

# Community Security & Arms Control Project

## Annual Report 2015



An elder in Duk County welcomes a youth after he was released by a rival community in neighboring Ayod County, March 2015.

## Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project Duration: January 2014 – December 2016

Project Budget for 2015: US\$ 7,072,226

Total Expenditure for Reporting Period: US\$6,717,462

Donor	Annual budget US\$
DFID	3,353,493
Norway	1,082,843
Switzerland	97,943
Sweden	1,522,237
UNDP	982,441
United States (INL)	29,368
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,072,226</b>

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*Responsible Parties: South Sudan Peace & Reconciliation Commission; South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control; Ministry of Interior; Relevant State and County Authorities; and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.*

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## Acronyms

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ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BCSSAC	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
CBR	Centre for Basic Research
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CDCs	Community Development Committees
CNHPR	Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation
CSBs	County Support Bases
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
DLP	Defect Liability Period
GPAA	Greater Pibor Administrative Area
GRSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mol	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPPR	National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation
RECSA	Regional Centre on Small Arms
RRP	Recovery, Reintegration and Protection
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SSCC	South Sudan Council of Churches
SPLA/M-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Army/Movement –In Opposition
SSPRC	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activity
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan

## 1. Executive Summary

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After almost two years of violent conflict, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS) and the South Sudan People's Liberation Movement / Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) signed a comprehensive peace agreement in August 2015. The agreement was signed after significant delays and mounting international pressure to reach a political settlement<sup>1</sup>. Nevertheless, despite skepticism over the agreement itself as well as concerns over its implementation, it is considered to be the most viable option at hand to restore security, foster return of South Sudan's displaced communities as well as set in motion reform agendas and development priorities.

At this juncture, it is vital that the political settlement signed amongst South Sudan's political leadership be translated into tangible gains at the community level. Failure to support these efforts will risk repeating shortcomings of previous peace and reconciliation efforts including the historical marginalization of key constituents and the inability to garner the necessary traction across South Sudan's decentralized, remote and often disconnected communities. Moreover, it is critical that state and local systems are brought into the broader peacebuilding fold and that national actors are being called upon to ensure the implementation of the agreement.

UNDP's Democratic Governance & Stabilization Unit (DGSU) portfolio has identified priority actions that can be immediately implemented, specifically under Chapter II and Chapter IV of the agreement. Towards this end, the Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) project seeks to enable a comprehensive and strategic approach to peace and reconciliation through the strengthening of an infrastructure for peace. Moreover, the project continues to support the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) control agenda and provide support to civil society organizations (CSOs) as well as traditional leaders and structures to strengthen reconciliation and social cohesion at the local level.

### Key Achievements

- The Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Bill passed through a first and second reading in Parliament. The readings mark the most advanced progress on the SALW Bill since UNDP commenced its support to the process in 2012. The SALW agenda was further advanced through the review of two international treaties<sup>2</sup> which were presented to the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for ratification.
- The baseline perception survey on peace, community security and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in South Sudan was completed. The survey will inform UNDP programming and provide a basis for the inclusion of the views of South Sudanese. Dissemination of survey results will potentially influence policy level decisions on peace, community security and sexual and SGBV at national and subnational level.
- Through two women peace initiatives, a women peace dialogue process and the commemoration of the International Day of Peace, 3,450 women were reached with peace messages at national and subnational level.
- Eleven UNDP supported County Support Bases (CSBs) facilitated the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance to communities, two of which have achieved financial independence through revenue generated through renting out the CSB to other development partners.
- UNDP-supported grantees in Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria promoted peace and brought together divided communities through peace conferences and community dialogues.

### Challenges/Issues

- **Delays in reaching a negotiated political settlement** to the crisis slowed project delivery pace and hindered the completion of and handover of CSBs constructed prior to the outbreak of conflict in 2013. To mitigate access challenges the project cooperated with CSOs that have good credibility, legitimacy, and good standing

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<sup>1</sup> UN Security Council statement

<sup>2</sup> The United Nations Arms Trade Treaty, and the Nairobi Protocol on the Control of Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons

relations across existing divides to initiate peace and reconciliation activities. Moreover, UNDP staff from Juba is being sent on missions to the states in regular intervals.

- Additionally, the **uncertainty and unpredictability of specific regions** of the country have compromised activities under the CSAC “Accelerating Interdependencies” project whereby previously stable areas have become epicentres of recent violence. This has shifted local attitudes on inter-communal relations and has also made some locations entirely inaccessible.
- **Increase in cost of inputs:** The continued depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound throughout the year, the devaluation of the currency in December and the consequent hikes in prices placed extraordinary constraints on national implementing partners (IPs), whose grants were disbursed in the local currency.
- **Local CSOs demonstrate limited absorption capacity:** Several CSOs had problems meeting the deadlines agreed to spend funding received. To mitigate the challenge, UNDP ensures due diligence procedures (Harmonised Approaches to Cash Transfers (HACT), audits, disbursement in tranches, and increased monitoring and evaluation) as well as capacity development training of CSOs where necessary.

## Lessons Learned

- Ongoing lobbying efforts and awareness raising work are critical to ensure policy-level commitments are seen through.
- The concept of interdependencies provides a useful entry point and an opportunity to work with communities across fault lines in a neutral manner, especially in ethnically diverse communities where kinships across current fault-lines are common. Support packages that address mutually reinforcing interdependencies are more effective than stand-alone actions limited in scope and content.
- Greater investment in national surveys, baselines and assessments are critical given the drastic change in context and the need for evidence-based and collaborative programming opportunities. Involvement of national stakeholders in such studies promotes ownership of the process and results.
- Despite the merits of using a ‘campaign-based’ model to design and implement activities under the National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation (NPPR), the shift away from the previous ‘activity-focus’ methodology may be initially difficult for partners to subscribe to since it requires a higher degree of conceptual and operational coherence. However, the solidarity that has emerged under the new model thus far provides initial momentum and is an indication that these issues can be overcome over time.

## Budget and Delivery Rate

Provisional cumulative project expenditure for the year 2015 was US\$6,717,462, representing a delivery of 95% of the annual budget (US\$ 7,072,226).

## 2. Progress towards development results

### CPAP Outcome 4: Violence is reduced and community security improved

Summary achievements based on Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Outcome 4 targets for 2015

CPAP outcome target 2015	Summary achievement to date	Status
Cross community peacebuilding initiatives created for previously conflicting communities	<p>Initiative on “Accelerating Peaceful Co-existence through Interdependencies” piloted in seven conflict clusters covering 13 counties in six states, re-establishing inter-communal relations through dialogue and strengthening of economic, social and cultural connectors.</p> <p>The National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation (NPPR), which was formed and launched with support from UNDP, has partnered with over 150 civil society organizations, which implemented diverse peacebuilding actions in states formerly known as Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap states.</p>	Achieved
<b>Overall</b>		<b>Achieved</b>

### CPAP output 4.1: Strengthened mechanisms for peacebuilding and peaceful management of conflicts at national and community levels

Summary achievement based on CPAP output targets for 2015

CPAP output target 2015	Summary achievement to date	Status
National and community dialogue on peace and reconciliation led by the NPPR and other indigenous platforms	<p>The National Platform for Peace &amp; Reconciliation (NPPR) launched its “Common Call for Peace” campaign through which 19 actions were undertaken in support of dialogue between divided communities.</p> <p>15 CSOs engage in peace promotion activities through peace conferences, community dialogue and advocacy in six states in Greater Upper Nile and Greater Equatoria.</p>	Achieved
SALW policy developed and implementation started	<p>A robust lobbying and advocacy campaign, initiated by UNDP and the Bureau for Community Security Small Arms Control and in partnership with the media and civil society, garnered strong support for a smooth passing of the bill in parliament.</p> <p>SALW Bill is about to be tabled for a third and last reading following ongoing advocacy and awareness raising efforts.</p>	Partially Achieved

