

Community Security and Arms Control Project

Annual Report 2016



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Traditional wrestling match for peace between Yiról and Awerial youth -24 November 2016, MINGKAMAN (Photo credit: Kymberly Bays,)

Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project Duration: January 2014 – April 2017

Project Budget: US\$23,862,733.61

Annual Budget: US\$ 5,843,869.00

Donor	Annual budget US\$
DFID	2,875,350
Sweden	1,968,580
Switzerland	191,373
Norway	283,400
UNDP	525,166

Annual expenditure: US\$5,128,724.63

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Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCSSAC	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
CDC	County Development Committee
CLD	Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue
CPDS	Centre for Peace and Development Studies
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CSB	County Support Base
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DfID	Department for International Development
EES	Eastern Equatoria State
FACE	Facilitating Action for Community Empowerment
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HACO	Human Aid for Community Organization
HeRY	Help Restore Youth
HRSS	Hope Restoration South Sudan
IDO	Integrated Development Organotin
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IPCA	Initiative for Peace Communication Association
I4P	Infrastructure for peace
MAYA	Mundri Active Youth Association
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mol	Ministry of Interior
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPPR	National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation
OPRD	Organization for Peace Relief and Development
PoC	Protection of Civilian
RAPNET	Radio Peace Network
RCDI	Rural Community Development Initiative
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAS	Small Army Survey
SASI	Small Arms Survey Institute
SRDA	Sudd Relief and Development Agency
SCPD	Sobat Community for Peace and Development
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/ Army

SPLA-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition
SMARD	Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development
SSANSA	South Sudan Action Network for Small Arms
SSPRC	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
SSuNDE	South Sudanese Network for Democracy and Election
SSWNP	South Sudan Women Network for Peace
TGoNU	Transitional Government of National Unity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollars
ZOA	Zionist Organisation of America

1. Executive Summary

The Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) project aims to strengthen community level relationships and mechanisms for addressing violent conflicts and building community resilience to the impacts of resource-based, ethnically defined and politicized inter-community conflicts. The project also aims to strengthen national and local authorities' capacities to interface with communities and address collective peace and conflict-related challenges. Key project achievements in 2016 include:

- **Legal and regulatory framework for firearms strengthened** through passing of the Firearms Act 2016 and development of regulations on firearms control.
- **Community social and economic interdependencies** in Aweril and Yirol West were strengthened following the construction of two wrestling facilities that brought together previously conflicting communities for wrestling tournaments, and created a platform for raising awareness on peaceful coexistence within and between communities.
- **Citizens' knowledge on options for peaceful resolution of community conflict enhanced** through the dissemination of peace and reconciliation messages using different media such as short messaging services (SMS); interactive radio programme; participatory theatre and public debates. **The messages reached an estimated six million people**
- **Capacities for communities to manage conflicts at local levels strengthened** through the implementation of local stability and peace building initiatives in three conflict clusters across Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria states.
- **Capacities of civil society organization (CSO) partners** in conflict analysis, project and finance management were strengthened structured capacity building initiatives.
- **Baseline survey on small arms and light weapons** completed and provides a clear picture of the status of firearms in South Sudan.

Challenges/Issues:

- **Insecurity due to the ongoing conflict since 2013** continued to affect completion of the county support bases. Two CSB under the opposition controlled areas in Maper and Boma could not be reached.
- **Depreciation of the local currency and inflation** resulted high costs of doing business. To mitigate against exchange losses, UNDP approved disbursement of funds to CSOs using dollars (USD).

Lessons learned:

- Working directly with affected communities yield quick and sustainable results. For instance, provision of wrestling facilities contributed towards reduction in animosity and mistrust among previously conflicting communities whereas effectiveness of the support rendered to South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission was negatively affected by institutional capacity challenges.
- Flexible programming is vital for continued relevance in volatile context. Following the July 2016 crisis, the project intensified peace messaging and livelihood interventions in Juba to curtail potential spill-over of the conflict to subnational level.
- Supporting initiatives that strengthen community social fabric such peace market in Rejaf creates space for dialogue and opportunities for collaborative problem-solving between and within communities.

Way forward:

The project will focus on strengthening community interdependencies and addressing community dividers through enhancing capacities of peace committees, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms as well as empowering communities for voice and agency. In addition, the project will focus on community level engagement in dialogue, mediation, reconciliation and healing efforts to

strengthen social cohesion, and have sustainable mechanism for peaceful settlement of dispute and conflicts.

To link the local level peace effort with national level, the project will work with the academia to document community practices that have potential to influence policies at state and national level. The project will involve parliamentarians in community dialogues and peace conferences to facilitate an uptake of community issues for state and national level policy discussions.

Provisional cumulative project expenditure for the year 2016 was US\$5,128,724.63 representing a delivery of 88 % of the annual budget (US5, 843,869).

2. Situation Analysis

The operating environment changed significantly during the year. The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) was finally formed in April 2016 following signing of the peace agreement in August 2015. National level conflict between the main warring parties ceased (for three months) although insecurity and low-scale fighting persisted in some parts of the country. The peace agreement was put under severe strain by the outbreak of conflict in Juba in July 2016 and the subsequent departure and removal from post of former First Vice President Riek Machar. Since then, South Sudan has become increasingly insecure and the conflict has spread to some previously secure areas such as the Equatorias. The year also witnessed continued tension on the creation of 28 states.

Against the backdrop of a stalling peace process, worsening security and humanitarian context, polarized political space, and economic and development crises, on 14 December 2016, President Salva Kiir initiated a national dialogue “to end violent conflicts in South Sudan, reconstitute national consensus, save the country from disintegration, and usher in a new era of peace, stability and prosperity”. To facilitate the national dialogue process, the president appointed a secretariat made up of three national think tanks and religious institutions. On December 15, 2016, the Ministry of Justice appointed a technical committee to lead national consultations as part of the operationalization of the Committee on Truth, Reconciliation and Healing (CTRH) within the framework of the ARCSS.

