

# Peace and Community Cohesion Project

January - March 2018 Progress Report

April 2018



Youth dialogue conference in Duk Padiet: a local mechanism for peace and conflict prevention. February 2018  
Photo @UNDP.



## Project Summary

**Country:** South Sudan

**Project Duration:** April 2017 – March 2020

**Total Project Budget:** US\$16,708,379

**2018 Budget:** US\$3,640,668.49

Donor	Budget in USD
SWEDEN	1,998,789.83
JAPAN	203,244.59
UNDP	640,875.00
PBF-ND	375,663.70
PBF-GYI	422,095.37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,640,668.49</b>

**Expenditure (January- March 2018):** US\$1,079,074.73

**Contact Persons:** Lealem Berhanu  
Senior Programme Advisor  
Democratic Governance & Stabilization Unit  
Tel: +211 (0) 916 725 711  
**Email:** [lealem.berhanu@undp.org](mailto:lealem.berhanu@undp.org)

**Judy Wakahiu**  
Project Manager  
Peace and Community Cohesion project  
Tel.: +211 (0) 920580234  
Email: [judy.wakahiu@undp.org](mailto:judy.wakahiu@undp.org)

**Responsible Parties:** South Sudan Peace & Reconciliation Commission; South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control; and civil society organizations

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## Acronyms

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ARCISS	Agreement on Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil society organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PaCC	Peace and Community Cohesion
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PoC	Protection of Civilian
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UN-FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation



Sharing experiences on sensitizing grassroots community in Unity State and Bentiu PoC on the National Dialogue. Forum organized by CSO Dialogue Research Initiative and attended by the Ambassador of Japan and the UNDP Country Director. February 2018 Photo ©UNDP.

## 1. Executive Summary

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The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project seeks to contribute to the reduction and mitigation of community level conflict and insecurity by investing in initiatives that address their key drivers. Using the UNDP's community security and social cohesion approach, the project empowers communities to identify in an inclusive and participatory manner, the roots of conflicts in their communities, and using an integrated and gender-sensitive approach, support the communities to effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict in a non-violent manner. The project also strengthens community relationships by identifying and strengthening cultural, social and economic connectors that make communities reliant on each other in times of peace and conflict. Overall the project contributes to UNDP's Interim Cooperation Framework and the Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome three: *'Peace and Governance strengthened.'*

This report documents the main achievements towards project outputs, challenges faced, and lessons learned during the period January to March 2018.

### **Key achievements during the first quarter:**

- Established local presence to scale up development results: A new field coordination office was set-up at the humanitarian hub in Rubkona, Northern Liech State (former Unity state). Recruitment of the Peace and Community Cohesion Officer to scale up social cohesion activities in the state will be completed in the second quarter.
- Established and operationalised community-based conflict management mechanisms in six communities of Aweil, Bor and Rumbek conflict clusters. The newly established peace structures resolved several resource-based inter-communal conflicts and suggested options to minimise recurrence of conflicts.
- Provided opportunities for youth engagement in social and economic activities. A youth group in Bor manages a fish cold storage, while two youth groups in Bentiu town and the Bentiu Protection of Civilian (PoC) site are involved in peace and social cohesion work.
- Contributed towards prevention of cattle migration-induced seasonal conflicts from flaring up during the dry season following the signing of agreements between nomadic pastoralists from Sudan and communities along their migrating routes in South Sudan.
- Improved community awareness and citizen engagement on the National Dialogue (ND) process through the sensitization of more than 1.4 million people, including refugees in neighbouring countries.

### **Challenges:**

The National Dialogue (ND) process is viewed as a government initiative and there is resentment of government projects in the opposition controlled areas and PoC sites. ND consultations were thus limited to government controlled areas.



**Key lessons learned:**

- Deployment of mediators and peace committees to mediate conflicts in other payams proved effective in Bor. Approach will be more effective with an improvement in the mobility of the peace committees. Thus, the project will provide bicycles to peace committees.
- Modalities of working with local peace structures should be customised to the local context. This improves efficiency and sustainability.
- Use of existing community peace mechanisms in resolving conflicts strengthens social cohesion. There was increased interaction between previously conflicting Dinka Malual and Rezeigat pastoralists following the signing of peace committee-mediated pre-migration agreement between the two communities.