<p>Women and youths participate in peace building at national level and at subnational level</p>	<p>Of the 19 actions undertaken by the NPPR, 16 actions were specifically designed to increase the role and participation of women in peacebuilding processes and four actions targeted youth.</p> <p>Through the “Taking the Peace to the People” campaign, implemented by the South Sudan’s Women’s Peace Network with support from UNDP and UN Women, 1,250 women contributed to the peace process through state consultations (800 women) and participation in a National Women’s Peace Dialogue in Juba. One youth initiative reached out to 2,267 community members (606 female) in Terekeka and Juba County.</p>	<p>Achieved</p>
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<p><b>Overall status</b></p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>
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**Project 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**

*Summary achievement against 2015 Annual Work Plan (AWP) output targets*

Annual output target (2015)	Summary achievement during the year	Status
SALW Bill is passed	The Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Bill is now awaiting a third and final reading scheduled for early 2016.	Partially Achieved
Consultations on SALW undertaken with stakeholders (National Legislative Assembly, CSOs, media)	Eleven consultations on SALW Bill were held with a diverse involvement and participation of civil society organizations, the media and the National Legislative Assembly. The locally owned consultations and advocacy efforts led by the BCSSAC enabled the two Parliamentary Oversight Committees to draft a harmonized bill regulating both civilian and state stocks.	Achieved
Five international legal instruments on SALW control reviewed and presented to the Mol and MoFA for ratification	Two international treaties, the Arms Trade Treaty and the Nairobi Protocol on the Control of Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons, were reviewed and presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior for ratification.	Partially Achieved
Eight mid-management positions filled in the Bureau of Community Security & Small Arms Control (BCSSAC)	Eight BCSSAC mid-level management positions were recruited, seven positions are currently filled.	Achieved
<p><b>Overall status</b></p>		<p><b>Achieved</b></p>

**SALW Bill passed**

The Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) bill was debated and approved by the Council of Ministers and tabled before the National Legislative Assembly for a first and second reading. The bill is currently awaiting the third and final reading, scheduled for January 2016, before it is passed into law and assented by the President of the Republic of South Sudan.



## Consultations on SALW undertaken with stakeholders (NLA, CSOs, media)



The Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC), with technical and financial support from UNDP, was closely involved in the passage of the SALW bill through parliament. Eleven consultations on the SALW bill were conducted with engagement of CSOs, the media, parliamentary committees and other relevant stakeholders.

Advocacy strategies were developed and multiple lobbying efforts were undertaken to garner requisite political support. The efforts resulted in increased awareness and commitment among key stakeholders such as the

parliamentary oversight committees (1) Security, Defense and Public Order Committee, 2) Justice and Legislation Committee) which enabled the reintroduction of provisions in the bill on the control of arms and stockpiles in state institutions like the SPLA and other organized forces that had been deleted earlier on. Furthermore, to complement and reinforce the advocacy efforts on the SALW bill, UNDP supported the BCSSAC in publicizing the bill through an interactive radio covering 10 states, including those areas held by the opposition.

## Five international legal instruments on SALW control reviewed and presented to the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) for ratification

Two international instruments, the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty and the Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of SALW in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa, were reviewed and presented to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior for ratification. Once the instruments are ratified, South Sudan can benefit from assistance provided by the secretariats overseeing the implementation of various SALW control treaties.

UNDP's support enabled the BCSSAC to participate in two fora on SALW control at regional and international level, i.e. the Open-Ended Meeting of Governmental Experts on the "UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in SALW in All Its Aspects" as well as an "ATT Regional Advocacy, Consultation and Awareness Raising Workshop" organized by the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA). The meetings helped national policy leaders to better understand the treaties and latest trends in SALW proliferation. The BCSSAC submitted a formal request for the RECSA Secretariat to visit South Sudan to help sensitize key stakeholders in Government and civil society organizations about the content of the ATT, advantages of ratifying, and the negative implications for non-ratification. The request was accepted by the Secretariat, the visit is yet to be realized.

To initiate the formulation of three additional international legal instruments, the BCSSAC, with support from UNDP identified an international expert to finalize the review of the following three instruments: UN Programme of Action on Small Arms, the International Tracing Instrument and the UN Protocol Against Manufacturing and Illicit Trafficking in SALW, its Components and Parts. It is envisaged that these instruments will reinforce South Sudan's own national legislation and regulatory framework and support integration with regional arms control initiatives, as a key strategy for regulating small arms along South Sudan's porous borders.

## Seven mid-management positions filled in the BCSSAC

UNDP supported the BCSSAC in developing Terms of Reference for eight mid-level management positions to support the Bureau to advance the agenda for SALW control in South Sudan: Director for Administration and Finance, Director for Capacity Building, Director for Security Research and Policy, Deputy Director for Small Arms Control, Deputy Director for Capacity Building, Controller of Accounts, and Cashier. Seven of the newly recruited staff completed their probation period with the exception of the Deputy Director for Capacity Building. The seven staff are providing crucial support to the ongoing consultation and lobbying efforts of the BCSSAC and enabled the update of the BCSSAC's Strategic Plan.

## Project Output 2: Conflict-sensitivity and community participation integrated into early recovery and development programming to improve the local stability and peacebuilding environment in three conflict clusters across states formerly known as Jonglei, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria States

*Summary achievement against 2015 AWP output targets*

Annual output target (2015)	Summary achievement during the year	Status
1,000 active participants (30 percent female) engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programmes	1,360 (25% female) people actively participated in public debates and awareness programmes during the year 2015	Achieved
Conflict-sensitive assessments are carried out in three conflict clusters	Conflict-sensitive assessments were completed in seven conflict clusters covering 13 counties in six states and informed the concept of accelerating peaceful co-existence through interdependencies under the project	Achieved
Conflict-sensitive strategic plans are developed in five counties of Eastern Equatoria State and utilize conflict-sensitive analysis and participatory methodologies	The development of the strategic plans could not take place as state authorities only identified counties in quarter three.	Not Achieved
Baseline perception survey on community security and peacebuilding successfully completed, creating an evidence base for programming and outcome-level M&E	The Baseline Perception Survey on Peace, Community Security and Sexual and Gender Based Violence in South Sudan was completed and validated at six state and one national level workshops, and acts as a baseline for programming and outcome level monitoring and evaluation.	Achieved
Overall status		Achieved

## 1,000 active participants (30 percent female) engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programmes

A total number of 1,360 people (341 females and 1,019 males) actively participated in the public debates and awareness programmes in 2015.

