2.4: In collaboration with Small Arms Survey, conduct a SALW baseline survey, specifically geared towards benchmarking extent of rearmament and proliferation of SALWs in communities</p>										Staff	\$311,615.00
	<p>Sub-total Activity Result 1.2</p>											\$736,865.00
	<p>GMS (8%)</p>											\$58,949.20
	<p>Total Activity Result 1.2.</p>											\$795,814.20
<p>Total Output 1</p>											\$937,564.20	
<p>Output 2: Conflict-sensitivity integrated into early recovery and development programming to improve the local stability and peacebuilding environment in three conflict clusters across Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria States</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. 360 people actively participated in public debates hosted by Sudd institute.</p> <p>2. Limited assessment of 'community security' projects and peacebuilding carried out</p> <p>3. Limited counties able to carryout planning and budgeting processes to mainstream conflict-sensitivity;</p> <p>4. No statistically reliable baseline information on current perceptions on community security and peacebuilding;</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of active participants engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programmes (disaggregated gender);</p> <p>2. Extent to which community projects are informed by conflict sensitive community assessments.</p>	<p>Activity Result 2.1: National institutions undertake public outreach efforts through public awareness raising, peace promotion, community security and national unity messaging</p>											
	<p>Activity Action 2.2.1: Develop and communicate messages to address the prevailing ethnic and social tensions through television, radio and mobile theatre</p>											
	<p>Activity Action 2.2.2: In partnership with telephone companies, disseminate SMS messages on community security, peace and reconciliation</p>										UNDP in support of BCSSAC, SUDD, state universities	
	<p>Activity Action 2.2.3: Radio and spot messaging are rolled at state level through Radio Miraya and selected state-based radio stations</p>										DFID	\$315,000.00
	<p>Activity Action 2.2.4: Design and implement a mobile theatre programme targeting rural and conflict-affected communities</p>											\$55,380.00
	<p>Activity Action 2.2.5: In partnership with the Sudd Institute and state universities, conduct monthly debates on key policy issues related to peace and reconciliation</p>											\$370,380.00
	<p>Activity Result 2.2: Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened to promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault-lines</p>											
	<p>Activity Action 2.2.1: Complete previous and existing PCA and LoA commitments and support programme redesign efforts</p>										UNDP in support of BCSSAC, DFID, UNDP	\$29,630.40
	<p>Sub-total Result 2.1</p>											\$400,010.40
	<p>Staff</p>											\$110,760.00

<p>3- Number of counties that develop county strategic plans mainstream conflict-sensitivity and participatory methodologies;</p> <p>4- Availability of statistically reliable information on perceptions on community security and peacebuilding</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1- 1,000 active participants (30% female)</p> <p>2- Conflict-sensitive assessments are carried out in 3 conflict clusters.</p> <p>3- Five counties (Eastern Equatoria State).</p> <p>4- Base line perception survey on community security and peacebuilding successfully completed, creating and evidence base for programming and outcome-level M&E</p>	<p>Activity Action 2.2.2: Develop a community consultation tool-kit that can identify and analyse diverse forms of interdependencies and exchange among and between communities</p>	X							SSPRC, State Line Ministries, County Authorities Nile Hope, Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP)	BCPR, Sweden	Travel	\$93,450.00	
	<p>Activity Action 2.2.3: Conduct multi-disciplinary community consultations to identify priority inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange to be supported</p>	X		X								Contractual Services - PCA	\$150,000.00
	<p>Activity Action 2.2.4: In collaboration with other relevant UNDP projects, support selected NGOs to engage local communities in implementing actions/projects around strengthening community linkages, exchanges and rehabilitating communal infrastructures across fault-lines</p>			X	X							72600 - Grant	\$1,117,200.00
	<p>Activity Total</p>												\$1,471,410.00
<p>Activity Result 2.3: Conflict-sensitivity is and civic participation mainstreamed into county budgeting and planning processes</p>													\$1,471,410.80
<p>Activity Action 2.3.1: Conflict-sensitive tool-kits and methodology revised based on lessons learned from previous county budgeting and planning processes in Eastern Equatoria State</p>													\$1,589,122.80
<p>Activity Action 2.3.2: Discussions held with pilot states and relevant line ministries</p>													\$5,250.00
<p>Activity Action 2.3.3: Community consultations/assessments undertaken in pilot 5 counties</p>													
<p>Activity Action 2.3.4: County budgets and plans edited and printed</p>													
<p>Activity Result 2.4: Project Management</p>													
<p>Activity Total</p>												\$36,750.00	
<p>GMS (8%)</p>													\$2,940.00
<p>Sub-total Result 2.3</p>													\$39,690.00