Provisional expenditure for the first quarter was US\$1,079,074.73 representing a delivery of 30 percent of the annual budget (US\$3,640,668.49).

## 2. Situation Background

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UNDP's Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project, contributes to the reduction and mitigation of community level conflicts, by empowering communities to identify and address the drivers of conflicts in their communities in an inclusive and participatory manner. The project uses an integrated and gender-sensitive approach to support communities to effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict peacefully and enhance community relationships by identifying and strengthening cultural, social and economic connectors among communities. The project contributes to the 2016-2018 United Nations Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) and UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) outcome three 'Peace and governance strengthened', specifically with a focus on CPD output 3.3 'National peace architecture delivers key peace and reconciliation initiatives.'

During the first quarter the Agreement on Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (ARCISS) continued to stall amidst a worsening humanitarian context, economic stagnation and a security crisis. Although a unilateral ceasefire was declared by President Salva Kiir in May 2017 and an agreement on the cessation of hostilities signed in December 2017, violence and armed conflict perpetrated by armed groups continue in various parts of the country.

Against the background of continued political tensions and a stalled peace process, the National Dialogue (ND) process continued to gain momentum with the subcommittee members holding local consultations in various counties, as well as within the eastern Africa region. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development Council of Ministers convened the second-High Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF) to pursue restoration of a permanent ceasefire and full implementation of the peace agreement. The project used the new momentum

created for dialogue to increase its engagement with communities on the peace and reconciliation agenda, as well as supporting the ND and HLRF processes.



### 3. Progress towards development results

#### 3.1 Contribution to longer term results

**Interim Cooperation Framework/Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome three:** 'Peace and governance strengthened'.

CPD outcome target	Summary achievement to date	Status
50 percent of citizens' report increased personal safety and security (52 percent among women).	In an end-line survey carried out in 2017, 47.4 percent reported increased personal security and safety (46.6 percent among men, 48.7 percent among women).	On-going
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>On-going</b>

**Relevant CPD Output 3.3:** 'The national peace architecture delivers key peace and reconciliation initiatives'

CPD output targets	Summary achievement to date	Status
<b>Target one:</b> A national and subnational framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution developed and adopted.	The National Dialogue (ND) process is a national framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution. State level ND consultations were undertaken during the quarter. Peace committees are subnational mechanisms for reconciliation and dispute resolution. Peace committees were established and operationalised in the Eastern and Western Equatoria region.	On-going
<b>Target two:</b> A national regulatory framework on small arms and light weapons is endorsed and implementation commences.	Firearms Act is in place, but implementation was halted due to resource constraints.	On-going
<b>Overall status</b>		<b>On-going</b>

#### 3.2 Progress towards project outputs

**Project output one:** Local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity strengthened local in the targeted conflict clusters

Indicator	Indicator Target (2018)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Number of communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market and trade routes.	20	Six new (cumulatively 20) communities in the former Lakes state, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei have functional dialogue mechanism in place.	Achieved
<b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Percentage of respondents perceiving decrease in incidences of sexual and gender-based	30 percent	Data collection planned for Q2 and 3.	On-going

violence (SGBV) in targeted areas.			
<b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Number of SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and supported	20	No additional groups were formed as the training of the community volunteers is scheduled for Q2. The training curriculum was developed and adopted.	On-going
<b>Indicator 1.4:</b> Number of local disputes resolved by local and traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures, women representation and voice dispute resolution.	10	One local dispute resolved in Bor cluster with the meditative support of peace committee from Twich North.	Delayed
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>On-going</b>

### Description of Results:

**Indicator 1.1:** 20 communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market and trade routes. (Baseline: 14)

Six communities in Aweil, Bor and Rumbek conflict clusters have developed functional dialogue mechanisms for conflicts on issues related to water, land, trade and market routes and migration of cattle. As examples:

- Communities in Duk Padiet, the Gawaar and Lou (Nuer), and Hol and Nyarweng (Dinka) (Jonglei State) organised a dialogue conferences which resolved conflicts around grazing in the toich (swamps), trade and cattle movement. As a result, the youth from the different communities tended their livestock in the same locality without conflict, theft of cattle, or revenge killing.
- Dinka Malual and Rezeigat communities held a pre-cattle migration conference in February 2018. The conference adopted resolutions and recommendations to amicably resolve conflict around cattle movements through dialogue, joint courts and Joint Border Peace Committees. This resulted in an increased number of the Rezeigat cattle herders arriving in Gokmachar and Aroyo counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal region, areas inhabited by Dinka Malual, in search of pasture and water for their livestock.