UNDP in collaboration with the SUDD Institute continued to organize public debates attracting a wide range of participants including religious, political, civil society, and youth leaders, diplomatic community, academia, business community and the media. Based on the debates, SUDD Institute produced policy briefs that were widely

disseminated through publications and press releases, reaching delegates and representatives at the Addis Ababa Peace Talks. The public debates and policy briefs covered the following five topics:

1. In-country peace and reconciliation infrastructure through CSOs/CBOs and Faith-based Organizations led peace and reconciliation efforts
2. Peacebuilding in South Sudan through the Design and Implementation of coherent and integrated Youth Development Policy
3. Role of the Media in War and Peace in South Sudan
4. The Mediation Pendulum and the Challenges that Underlie the Peace Implementation in South Sudan
5. Role of women in peacebuilding in a highly patriarchal society like South Sudan

Using drama to address sensitive issues related to peace, healing and reconciliation, UNDP provided technical and financial support to the production of the "Kuburi Bridge" programme, an interactive radio drama. The programme aims to bridge the gap between divided communities by dramatizing everyday scenarios. Subsequent to the drama sketch, the programme enables listeners to call in and discuss the theme of the episode with panelists in the studio and other listeners. Throughout the year, with support from UNMISS, 40 drama episodes were aired six times weekly (three times in Arabic and three times in English) on Radio Miraya, reaching formerly known 10 states across the country.

A monitoring and evaluation exercise undertaken by UNDP on the impact of the 'Kuburi Bridge' revealed that the programme continues to attract interactive discussions with both male and female callers from different parts of the country including women at the grassroots level, youth, religious leaders and civil society organizations. Tracking and monitoring of the listeners calling in to the radio programme showed an increase in callers from 220 in quarter one to 810 in the third quarter. Thirty percent of the calls in quarter three were made by women. In the fourth quarter of the year UNDP supported the development of 40 new and context specific draft episodes in English and Arabic language due for broadcast in 2016.

The BCSSAC, with support from UNDP, developed three spot messages on the impact of the SALW Bill on community peace and security and aired them through Rumbek FM in the former Lakes State and Radio Jonglei in the former Jonglei State. The messages informed the public on the progress of the SALW Bill which is due for its third and final reading at in early 2016.

### **Conflict-sensitive assessments are carried out in three conflict clusters**

Consultations were successfully carried out in seven conflict clusters covering 13 counties to explore the concept of communal interdependencies and other forms of exchange. The consultations identified strong socio-cultural interdependencies that can be strengthened to accelerate peaceful coexistence. The interdependency projects are being implemented through selected seven Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that work through 231 (63 female) credible and trusted interlocutors. Supported through small grants, the CSOs have held 17 community dialogue forums in all seven conflict clusters bringing together 840 participants (277 females). Through these dialogue forums the communities have identified key interdependencies ranging from trade, fishing, grazing lands, and other components that can enhance social and cultural interaction such as wrestling stadiums.

Resources required to strengthen these interdependencies as well as cooperation agreements that communities can use to safeguard these interdependencies were also identified through the dialogue forums. For example, in Duk and Ayod counties, communities identified fishing as the main interdependency and agreed to set up a joint committee to guard the communal fishing grounds to ensure safe access by both communities.



*Community elder in Duk County explains how the conflict has impacted inter-communal relations with Nuer communities in neighbouring Ayod County. March 2015.*

### **Conflict-sensitive strategic plans are developed in five counties of state formerly known as Eastern Equatoria State and utilize conflict-sensitive analysis and participatory methodologies**

The development of the strategic plans could not take place as state authorities only identified counties in quarter three. The development of the plans, which will ensure that conflict sensitivity and community participation are integrated into early recovery and development planning and budgeting at state level to improve local stability and government responses is therefore planned for 2016.

### **Baseline perception survey on community security and peacebuilding successfully completed, creating an evidence base for programming and outcome-level M&E**

UNDP in cooperation with the Centre for Basic Research completed a comprehensive Baseline Perception Survey on Peace, Community Security, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence in South Sudan. A Baseline Assessment Reference Group (BARG) was established to allow all stakeholders to oversee the design and roll out of the national survey, leading to increased ownership and collaboration between members. As part of the validation process, the findings of the survey were presented at state and national levels. The national and the six state-level validation workshops were attended by a broad range of representatives from the BCSSAC, Ministry of Interior, National Security, Parliament, Ministry of Justice, National Police Service, National Prison Service, South Sudan Peace & Reconciliation Commission, and National Bureau for Statistics. The workshops endorsed the key findings of the survey and provided valuable qualitative inputs to the data. The findings of the perception survey have already been used to provide indicators and baselines for 2016 programming and the strategic direction for the CSAC project. The launch of the survey report is scheduled for 2016.

**Project Output 3:** South Sudan institutions, constituencies, and communities work together for inclusive peace and reconciliation

*Summary achievement against 2015 AWP output targets*

Annual output target (2015)	Summary achievement during the year	Status
Twelve actions are undertaken that support a common forum for dialogue across conflicting communities	19 actions that supported a common forum for dialogue across the conflicting communities in South Sudan were conducted by NPPR partners <sup>3</sup> under "A Common Call for Peace". The actions contributed to shaping an agenda for peace and reconciliation in South Sudan and resulted in strengthened relationships and increased space for exchange between peace partners across the country.	Achieved
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	Two meetings each were held between South Sudan's religious communities and political actors, and security and political actors, in August 2015 under the Collaborative Leadership Dialogue (CLD) and the Infrastructures for Peace (I4P) workshop.	Partially Achieved
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	A two day Infrastructures for Peace strategic retreat was held with the South Sudan Peace Actors. The workshop was attended by 65 participants (30 female and 35 male). The retreat developed a draft strategy concept that articulated a robust framework of Infrastructures for Peace, taking experiences/lessons from Kenya, Ghana and Zimbabwe. Resource persons were sourced from Kenya, Zimbabwe and Ghana. The implementation of the robust framework for an Infrastructure for Peace is ensured through reflection in the new 2016-2018 Strategic Plan and Communication Strategy of the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission.	Achieved
<b>Overall status</b>		Achieved

**Twelve actions undertaken that support a common forum for dialogue across conflicting communities**

A total of 19 actions that supported a common forum for dialogue across the conflicting communities in South Sudan was conducted by the National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation (NPPR) and partners in collaboration with faith based institutions, academia, women, youths, peace actors and civil society organizations. The peace actions were conducted under the theme "A Common Call for Peace". The theme galvanized civic support for peace and reconciliation among conflict affected communities in South Sudan. These initiatives followed a re-formulation of the NPPR's strategy, which shifted away from an activity-based to a campaign-based approach. The shift

<sup>3</sup> SSunde, CEPO, SSPRC, ONAD, FACE, Academia, Youths, Women, SSPRC, SSSC, SSIC, CNHP

resulted in the improvement of the NPPR's performance, increased social cohesion, civic participation and access to peace processes. The change process involved the active participation of NPPR partners.

The new model set out key actions, including grassroots mobilization, advocacy, partnership/coalition building, and a central communication system to provide a common origin of actions taken under the NPPR. The model had three key strategies: 1) building solidarity across divides; 2) deepening grassroots engagement; and 3) influencing political/governance towards peace and reconciliation.