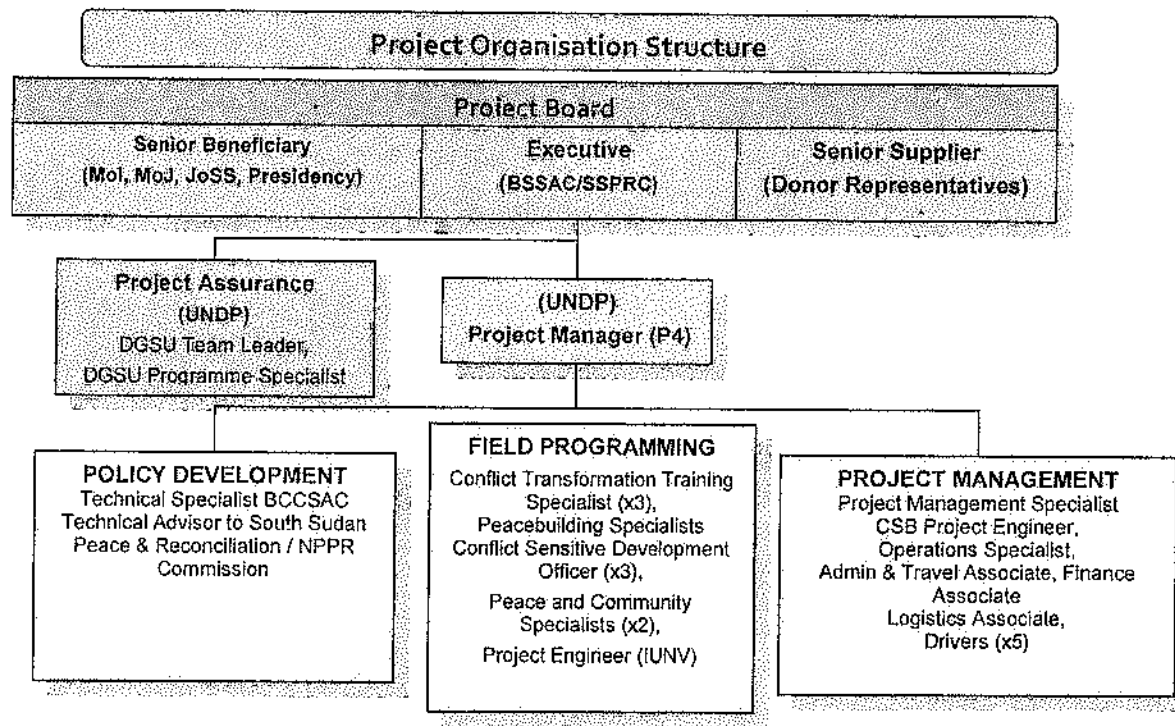
<p>Output 3: South Sudan institutions, constituencies and communities work together for inclusive peace and reconciliation</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual space for dialogue remains ad hoc with no regular forum for engagement of conflicting communities; Limited engagement between South Sudan's senior religious leadership and political/security actors on peace and reconciliation; Limited technical support in devising a national strategy/framework for establishing South Sudan's national infrastructure for peace and reconciliation <p>Indicator:</p>	<p>Conduct baseline/perception survey on peace and community security</p> <p>Conduct quarterly Project Board Meetings</p> <p>Analysis 'Cell' + Knowledge Products</p> <p>Corporate & Donor Reporting</p> <p>Communications</p> <p>Audits</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Norway, Sweden, DFID, Switzerland, UNDP</p>	Staff	\$1,063,507.20										
										Contractual Services	\$525,000.00										
										Repair & Maintenance	\$52,500.00										
										Equipment & Furniture	\$30,000.00										
										Supplies	\$37,500.00										
										Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	\$12,000.00										
										Travel	\$10,000.00										
										Audit	\$42,000.00										
										field ops	\$120,000.00										
										Activity Total	\$1,886,507.20										
GMS (8%)											\$150,920.58										
Sub-total Result 2.4											\$2,037,427.78										
Total Output 2											\$4,066,250.98										
<p>Activity Result 3.1: Political and governance discourse and agenda influenced towards peace and reconciliation</p> <p>Activity Action: 3.3-1: Support religious leaders to convene roundtable meetings with political and security actors</p> <p>Activity Action: 3.3-2: Provide advisory support in a technical dialogue on peace and reconciliation infrastructure for South Sudan in coordination with UNDP's Regional Office</p> <p>Activity Action 3.3-3: Facilitate engagements with the regional and international diplomatic community</p> <p>Activity Action 3.3-4: Support civil society actors to engage in political advocacy through diverse mediums</p>	<p>UNDP in support of the SSPRC, NPPR and CSOs</p>	<p>DFID, UNDP</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	Staff	\$347,152.50										
										Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	\$78,750.00										
										Travel	\$15,750.00										
										Supplies	\$10,500.00										
										Activity Total	\$452,152.50										
										GMS (8%)											\$36,177.20