***Dinka Malual and Rezeigat pre-migration conference in Nyamlell.***

**Indicator 1.3:** 20 SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and supported. (Baseline: 12)

No psychosocial support groups were formed during the reporting period, as the training of community counsellors/ volunteers who are responsible for forming the groups was delayed. However, training consultants were engaged and a curriculum for the training was developed. Furthermore, community volunteers were identified in all the five conflict clusters. Training will commence in the second quarter enabling psychosocial groups to be formed.

**Indicator 1.4:** 10 local disputes resolved by local and traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures, women representation and voice dispute resolution. (Baseline: One)

One dispute was resolved by five members of the Twich North peace committee who were requested by the Twich Central community to support their peace committee to resolve an intra ethnic conflict between Dinka Ayual and Dinka Diachuek. The conflict was about ownership of a piece of land in Wangkulei Boma and 23 members of the community had been killed. The five members of the peace committee from Twich North held mediation meetings with the affected members of communities, alleged perpetrators and local authorities. Through the arbitration, blood compensation (in form of cattle) was agreed upon and paid, and it was agreed that the land in question would become a shared asset for both communities and that a church would be constructed to serve both communities.

### Project output 2: Relationship improved between divided communities through projects that build on common interests

Indicator	Target (2018)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
<b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Number of social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels (and targeting women)	10	Three new interdependency initiatives commenced: rehabilitation of the Bentiu youth centre, construction of a community radio for peace in Duk Padiet and a vegetable growing for women using borehole water drilled by UNDP.	On-going
<b>Indicator 2.2:</b> Proportion of the population perceiving decrease in intercommunity conflict and violence.	33 percent	Data collection is planned for quarter 4.	On-going
<b>Indicator 2.3:</b> Number of youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities.	Eight	Eight youth groups were formed. (one in Bor for management of the fish cold storage, two in Bentiu for peace and social cohesion work and four in Lakes to implement the 3x6 livelihood initiatives, and one in Yambio) for livelihood initiative.	Achieved
<b>Indicator 2.4:</b> Number of migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities.	Six	Two pre-migration conferences were held (Dinka Malual and Rezeigat in Aweil; Luo Nuer and Dinka cattle camp youth in Duk Padiet).	On-going

**Description of Results:**

**Indicator 2.1:** 10 social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels (and targeting women) (community interdependency).

(Baseline: Six)

Preparatory work for three new interdependency initiatives commenced during the quarter:

- Community consultations, conflict analysis and risks assessment for the construction of a community radio in Duk Padiet commenced. The local government allocated land, and preparation of structural designs and bid document was underway at the time of reporting.
- Community consultations for the rehabilitation of the old youth centre in Bentiu town in Northern Liech State commenced. The youth identified the Youth Resource Centre as a neutral/safe space to foster engagement and exchange among host community, returnees and IDPs. The resource centre will be composed of an office space, meeting hall, kitchen, latrine and fence.
- The women are now planting vegetables around Salam Market in Aweil town, using borehole water supported by the project.



*UNDP and IOM team during discussions with key representatives of the Northern Liech State Youth Union.*

**Indicator 3.3** Eight youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities. (Baseline: Three)

Eight youth groups were formed and are involved in social and economic activities:

- In the Jonglei conflict cluster, three youth associations (Bor, Twic East and Duk) constituted an 11-member committee to manage the fish cold storage plant after handover by UNDP. They also identified five technicians to operate the plant. The peace committees and the technician to manage the fish cold storage plant have undergone preliminary training in their respective fields.
- In the Bentiu conflict cluster, the Youth Forum in the PoC site in Bentiu organised youth in the PoC to engage in social activities including sports, arts, music and cultural events as part of strengthening social cohesion.
- The Youth Union (group) in Rubkona County designed a series of activities, including renovation of the youth resource centre to facilitate youth engagement in

peacebuilding activities carried out by UNDP and IOM. The activities include skills training, livelihood support, peace promotion events and interdependency projects.