The project continued to deliver in the face of these upheavals partly due to its work with downstream implementing partners that managed to access insecure project areas. The project also focused on the development of key policies, legal and regulatory frameworks on small arms control, and capacity development for civil society.

3. Progress towards development results

3.1 Project Output 1: The Bureau for Community Security & Small Arms Control’s capacity is strengthened to advance the agenda for small arms control in South Sudan

Summary achievement against 2016 Annual Work Plan (AWP) targets

Indicator	Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement	Status
SALW bill passed into law	Firearms Bill Passed	Firearms Law was passed in June 2016	Achieved
Number of consultations on Small Arms and Light Weapons law undertaken with stakeholders	16	Sixteen consultations undertaken since 2015 involving all relevant stakeholders.	Achieved
Number of international legal instruments on SALW control reviewed and presented for ratification	5	The ratification process was delayed by the July conflict and changes in the TGoNU top leadership	Partially achieved
Number of mid-management positions filled in the Bureau for Community Security & Small Arms Control	10	Recruitment was disrupted by the July conflict and the subsequent TGoNU cabinet reshuffle	Not achieved
Baseline data on small and light weapons in South Sudan available	Baseline established	The baseline data established	Achieved
Overall status			Partially achieved

3.1.1 Firearms Control Bill passed

The Firearms Act 2016 was passed in to law. Following passing of the Act, the Minister of Interior constituted the Firearms Regulations Drafting Committee, comprising of eight members drawn from BCSSAC, Police, civil society organisations (CSOs), Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), National Security, Prison and Ministry of Justice. The Committee drafted regulations to operationalise firearms act as well as the standard operating procedures which were validated by all stakeholders. UNDP provided financial and technical support towards the drafting of the Bill, supported the Bureau in advocating for its passage.

3.1.2 Sixteen consultations /awareness on SALW undertaken

Five consultative workshops on SALW were conducted, bringing to 16 the total number of consultations held since 2015. As reported in the 2016 DFID annual review, *“The consultations were effective. BCSSAC took ownership and engaged a range of stakeholders, including CSOs, parliamentarians and religious leaders. The consultations identified, and helped to close a gap in the legislation around control of state stockpiles, thus proving their added value.”*



Minister of Interior addressing the participants during stakeholders’ workshop to agree on a road map for the roll out of the Firearms Law, Juba, September 2016

3.1.3 Five international instruments ratified

The targeted international instruments on SALW¹ were not ratified due to frequent leadership changes in the lead Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior following the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU), and after the July 2016 armed conflict. The BCSSAC suspended discussions on the ratification with the newly appointed ministers until 2017 to give them time to settle.

3.1.4 Ten mid-management positions filled in BCSSAC

A substantive chairperson was appointed by the Acting Minister of Interior to head the BCSSAC in January 2016, bringing the positions filled to 8 since 2015. This was immediately followed by discussions between the BCSSAC and the Ministry of Public Service and Human Resources Development to initiate the recruitment process for the vacant positions. However, the recruitment process was affected by the formation of the TGoNU, and thereafter was delayed by the cabinet reshuffle of the TGoNU following the July 2016 conflict. The advertisement is scheduled to take place in the first quarter of 2017

3.1.5 Baseline on small and light weapons in South Sudan established

National baseline survey on the extent of small arms and light weapons proliferation in South Sudan was completed. Key findings of the survey include:

- 15% of households have at least one firearm, suggesting that civilians hold between 232,000–601,000 firearms

¹ United Nations Arms Trade Treaty; Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of SALW in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa; UN Programme of Action on Small Arms; International Tracing Instrument and the UN Protocol against Manufacturing and Illicit Trafficking in SALW

- Jonglei has the highest proportion of civilians with arms (21%) whilst Western Equatoria has the lowest (4%).
- In Jonglei, civilians obtained arms from the military (32%) and in Western Bahr el-Ghazal from police (30%).

The survey suggests that with the political and military crisis unresolved, there is need to monitor the demand for firearms among civilian communities, incidents and trends in violence, victimization and civilian perceptions of their local security providers.

3.2 Project Output 2: Intercommunal stability and relations strengthened along common interests in targeted conflict clusters

Summary achievement against 2016 AWP targets

Indicators	Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement	Status
Number of active participants engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programmes	2,060	2,687 people engaged in interactive public awareness programmes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 530 listeners called in to share their opinions on radio) ○ 37 panelist participated in the interactive radio talk show on radio Miraya. ○ 2157 reached through participatory theatre. 	Achieved
Number of community infrastructures established to accelerate peaceful co-existence.	2	Two wrestling facilities were constructed in Awerial and Yiol West and are being utilised to promote social cultural activities like wrestling among cattle camp youths.	Achieved
Overall status			Achieved

3.2.1 Two thousand and sixty active participants engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programmes

A total of 2,687 people actively engaged in public awareness programmes on peace, reconciliation and unity. The messages, disseminated through different media reached approximately six million people:

- **Interactive radio drama:** 40 drama episodes on peace, reconciliation and governance popularly dubbed Kuburi (bridge) were aired on radio Miraya reaching an estimated 1.2 million people. The drama episodes were followed by interactive sessions which involved 37 panelists (20 male and 17 females), and an additional 530 listeners (106 male and 424 females) that called in to share their views.