<p>1. Existence of a common space for dialogue between conflicting communities;</p> <p>2. Number of meetings held between South Sudan's religious leadership and political/security actors;</p> <p>3. Strategy document/concept on developing South Sudan's "Infrastructure for Peace" drafted – yes/no?</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>1. 12 actions are undertaken that support a common forum for dialogue across conflicting communities;</p> <p>3- 2 meetings held between South Sudan's religious leadership and political actors; 2 meetings held between South Sudan's religious leadership and security actors on peace and reconciliation;</p> <p>3. A technical strategy/concept note that articulates the design and modality of South Sudan's "Infrastructure for Peace" is drafted in consultation with key stakeholders</p>	<p>Activity Result 3.2: NPPR is strengthened and carries out its functions in an accountable, transparent and coordinated manner</p> <p>Activity Action 3-4-1: Support functioning, equipping and furnishing of the NPPR Secretariat and other key structures</p> <p>Activity Action: 3-4-1: Raise public profile of NPPR across wide spectrum of groups and levels</p> <p>Activity Action: 3-4-2: Establish clear procedural guidelines for accountability and transparency</p> <p>Activity Action: 3-4-3: Regularise and formalise internal communication, information flow, documentation, analysis and decision making ensuring inclusivity and gender representation</p> <p>Activity Action: 3-4-4: Develop Monitoring & Learning system</p>	<p>Sub-total Result 3-3</p> <p>Staff</p> <p>National consultant</p> <p>Contractual Services</p> <p>Equipment & Furniture</p> <p>Supplies</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Trainings, Workshops and Conferences</p> <p>Contractual Services (LOA)</p> <p>Activity Total</p> <p>GMS (8%)</p> <p>Sub-total Result 3-4</p> <p>Total Output 3</p>	<p>\$488,324.70</p> <p>\$252,405.00</p> <p>\$34,500.00</p> <p>\$78,750.00</p> <p>\$10,500.00</p> <p>\$5,250.00</p> <p>\$10,000.00</p> <p>\$30,000.00</p> <p>\$357,000.00</p> <p>\$775,405.00</p> <p>\$62,032.40</p> <p>\$837,437.40</p> <p>\$1,325,762.10</p> <p>\$184,245.00</p> <p>\$60,504.00</p> <p>\$273,000.00</p>
<p>Output 4: Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. Only 9 out of 22 County Support Base (CSB) Portals completed and handed over;</p> <p>2. None of the 22 County Development Committees (CDCs) have been trained in</p>	<p>Activity Result 4.1: 22 CSBs are fully completed, handed over, operational and serve as hubs for humanitarian and development actions</p> <p>Activity Action: 4-1.2: All completed CSBs inspected for damages and defect rectification</p> <p>Activity Action 4-1.2: Repairs, maintenance and final equipping/furnishing completed</p> <p>Activity Action 4-1.3: Sustainability mechanisms in place for all CSBs through training and workshops</p>	<p>Switzerland, UNDP</p> <p>UNDP in support of the NPPR</p> <p>UNDP in support of County Authorities</p> <p>Norway</p>	<p>\$184,245.00</p> <p>\$60,504.00</p> <p>\$273,000.00</p>