- In the Rumbek conflict cluster, four youth groups of 25 members each (10 females and 15 male) were formed after a series of sensitization activities on the danger of small arms and light weapons, and the need for the youth to engage in alternative sources of livelihood.
- One youth group was formed in Yambio and is involved in carpentry, ventilator making, fabricating table and bedcovers, hair dressing and vegetable farming activities. The group is composed of 300 boys who are ex-combatant after the arrow boys' rebel group was disbanded.

**Indicator 3.4:** Six migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities. (Baseline: Three)

Two pre-migration conferences were held which resulted in agreements that have prevented conflict during the 2017-2018 dry seasons<sup>1</sup>, when cattle migrate in search for pasture and water.

In the Duk Padiet Peace Dialogue Conference held by the Dinka and Nuer cattle camp youth in February 2018 (attended by over 100 youths), the youth came up with resolutions on wide-ranging issues such as minimisation of cattle theft, prevention of road ambushes, sharing of dry season pastures and water points, and observance of mutual respect, among others. The Duk Padiet peace committee is monitoring the implementation of the agreement.

The pre-migration conference in Northern Bahr el Ghazal region brought together the Dinka Malual with the Rezeigat nomads from Sudan who migrate yearly to the areas of the Dinka Malual of South Sudan in search for water and pasture for their livestock. The conference resulted in the signing of an agreement and passing of resolutions and recommendations to promote peace and co-existence between neighbouring border communities. UNDP together with other peace actors supported the dissemination of the agreement by the peace committee members, who are also responsible for monitoring the implementation



*Representatives of Dinka Malual and Rezeigat signing agreement in Nyamlllel on migration of cattle herders. 3 February 2018 © UNDP*

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<sup>1</sup> The dry season period is usually December - May



**Project output three:** Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at the national and sub-national levels for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts and tensions

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Target (2018)</b>	<b>Summary achievement during the quarter</b>	<b>Status</b>
Indicator 3.1: Number of national and local mechanism on peace and reconciliation in place	12	Three mechanisms in place: ND process, the High-Level Revitalisation Forum (HLRF) of ARCISS and the Peace Actors Coordination Forum at state level.	On-going
Indicator 3.2: Percentage of households with confidence on peace and security in selected in selected clusters	50 percent	Data collection is planned for quarter 4.	On-going
Indicator 3.3: Baselines for peace and reconciliation indicators established	Indicators established	Baseline has not yet been established. The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) will be used to set the baseline data. The development of Social Cohesion and Reconciliation indicators commenced with a stakeholder workshop during the quarter.	On-going
Indicator 3.4: Number of gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors.	Four	Five assessments are ongoing: Two project focused: Conflict analysis of Duk Padiet community radio station; Mapping of youth capacities and youth structures in Bentiu. Three UN programme focused: A Mapping of peacebuilding intervention; Peacebuilding strategy development; Greater Jonglei needs assessment.	On-going
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>On-going</b>

### **Description of Results:**

**Indicator 3.1:** 12 national and local mechanisms on peace and reconciliation in place (Baseline: Six)

Three national level peace and reconciliation mechanisms are fostering reconciliation:

**a. The National Dialogue (ND) process:**

The credibility of the ND process is steadily being enhanced as a result of positive steps being taken to create and improve the enabling environment/context to the dialogue. Between January and March 2018, more than 3,170 South Sudanese (25 percent female) have been consulted, including refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.



