

## Peace and Community Cohesion Project

Project Number: 00102663

January- March 2020

### Quarterly Report



*A presentation by young athletes during the 5<sup>th</sup> National Unity Day (NUD) in Juba, 25 January 2020. Photo@UNDP.*

**Project  
Summary**

**Country:** South Sudan

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

**2020 Budget:** US\$ 2,807,990.62

Donor	Budget in USD	Expenditures
Sweden	718,017.40	624,051.01
JAPAN	99,135.94	91,823.16
UNDP	1,156,483.41	106,113.56
PBF-ND	121,842.95	37,852.84
KOREA	712,510.92	354,979.49
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,807,990.62</b>	<b>1,214,820.06</b>

**Cumulative expenditure (January – December):** US\$ 1,214,820.06

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**Responsible Parties:** South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission; South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control; Academic Institutions; and Civil Society Organizations

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Members of the youth drama club in action during a recording of a drama on mediation in Nimule Payam, Magwi County supported by UNDP Partner HUMAES, 17 March 2020. Photo@HUMAES.

## Acronyms

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ACR	Action for Conflict Resolution
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
FDs	Former Detainees
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HLRF	High-Level Revitalisation Forum
HRSS	Hope Restoration South Sudan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ND	National Dialogue
NTLI	National Transformational Leadership Institute
OPPs	Other Political Parties
OPRD	Organisation for Peace Relief and Development
PaCC	Peace and Community Cohesion
PoC	Protection of Civilians
R-ARCSS	Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
R-TGoNU	Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SPLA-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Army-in-Opposition
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SSOA	South Sudan Opposition Alliance
SSPDF	South Sudan People's Defense Forces
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNYMPDA	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization and Development Agency

# 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 national and local level conflict and insecurity by investing in initiatives that address the key drivers of conflict. Using the UNDP's community security and social cohesion approach, the project empowers communities to identify, in an inclusive and participatory manner, the root causes 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 seeks to strengthen community relations 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 the 2019-2021 United Nations Cooperation Framework (UNCF) and UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 1: *'Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance at the national, state and local levels.*

## Key achievements:

- **Reinforced local mechanisms for peaceful [dialogue](#) and conflict resolution enabling peace committees to resolve** 321 disputes/conflict incidences of cattle rustling, child abductions, sexual and gender-based violence and disagreements over utilisation and management of natural resources. As a result, 66.4 percent of the communities living in the areas where UNDP operates indicated that the intercommunal conflict and violence decreased in 2018/9 as compared to any other year before (baseline 22.7 percent in 2017).
- **Mitigated cattle migration-related conflicts:** Following successful implementation of two local level seasonal cattle migration agreements, bringing the number of agreements signed and implemented since project inception to 20. The agreements emerged from two pre cattle migration dialogue conferences. The first in Duk Padiet of Bor conflict cluster between the Nuer Lor and Dinka communities. The Nuer Lor bring their cattle for grazing to the Duk Padiet during the dry season. The second was between the Rezeigat Arabs from Sudan and the Dinka Malual from Aweil, where the Arabs bring their cattle across the border for water and pasture during the dry season. The conferences also strengthened relationships between communities that share borders.
- **Enhanced communities' capacities to deal with psychosocial trauma associated with exposure to conflicts and gender-based violence (GBV):** 116 (72 female) [volunteer counsellors trained](#) in the first quarter bringing the total to 573 volunteer counsellors (493 female) trained since inception of the project. The counsellors provided psychosocial support to 825 (573 female) community members who are trauma victims of conflict and gender-based violence. About 58.2 percent of respondents of the UNDP-commissioned final evaluation believed that there is a reduction in gender-based violence and significant improvement is observed in Jonglei, Boma, Torit and Rumbek. However, the reporting of GBV and especially rape cases has increased.
- **Improved participation of women in peacebuilding and leadership processes:** 120 women from Juba, Bor, Aweil and Bentiu were coached and mentored on transformational leadership and conflict mediation. In collaboration with the Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare, 120 women leaders from political parties, organized forces and civil society organisations (CSOs) were coached on leadership and on how they can lobby for available positions under the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) to contribute to the realisation of the 35% gender quota. As a result, an advocacy booklet, analyzing the gender provision and the number of women in each position in the R-ARCSS was published.
- **Enhanced youth engagement in promotion of peace and social cohesion:** 430 youth actively participated in the of 5<sup>th</sup> National Unity Day (NUD) which took place for a whole week. Importantly,

UNDP used the opportunity to advocate for traditional wrestling to be included in the sports event, which was accepted by the organising team of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Japan International Cooperation (JICA). The NUD, which attracted over 10,000 spectators for the whole week was used as platform for [peace messaging](#) and promotion of social cohesion intergeneration dialogues.