"I am surprised to see young men who usually don't see eye to eye participating as one team in the wrestling arena despite the inter-clan conflicts that exist between them. The cattle camp youths from the different clans of Nhail, Modo and Achol of Dor payam in Awerial County put their differences aside and participated as one team against the cattle camp youths from Yiol West County. Mr. Makur Mabior, an elder from Mingkaman, Awerial County

- **Radio advertisements for peace.** Seven short messages were translated into English, Juba Arabic, Nuer and Dinka and aired on both Miraya and Eye radio, reaching an estimated 1.2 million people.
- **Participatory theatre** on topical insecurity drivers such as competition over resources, tribalism and domestic violence reached 2,157 people (972 males, 1185 females among them 350 girls and 445 boys).
- **Short messaging services (SMS)** on peace and reconciliation were disseminated through MTN and Zain mobile networks. The two mobile telephone companies have a combined subscription of over 2.5 million people.

3.2.2 Two community infrastructures established to accelerate peaceful co-existence

Two basic wrestling grounds were constructed in Awerial and Yirol counties in the Greater Lakes region and currently being utilized for wrestling competitions. Four major wrestling competitions took place between cattle camp youth from the two counties. The competitions created a platform for interaction and rebuilding trust between previously conflicting communities. Peace messages were disseminated before the wrestling competitions. For more information click [here](#) , [here](#) and [here](#). To ensure sustainability of the facilities, two wrestling committees comprising of twelve members were elected and trained to oversee the operation and maintenance of the facilities.



A wrestler wins a match at the wrestling for peace competition for Grater Yirol held in Mingkaman, October 2016

Pilot initiatives implemented after the July 2016 to minimize the likelihood of unemployed citizens being recruited for war registered the following results

- a. One hundred people (33 females and 67 male) from the fishing communities of Ayod /Duk and Rumbek Centre (pakam) and Cuebet (Gok) received fishing equipment to boost their fishing enterprises. The communal fishing activities enabled youth from these communities to interact freely.
- b. Over 200 conflict affected inter-ethnic women (IDPs and widows) in Agar Dinka from Rumbek East, Moru received livelihood skills and startup capital for income generation projects
- c. A market shade is under construction in Rajaf to enhance trading of farm produce and interaction between IDPs and host communities;
- d. A fish cold storage is under construction in Bor for the Fangak (Nuer) and Jonglei (Dinka) fishing communities



Delivering fishing boats to promote peaceful fishing among communities along on Rivers Jaw and Goro in Gok State, Oct 2016

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

Summary achievement against 2016 AWP targets

Indicator	Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement	Status
Number of meetings held between South Sudan's religious leadership and political/security actors that demonstrate progressive discussions on peace and reconciliation.	Four	Three engagement meetings were held - two Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue (CLD) and a debate on "The Future of Peaceful Coexistence in South Sudan: Strategies to Overcome the Challenges"	Partially achieved
Number of actions undertaken to support a common forum of dialogue between conflicting communities	25	36 actions completed since 2015 to create common space for dialogue between conflicting communities.	Achieved
Overall status			Achieved

3.3.1 Four engagement meetings between South Sudan's religious leadership and political/security actors held

Three engagement meetings were held including two collaborative leadership and dialogue (CLD) workshops which brought together 37 participants from different institutions. A debate was

conducted on The Future of Peaceful Coexistence in South Sudan: Strategies to overcome the challenges". One of the participants had this to say about the workshop experience, "I found out information I did not know before and now my relationship with my colleague is no longer the same as it was." For more details click [here](#).

3.3.2 Twenty-five actions undertaken to support a common forum of dialogue between conflicting communities

Fourteen actions were undertaken to promote dialogue between conflicting communities under the auspices of the SSPRC. Cumulatively, 36 actions were undertaken since 2015. These actions include:

- a. [Peace conference in Jonglei](#) which brought together 400 (120 females) people from the Dinka and Murle communities. The peace conference resolved that the communities introduce community policing and establish peace committees to monitor and enforce [some of the agreed outcomes](#) which are part of the framework for collaborative actions to resolve conflict in the area.
- b. In line with the dictates of the peace agreement on the reconstitution of the SSPRC, UNDP supported the [Commission in reviewing the Act governing its establishment](#). UNDP continues to support the Commission in consulting on the legislation making process.
- c. SSPRC and peace partners developed, validated and launched the [SSPRC 2016-2018 strategic plan](#). The strategic plan affirms the coordination role of SSPRC manifested by regular bi-monthly meetings.
- d. Main [peace actors met](#) and shared information and collectively advocate for implementation of the peace agreement.

Summary and additional activities are captured in Annex 3



Leaders of Jonglei and Boma states sign peace agreements, September 2016

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

Summary achievement against 2016 AWP targets

Indicator	Annual Output Target (2016)	Summary achievement	Status
Number of CSBs handed over to County governments	13 (4 additional in 2016)	Two CSBs were completed, equipped and formally handed over to Tombura and Aweil East (Mabil) counties. They are all operational and serving the communities. Construction of two other CSBs portals in Boma and Maper counties was stopped due to insecurity.	Partially achieved
Number of Community Development Committees (CDCs) trained in basic management and administration	154	Training of CDCs did not take place due to insecurity along the routes and project locations.	Delayed
Percentage of CSBs with increased humanitarian, development or community engagement	80%	Sixty five percent of CSBs are operational with increased humanitarian, development and/or community engagement activities in the targeted areas.	Partially achieved
Overall status			Partially achieved

3.4.1 Four additional County Support Bases (CSBs) handed over to county governments

Two CSBs were completed, furnished and [handed over](#) to Tombura and Aweil East (Mabil) counties to serve the communities. Untenable security situation affected construction of two CSBs in Boma and Maper counties. Thus, the project board suspended the construction and redirected funds towards renovation of CSBs affected by the 2013 and ongoing conflicts.

However, due to continued insecurity, renovation work is yet to start on the four assessed CSBs (Akobo, Mayom, Pariang and Koch) whilst five other CSBs (Nasir, Fashoda, Renk, Melut and Pibor) are inaccessible for assessments.