*A refugee woman in Arua Refugee settlement in Uganda listening to consultations with the National Dialogue International Outreach Photo @NDS*

Some examples can be found in the following [article](#). Some of the results from the support to the National Dialogue process include:

- Through the provision of technical advisory support backed by joined-up UN advocacy, the project contributed to the design of a methodology (National Dialogue Methodology/process) that allows and facilitates inclusion. For example, seven consultations have been held with refugees in Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. More than 750 refugees' representative and leaders have participated in these consultations.
- Through joint advocacy provided by the project, women participation in the dialogue process has increased significantly both at the leadership level and at grassroots participation. At the leadership level, women participation increased from zero to 33 percent, at the local consultations, 25 percent of the more than 4,760 participants are women.
- Transparency and access to real time information on the National Dialogue has increased since a website dedicated to the National Dialogue process was created. The website has also helped to increase wider inputs from citizens to the process. The website has been used by opposition leaders to contact the leadership of the ND Steering Committee and to engage with them further.
- Capacity support provided to journalists and consistent advocacy has reduced incidence of censorship. Incidents of journalist arrest related to the ND is almost nil. There is little censorship and real-time information flow has enhanced the transparency and integrity of the process.



- b. **The High-Level Revitalization Forum of the South Sudan Peace Agreement of 2015:** A Women's Coalition platform of over 25 CSOs articulated a common position during the HLRF in Addis as a result of the technical support from UNDP. Women constituency was mobilised and empowered to participate in the second round of the HLRF in Addis Ababa. Feedback from the second HLRF indicated that some of the recommendations from the Women Coalition shaped some of the outcomes of the second HLRF. For example, women were advocating for a 50/50 gender balance in all appointment to Government position. During the second round of the HLRF, there was consensus on the Declaration of Principles that at least 35 percent of position in all levels of the government should be women. In addition, the Women Coalition was also a signatory to the Declaration of Principles and had a chance to brief the parliament of South Sudan on these important developments.
- c. **State level peace actors' coordination forum:** Meets on a monthly basis to enhance coordination of peacebuilding initiatives, identify synergies and foster joint programming for peace in the states. Members of the forum are UNMISS- Civil Affairs Division (CAD), Non-Governmental Organisations NGO and CSO, as well as the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) at the state level. Through this coordination forum pre-migration conferences have been jointly conducted with other peace actors in Wanjyok and Nyamllel in Northern Bahr el Ghazal region.

**Indicator 3.3:** Baselines for peace and reconciliation indicators established. (Baseline: None)

The process of establishing the indicators is underway. A high-level reflection workshop, to be convened to build consensus on the indicators for peace and reconciliation and the tools and methodologies to collect data. The workshop was attended by 34 high level government officials, policy makers, UNMISS, development partners, CSOs and regional organisations. The participants reinforced the importance of such a tool in complementing the implementation matrix of the peace agreement. The outcomes of the workshop are now being transformed into terms of reference to guide the development peace reconciliation indicator. Resources allowed, the developed tool will be piloted in areas such as Aweil, Yambio and Bor before being cascaded nationally.

**Indicator 3.4:** Four gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors. (Baseline: Two)

Five conflict assessments and mapping exercises to inform development planning and programming are at different stages of completion.

- A conflict/risk analysis of a proposed Duk Padiet Radio FM station was completed. It revealed that the initiative has potential to transcend the existing conflict situation through providing neutral and nonpartisan information, education and entertainment to communities, which can help hedge against possible relapse of conflict in the area. During community consultations, community leaders indicated they would that radio broadcasts will disseminate messages about peaceful co-existence, increased security, peace building, women and youth empowerment and communal interdependency.

- Mapping of youth capacities and youth structures in Bentiu was jointly conducted by IOM and UNDP in the PoC site and Bentiu town in Northern Liech state. The assessment informed the PoC youth reintegration strategy which aims to create conditions for peaceful coexistence among IDPs, returnees and host community members.
- A mapping of peacebuilding intervention at the local level is underway. Once completed, the mapping will inform development of a UN strategy and plan on peacebuilding in South Sudan and also shape the design of a joined UN support to community cohesion and reconciliation at the local level.
- Peacebuilding strategy development is underway. More than 72 consultative have been held with UN agencies, funds and programmes, development partners, community leaders, state and local authorities, churches and CSOs to identify areas and actions to harmonise and coordinate UN interventions in the realm of peacekeeping, development and humanitarian.
- Assessment of the peacebuilding and stabilisation needs of Greater Jonglei is underway. The assessment seeks to identify and build consensus on what actions are needed, in the short to medium term, to improve community relations and social cohesion in Greater Jonglei.