A detailed description of the 19 actions is as follows:

Workshop Report No.	Description of Action	Partner	Male	Female	Total
1	<b>Peace caravan;</b> NPPR carried out a peace caravan in Nimule and Torit, as a method of "Engaging the Local Communities in Peace Building and Reconciliation through Music.	TEEN CO, (Teen confront) SOWA (Solidarity for Women's Right Association) and Heaven Lights the World	1300	1700	3,000
2	<b>Training of Peace Animators;</b> In partnership with the Pastor Peace Initiative (PPI), a training was done for focal persons from the Dinka and Nuer communities in Bor. The training participants later led several initiatives including the facilitation of peace and reconciliation dialogues among the Dinka in Bor Town and Nuer inside PoCs in state formerly known as Jonglei State.	PPI (Pastors Peace Initiative )	32	8	40
3	<b>Know your neighbor;</b> NPPR through the women grassroots network conducted the "Know your Neighbour" campaign in four locations (Mangatan, Gurei, Munuki and Konyokonyo) in Juba County. By and large the objective was to promote and strengthen local community structures for conflict prevention and mitigation and to reinforce and promote social cohesion among communities. By the end of the training forums for community dialogue and collecting voices of communities on peace and reconciliation were established.	SSUNDE (South Sudan Network for Democracy and Elections)	N/A	1150	150
4	<b>Sports for Peace with youths;</b> Three hundred youths drawn from Munuki and Kator Payams of Juba County engaged in sporting activities in the form of football and volley ball. The activity offered the youths space to interact and build solidarity.	FACE- (Facilitating Action for Community Empowerment )/ TAYA (Trust Youth Action Association)	200	100	300
5	<b>Peace events with children in schools;</b> A total of 320 males and 80 females from four primary schools and two secondary schools within Juba were involved in a peace themed competitive event comprising songs, dance, drama, debates and poems. The topic of the debate was "we are more united than divided".	TAYA (Trust Youth Action Association)	320	80	400
6	<b>Engaging the Academia;</b> The Juba University and Catholic University conducted a dialogue on peace and reconciliation under the theme 'The South Sudan We Want'.	UNASS (United Nations Association in South Sudan)	250	150	400
7	<b>South Sudan Women's Peace Network:</b> Provided organizational support to South Sudan Women for Peace Network (SSWPN) on the dissemination of peace agreement to women across the 10 states. The meetings were held in the state capitals of Torit, Malakal, Aweil, Kuajok, Wau, Yambio, Rumbek, Juba, Bentiu and Bor with the full participation of 800 women, including women in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, resulting in increased awareness of the peace agreement.	SSWPN (South Sudan Women's Peace Network)	N/A	800	800

8	<b>Women Dialogue;</b> NPPR through SSPRC conducted a one day dialogue for ordinary women in Juba. A total of 70 ordinary women including students, IDPs, returnees, chiefs, housewives, widows and elders participated in the dialogue. This resulted in women recognizing the role they can play in peace building and reconciliation within their family, with their neighbors and the community in large.	SSPRC (South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission), FACE, Grassroots Women Network	N/A	70	70
9	<b>Women leadership and Dialogue/ Peace Seminar;</b> The dialogue workshop was held by the SSPRC to the collaborative leadership and dialogue workshop held in August 2015 and supported by UNDP. Participants committed themselves to continue calling for the implementation of the peace agreement and fostering community based dialogue in order to resolve local issues.	SSPRC (South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission), ONAD (Organization for NonViolence and Development)	N/A	50	50
10	<b>Muslim Community;</b> Pray for the Sustainability of Peace was held at the Islamic Council Ground in Juba. The role of women in peacebuilding was discussed and consolidated.	SSIC (South Sudan Islamic Council)	2	278	280
11	<b>Peace carnival;</b> Conducted with youth and children in Kator, resulting in increased reach in terms of using sports as an avenue to promote peace.	FACE	200	100	300
12	<b>Public Peace Concert;</b> A concert was held at Nyakuron Cultural Center, showcasing the different cultural practices of various tribes. This resulted into the realization that cultural practices can be used as an avenue for preaching peace and reconciliation among community members.	CEPO (Community Empowerment and Progress Organization)	500	200	700
13-18	<b>International peace day celebrations;</b> Celebrations were held through the Inter Church Committees at state level in Juba, Malakal, Yambio, Kuajok, Torit, and Bor, demonstrating the ability of various stakeholders coming together to champion peace among the various communities.	SSPRC, SSCC (Women Desk)	3490	2410	5,900
19	<b>Peace Agreement Dissemination;</b> A women peace agreement sensitization meeting was held in Magwi. The meeting was facilitated by SSPRC.	SSPRC, NPPR	N/A	25	25

### Two meetings held between South Sudan's religious leadership and political actors

Two meetings were held between South Sudan's religious communities and political and security actors, respectively in August 2015 under the Collaborative Leadership Dialogue (CLD) and Infrastructures for Peace (I4P) workshop. The meetings resulted in increased collaboration between participants representing religious, political, security, academia and civil society actors as well as in the development of a joint action plan. These meetings formed part of UNDP's strategic support to national peacebuilding capacities in South Sudan.

A 4-day mediation training for the South Sudan Council of Churches was conducted in cooperation with the Netherlands Institute of International Relations (Clingendael). The training prepared religious leaders to further engage in dialogue with political actors.

## **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**

### ***1. Infrastructure for Peace (I4P):***

UNDP supported the SSPRC in convening a two-day strategic retreat on an Infrastructure for Peace for South Sudan. The Infrastructure for Peace (IfP) identified, mapped, and designed a draft framework for coordination and collaboration across the full spectrum of actors to support peace-making and peacebuilding at national and sub-national levels. The retreat was attended by sixty five participants (30 females) drawn from the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), Committee on National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation (CNHPR), National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation (NPPR), South Sudan Women Peace Network (SSWPN), South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC), South Sudan Islamic Council (SSIC), the Government of the Republic of South Sudan<sup>4</sup>, the Bureau for Small Arms Control, African Union, donors, the National Legislative Assembly, CSOs<sup>5</sup> and the United Nations Agencies<sup>6</sup>.

At the end of the retreat, participants committed to offer their support to the constitutionally mandated body, the SSPRC, which will provide leadership and guidance in the process of strengthening the peace architecture in the country. The participants concurred that the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) should be the main pillar of any peace architecture that may be developed and urged the SSPRC to fully capacitate itself to assume this responsibility and meet the challenges ahead.

The SSPRC accepted the task of being the anchor of the Infrastructure for Peace in South Sudan and committed to work hand in hand with the peace actors and be impartial, transparent, and inclusive.

### ***2. Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD):***

UNDP brought together a diverse group of senior leaders and decision-makers for a CLD workshop including senior members of parliament (women caucus, Deputy Speaker), the SSPRC, South Sudan Council of Churches, the Islamic Council, civil society, academia, NPPR, Ministry of Defense, and the Bureau for Community Security & Small Arms Control. The CLD training enabled participants to engage in a common visioning process, understand the mechanics of dialogue and practical strategies for how it can be regularly used to strengthen relationships, build trust and collaboration to diffuse tensions and resolve common issues. A common work plan was created in order to foster continued engagement and collaboration among participants and inform UNDP's support to this sector.

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<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Justice

<sup>5</sup> ONAD, CEPO, Gartong Trust, SOWA, SSWPN, The Heavens Light the World, SSuNDE

<sup>6</sup> UN Women, UNMISS, CAD, UNICEF, UNDP





Participants of Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue Workshop at Accacia Village, Juba. August 2015.

### 3. SSPRC Strategy Documents:

The South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), with support from UNDP, NPPR, and ACCORD, a South African NGO, conducted a three-day strategic workshop in a state formerly known as Eastern Equatoria. The workshop, facilitated by the UNDP, reviewed the 2013-2015 strategic plan and thereby provided the basis for formulation of the SSPRC 2016-2018 strategic plan which includes a strategic framework for peace and reconciliation, strategic programmes and priority projects.

The new strategic plan focused on five themes namely 1) community engagement; 2) capacity building; 3) research, policy advice, and documentation; 4) partnership, lobbying, and advocacy and 5) institutions' capacity. The SSPRC Strategic workshop was attended by 26 participants (seven females) drawn from peace stakeholders and partners<sup>7</sup>. A SSPRC Communication Strategy was developed in conjunction with the new Strategic Plan 2016-2018.