<p>basic management and administration;</p> <p>3. Humanitarian and development actions and community engagement have been limited due to scarce infrastructure;</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1. Number of CSBs handed over to County governments;</p> <p>2. Number of CDCs trained in basic management and administration;</p> <p>3. Percent of CSBs with increased humanitarian, development or community engagement</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>1. 13;</p> <p>2. 22</p> <p>3. 75%</p>	Activity Action 4.1.4: All sites monitored and evaluated for utilisation and impact						Equipment & Furniture		\$21,000.00	
					X	X	X	X	Trainings & Workshops	\$92,400.00
									Activity Total	\$631,149.00
									GMS (8%)	\$50,491.92
								Sub-total Result 4.1	\$681,640.92	
								Total Output 4	\$681,640.92	
Activity Result 5.1 Support mitigation of conflict drivers through downstream dialogue and local government initiatives on Community Security, Social Cohesion and Peace building										
<p>Output 5: Strengthen Civil Voice, Promote Accountability and Engender Social Cohesion</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. Political elites continue to dominate the peace-making/building agenda, limiting the space for civic voices and the development of people-centered agenda for peace and reconciliation;</p> <p>2. CSO actions remain fragmented and lack requisite capacities to lead advocacy efforts;</p> <p>3. The space for public dialogue and outreach on governance and peacebuilding issues remains limited to Juba;</p> <p>4. Youth and women are marginalized from participating in governance and peacebuilding processes;</p> <p>Indicators:</p>					UNDP in support of the CSOs		Sweden			
	Activity 5.1.1: Establish community driven accountability mechanisms for local governance, safety and security				X	X	X	X	62300 Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff	\$243,427
	Activity 5.1.2: Strengthen community peace platforms for local conflict resolution				X	X	X	X	71500 IUNV	\$31,500
	Activity 5.1.3: Establish youth and women focused peace initiatives addressing conflict drivers				X	X	X	X	71600 Travel	\$31,500
									72600 - Grant	
								75700 Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	\$36,800	
								72600 - Grant	\$150,090	
								Activity Total	\$461,817.00	
								GMS (8%)	\$36,945.36	
								Sub-total Result 5.1	\$498,762.36	

Activity Result 5.2: Facilitate Upstream policy dialogue and Civil Society positioning on key issues for the Constitutional Review process										
1. Number of CSOs that engage in civic education and reconciliation actions; 2. Number of CSOs that engage in advocacy campaigns related to governance and peacebuilding; 3. Number of public lectures organized at state-level; 4. Number of youth or women peace initiatives launched in Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria States	Activity 5.2.1: Establishment of a Civil Society issue based platforms for research and advocacy; Activity 5.2.2 Establish grant making programme for policy think tanks, institutions of learning and advocacy NGOs	X	X	X	UNDP in support of the CSOs	61300 Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff 75700 Trainings, Workshops and Conferences 72200 Equipment & Furniture 72600 - Grant Activity Total GMS (8%) Sub-total Result 5.2				
							Sweden	\$19,688	\$18,375	\$117,500
Activity Result 5.3: Impact Assessment and Shared Learning										
Targets: 1. 20 CSOs engage in civic education and reconciliation actions across fault lines; 2. CSO coordination forums and capacities are strengthened; at least 1 advocacy campaign undertaken by CSOs 3. At least 1 bi-monthly public lecture 4. At least 1 Youth or Women's Peace initiative established in three conflict clusters across Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria States	Activity 5.3.1: Publication of research; documentation of initiatives for peace Activity 5.3.2: Evaluation of impact results; monitoring	X	X	X	UNDP in support of the CSOs	74400 Contractual Service -Ind 74400 - Contractual Services - Ind 75700 Trainings, Workshops & conf 72500 Supplies Activity Total GMS (8%) Sub-total Result 5.3 Total Output 5				
							Sweden	\$123,900	\$31,500.00	\$42,020
Total Activity Costs										
Total GMS [8%]										
Grand Total										

I. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



Project Executive Board

The Project Board manages the strategic direction of the project and monitors progress to ensure achievements of objectives, major policy issues, endorses annual work plans and budgets, and review quarterly progress reports. This comprised of senior representatives of the BCSSAC and the SSPRC, CSAC donors, and UNDP.