#### **Key challenges:**

- **Increased communal violence and insecurity:** Delay in the formation of state governments as a result of the overdue appointment of Governors and County Commissioners has created a power lacuna. This has made it difficult to enforce laws and prevent criminal activities, such as cattle raiding and revenge killings, at the community level. Communal violence has escalated in Greater Jonglei, Greater Lakes and Warrap states during the quarter, which has been explained as a direct consequence of leadership gaps at state and county levels. The state governments are working under the leadership of State Secretary-Generals, who have limited political decision-making powers which are needed to move the agenda for peace in the state and counties.
- **Delay and rescheduling of project activities due to COVID-19:** The fear of the spread of the virus and later in the last month of the quarter restrictions instituted by the Government to curb the spread, such as restrictions on social gatherings and movement of people affected implementation of some project activities. For instance, in Ikwoto and Nimule Payams, assembling and handover of grinding mills to groups of SGBV survivors and returnees could not be finalised. Moreover, peace committees at Payam levels could not be formed in areas prioritised within the Torit cluster. In the Aweil cluster, UNDP and donors had planned joint visits in the first week of March 2020, which had to be cancelled. The project will consult with the donors and agree on a joint field visit in the nearest future.
- **The timeline for the National Dialogue** process has changed frequently because of different political dynamics. With the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, it is uncertain when the process will be completed and if it will have the desired impact given the delays.

#### **Key lessons learned:**

- **Working with local CSOs makes it easier to collect data on project beneficiaries.** For example, in Aweil conflict cluster, through the CSOs (CIPAD and RACBO) and community psychosocial support groups, the project gathered a lot of data on SGBV cases.
- **Sports; especially traditional wrestling;** has shown great potential for increasing social cohesion among young people. Wrestling matches held during the quarter brought male and female youth from different communities, who previously were feuding together in social interaction. These include the Mundari from Terekeka and the Dinka from Bor who held a series of friendly matches and thus laid a good foundation for peaceful co-existence in the future.
- **Women participation and involvement in grassroots peace initiatives** has transformed the reporting of women issues in the community.

#### **Budget:**

Provisional cumulative expenditure from January to March 2020 is US\$1,214,820.06 representing a delivery of 43.26% percent of the available budget (US\$ 2,807,990.62).

## 2. Situation Background

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UNDP's Peace and Community Cohesion project (PaCC) contributes to the reduction and mitigation of conflicts, by empowering communities and institutions to identify and address the drivers of conflicts 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 National Development Outcome: *Population feel safe to go about their business*; the 2019-2021 UN Cooperation Framework and UNDP Country Programme Outcome 1, *Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance at the national, state and local level*. The project supports the implementation of Chapter V of the agreement, concentrating on healing and reconciliation as well as ensuring that local communities, particularly women and youth have a voice and agency in the implementation of the agreement.

The implementation of the R-ARCSS is ongoing, albeit at a slower pace. The political violence has substantially subsided and there are small numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees returning. The South Sudan Government has made substantive progress towards implementation of the peace agreement, for instance, with the formation of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU). During the quarter, after consenting (15 February 2020) to revert to the old (pre-independence) 10 states, the President, in keeping with the agreement, dissolved the government on 21 February 2020 and appointed a new Presidency. The full cabinet was also reconstituted in accordance to the R-ARCSS, save for the gender provision which it fell short of. The Transitional National Legislative Assembly is yet to be completed and the appointment of the Governors for the ten states also is yet to be done. Notably, the transitional security arrangements like unification of forces is still to be completed too. It is expected that the pre-transition tasks that have not been completed will be taken on during the transition phase. The fact that the First Vice Presidents consented to joining the government without a unified force reflects increasing confidence and pressure to form the R-TGoNU.