3.4.2 One hundred and fifty-four Community Development Committees (CDCs) trained in basic management and administration

No training was undertaken during the year under review due to continued insecurity along the routes and locations of the CSBs. The targeted CSBs were Tombura (Western Equatoria State), Kapoeta (Eastern Equatoria State), Mayom, Pariang and Koch (Unity State), Renk, Melut, Fashoda and Nasir (Upper Nile State) and Akobo and Pibor (Jonglei State). These trainings will be undertaken in 2017, depending on the security situation.

3.4.3 Eighty-percent of CSBs with increased humanitarian, development, or community engagement

Feedback from users indicate that 65% of the 11 CSBs handed over to the communities are benefiting the communities in facilitating service delivery, collaboration and coordination between local authorities/NGOs and community members. However, a few CSBs such as in Aweil are being utilised by Government entities as either county assemblies or governor's offices.

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

Summary achievement against 2016 AWP targets

Indicator	Annual Target (2016)	Output	Summary achievement	Status"
Number of CSOs that engage in local peace and reconciliation initiatives	20		23 CSOs engaged in local peace and reconciliation initiatives	Achieved
CSO have capacities to lead advocacy efforts	CSO coordination forums and capacities strengthened	and	The capacities of civil society, media as well as academic institutions was strengthened through trainings; coordination forums and development of internal control frameworks	Achieved
Number of youth or women peace initiatives launched	2 youth and 3 women	and	One cattle camp youth and one women initiative were launched in the Greater Lakes states, bringing the total number of youth and women initiatives to two and three respectively.	Achieved
Number of public lectures organized at state-level	6 (Bi-monthly)		Three public debates were held in 2016. The remaining three public debates will be held in the first quarter of 2017	Partially achieved
Number of policy briefs produced per quarter	1		The policy brief was not developed due to delays in holding the public debates.	Delayed
Overall status				Partially achieved

3.5.1 Twenty CSOs engage in local peace and reconciliation initiatives

A total of 17 CSOs were supported through micro capital grants to engage in local peace and reconciliation initiatives, bringing the cumulative number of CSOs to 23 (eight out of the 17 CSOs are new CSOs). **Some notable results from CSO engagement include:**

- i. Enhanced peaceful coexistence among previously conflicting communities following the completion of 18 dialogue meetings involving 2,032 community members (641 female, 800 male). The dialogues have seen traditionally warring tribes (Dinka, Nuer, Anyuak, Bari, Murle and Shilluk) in IDP camps living peacefully. During a Radio Miraya programme (14 November 2016) an IDP from the Mangateen camp said that they did not turn against each other during

the July 2016 crisis in Juba because inter-cultural dialogues organized by UNDP had created unity among the camp inhabitants.

- ii. Formed peace committees as is the case in Wau-Shilluk, Baliet and Panyikang and Malakal PoC site. The committees' facilitated formation of youth club composed of members from different tribes. Youth in Malakal constructed a youth center that has become a meeting point for youth and provides space for activities such as reflection meetings.



Youth centre at Malakal PoC site built by peace club members in support of youth engagement meetings, 2016

- iii. Facilitated traditional inter-community healing sessions in Bunio and Nyangiya region in Kapoeta East where warriors were encouraged to let go of the feeling of revenge. About 1,900 community members participated in the healing sessions which resulted in agreements to reconcile, co-exist peacefully, intermarry, trade and share natural resources like grazing land and water points without hindrances.



Community members during a traditional community healing session in Kapoeta East, Oct 2016

See Annex 4 for a full list of activities that the CSOs are engaged in.

3.5.2 CSO coordination forums and capacities are strengthened

Representatives from 12 CSO and 13 community stations benefited from a UNDP training on conflict analysis, peacebuilding, conflict-sensitive reporting as well as [UNDP procedures and proposal writing, reporting and monitoring and evaluation were](#). Through the training, members of the [Radio for Peace Network \(RaPNET\) agreed on a format](#) for a joint radio programme on peace. Additional 112

(26 females and 86 male) CSO representatives from Eastern and Western Equatoria, and Gok Lakes state benefited from a conflict analysis training that was jointly facilitated by UNDP and UNMISS.

3.5.3 Two youth and three women peace initiatives launched

Three youth initiatives; a) awareness raising on the firearms act in Greater Mundri, b) peace dialogues and cultural events in Mundri, c) creation of platforms for youth in Terekeka and Juba counties and one women initiative; small businesses for women groups from Awerial, Mundri, Yirol West, Rumbek East, were undertaken:

3.5.4 Six bi-annual public lectures organized at state-level

Three public debates were held in Rumbek, Wau and Bor. Feedback provided by participants showed an appreciation of the debates as avenues for brainstorming and exchanging ideas on strengthening the social fabric in South Sudan.



Participants in the overflow section of an overcrowded hall listening to the public debate in Wau, 2016

3.6 Human Interest Story (community voices)

Community Testimonies

Mr. Thon Dau, an IDP at Mangateen camp expressed how community dialogues organized by IDO and UNDP have benefited him: *"Previously in my village the young men used to get training from the elderly people telling us to defend our families and the entire village as well, for example revenging in case somebody kills your relative. But through IDO workshop, I learnt that revenge killing is very bad."* Thon added: *"We also thought that there were no other people or tribes in other areas, but when I left my village and came to Juba during the crisis of 2013, I came to Mangateen and I was instructed by my camp chairman to go and participate in one of the workshops organized and conducted by IDO at Mangateen. In the workshop, I found many different people for instance Nuer, Bari, Shilluk and Dinka from Bhar el Ghazal sitting together and talking issues together, I got very interested seeing different people talking in one place. Eventually it came into my sense that this country is for all of us and with this my mind set was changed and I appreciate IDO for that because without this engagement I could have not known all these things which I managed to know today."*

Another inhabitant of Mangateen IDP camp, William Monybur, said during a Radio Miraya programme (Humanitarian Perspective): *"During the July 2016 crisis in Juba, we were not affected, we did not attack each other because we are all brothers and sisters regardless of the tribes. We also meet with IDPs from Mahad camp and have inter-cultural dialogues and peace forums with them which created unity among us"*.