The Project Executive Board will meet quarterly and chaired by the BCSSAC and SSPRC as Co-chair. Decision-making at the Project Board is based on consensus of stakeholders. Where decisions cannot be reached through consensus, the Board may request for a technical team/taskforce to study the issue and provide recommendations to the Board where an informed decision can then be made. The UNDP CSAC Project Manager serves as the secretariat to the Board, ensuring agendas and minutes are properly prepared and disseminated.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

CSAC project will be administered by the UNDP South Sudan Country Office under the Direct Execution (DIM) modality. All UNDP projects in South Sudan, as a fragile post-conflict recovery environment, are implemented through DIM, and based on UNDP global experience. Under the direct modality, the UNDP Office will assume overall financial management responsibility and accountability for the project implementation. The project will be managed in a way to builds South Sudanese capacities, while ensuring accountability of funds and achievement of project output-level results. The modality minimises the need to establish separate structures by working directly with Government of South Sudan ministries through existing coordination structures. The project will also continue to collaborate with other line ministries through UNDP technical advisors embedded within key ministries and staff of the ministries seconded to the project.

Project Quality Assurance

UNDP Democratic Governance and Stabilization Unit Programme Team will give guidance and provide day-to-day oversight and responsibility for producing programme results on behalf of the Project Board and Project Technical Committees. The Programme Team will closely coordinate with other UNDP units in ensuring that management systems (finance, procurement, human resources, M & E, etc.) are implemented efficiently and effectively and will act as liaison with UNDP, counterparts, implementing agencies and donor relations. The Programme Team will be also responsible to the Project Board and Project Technical Committee for financial performance and development results as indicated in the Result and Resources Framework (RRF). UNDP will also play the oversight and quality assurance role, monitoring and evaluating the project as objectively and independently as possible.

Project Management & Support

UNDP will channel funding and the technical expertise needed to successfully implement the project. UNDP recruits and places a project manager who will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. The project manager will be supported by project support staff who will provide technical programming input and operations support to facilitate the delivery of project outputs, activities and results in accordance with the Annual Work Plan. The project team will also serve as secretariat for the project board. The project team will make quarterly counterpart/field visit to interact with the project beneficiaries in order to ensure quality delivery of project outputs.

Policy Development

As underscored throughout this document, development of policies and strategic frameworks comprises an important ingredient of UNDP's support to develop the capacities of national systems and will ensure project outputs are rooted in broader nationally owned policies. Technical advisors in both government counterpart institutions of the CSAC project will be seconded on behalf of UNDP to oversee technical policy development.

Donor

The project is currently funded by the Government of Norway, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and UNDP's own core resources. Besides providing the funding needed for activity implementation, the donors will provide general oversight through the Project Executive Board, counterpart visits and joint project field visits, where possible.

Coordination

A Coordination Committee at State level (through the State Steering Committees) will oversee and ensure effective communication and knowledge sharing of progress on the ground by reviewing and implementing lessons learnt as the project continues. The Committee will meet monthly and will be chaired by the BCSSAC. Participants will include the BCSSAC, the UNDP CSAC Project Manager and staff, representatives from the Project's principle partners, Project donors, as well as the relevant UN and UNDP programme representatives. Relevant national and international NGO and CBO partners will also be encouraged to participate and ensure working-level collaboration between related peacebuilding, security and development initiatives across South Sudan.

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (national, state and local level)

The following are the roles of government at all levels as it relates to the project - details of engagement will vary over time, as the capacities and responsibilities of the different tiers and sectors of government evolve.

The centre (Govt. of South Sudan) – Development and implementation of policy and legislative frameworks will be central to Community Security and Arms Control in South Sudan. Priority focus should be on developing GSS endorsed policy and strategy on small arms and light weapons control. There remains significant need to establish a South Sudan wide Security Sector Reform policy that will guide and coordinate all relevant stakeholders in providing security and stabilization activities.