The onset of the global COVID-19 crisis in South Sudan during the quarter, is a peacebuilding challenge and a potent threat to the peace process. Given its comparatively weak capacity, porous borders, the humanitarian caseload, and conflict (including communal), South Sudan's preparedness and response to the pandemic is challenged. Since the beginning of the conflict in 2013, South Sudan is witnessing its longest stretch of stability (18 months) as a result of steady progress on implementation of the peace agreement. The ceasefire is holding; a unity government has been formed and before COVID-19, the economy was picking up. These steady but fragile gains are under threat. COVID-19 could derail the peace process and trigger a relapse into conflict because it will delay some of the critical transition reforms (security sector reform, formation of states, constitution making, resource management, transitional justice and elections) and normalise the very political practices that triggered and sustained the conflict in the first place.

The project continued to use a two-fold implementation approach: a) community security approach which focusses on strengthening local mechanisms for peace through inclusive peace committees, dialogues and conferences to prevent and mitigate conflicts, and b) social cohesion approach which focusses on supporting women, youth and other vulnerable groups to undertake interdependency initiatives to strengthen relations and social fabric of the society while at the national level strengthening infrastructure for peace and conflict management.

### 3. Progress Towards Development Results

#### 3.1 Contribution to Longer Term Results

**UN Cooperation Framework/CPD Outcome one:** *'Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance at the national, state and local levels.*

CPD outcome target	Summary achievement to date
50% of citizens report increased personal safety and security (52% among women).	As per the findings of an independent final evaluation of PaCC project (December 2019), 58.2% of respondents living in the five conflict clusters expressed increased levels of safety and security in their locations compared to 32.7% of 2017. Citizens in Bentiu, Aweil and Torit reported more an increase of safety than the citizens in Eastern Plain and Rumbek.

**CPD output:** Strengthened communities and local-level institutions' capacity to foster peaceful coexistence, management of resource-based conflicts and community cohesion.

CPD Indicators	Summary achievement to date
<b>Indicator one:</b> Number of local-level agreements for conflict prevention and promotion of social cohesion under implementation	2 migration conferences conducted this quarter which brings the total to 20 conferences that resulted in the signing of migration agreements between migrating pastoralist and host communities.
<b>Indicators two:</b> Number of national infrastructures for peace established or strengthened, with UNDP support.	16 national and local mechanisms on peace and reconciliation in place till 2020 in all conflict clusters. This includes the national dialogue, peace committees, peace and reconciliation commission, joint migration conferences, COTAL, peace dialogues, peace actor's coordination forums and other similar mechanisms established and operationalised.

#### 3.2 Progress Towards Project Outputs

**Project output one:** Local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity strengthened.

Indicator	Indicator Target (2020)	Summary achievement	Status
<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Number of communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market, and trade routes.	<b>96</b>	80 communities have functional dialogue mechanisms that took the lead role in preventing communal conflicts and disseminating peacebuilding and social cohesion messages.	Achieved
<b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Percentage of respondents perceiving a decrease in incidences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in targeted areas.	<b>60percent</b>	58.2% as per the findings of an independent final evaluation of the project, reported a decrease in incidences of SGBV.	Achieved
<b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Number of SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and supported.	<b>120</b>	6 SGBV and psychosocial support groups are formed in this quarter bringing the total to 116.	Partially Achieved



<b>Indicator 1.4:</b> Number of local disputes resolved by local and traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures, women representation, and voice in dispute resolution.	<b>330</b>	50 local conflicts were resolved with support from trained peace committees in the quarter bringing the total to be 321.	Achieved
<b>Indicator 1.5:</b> Number of migration conferences resulting in the signing of gender sensitive agreements between migrating pastoralists and host communities.	<b>21</b>	2 cattle migration conferences took place between border communities leading to signing of agreements bring the total conference to 20.	Achieved
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>Achieved</b>

### Description of Results:

#### Indicator 1.1: 96 communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, markets and trade routes (Baseline: 80)

To prepare peace committees to cascade the formation of peace committees to the payam level, 30 peace committee members (15F) were trained as trainers (TOTs) in Rumbek and Bor conflict clusters. The training focused on adult learning methodologies and included a substantive refresher on Transformational Leadership, Conflict Management and Women, Peace and Security. All the five conflict clusters have formed payam level peace committees, although the training of these new peace committee members has not yet taken place. It will be part of the new programme PaCC Phase II. A total of 30 payam level peace committees will be fully established by the end of the year, six in each cluster with a total of 720 (252 F) payam level peace committees members trained.