Elizabeth Aluel, who is an IDP at Mahad Camp since the 2013 crisis, had the following to share about IDO's activities in the IDP camps: *"I have benefited so much from the peace forums, inter-cultural dialogues and community-government engagement meetings conducted since 2015. These days I always tell my children not to fight with neighbors' children while playing. I tell them that they are all brothers and sisters regardless of the tribe. They have obeyed me; they do not fight while playing with others. I have also learnt to share the little that I have with my neighbors who have nothing so that they do not sleep hungry with their children. When our brothers and sisters who recently fled the insecurity in Yei arrived here at Mahad, we shared what we had. I remember the IDPs from Yei came with totally nothing but we welcomed and gave them some items to help them."*

During a peace dialogue workshop organized by FACE and UNDP in Maridi county, a youth leader from Ngode boma had the following to share: *"I always organize youth members to go and attack cattle keepers who always graze their animals in our area and destroy our farms and sometimes I could be instigating a negative idea to my youth encouraging them to do revenge killings against the other ethnic youth who are with us here in Maridi. But after attending the peace dialogue workshop I get to know how vital dialogue is to us as youth". He added that "the workshop has opened for us a new page in life as we really need to look at ourselves as South Sudanese and not along tribal lines"*.

4. Cross Cutting Issues

4.1 Gender results

<i>Gender results</i>	<i>Evidence</i>
Enhanced advocacy/voice of women in peace building	During the International Day of Peace commemoration, 405 women organized a forum and shared their experience from the crisis and articulated their concerns and contributions to peacebuilding and reconciliation through speeches, poems, traditional dances, peace songs and drama.
Contributed in addressing gender based violence in conflict.	150 vulnerable women were supported to start income generating activities. During the monitoring visits, the women reported that through the income generating activities, they could contribute to the household income, which earned them respect from the spouses and thus reduced incidences of domestic violence.

4.2 Partnerships

UNDP partnered with two government counterparts (SSPRC and BCSSAC) and 17 CSOs. The partnership with CSOs enabled project's access to remote and hard to reach areas and work across conflict lines, including in opposition controlled areas. UNDP also partnered with UNMISS to implement activities at community level, notably in Lakes State. The project conducted public debates in partnership with the Centre for Peace and Development Studies at the University of Juba as well as with state based public universities in Rumbek, Wau and Bor. The partnerships with universities enriched the project's reach as it exposed communities to intellectual discussions on issues affecting them and opportunities to learn from international and local experiences.

The partnership with DFID, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands and Norway enabled UNDP to conduct the activities and achieve results outlined in this report. Feedback from this partners enriched the work of the project and led to better results. The partnership with Radio for Peace Network enabled UNDP having a stronger collaborative relationship with the media.

4.3 Environmental Considerations

The project has mainstreamed environment sensitivity in its activities including training and dialogues. For example, pastoralists communities and government officials who participated in a UNDP facilitated livelihood and social cohesion workshop in Rumbek were informed of the adverse environmental effects of exceeding their grazing lands' carrying capacity. They were also enlightened on why cattle and grazing land issues is one of the drivers of conflict in the area, between the farming and pastoralist communities.

4.4 Sustainability

Capacity of local government structures and community based peace actors strengthened	Peacebuilding and conflict mitigation training workshop for women, religious leaders, chiefs, youths and newly appointed commissioners to manage conflicts.
Strengthening peace committees at community level	The community will continue managing conflicts in their communities through the institutions strengthened by the project

Community interdependency initiatives	Both cultural and economic initiatives have potential for sustainability as they are community owned and operated.
Capacity building of local CSOs	CSOs will have capacity to continue working with the citizens

4.5 South to South and Triangular Cooperation

Country	Type of cooperation
Rwanda	<i>The SSPRC conducted a learning visit to Rwanda upon invitation by the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) to learn how Rwanda is working to reconcile communities after the 1994 genocide, using home grown solutions (supporting traditional justice system – Gacaca court, supporting survivor and perpetrators (Umucyirikirano) and building a national identity (Ndi Munyarwanda as well as documenting and archiving evidence of genocide as part of remembrance (Kwibuka). Thus, SSPRC proposed to establish a mechanism to measure peace and reconciliation in the community using a set of indicators.</i>

4.6 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
Capacity of local government structures community based peace actors enabled to effectively facilitate community conflict mitigation.	SSPRC and ZOA	Peacebuilding and conflict mitigation training workshop for women, religious leaders, chiefs, youths and newly appointed Commissioners of Jonglei State
Ability to resolve conflict enhanced	SSPRC, CSOs, Parliamentarians, Human Rights commission, Sudd Institute, Ministry of Defence Juba University, Islamic Council, Council of Churches	CLD workshops, and one- week long training conducted for 37 (nine women) senior national leaders
Capacity of CSOs to implement donor funded project in an accountable way enhanced	All 17 CSOs under the project	Training of 17 CSOs grantees in the project in project finance management

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activity	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
Monitoring visits Awariel (Western Lakes state)	The two Wrestling grounds constructed are too small to fit the community members attending the of wrestling grounds	In discussion with the county commissioner, more land was offered to expand the wrestling ground.	Some resources have been set aside for the 1 st quarter of 2017 to expand at least one stadium. The exercise will be conducted in consultation with CSO working in the area.
Rumbek, cuibet and Mvolo	Cattle raids are rampant, and there are a lot of weapons in civilian hands.	There is urgent need for the government to address the problem of proliferation of SALW Work with BCSSAC to engage communities in dialogues on issues affecting them.	Discussions have been held with BCSSAC to address issues of SALW in communities. Sensitization on the law is ongoing to pave way for efforts such as peaceful disarmament.
Financial Spot checks	Most CSOs were not fully compliant with UNDP financial management requirements	UNDP to provide training to strengthen the internal control frameworks of partners	Training was conducted, and five internal control manuals on human resources, accounting, governance, assets management, procurement were developed
Annual review	The project received an A rating. Dfid recommended that some output and target should be reformulated.	Reformulation of some output and target to make them more sharper and thus easier to measure progress	Reformulation has been done and concurrence achieved with DFID.