### 3.3 Human Interest Story

The Dinka Malual of Lol state and the nomadic Rezeigat community from Eastern Darfur (Sudan) signed an agreement in Nyamllel during a pre-migration peace conference to regulate the pastoralist migration between the two borderland communities.

The two communities in the border areas have a long history of exchange and sharing of resources. "We are always one people because your suffering as Dinka Malual is our pain and your happiness is our joy" expressed Mohamed Benani, the head of the Joint Border Peace Committee from the Rezeigat.

"The migration conferences bring change because the two communities were in conflict and were fighting each other. But now when we are dialoguing, it is bringing our two communities together. It is bringing the environment for peace (...)" explains Riiny Riiny Lual, the Paramount Chief of Marial Bay.

"This conference is one of our traditional mechanisms for our two communities to sit down, to listen to each other and to discuss our problems. Through these traditional ways we solve problems between us" confirmed Mohamed Benani, the head of the Joint Border Peace Committee from the Rezeigat.

Joint Border Peace Committees, trained by UNDP were established to facilitate the exchange between the two communities. The committee members play a key role in following up on the implementation of the migration agreement.

This year's migration agreement includes 14 resolutions and six recommendations. Through one of the recommendations in the agreement, both the Dinka Malual and Rezeigat commit to strongly encourage the participation of more women in the peace conferences. Mary Adeng Tong Ayei, one of the female representatives of the Dinka Malual community and Head of the Women Association said, "I am here because ...when women are left out the peace process, peace cannot be sustained,"

## 4. Cross cutting issues

### 4.1 Gender Results

Gender results	Evidence
<p><b>Gender Result One: Increased women participation in local development committees</b></p> <p>In Aweil cluster, joint planning with other partners increased realization of the role of women in management of community water points.</p> <p>In Korok, Aweil state- three women out of seven committee members whilst six women out of 15 committee members (40 percent) are involved in management of community water point in Nyamllell, Northern Bahr el Ghazal region.</p>	<p>Monitoring report</p> <p>(12-13 Field Mission Report, Aweil)</p>
<p><b>Gender Result Two: Concrete policy result in the HLRF championed by Women Coalition</b></p> <p>Through advocacy of Women Coalition, the number of women representation in all levels of Government was increased from 25 percent in the constitution to 35 percent through the Declaration of Principles in the second meeting of the HLRF. All parties to the conflicts signed to this decision.</p>	<p>Consultation reports</p>
<p><b>Gender Result Three: widening space of women engagement in peace process:</b> the number of women as part of the leadership of the National Dialogue process increased from zero to 33 percent. 25 percent of participants in the local consultations process are women.</p>	<p>Project reports</p>

### 4.2 Partnerships

UNDP project level partnerships with UNMISS Civil Affairs, UN Women, UN-FAO, UNESCO fostered complementarity and minimized duplication of activities. Furthermore, there was increased collaboration with other UNDP projects; Recovery and Stabilization and Access to Justice, especially at the field level. Partnership with CSOs produced positive results especially in relation to the sensitization on the national dialogue process because of working with 19 CSOs. CSOs and community-based organizations are critical for the project's exit strategy and sustainability.

UNDP has intensified its partnership with IOM through the joint implementation of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) Project "Beyond Bentiu Protection of Civilian Site Youth Reintegration Strategy: Creating Conditions for Peaceful Coexistence between IDPs, Returnees and Host Community Members". Under the project both IOM and UNDP are engaged to involve the youth in the local economy, livelihoods and basic services. Partnership with donors, Sweden and Japan was also strengthened during the quarter and preparation for the second grassroots engagement for peace was way underway.

### 4.3 Environmental Considerations

The project has no negative impact on the environment. However, quick impact assessment was conducted on the two upcoming projects. A community radio station Duk Padiet in Jonglei and a youth centre in Bentiu town in Unity State. There was no adverse effect on the environment. However, it was recommended that the contractor should use local material as much as possible.

### 4.4 South to South and Triangular Cooperation

Country	Type of cooperation
Kenya and Liberia	Brought together policy and technical experts from Liberia and Kenya to help share their experiences on how they developed their Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index/barometer. They shared best practices on developing a tool to track and monitor the impact of the implementation of peace agreements on social cohesion and reconciliation.