States Level – States will coordinate stakeholders through the State Steering Committee. States will shape the CSAC planning process in various ways and entry points including:

- a) Informing and strengthening of the policy framework, using lessons learnt from the project, as well as coordinating CSAC efforts together with the BCSSAC, SSPRC/NPPR, CSOs and other beneficiaries/stakeholders;
- b) Supporting CSAC through resource mobilisation (financial and human);
- c) Providing security and political updates and support; and
- d) Addressing measures to ensure local ownership and sustainability

Counties – County Administrations (CA) and County Steering Committees (CSC) will have the crucial role of supporting CSAC at the community level. The assistance from CA and CSCs will be to:

- a) Inform, motivate and mobilise communities to seek a secure, prosperous environment through use of local government organs, including traditional authorities, civil society, religious groups, youth groups etc.
- b) Support security, recovery and development planning within counties in collaboration with the County Development Committees, County Security Committees, civil society stakeholders, traditional authorities and CBOs/NGOs;
- c) Support in monitoring and evaluation missions;
- d) Ensure project inputs/assets are utilized for their intended purposes and by intended beneficiaries and target groups; and
- e) Facilitate provision of social services that help meet priorities from step (c) and increase community security and peacebuilding.

Role of International Agencies

UNMISS

- Political – ensuring that decisions made are supported, while having close cooperation and liaison with the State Coordinator, Civil and Political Affairs as well as UNMISS RRP.
- Material – including provision of Force Protection, UNPOL and Military Observers, as well as logistical support through provision of special flights and facilitation of movement of personnel among other activities. At the State and County level, cooperation will require sharing of premises, division of labour and joint operations as well as the coordination of assets and human resources.

RC/HC Office

As one of the key and well-established structures within South Sudan, with its HQ in Juba and a States-wide network, the UNDP has, and will continue to, cooperate closely with the RC/HC Office.

- Political - ensuring that decisions made are supported, while having close cooperation and liaison with RC/HC and various offices, as well as humanitarian agencies and NGOs to ensure constructive programming in the humanitarian, recovery and development phases
- Material – including financial resources, support to the project by RC/HC staff in States, logistical support of transportation, communication etc.

II. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The BCSSAC and SSPRC/NPPR will be engaging with UNDP to monitor and evaluate the project. Ongoing review, reporting and evaluation are considered critical to the success of the project. Building in active learning and adaptation mechanisms will be one of the priority responsibilities of all the partners, led by the Project Executive Board and the Project Manager.

The outputs and activities detailed in this project document are part of a multi-donor action. As such, monitoring/evaluation and reporting will be harmonized in accordance with the overarching CSAC Annual Work Plan and Results Framework, which will surmise results at the project level.

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the project cycle:

- Compile monthly field reports against the CSAC 2015 AWP Activity Results, targets and indicators.
- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment will record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log will be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (ANNEX I), a risk log will be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) will be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A project lessons learned log will be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
- A monitoring Schedule Plan will be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Annually:

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report will be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report will consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review will be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the AWP for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

III. QUALITY MANAGEMENT FOR PROJECT ACTIVITY RESULTS

OUTPUT 1: The Bureau for Community Security & Small Arms Control (BCSSAC)'s capacity is strengthened to advance the agenda for small arms control in South Sudan		
Activity Result 1.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Core management and administration functions of the Bureau are strengthened at national and state level</i>	Start Date: 01 Jan 2015 End Date: 31 Dec 2015
Purpose	<i>Provide Core management and administration functions of the Bureau are strengthened at national and state level</i>	
Description	<i>Core management and administration functions of the Bureau are strengthened at national and state level</i>	
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?
<i># of mid-management positions filled in the Bureau for Community Security & Small Arms Control (BCSSAC);</i>	<i>Quarterly Report; Project Board meeting</i>	<i>By end of 2015 AWP discussions with counterparts; Project Board meetings</i>