6. Risk management

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Availability of funding to see activities to completion.	Regular communication with donors, avoid duplication and strengthen partnership
Low absorption capacity of implementing partners and grantees slowing down implementation.	Provided technical and advisory support and mentoring
Escalation of armed conflict in some of the target states, delayed or derailing delivery of project outputs	Regularly contextual analysis and monitoring of project areas and instituting correctional measures
Lack of political will/ support by government for long term mechanism or priorities (SALW)	Continuous lobbying with the government and engagement of CSOs to advocate towards policy and legislation on SALW
Escalation of armed violence and conflict deterioration of the political and security situation in targeted project areas	Developed alternative interventions jointly with the local stakeholders; ensure adequate support to UNDP field teams to facilitate remote management Contingency plan is not activated.
Inaccessibility to key communities, particularly at the grassroots level and in conflict affected states due to insecurity	UNDP collaborated with UNMISS CAD and PAD to stay abreast of key political developments.

7. Challenges

- 7.1 Creation of 28 state: The vision/plan of establishing a national infrastructure for peace assumed existence of 10 state peace coordination offices and established state peace actors' forums. With the creation of 28 states, this mechanism was over stretched and became incoherent as functionaries took new appointments. SSPRC had to restart the planning process.
- 7.2 Economic hardship and inflation: inflation eroded the purchasing power of grants that were disbursed in SSP. To cushion the grantees and ensure project continuation, UNDP resorted to transferring funds in USD, and increasing its financial monitoring to minimize financial risks.
- 7.3 Insecurity and instability: Insecurity affected smooth implementation throughout 2016. For example, accessibility to CSBs in opposition controlled areas remains a challenge. Similarly, suspension of road movement in some roads, such as along the Juba-Mundri road has delayed travel of CSO staff. To mitigate this, CSO partners are closely liaising with local authorities to ensure their security.

8. Lessons Learned

- 8.1 Community-based initiatives yielded tangible peacebuilding results compared to national level initiatives. Thus, moving forward, although working with a government that is committed to peace and development is important, UNDP will focus on activities that are likely to have the most impact on communities, and that can be scaled up. The DFID annual review also noted that that over the past year, the project made quicker and more tangible progress on outputs that work directly with communities (for example the wrestling grounds described in output 2)
- 8.2 Flexible programming is vital for continued relevance in volatile context. Following the July 2016 crisis, the project intensified peace messaging and livelihood interventions in Juba to curtail potential spill-over of the conflict to subnational level.
- 8.3 Supporting initiatives that strengthen community social fabric such peace market in Rejaf creates space for dialogue and opportunities for collaborative problem-solving between and within communities.
- 8.4 Continuous conflict analysis, mapping and the involvement of primary and secondary actors as well as spoilers in mediation and dialogue initiatives is essential for the achievement of intended goals. For instance, evidence from Kapoeta East confirms the positive effect of involving community fortune tellers and seers in community dialogues. Following the dialogues, the fortune tellers committed to refrain from "blessing" the youth before they go for cattle raiding.

9. Conclusions and Ways Forward

As noted in all outputs, the project activities reached substantive numbers of citizens as compared to 2015. While the local level engagement may have contributed to the increase, this also indicates readiness of the communities to address the protracted local level resource based conflicts, as well as increased capacity for voice and agency by members of the community.

Moving forward, the project will focus on strengthening community interdependencies, addressing drivers of conflicts, enhancing capacities for peace committees, tradition conflict resolution mechanisms as well as empowering communities for voice and agency. In addition, the project will support community level dialogues, mediation, reconciliation and healing efforts to strengthen social cohesion, and mechanisms for peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts. At the national level, the project will work with parliament and universities to harness the good practices from community level engagement, create spaces for citizen voice, support reconciliation efforts, the national dialogue process and implementation of the peace agreement.

The project will continue to partner with national partners – CSOs, BCSSAC and SSPRC as part of the exit strategy.

10. Financial Summary

Outputs / Activity Result		2016 Annual budget (US\$)	2016 expenditure (US\$)	% expenditure
		A	B	B/A*100
Output 1: GRSS Community Security & Small Arms Control Agenda Strengthened				
Activity Result 1.1.	Core Management and Administrative functions of the Bureau are strengthened at the National and State levels	193,626.00	235,517.53	122%
Activity Result 1.2:	National Policies and Legislation on small arms control are developed and passed in adherence with the regional and international norms and address the threat posed by the current rearmament of communities	682,700.00	376,513.78	55%
Total of Output 1		876,326.00	612,031.31	70%
Output 2: Conflict Sensitivity Integrated into Early Recovery and Development Programming to improve the local stability and peacebuilding environment in seven Conflict Clusters				
Activity Result 2.1.	National institutions undertake public outreach efforts through public awareness raising, peace promotion, community security and national unity messaging	87,141.00	57,945.39	66%
Activity Result 2.2.	Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened to promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault lines	539,570.00	320,742.62	59%
Activity Result 2.3.	Conflict-sensitivity and civic participation mainstreamed into county budgeting and planning processes	8,794.00	9,050.40	103%
Activity Result 2.4:	Project Management	1,428,343.00	1,329,639.58	93%
Activity Result 2.5:	Research and Knowledge management	63,350.00	38,010.68	60%
Total of Output 2		2,127,198.00	1,755,388.67	83%
Output 3: South Sudan institutions, constituencies and communities work together for inclusive peace and reconciliation				
Activity Result 3.1.	Activity Result 3.1: Political and governance discourse and agenda influenced towards peace and reconciliation	688,648.00	653,191.62	95%
Activity Result 3.2.	Activity Result 3.2: NPPR is strengthened and carries out its functions in accountable, transparent, and coordinated manner	358,063.00	312,704.63	87%
Total of Output 3		1,046,711.00	965,896.25	92%