### 4.5 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
In Great Lakes 100 youth increased skills and knowledge on the dangers of small arms and light weapons and the concept of alternative livelihood for youth	Community police and peace committee youth from Yirol, Mingkaman and Awerial.	Dangers of small arms and light weapons and how to engage in alternative livelihoods.

## 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Key M&E activity	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
M&E activity 1: Joint field visit with JACRA to Korok, Mayen-Ulem, Nyamllell and Marial-Baai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vegetable farmers in Mayen-Ulem and Marial-Baai needed more guidance and skills on management of the vegetable farms for sustainability;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JACRA urged to provide more guidance to the vegetable farmers and link them with other partners to enhance their management skills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JACRA staff provided regular field visits and guided the vegetable farmers on management of the farms</li> </ul>

on 12-13 Feb 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community water point management committees lacking in Korok and Nyamlell.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities in Korok and Nyamlell to form borehole management committees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Borehole management committees formed in Korok and Nyamlell.</li> </ul>
M&E activity 2: Monitoring Dialogue process in Duk as well as Bor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Dinka and Nuer Communities in Duk Padiet are now conducting every day businesses in the most accepted and most peaceful manner.</li> <li>Creating of a single committee to manage the fish cold storage plant in Bor has done away with tendency to create several smaller and separate Youth associations for Fangak and Jonglei States.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To facilitate effective implementation of the programme the proposed Duk Padiet Community Radio Station to be run by a well-established and impartial Civil Society.</li> <li>Deliver a two-week on-the-job coaching of the five technicians on the operation and maintenance of the fish cold storage plant in Bor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict//risk analysis of the Padiet Community Radio FM station.</li> <li>Concept note for grant and loan funds for the fish cold storage management committee.</li> </ul>
M&E activity 3: Monitoring visits undertaken to Rubkona/Bentiu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Humanitarian Hub is the only option for colocation Bentiu;</li> <li>Activities were finalized as per grant agreement;</li> <li>Active youth groups identified as entry point in the PoC and Bentiu/Rubkona</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sign MoU with IOM for office space and accommodation in the Humanitarian Hub for newly recruited staff;</li> <li>Submit final report</li> <li>Conduct in-depth capacity assessment of existing youth structures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoU with IOM signed, office space set up and accommodation secured. Recruitment of staff ongoing.</li> <li>Final report received;</li> <li>Youth capacity assessment conducted</li> </ul>
M&E activity 4: Rumbek monitoring of on-going projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Police stations are functional but the radio communications equipment need repair;</li> <li>Water points are functional and in use in the police stations;</li> <li>The wrestling stadium are operational and in use by the target groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of solar power &amp; provision of radio handsets to community police in the outposts</li> <li>Continuous servicing and repair of the water points by the local ongoing</li> <li>The maintenance of the facilities is encouraging should be maintain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Request presented to Project manager</li> <li>Regular monitoring and reporting by the stakeholders is required.</li> </ul>

## 6. Risk Management

Risks	Mitigation Measures
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<p><b>Lack of competent CSOs to implement projects:</b> Lack of competent youth organisations to implement the project in Northern Bahr el Ghazal region.</p>	<p>The project chose to work with one youth group that submitted a relevant proposal instead of two as proposed in the work plan for Greater Northern Bahr el Ghazal region.</p>
<p><b>Politicisation of the peace and reconciliation agenda:</b> Politicization and polarization heightened scepticism among communities about the National Dialogue, thus making difficult to introduce sensitization on the ND process.</p>	<p>While the risk provided opportunity for the CSOs to explain the ND process, it took longer to convince the citizens on the need to engage with the process.</p>
<p><b>Insecurity:</b> Accessing the opposition controlled areas and PoC was challenging as there is a lot hostility towards Government related projects. The National Dialogue is deemed to be a Government project. For the time being, most of the local consultations have taken place in government controlled areas.</p>	<p>After the initial rejection, CSOs changed their tact/approach and started sensitization with mapping of local conflict issues. This provided a link between the national and local problems and the plausible solutions, including the national dialogue.</p>



## 7. Challenges

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### Challenges:

The ND process is viewed as a government initiative and there is resentment of government projects in the opposition controlled areas and Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites. ND consultations were thus limited to government controlled areas.