Furthermore, additional materials were provided to the already formed county level peace committees. 200 bicycles, 200 gumboots and 200 raincoats were distributed during the quarter. Some of the activities of the peace committees include:

- **Bentiu conflict cluster:** peace committee members enhanced the capacity of cattle camp youth, women and elders to deal with local conflicts through training of Ding Ding and Tonj cattle camp youth, women and elders to mitigate local conflicts over issues of land, water points, markets, etc. The participants agreed to work in their camps to reduce conflicts, resolve issues through dialogue and raise awareness on building peace for a prosperous country.
- Furthermore, the trained peace committees worked with the State Peace and Reconciliation Commission to form five (5) more peace committees in different payams of the state who will be trained in PaCC Phase II as part of cascading peace committees to the payam level.
- A dialogue meeting in Rubkona, attended by the police services, peace committees, civil society and communities created a peaceful atmosphere between service providers and communities. The dialogue was attended by State police commissioner, senior police officers, members of peace committees from Rubkona, Bentiu and the protection of civilians site in Rubkona. This was the first time since the start of the civil war that the people in the PoC site were part of the dialogue, who raised various issues and understood the challenges faced by the State police. The participants committed to curb violence and crime within communities through working mutually with police. 35 participants including 12 females joined the dialogue.

**Indicator 1.2: 60% of respondents perceive a decrease in incidences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in targeted areas (Baseline 58.3%)**

A UNDP-commissioned final evaluation conducted in December 2019 revealed that 58.2% (50.6F) beneficiaries surveyed reported that there is reduction in gender-based violence. A significant improvement was observed in -Bor, Torit and Rumbek. A majority (65%) of the respondents highlighted awareness-raising by humanitarian partners, legal action by the police, sanctions imposed by the community (communities have more capacity to prevent and respond for GBV cases than before) and engagement in income-generating activities as the contributing factors for the reduction of SGBV. However, domestic violence and forced and child marriage are still being witnessed.

**Indicator 1.3: 120 SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and supported (Baseline: 59)**

Six (6) SGBV and psychosocial support groups were formed in the first quarter, bringing the total number to 116 groups providing psychosocial support to traumatized community members and GBV survivors. 825 (582F) community members, since project inception, received psychosocial counselling of which 573 were GBV cases.

**Aweil conflict cluster:** Reporting of rape cases in Aweil is on the increase, explained by the presence of large number of women volunteers who are able to reach out to affected people and especially women. UNDP supported trained volunteers provided counselling and referral service for these cases. Some examples include: In Aweil cluster, out of the 11 cases reported, six (6) were rape cases, two cases of forced marriage by parents of minors and the rest are physical and emotional abuse by male spouses as per annex 1. To respond to this increase in the reported cases, psychosocial and GBV sensitization was undertaken as follows:



*A group work during training of community psychosocial support group in Wedwil Payam, Aweil West Count, 6 March 2020, Photo@RACBO.*

Table 2

	Location	Persons trained	Psychosocial support groups formed
1	Ariath Payam (Aweil North County) and Wedwil Payam (Aweil West County)	35 (15F)	Two groups one per Payam (20 people (10F)
2	Apada Boma, Aroyo Payams, Aweil Centre County	45 (16F)	One group - 30 people (8F)
3	Wanyjok Payam of Aweil East County	45 (31F)	One group - 30 people (21F)
4	Akuem Payam	45 (18F)	One group - 30 people (9F)
5	Jak South Payam, Aweil South County	45 (21F)	One group - 30 people (11F)
6	Ariath and Wedwil Payam Aweil West County	30 (13F)	One group - 20 members (9F)
7	Mayen-ulem Payam of Aweil North County	40 (17F)	One group - 20 People (4F)

In **Torit conflict cluster**, one rape case was documented and reported in Nimule Payam, Magwi County. A 15-year-old girl was allegedly raped by a 19-year-old boda-boda rider in Motoyo East village of Nimule Payam at night during a funeral rite. UNDP CSO partner HUMAES staff informed the village chief for a follow up and now, the suspected perpetrator is on the run. The issue is being followed up by the

village chief for further management. The psychosocial support team supported the girl with counselling services.