Output 4: Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment				
Activity Result 4.1.	CSBs are fully completed	117,096.00	143,630.00	123%
Total of Output 4		117,096.00	143,630.00	123%
Output 5: Strengthen civil voice, promote accountability and engender social cohesion				
Activity Result 5.1	Support Mitigation of conflict drivers through downstream dialogues and local government initiatives on security, social cohesion and Peacebuilding	814,512.00	854,599.97	105%
Activity Result 5.2	Facilitate upstream dialogue and civil society positioning on key social, political and economic decision making process	688,786.00	705,415.59	102%
Activity Result 5.3	Impact Assessment and Shared Learning.	173,240.00	91,762.84	53%
Total of Output 5		1,676,538.00	1,651,778.40	99%
Grand Total		5,843,869.00	5,128,724.63	88%

Annex 2: Examples of beneficiaries reached by the actions undertaken to support a common forum of dialogue between conflicting communities

Activity	Purpose, venue and outcome	Men	Women	Total
Religious exchanges;	Organized by HACO between communities of Panyijar (Nuer) and Yirol East (Dinka)	90	65	155
	Was held in Ganyliel Payam in Panyijar county at Ganyliel Presbyterian Church. The church leaders encouraged the participant not to lose hope on peace. This provided opportunities for communities who were not interacting before to start some interaction through the churches	48	73	121
Cultural exchanges/galas	Organized by SSUNDE at Akon Buoy compound/Freedom Square in Rumbek town to bring communities from Ago, Pakam and Rumbek together. Improvement in the interaction between these communities has allowed opportunity for rebuilding community relationships	200	300	500
Community dialogues	Organized by WAV for communities of Ago, Pakam and Rumbek in Rumbek town. Key community conflict drivers identified (arms and revenge killings community strongly recommended need for disarmament, end revenge killings:	122	24	146
	Organized by HACO at Mvolo. Peace committees, community police leaders (galwenges), chiefs, church leaders, women leaders, youth leaders and government representatives in attendance.	36	19	55
	Organized by HACO at Panyijar struggle for existing shared resources and availability of unauthorized guns in the hands of the communities Noted that most of the conflicts are a result of struggle for existing shared resources like grazing grounds, fishing areas, hunting areas.	31	19	50
	total	527	500	1027

Examples of recommendations made by the community dialogues to address the community level community drivers

Sn	Community level conflict Driver	Recommendations
1	Guns in the hands of civilians;	Serious disarmament both voluntarily and by use of force Government should have tough control on guns and military equipment There must be a law for gun control Big people in government must stop supplying guns to people who keep their cows Soldiers should be paid well to stop selling of guns and bullets Soldiers who wish to go to stay in the cattle camp should leave their guns in the barracks Civilians should not wear military uniforms (Kaki) Galwengs (cattle camp youth leaders) should control cattle camp security
2	Criminal networks;	Formation of joint boarder committee to monitor the movement of people and cows Need to create a security check point in the forest between Aluakluak and Akot Need to have highway patrol between Akot and Aluakluak and other spots of road attacks Criminals should be followed to their homes and arrested because they are known People who have mysteriously acquired cattle need to be investigated and even arrested People carrying guns must have proper documents and their guns must regularly be checked if it was fired or not and if a gun was fired they must explain why and where it was fired. The government at county levels should prepare a criminals register to keep record of all the criminals in their area

		<p>Government should create a detentions center for all the habitual criminals</p> <p>All criminals must be prosecuted in the areas of their crime. Authorities of their area of residence should arrest and hand them over to the authorities of the area where they committed the crimes.</p> <p>Those who kill intentionally like in road attacks must also be killed</p> <p>Peace committees need to be provided with more bicycles and phones for quick information sharing.</p> <p>The government at county levels need to be more involved in the peace processes</p> <p>The people of Mvolo should also have Galwengs (community police)</p>
3	Revenge attacks;	<p>Arrest and execute culprits without delay</p> <p>Compensation of victims be as follow</p> <p>Intentional- 51 cows per life lost</p> <p>Unintentional-31 cows per life lost</p> <p>All intentional killers must be imprisoned after due compensation</p> <p>All compensations must be followed by rituals to cleanse and deter people from taking revenge.</p> <p>Judges must start sentencing murder culprits to death</p> <p>All stolen cows must be collected and returned to their owners.</p>
4	Unregulated movement of cattle;	<p>Cows should move with document signed by chiefs and authorities of place of origin indicating description and number of cattle, reason for movement, identity of the person(s) moving with cattle and the destination of the cattle.</p> <p>All cows must be sold in designated markets controlled by the government</p> <p>All cattle trade or exchange must be properly documented by the local government of the market area</p> <p>Governments should implement laws</p> <p>If an attacker is killed by cattle owner no compensation is invoked</p> <p>If attacker kills the cattle owner, he must be killed</p> <p>Joint committees to patrol the borders to monitor movement of cattle and suspicious people</p> <p>Peace committees should share information of any cow movements</p> <p>All undocumented cattle on the move be intercepted and returned to the owners</p> <p>All chiefs must document ownership of cattle in their jurisdiction and report any new arrival of cattle</p>
5	Rape cases;	<p>Perpetuators to imprisoned for at least seven years</p> <p>Youth should be disarmed because they use guns for ordering the rape victims</p> <p>There is need to form inter county or even inter state courts comprising of chiefs from counties involved in the conflict.</p>
6	Shared resources conflicts in Yiol	<p>Construction of a market place at shambe port will improve and strengthened relationship between the communities of Panyijar and Yiol East.</p>

This recommendation point to the need to have synergy between CSAC project and Access to Justice.