## 8. Lessons Learned

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- Exchanging mediation services of peace committee has proven to work in Jonglei in one case. It is a model that can be piloted elsewhere. Known peace committees from one locality are more effective than the committees of the locality where a conflict occurs. It is anticipated that this method will even be more effective once support items like bicycles, phones, etc, are procured and distributed to peace committees.
- Working with local peace structures requires a localized approach. The composition of peace committees can differ from location to location depending on the local context. For example, in Northern Liech State, instead of creating new structures, the project works together with already existing youth groups and tries to strengthen their capacities.
- Interventions to respond to dynamics on the ground. For example, in Bentiu due to current political dynamics and already existing structures in the PoC site, it is recommended to work through existing youth groups and not to form new structures. Due to various political and conflict dynamics within the PoC site. Previous attempts of forming peace committees were difficult. The strengthening of the groups will be seen as a process and can be done through action points after each training.
- Strengthening existing community peace mechanisms can lead to improved co-existence between neighbouring communities. This was clear after the support provided to the Dinka Malual and Rezeigat during the pre-migration conference in Nyamlell, which resulted in many Rezeigat nomads from Sudan migrating into South Sudan to access water and pasture just a month after signing the migration agreement in February 2018.

## 9. Financial Expenditure (Provisional)

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget, US\$ (Jan – Dec 2018)	Cumulative Expenditures (Jan - March. 2018)	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
		A	B	B/A*100
<b>Output 1: Strengthened local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				
<b>AR 1.1</b>	Local level traditional and conflict resolution mechanism strengthened	175,109.00	73,692.93	42%
<b>AR 1.2</b>	Community based interventions on sex and gender based violence addressed for reconciliation	155,487.00	6,997.39	5%
<b>AR 1.3</b>	Community-based healing provided to trauma survivors to support reconciliation	113,698	69,289.08	61%
<b>AR1.4</b>	Peace culture promoted through conflict sensitive media	281,338.00	17,089.13	6%
<b>AR 1.5.1</b>	Local Interethnic Gender Inclusive Youth Peace Committees	206,816	7,418.96	4%
<b>AR 1.5.2</b>	Social Cohesion among Male and Female Youth IDP Returnees	46,581	1,581.47	3%
<b>AR 1.5.3</b>	Youth Peacebuilding Initiative	138,699	0.00	0%
<b>AR 1.5.4</b>	Youth IDP Returnees and Host Community members benefit	30,000.00	26,540.50	88%
<b>Output 1 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,147,728.00</b>	<b>202,609.46</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Output 2: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				
<b>AR 2.1</b>	Community interdependencies strengthened	1,104,813.00	221,170.29	20%

<b>AR 2.2</b>	Cross-border conflicts managed	51,285.00	11,265.66	22%
<b>AR 2.3</b>	Internal conflict between pastoral and farming communities mitigated	159,133.00	40,024.88	25%
<b>Output 2 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,315,231.00</b>	<b>272,460.83</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>Output 8: Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at the national and sub-national levels for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts and tensions</b>				
<b>AR 3.1</b>	National space for citizen voice and dialogue	185,338.00	148,510.75	80%
<b>AR 3.2</b>	Reconciliation and healing taken root in South Sudan	56,475.00	32,582.36	58%
<b>AR 3.3</b>	Progress on reconciliation and peacebuilding measured	0	0.00	
<b>AR 3.4</b>	Project management	556,289	218,960.01	39%
<b>AR 3.4.1</b>	Strengthened dialogue platform - National dialogue	146,295	29,925.05	20%
<b>AR 3.2.2</b>	Shared goals & strategies Peace	153,312.49	102,315.60	67%
<b>AR 3.4.3</b>	Preparing Scaling	80,000.00	71,710.67	90%
<b>Output 3 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,177,709.49</b>	<b>604,004.44</b>	<b>51%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>3,640,668.49</b>	<b>1,079,074.73</b>	<b>30%</b>