Activity Result 1.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>National policies and legislation on small arms control are developed and passed in adherence with regional and international norms and to address the threat posed by the recent re-armament of communities</i>	Start Date: 01 Jan 2015 End Date: 31 Dec 2015
Purpose	<i>Provide the development of National policies and legislation on small arms control in adherence with regional and international norms and to address the threat posed by the recent re-armament of communities</i>	
Description	<i>National policies and legislation on small arms control are developed and passed in adherence with regional and international norms and to address the threat posed by the recent re-armament of communities</i>	
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?
<i>1. SALW bill passed</i>	<i>Report; South Sudan Media report</i>	<i>By end of 2015</i>
<i>2. Number of international legal instruments on SALW control reviewed and presented to the Mol and MOFA for</i>	<i>South Sudan media report; National Gazette</i>	<i>By end of 2015</i>

Activity Result 2.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>National institutions undertake public outreach efforts through public awareness raising, peace promotion, community security and national unity messaging</i>	Start Date: Jan 2015 End Date: Dec 2015
Purpose	<i>To promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault lines</i>	

Description	<i>Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened to promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault lines</i>	
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?

Activity Result 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened to promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault lines</i>	Start Date: Jan 2015 End Date: Dec 2015
Purpose	<i>To promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault lines</i>	
Description	<i>Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened to promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault lines</i>	
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?
		Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?

Activity Result 2.3 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Conflict-sensitivity and civic participation mainstreamed into county budgeting and planning processes</i>	Start Date: Jan 2015 End Date: Dec 2015
Purpose	<i>Mainstreamed conflict sensitive and civic participation into county budgeting and planning processes</i>	
Description	<i>Conflict-sensitivity and civic participation mainstreamed into county budgeting and planning processes</i>	
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?
		Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?

Output 3: Infrastructures for Peace are established and operational, ensuring effective participation of civil society and communities			
Activity Result 3.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	<i>Solidarity and cohesion is established and strengthened across divisions, particularly through civil society actions</i>		Start Date: Jan 2015 End Date: Dec 2015
Purpose	Increase communities' access and participation to the peace and reconciliation process		
Description			
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	
Activity Result 3.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Activity Result 3.2: An community-based agenda for peace and reconciliation is established through grassroots engagement	Start Date: 01 Jan 2015 End Date: 31 Dec 2015	
Purpose	Enhanced community-based agenda for peace and reconciliation through grassroots engagement		
Description	community-based agenda for peace and reconciliation is established through grassroots engagement		
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	
Activity Result 3.3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Activity Result 3.3 Political and governance discourse and agenda influenced towards peace and reconciliation	Start Date: 01 Jan 2015 End Date: 31 Dec 2015	
Purpose	To influence political and governance discourse toward peace and reconciliation		
Description	Political and governance discourse and agenda influenced towards peace and reconciliation		
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	

Activity Result 3.4 (Atlas Activity ID)		Activity Result 3.4. NPPR is strengthened and carries out its functions in an accountable, transparent and coordinated manner	Start Date: 01 Jan 2015 End Date: 31 Dec 2015
Purpose	To strengthen the NPPR and carry out its functions		
Description	NPPR is strengthened to carry out its functions in an accountable, transparent and coordinated manner		
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	
Activity Result 4 Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment (Atlas Activity ID)		Activity Result 4.1 CSBs are fully completed, handed over, operational and serve as hubs for humanitarian and development actions	Start Date: 01 Jan 2015 End Date: 31 Dec 2015
Purpose	To provide infrastructure and equipment to serve as hubs for humanitarian and development action		
Description	CSBs fully completed, handed over, operational and serve as hubs for humanitarian and development actions		
Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?	

IV. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with a CPAP to be signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

The following types of revisions may be made to this document with the signature of the UNDP Head of Office only, provided s/he is assured that the other signatories of the document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions in or additions to, any of the annexes of the document.

- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives and outputs of the project, but caused by the rearrangement of activities and inputs already agreed to, or by cost variations due to inflation and exchange rates or by taking into account agency expenditure flexibility
- Those revisions which are done to re-phase the delivery of agreed inputs without changing the overall project budget.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency will:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) Assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder will be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

Annex 1: RISKS ANALYSIS

#	Description	Date	Type	Probability/ Impact	Management Response	Risk Owner	Submitted/ Updated	Status
1	Escalation of armed violence and armed conflict	Project Initiation	Security Political	Impede access and operations in specific locations/or the country (depending on intensity/scale/geographical areas) and may further narrow the space for peace and reconciliation. P = 5 I = 4 (depending on available contingency measures and partnerships agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-prioritize and re-sequence key actions in order to respond to any major shift in the broader conflict/political context (advanced planning through different scenarios building should help guide this re-prioritization); Liaise closely with UNMISS, relevant GRSS partners and with local to keep abreast of key political developments; Ensure adequate support to UNDP field teams to facilitate remote management 	UNDP	High variable in time and geographically	Unstable in many locations in the country
2	Politicisation of the NPPR and/or peace and reconciliation agenda	Project initiation	Political Strategic	Will undermine the legitimacy and credibility of the NPPR. P = 4 I = 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The very aim of the NPPR is to generate a people-focused agenda for peace and reconciliation specifically to counter the politicization of peace and reconciliation. UNDP will work closely with the NPPR to ensure it can garner the buy-in and support of prominent civil society organizations as well as focus efforts to reach grassroots communities in order to build a broad-based coalition that is capable of crossing the existing social/political cleavages. 	UNDP	Highly variable	Attempts at co-opting have occurred but have thus far been successfully managed and averted through the strategies detailed in the management response.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP will use its access to senior government partners through its technical advisory team to exert its influence wherever possible. It will also liaise closely with UNMISS CAD and PAD to stay abreast of key political developments. Develop policies and procedures that ensure that the NPRR-supported activities remain neutral, impartial and seek to work with credible/reputable partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish relations with local actors and interlocutors that are capable of "building bridges" and crossing existing divides in a non-political fashion; Utilize humanitarian partners working in conflict affected areas through engaging in the Humanitarian Clusters; Use radio and mobile communication technologies to reach communities that may be physically inaccessible; Strengthen field teams and operations; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure inclusivity and broad participation throughout planning and decision-making processes to ensure relevance of programming priorities; Quick on-the-job training for target implementing partners to better implement/perform activities 	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Highly variable in time and geographically</p>	<p>Unstable in many locations in the country. Focus has remained on operating in "yellow" areas in an attempt to build inroads to "red" states.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Inaccessibility to key communities, particularly at the grassroots-level and in conflict-affected states due to insecurity</p>	<p>Project Initiation</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>Impede operations and implementation of relevant project activities, which may further marginalize key constituencies.</p> <p>P = 5 I = 4</p>					
<p>3</p> <p>Absorption capacity of national and local stakeholders and implementing partners</p>	<p>Project Initiation</p>	<p>Operational</p>	<p>Slow implementation and/or ownerships of the planned activities due to limited capacities of national and local partners.</p> <p>P = 4 I = 4</p>			<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Highly variable among different actors</p>	<p>Remains variable among various actors, however, peer-to-peer support tactics and technical advisory support through UNDP teams have proved</p>

					through technical advisory support; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ peer-to-peer mentoring/support among and between local partners to enhance working relations among them; Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that incentivize collaborative working relationships and skills exchange. 				effectively manage these challenges.
4	Delay mobilizing/receiving funds for implementation.	Project Initiation	Financial Strategic	Delay in implementation will affect UNDP's credibility and capability to immediately respond to the rising needs P=4 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of needs assessment and pertinent response mechanisms should start before ensuring all funds identification of potential partners and initiation of expressions of interest should be done to shortlist/identify local CBOs/NGOs and private sector. Regular updates to be provided to donor partners in order to avoid disbursement bottlenecks. 	UNDP	Variable among different components of the project.	Funds for pilot initiatives have been secured, however, funding remains inadequate for post-pilot phases.	
5	Equal access to all affected populations	Project Initiation	Political /Strategic	Negatively affect the fair and equal targeting of all affected populations P = 4 I = 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversification of national and local partners and target beneficiaries Targeting criteria and mechanisms well developed and promoting for local level engagement of all concerned stakeholders 	UNDP	Variable by geographic location	Access remains limited due to ongoing security concerns and operational challenges. However, these are regularly communicated to local stakeholders.	