Annex 3: Dialogue across conflicting communities

Table Below is summary of the 25 action (please note some activities were carried out more than once thus the lesser number

No	Actions	Partners	Number of people reached		Total
			Male	Female	
1.	Peace Building and Conflict Mitigation Workshop.	SSPRC and ZOA	98	42	140
2.	Peace Conference in Jonglei. The dialogue, agreed on some remedial actions e.g. community policing and establishment of peace committee) to monitor and enforce some of the agreed outcomes.	SSPRC and ZOA	280	120	400
3.	Peace and reconciliation conference between Twic and Northern Liech States under the theme "Together we can peacefully coexist". The two communities' signed a peace agreement and resolved to implement all action points that will enable them solve their conflict amicably and peacefully coexist.	SSPRC	1500	500	2000
4.	Mediation Training for Women: The training enabled participants to confidently mediate and negotiate conflicts between two or more parties through "Eight Mediation Process".	SSPRC	0	30	30
5	Three (3) trainings of youth in Greater lakes on Conflict Management: to capacitate the cattle camp youths to minimize the conflict and revenge killings among themselves and embrace peace and harmony as well as promote a culture of reconciliation among the youth through games and sports and restore the broken relationship.	SSPRC and Diocese of Rumbek.	91	56	147
6.	Commemoration International day of peace: Grassroots women forum provided an opportunity for the women's voices to be heard on the implementation of peace agreement.	SSPRC an Grassroots women network	50	505	555
7.	Technical support to drafting the Concept Note on National Dialogue: the Council of Minister approved the National Dialogue.	SSPRC	-	-	-
8.	First Consultation on the National Dialogue: SSPRC held a first meeting under the theme: "Towards a national dialogue for peace and reconciliation." The meeting agreed on some action point to be implemented.	SSPRC	25	11	37
9.	100 days of activism for peace: As part of efforts to enhance a culture of peace, raise public awareness, promote tolerance, "Together we can heal the nation" a peace caravan was undertaken. The caravan brought together 1500 students from a diverse social and ethnic background. The caravan led to strong calls for civic education and national curriculum on peace education.	SSPRC, United Friends For Film And Drama.	700	800	1500
10.	Advocacy and messaging for peace : To counter the potential contagion effect of the July conflict in Juba, The Commission embarked on an advocacy and messaging campaign in Bor, Torit, Wau and Yambio reaching 1.4million 00,000 radio listeners in the four areas. The peace radio programme provided space for people to discuss their hopes for the future.				1.400,000
	Total people reached				1,404,914

Annex 4: Detailed CSO activities

The initiatives included the following forms of engagement:

Activity	Location	Partner/CSOs	Men	Women	Total
Community dialogues	18 community dialogues held in Mahaad and Mangateen (Juba), Leer county (Leer town, Padeah, Pilieny, Bow, Juong-Kang, Thonyor (moved to Pilieny) payams), Maridi county (Central Maridi, Mambi and Kozi payams), Wau Shilluk, Duk Padiet	IDO, RCDI, FACE, SCPD, SRDA	1,118	914	2,032
Peace conferences	8 peace conferences held in Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo and Wau Shilluk IDP settlement	MAYA, SCPD	850	901	1,751
Community outreach for peace (Sport, music, dance and drama performances)	Community outreaches held in Mundri East, Mundri West, Mvolo, Terekeka, Duk Padiet, Rubkona, Wau Shilluk, Panyikang, Maridi Central, Kozi, Mambe, Kapoeta East	MAYA, IPCA, SRDA, HRSS, OPRD, SCPD, FACE	23,829	23,830	47,659
Peace committees	Five peace committees were formed in Kozi, Maridi Central, Wau-Shilluk, Baliet and Panyikang	FACE, SCPD	-	-	121
Peace forums	Six peace forums conducted in Mahad, Mangateen and Juba	IDO, IPCA	203	134	337
Trainings	18 trainings conducted in Mangateen, Mahad, Leer, Malakal Town, Wau-Shilluk, Baliet, Panyikang, Ayod, Duk Padiet, Aweil Centre, Aweil South and Kapoeta East.	IDO, RCDI, SCPD, SRDA, HeRY, OPRD	641	238	879
Awareness raising on the ARCRSS and Firearms Law	28 radio shows and 180 spot messages aired on the dangers of small arms, the peace agreement, the firearms law and peace and reconciliation in Aweil, Maridi, Bentiu, Terekeka and Juba, with 43 callers responding to the shows. 14 workshops to disseminate the information about the ARCRSS and the Firearms Law in Maridi, Bentiu and Aweil. 9,400 copies of the peace agreement and flyers were distributed in Juba, Wau-Shilluk, Maper and Malek Alel	FACE, HRSS, HeRY	-	-	1,082
Strengthening of peace structures	64 (coordination) meetings held in Wau –Shilluk, Malakal Town, and Tonga/Panyikang and as part of a security network to strengthen community structures for peace and reconciliation in Kapoeta East (local authority's security network, intercommunal council of elders, women and youth groups and pasture and water point committees)	SCPD, OPRD			625
Community healing sessions	community healing and prayer sessions held in Kapoeta East in Bunio and Nyangiya region	OPRD			1,900