The SSPRC Early Warning and Early Response Strategic Plan 2016 – 2019 was developed to align SSPRC's strategies to the current context. The SSPRC Communication Strategy and Strategic Plan 2015 - 2018 were finalized and validated at a joint partnership and stakeholders' workshop. The three documents define the roadmap for SSPRC's engagement in peacebuilding and reconciliation work after the signing of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan in August 2015.

**Project Output 4:** Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment

#### Summary achievement against 2015 AWP output targets

Annual Work Plan Targets (2015)	Summary achievement during the year	Status
Thirteen outstanding CSBs completed and handed over	11 out of the 13 CSBs are completed. Due to insecurity, none of the completed CSBs could be handed over to the local authorities. 5 of the CSBs	Partially Achieved

<sup>7</sup> SSuNDE, ONAD, CEPO, CRS, ACCORD

	were equipped with ICT equipment, 2 sites were furnished and another 2 sites were equipped with new solar panel installations.	
Twenty-two Community Development Committees (CDCs) trained in basic management and administration	10 Community Development Committees (CDC), received basic management administration training.	Partially Achieved
Seventy five percent of CSBs demonstrate increased humanitarian, development, or community engagement	Twenty (20) CSBs were completed and eleven (11) are operational, accounting for 55% of CSBs that demonstrated increased utilization by humanitarian, development, or community engagement activities.	Partially Achieved
Overall status		Partially Achieved

### Thirteen outstanding County Support Bases (CSBs) completed and handed over

11 out of the 13 outstanding CSBs are completed. In total, there are 25 CSBs out of which 20 have been completed.

None of the completed CSBs could be handed over to the local authorities due to a number of challenges:

1. 8 CSBs located in opposition controlled areas could not be certified as complete due to high levels of insecurity. The affected CSBs are Pariang, Mayom and Koch in Unity State; Renk, Melut, Kodok and Nasir in Upper Nile State; and Akobo in Jonglei State;
2. Similar security issues delayed the handover of 3 CSBs which were certified as complete in Tambura (Western Equatoria State), Mabil (Northern Bahr el Ghazal), and Pibor (Greater Pibor Administrative Area). The handover is expected to take place in early 2016;

In addition, the construction of the CSBs in Mapel, Lakes State, was suspended as a result of high levels of insecurity.

### Twenty-two Community Development Committees (CDCs) trained in basic management and administration

With financial and technical support from UNDP, in total 10 CDCs (Ezo, Maridi, Yirol, Kapoeta, Nimule, Raja, Gok Machar, Turalei, Tombura and Mabil) received training in finance, administration, and book-keeping. The trainings enhanced the skills of the CDC members to effectively run the CSBs and reach financial independence.

### Seventy-five percent of CSBs demonstrate increased humanitarian, development, or community engagement

According to a UNDP assessments, 11<sup>8</sup> out of the 20 completed CSBs demonstrate signs of increased development and community engagement. The CSBs are used as conference venues and office space by development partners. For instance, local NGOs in Nimule and Kapoeta, Mabil, Yirol East, and Yirol West are renting office space in the CSBs to deliver development assistance. Revenues generated from the rent are invested in the operational costs and maintenance of the CSBs. CSBs have facilitated humanitarian interventions by organizations like Health Link, Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development (SMARD) and Greater Kapoeta Development Organization.

These NGOs are serving IDPs and communities directly affected by the conflict. The structures have reduced the cost of delivering services to the communities. Furthermore, CSBs are beginning to facilitate engagement between communities and the government, thus giving the government the opportunity to interact with communities in the hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>8</sup> The eleven are Turalei, Gok Machar, Yirol, Kapoeta, Nimule, Ezo, Maridi, Boro Medina, Raja, Pibor, and Nassir.



World Vision utilizes the CSB in Turalei, Warrap State, for a training with community members. 2015.

An agreement was reached to allow UNESCO to use the Pibor CSB for the establishment of a community based radio station to disseminate information to promote social cohesion and co-existence among divided communities of Lou Nuer, Murle, and Dinka.

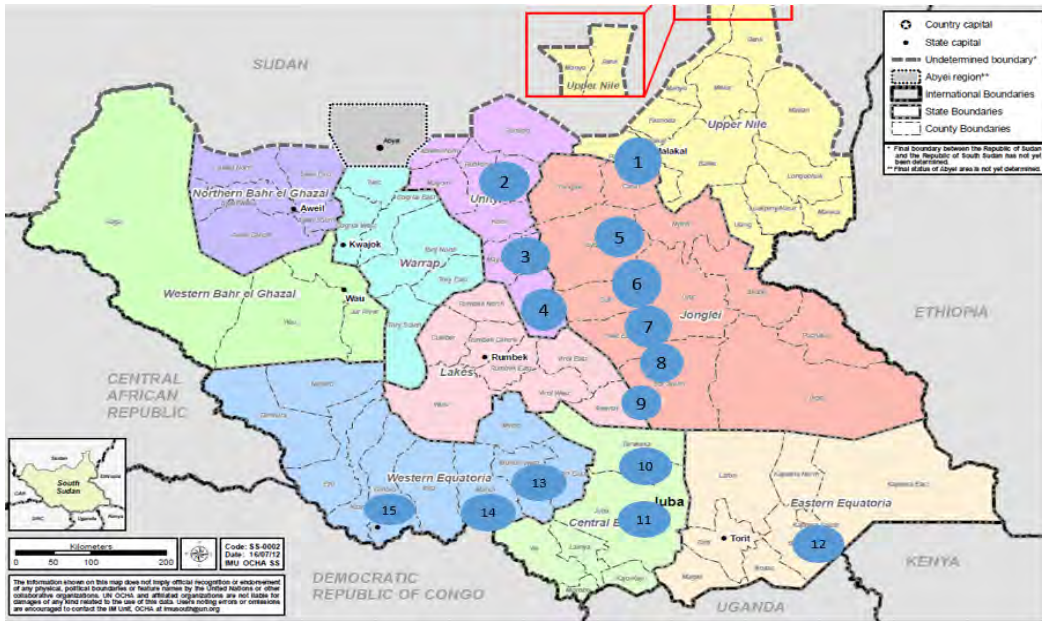
### Project Output 5: Strengthen civil voice, promote accountability, and engender social cohesion

#### Summary achievement against 2015 AWP output targets

Annual Work Plan Targets (2015)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
Twenty CSOs engage in civic education and reconciliation actions across fault lines	15 CSOs are engaged in civic education, reconciliation and peacebuilding actions in the six states in the former Greater Equatoria and former Greater Upper Nile.	Partially Achieved
CSO coordination forums and capacities are strengthened; at least one advocacy campaign undertaken by CSOs	Seven CSOs engaged in advocacy towards the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.	Partially Achieved
At least one bi-monthly public lecture	The bi-monthly lectures are scheduled for the first quarter of 2016.	Not Achieved
At least one youth or women's peace initiative established in three conflict clusters across the former Jonglei, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria States	Two women peace promotion initiatives were established targeting 1,250 women across the country. Additionally, as part of the small grant mechanism, one youth initiative reached out to 2,267 community members (606 female) in Terekeka and Juba County.	Achieved
Overall status		Partially Achieved

#### Twenty CSOs engage in civic education and reconciliation actions across fault lines

15 CSO's were selected through a competitive process to receive small grants from UNDP for the implementation of reconciliation, civic education, and peacebuilding activities. Activities are currently being implemented in the former Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile State.



- Upper Nile:**
1. Sobat Community for Peace and Development (SCPD)
- Unity:**
2. Dialogue and Research Initiative (DRI)
  3. Rural Community Development Initiative (RCDI)
  4. Assistance Mission Africa (AMA)
- Jonglei:**
5. Street Children Aid (SCA)
  6. Sudd Relief and Development Action (SRDA)
  7. Wadeng Wings of Hope (WWH)
  8. Kongor Youth Association (KYA)
  9. Institute for Development and Civil Society (IDCS)
- Central Equatoria:**
10. Initiative for Peace and Communication Association (IPCA)
  11. South Sudan Integrated Development Organization (IDO)
- Eastern Equatoria:**
12. Organization for Peace Relief and Development (OPRD)
- Western Equatoria:**
13. Mundri Active Youth Association (MAYA)
  14. Facilitating Action for Community Empowerment (FACE)
  15. Grassroots Relief & Development Agency (GREDA)

The small grants enabled 4 CSOs in former Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Eastern Equatoria states to promote peace and bring together divided communities through peace conferences. Community dialogues creating platforms for exchange across fault lines were conducted by 9 CSOs in former Jonglei, Unity, and Greater Equatoria. Community care givers were trained by one CSO in the former Jonglei state to provide psycho-social support to community members. The majority of these CSOs, i.e. 10 out of 15, are implementing activities at payam level, three at former state level in Bentiu, and Malakal PoC sites as well as in Bor Town, and one CSO is active at national level in Juba in one of the PoC sites as well as in Mangateen and Maad IDP camps.

**CSO coordination forums and capacities are strengthened; at least one advocacy campaign related to governance and peacebuilding undertaken by CSOs**

Seven CSOs have integrated the promotion of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCISS) in their peace promotion activities.

Assistance Mission for Africa (AMA) is working with civil society in Leer County to develop community driven advocacy strategies to raise awareness and understanding of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCISS) and to promote peace implementation. To date, 54 members of local CSOs have been trained on community driven advocacy and facilitation skills and 1,450 community members have been engaged in discussions on the content of the agreement.



In the Malakal PoC site in Upper Nile state, Sobat Community for Peace and Development (SCPD) has reached out to 5,250 people so far with peace education sessions on the peace agreement. In Ayod county in former Jonglei state, Street Children Aid (SCA) engaged six peace committees from Jiech payam through peacebuilding workshops (30 participants; 15 female) in discussions on the peace agreement. The workshops led to the development of five peace messages which were disseminated to 655 people (312 male and 343 female).

In former Western Equatoria, Facilitating Action for Community Empowerment (FACE) conducted 12 radio talk shows at the local station Maridi FM to support the dissemination of the ARCISS. Two jingles related to the peace agreement and peaceful co-existence were produced and aired through the same FM station. The jingles were played twice a day throughout the months of October, November, and December 2015. The CSO Mundri Active Youth Association (MAYA) engaged 2,246 (1049 male and 1197 female) participants and informed them about the peace agreement through music, drama and dance performances as well as youth dialogue forums in Mvolog and Mundri payam.

A mapping of CSOs in South Sudan was conducted, aiming to identify civil society organizations offering peacebuilding services and activities at the national and state level. The study identified 290 peacebuilding CSOs (20% of them engaged at the national level) and revealed, amongst others, that 71.4% of them are engaged in peace dialogue activities, 70% in peace and advocacy, 49% in reconciliation, 40% in peace conferences and peace negotiation, and 39% in mediation. Collaboration among CSOs is weak. 28% of national CSOs work in collaboration with other national CSOs, 27% of the national CSOs have reported to have linkages with INGOs. The target groups are mainly youth (81%) and women (65%). Capacity gaps were identified in the areas of managerial competences, human resources, and administrative as well as financial capacity. The findings of the study will inform the project's future engagement with civil society organizations in South Sudan.

### **At least one youth or women's peace initiative established in three conflict clusters across former Jonglei, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria States**

UNDP, in collaboration with UN Women, provided technical and financial support to the South Sudan's Women's Peace Network to facilitate a national women peace dialogue which was one of the key priorities of the Women's Agenda for Peace and Sustainable Development in South Sudan.

As part of the of the dialogue process, UNDP supported consultations in the formerly known 10 states with approximately 800 women. Under the theme "Taking Peace to the People", the consultations aimed at informing

women about gender relevant aspects of the peace agreement and the peace process. The outcome of the consultation process fed into a 2-day National Women’s Peace Dialogue held in Juba. The dialogue, supported by the United Nations Development Programme, UN Women and the African Union, brought together 450 women and 20 men from all states across political, ethnic, social, economic, and geographic divides to discuss the role of women in the current peace process and the implementation of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.



Members of the South Sudan's Women's Peace Network during the consultation process in Central Equatoria. October 2015.

The dialogue produced two outcome documents, a position paper and an implementation plan, which will be used as a framework of reference for demanding accountability from those involved in the implementation of the agreement.

With financial and technical support from UNDP, the Women Desk of the South Sudan Council of Churches commemorated the International Day of Peace in six different states. Under the theme “Partnerships for Peace – Dignity for All” awareness was created for women’s role in peacebuilding. 3,000 women attended the celebrations in Bor, Malakal, Kwajok, Torit, Juba/Gumbo and Yambio.

Through partnership between UNDP and the youth-led Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA), peace festivals were organized in Juba and Terekeka showcasing cultural performances and sport activities. The festival participants, 927 in Juba (352 female) and 1,340 in Terekeka (2 female), came together from diverse communities to celebrate peace and the richness of cultural diversity. The peace promotion events are part of a countrywide peace and reconciliation campaign among South Sudanese communities, through the power of singing and cultural performances.

### 3. Gender Development Results

Gender results	Evidence
<p><b>Gender result:</b> The 10-state level consultations and the National Women’s Peace Dialogue, led by the South Sudan Women’s Peace Network, which is jointly supported by UNDP and UNWOMEN, have, for the first time, gathered a critical mass of views and experiences from women on the conflict and their role in the peace process and have fed into position paper and implementation plan which are going to be used as a framework of reference for demanding accountability from the stakeholders involved in the implementation of the ARCISS.</p>	<p><b>Evidence:</b> State consultation reports, national dialogue outcome documents (position paper, implementation plan)</p>

### 4. Targeting, sustainability of results, strengthening national capacities and South-South and Triangular Cooperation

## Targeting

Target groups	Needs addressed	Evidence
Women	The South Sudan Women Network responded to women's need to interpret and analyze the content of the peace agreement according to their specific concerns and the role they can play in the peace process.	Consultation reports and national dialogue outcome document (position paper, implementation plan)
Youth	The youth peace festivals, organized by the youth-led Initiative for Peace Communication Association (IPCA) in partnership with UNDP, provided a platform to bring together youth from diverse communities to showcase cultural richness, exchange through sports activities and celebrate peace.	Media reports, activity reports
IDPs	Peace and dialogue forms/meetings organized in Juba, Malakal, and Bentiu, organized in partnership between UNDP and the Integrated Development Organization (IDO), the Sobat Community for Peace and Development (SCPD) and the Dialogue and Research Initiative (DRI), provided needed space for IDP to interact, exchange and discuss issues affecting them since the outbreak of the crisis in December 2013.	Activity reports

## Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of the CSBs currently handed over continue to stay active and demonstrated increased development activity and greater engagement between communities and local government, and are able to finance their operations via fees charged for usage.</li> </ol>	CSAC project M&E Field Mission Reports

## Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>65 (30 females) senior staff from government, civil society, and faith-based institutions trained in Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue, which strengthens the use</li> </ol>	SSPRC, NLA, MOD, South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC), South Sudan Islamic	Post-training evaluation documented high levels of satisfaction and a work plan was developed to guide sustained engagement and follow-up.

of dialogue as a preventative measure towards violent conflict.	Council (SSIC), BCSSAC, NPPR	
2) Through a workshop on the establishment of an infrastructure for peace for South Sudan, the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) was able to gain strong recognition from peace partners to be the lead institution regarding the implementation of the I4P.	SSPRC, Women Groups, NLA, SSSC, SSIC, BCSSAC, NPPR, CSOs, UN Agencies, UNMISS, Juba University	Workshop report
3) Seven key staff were newly recruited and inducted to the BCSSAC, providing crucial support to the ongoing consultation and lobbying efforts for the small arms control agenda and enabled the update of the BCSSAC's Strategic Plan.	SSBCSSAC	CSAC and BCSSAC project reports

### South to South and Triangular Cooperation

Country	Type of cooperation
Kenya	The Regional Centre for Small Arms, based in Nairobi, Kenya, supported the BCSSAC to train the organized forces on weapons marking. This effort is part of UNDP's support to strengthen South Sudan's small arms control frameworks and strategies.
Kenya and Ghana	Two representatives from Ghana (National Peace Council) and Kenya (National Steering Committee for Peacebuilding & Conflict Management) traveled to South Sudan to contribute ideas and experiences in South Sudan's Infrastructure for Peace workshop.  4 representatives of the SSPRC went on an experience sharing study visit to the Ghana National Peace Council (NPC) in order to learn from NPC's experiences in terms of organizational set-up of the council, early warning and response coordination, insurances of independence and impartiality, combination of upstream and community level work and communication efforts.

## 5. Partnerships

- UNDP and UNWOMEN jointly supported the South Sudan's Women's Peace Network to launch consultations in all the 10 formerly known states and to hold a National Women's Peace Dialogue



to collect and present women's views of the peace agreement and to develop a common position on women's role in the implementation of the peace process.

- UNDP continues to partner with UNMISS RRP in implementing the County Support Bases. Specifically in this reporting period, UNMISS RRP and UNDP supported training of two CDCs in Mabil and Tambura counties.
- Through UNDP's support, the NPPR expanded its partnership with the South Sudan Council of Churches and South Sudan Islamic Council to commemorate the International Day of Peace celebrations in six states.
- Through partnership with IPs implementing the concept of interdependency, in the seven conflict clusters, UNDP was able to extend critical peace and reconciliation services to communities across fault lines.
- Through the disbursement of small grants to CSOs in six states of South Sudan, UNDP was able to facilitate the strengthening of CSOs to actively engage in peacebuilding work in South Sudan.

## 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

### Monitoring and Evaluation Missions in 2015

Location	Purpose	Findings/Lessons Learned	Action Taken/Recommendations
States formerly known as Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, and Central Equatoria	Assess progress and oversee the rollout of the national perception survey on peace and community security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Rollout were largely successful, though some initial challenges with attaining necessary clearances from state government and security actors despite clearances provided at the national level;</li> <li>✓ Coordination between NBS and contracted firm initially challenging due to communication lapses;</li> <li>✓ Volatile security, high levels of displacement and logistic/weather constraints are the greatest cause of delays.</li> <li>✓ NBS and UNDP presence and engagement with national counterparts greatly facilitated clearance process;</li> <li>✓ UNDP facilitated communication, helping to clarify roles and responsibilities between NBS and the contracted firm during the rollout of the survey;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Enumeration Areas (EA) need to be re-prioritized based on conflict dynamics and seasonality to ensure timely coverage;</li> <li>✓ Original EA selection may need to be revisited to identify replacement EAs or proxies given displacement and access challenges.</li> </ul>
Dor and Abuyong, Awerial County, former Lakes state	To inspect the state of the community police outposts after the expiry of the defects liability period (DLP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The buildings are now sound after correction of defects; 4 police officers are deployed at Dor, and 15 police at Abuyong community police outpost.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The contractor sent a team to rectify the defects at the police outposts; retention payment released.</li> </ul>
Annuol, Yirol West County, Lakes state	To inspect the state of the community police outpost after the expiry of the defects liability period (DLP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The building is found sound and the compound is well maintained; 10 police officers are deployed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Retention payment released.</li> </ul>
CSB site in Raja, Raja County, Western Bahr el Ghazal state	To inspect the CSB after the expiry of the DLP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Though the structure is in good condition; building developed minor defects (cracks on aprons, peeling off skirting paints; wall cracks at roof edges, malfunctioning ventilators); ICT equipment is under-utilized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The contractor sent a team to rectify the defects at the CSB; retention payment released;</li> <li>✓ Organize ICT trainings to improve usage, and</li> </ul>

				guide the management committee on how to mobilize financial resources from the ICT equipment.
CSB site in Boro Medina, Raja County, Western Bahr el Ghazal state	To inspect the CSB after the expiry of the DLP;  To monitor the installation of ICT equipment delivered.	✓	Though the structure is in good condition, building sustained minor defects (detached ceiling boards, broken door handle); fencing is found defect free; ICT equipment remained uninstalled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Retention payment for fencing released;</li> <li>✓ ICT equipment installed;</li> <li>✓ Organize ICT trainings to improve usage, and guide the management committee on how to mobilize financial resources from usage of the ICT equipment;</li> </ul>
CSO Monitoring missions to Yambio, Bentiu and Malakal	To monitor the progress of implementation of activities of the civil society organizations under the small grants mechanism; To monitor the context for further programming and context update.	✓	Implementation in some locations delayed mainly due to insecurities in the respective areas but overall on-track.	✓ No-cost extension until 31 January 2016 to be prepared.

## 7. Knowledge management

Title, author, date	Link
1. Action Plan for Infrastructure for Peace in South Sudan, UNDP, 2015	Hard copy report
2. Accelerating Communal Interdependency Across the fault lines (Draft consultation reports), UNDP, 2015	
3. National Survey of Perceptions on Peace, Security, and Gender-based Violence in South Sudan, UNDP 2015	
4. Policy Brief "Peacebuilding in South Sudan through the Design and Implementation of coherent and integrated Youth Development Policy", SUDD Institute, 2015	<a href="http://www.suddinstitute.org">www.suddinstitute.org</a>
5. SUDD Institute Policy Brief "Role of Women in Peacebuilding in South Sudan", 2015	<a href="http://www.suddinstitute.org">www.suddinstitute.org</a>
6. SUDD Institute Policy Brief "Role of the Media in War and Peace in South Sudan", 2015	<a href="http://www.suddinstitute.org">www.suddinstitute.org</a>
7. SUDD Institute Policy Brief "CSOs/CBOs and Faith based organizations led Peace and Reconciliation efforts", 2015	<a href="http://www.suddinstitute.org">www.suddinstitute.org</a>

## 8. Challenges / Issues

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- **Delays in reaching a negotiated political settlement** to the crisis that erupted in December 2013 and the continued **volatile security situation** have constrained efforts to focus on national policy-level peace and reconciliation programming. In addition to slowing the project delivery pace, the prevailing insecurity, especially in the Greater Upper Nile regions, hindered the completion of and handover of facilities constructed prior to the outbreak of conflict in 2013. For example none of the completed CSBs could be handed over to the local authorities due to insecurity. To mitigate access challenges the project cooperated with CSOs that have good credibility, legitimacy, and good standing relations across existing divides to initiate peace and reconciliation activities.

The **prevailing insecurity** also slowed down the process of redeployment of staff to field locations. To mitigate the impact of insecurity the project has engaged implementing partners to deliver some of the project outputs. Moreover, UNDP staff from Juba is being sent on missions to the states in regular intervals.

Additionally, the **uncertainty and unpredictability of specific regions** of the country have compromised activities under the CSAC “Accelerating Interdependencies” project whereby previously stable areas have become epicenters of recent violence. This has shifted local attitudes on inter-communal relations and has also made some locations entirely inaccessible.

- **Increase in cost of inputs:** The continued depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound throughout the year, the devaluation of the currency in December and the consequent hikes in prices place extraordinary constraints on national implementing partners (IPs), whose grants were disbursed in the local currency.
- **Local CSOs demonstrate limited absorption capacity.** To mitigate the challenge, UNDP ensures due diligence procedures (HACT, audits, disbursement in tranches and increased monitoring and evaluation) as well as capacity development training of CSOs where necessary.

## 9. Lessons learned and way forward

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- Ongoing lobbying efforts and awareness raising work are critical to ensure policy-level commitments are seen through.
- The concept of interdependencies provides a useful entry point and an opportunity to work with communities across fault lines in a neutral manner, especially in ethnically diverse communities where kinships across current fault-lines are common. Support packages that address mutually reinforcing interdependencies are more effective than stand-alone actions limited in scope and content.
- Area-based and integrated programming provides better value for money than dispersing project inputs across wide regions.
- Establishing a Baseline Assessment Reference Group (BARG), which includes all stakeholders allows them to oversee the design and rollout of the national perception survey on community peace, security and SGBV and promotes sector-wide collaboration and ownership.
- Greater investment in national surveys, baselines and assessments are critical given the drastic change in context and the need for evidence-based and collaborative programming opportunities.
- Given the volume of grants being administered, the CSAC team had to take on extra due diligence roles and responsibilities. Going forward, the project shall consider the option of working with a grants coordinator.
- Despite the merits of using a ‘campaign-based’ model to design and implement activities under the NPPR, the shift away from the previous ‘activity-focus’ methodology may be initially difficult for partners to subscribe to

since it requires a higher degree of conceptual and operational coherence. However, the solidarity that has emerged under the new model thus far provides initial momentum and is an indication that these issues can be overcome over time.

## 10. Risks and mitigation measures

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Escalation of armed violence and armed conflict	Increased focus on CSOs, traditional chiefs, and religious institutions to enhance their capacity in peace and reconciliation. More importantly, the project has also aimed to focus on socio-economic interdependencies in order to enhance local resilience and coping mechanisms in a neutral and conflict-sensitive manner.
Politicization of the NPPR and/or peace and reconciliation agenda	UNDP has supported the NPPR to develop fiduciary and programmatic guidelines to ensure that the NPPR and its partner organizations remain neutral, accountable, and transparent in their actions.
Inaccessibility to key communities, particularly at the grassroots-level and in conflict-affected states due to insecurity	The project has diversified its delivery channel through increasing partnership with humanitarian partners on the ground and with local CBOs, CSOs, and NGOs that have credibility and legitimacy among their constituencies. These same partners have also been instrumental in helping UNDP and its implementing partner to administer questionnaires for the national perception survey in areas outside of GRSS-control, including some areas where fighting has recently intensified.
Absorption capacity of national and local stakeholders and implementing partners	The project invited eight CBOs and NGOs, which are expected to enter into partnership with UNDP, to a half-day training on project development, proposal writing, and budgeting. In addition, the project is undertaking HACT assessments for four of these organizations in order to help ascertain their financial capacities and support organizational development. The project also conducted a CSO mapping study to assess, in part, the capacity of existing organizations to undertake peace and reconciliation-related actions. This will serve as a key baseline and inform capacity development approaches for local IPs in 2016
Delay mobilizing/receiving funds in for implementation	UNDP has initiated early requisition as a stop gap measure to ensure timely delivery.

## 11. Provisional Financial Summary (Project budget activity January to December 2015)

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (US\$)	Cumulative Expenditures	% Expenditure
		(Jan – Dec 2015)	January to December	
		A	C	C/A*100
<b>Output 1: The Bureau for Community Security &amp; Small Arms Control (BCSSAC)'s capacity is strengthened to advance the agenda for small arms control in South Sudan</b>				
<b>Key Result Area 1.1</b>	Core management and administration functions of the Bureau are strengthened at national and state level	153,224	153,101	100%
<b>Key Result Area 1.2</b>	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	398,934	397,576	99%
<b>Output 1 Sub-total</b>		<b>552,158</b>	<b>550,677</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Output 2: Conflict-sensitivity and community participation integrated into early recovery and development programming to improve the local stability and peacebuilding environment in three conflict clusters across Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatorial States</b>				
<b>Key Result Area 2.1</b>	National institutions undertake public outreach efforts through public awareness raising, peace promotion, community security and national unity messaging	339,831	328,793	96%
<b>Key Result Area 2.2</b>	Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened to promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault lines	1,227,411	1,219,249	99%
<b>Key Result Area 2.3</b>	Conflict-sensitivity and civic participation mainstreamed into county budgeting and planning processes	56,883	48,679	86%
<b>Key Result Area 2.4</b>	Project Management	1,642,415	1,569,857	95%
<b>Output 2 Sub-total</b>		<b>3,264,041</b>	<b>3,166,578</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>Output 3: South Sudan institutions, constituencies and communities are supported to work together for inclusive peace and reconciliation</b>				
<b>Key Result Area 3.1</b>	Solidarity and cohesion is established and strengthened across divisions, particularly through civil society actions	264,758	264,669	100%
<b>Key Result Area 3.2</b>	An community-based agenda for peace and reconciliation is established through grassroots engagement	379,720	379,690	100%
<b>Key Result Area 3.3</b>	Political and governance discourse and agenda influenced towards peace and reconciliation	419,839	419,001	100%
<b>Key Result Area 3.4</b>	NPPR is strengthened and carries out its functions in an accountable, transparent and coordinated manner	279,429	279,350	100%
<b>Output 3 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,343,746</b>	<b>1,342,710</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Output 4: Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment</b>				
<b>Key Result Area 4.1</b>	22 CSBs are fully completed, handed over, operational and serve as hubs for humanitarian and development action	816,879	601,879	74%
<b>Output 4 Sub-total</b>		<b>816,879</b>	<b>601,879</b>	<b>74%</b>

<b>Output 5: Strengthen Civil Voice, Promote Accountability and Engender Social Cohesion<sup>9</sup></b>				
<b>Key Result Area 5.1.</b>	Support mitigation of conflict drivers through downstream dialogue and local government initiatives on community security, social cohesion and peacebuilding	<b>530,987</b>	518,965	<b>98%</b>
<b>Key Result Area 5.2.</b>	Facilitate upstream policy dialogue and Civil Society positioning on key issues for the Constitutional Review process	<b>321,990</b>	297,417	<b>92%</b>
<b>Key Result Area 5.3.</b>	Impact Assessment and Shared Learning	<b>239,925</b>	239,237	<b>100%</b>
<b>Output 5 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,092,902</b>	<b>1,055,619</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>7,072,226</b>	<b>6,717,462</b>	<b>95%</b>