**Indicator 1.4: 330 local disputes resolved by local and traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures, women representation and dispute resolution (Baseline: 271)**

50 disputes around land, cattle rustling, domestic issues and revenge killings were resolved peacefully in this quarter bringing the number of local disputes resolved to **321** in total since project inception. The peaceful resolution of these disputes contributed to improving community cohesion. Some examples of the resolved cases include:

- **Bentiu conflict cluster:** Nine (9) conflicts were resolved in the reporting quarter. The cases reported were conflicts over water points, rape, community clashes, livestock theft, revenge attacks, amongst others. Five cases were resolved by the peace committees and the other four were referred to appropriate stakeholders. These included two cases of domestic violence, five cases of community clashes over a water point and cattle theft, one case of forced marriage.
- **Torit conflict cluster:** Six (6) incidents were documented, reported and supported by peace committees. The main issues included land, cattle theft and conflict over access to water points. Out of the six incidents, three have been resolved by the peace committees in collaboration with village, Boma and Payam authorities. The rest are under investigation by police. They include one case of violent attack and injury to five people including a woman in Kimatong Payam; two cases of cattle theft/cattle raids resulting in the loss of 519 herds of cattle in Magwi County, fighting over access to community water point in Anzara Boma of Nimule Payam and road ambush resulting in the injury of a 25-year-old man.
- **Bor conflict cluster:** The quarter noted an improved early warning and early response at the grassroots by the local peace committees. The Duk Padiet, Twic East and Pibor local peace structures played a central role of early warning and early response in Jonglei/Pibor intercommunal conflict, which displaced population in greater Jonglei. Because of their early response, the peace coordinator was able to relay conflict sensitive information to the office of the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission, which led to a high-level visit to the conflict area to calm down the situation. Peace committees demonstrated leadership by responding and engaging youths from both sides to cease retaliations. They also coordinated evacuations of 35 victims wounded during the conflict to access medical services in Juba.
- **Aweil conflict cluster:** Five (5) incidents of conflict were documented by peace committees but remain unresolved in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. These include two rapes cases by suspected Rezeigat Arab from Sudan resulting in a confrontation between Dinka Malual of South Sudan and the Arabs; a case of retaliation by the Misseriya Arabs from Sudan against Dinka Malual resulted in the death of three people. This indicates that tensions are raising during the 2020 migration period between the Sudanese Arab groups for Misseriya and Rezeigat and the Dinka Malual. These cases and action taken to avert further violence will be discussed during the June/July post migration conference. The joint border peace committees are following up on the issues.

**Indicator 1.5: 21 migration conferences resulted in the signing of gender-sensitive agreements between migrating pastoralists and host communities (Baseline: 15)**

UNDP, in partnership with other UN agencies, conducted two cattle pre migration conferences in Aweil and Bor conflict clusters which resulted in the signing of gender sensitive agreements between migrating pastoralists and host communities. These agreements are under implementation and have

brought tangible results in reducing conflicts between migrating pastoralists and host communities. For instance:

- **Bor conflict cluster:** The resolutions of the pre- migration conference promoted peaceful sharing of water points and pastures during the dry season. Some of the resolutions that supported this positive result include:
  - The Dinka community of Hol and Nyarweng agreed to share grazing land and water points with cattle migrants from Lou Nuer during the dry season of 2020 by allocating an area that shall have enough water and pastures, and that shall be identified in consultative meeting;
  - The cattle camp leaders from Nuer (Lou) and Dinka (Hol and Nyarweng) conducted consultative meetings to identify routes, water points and grazing lands that enhanced equitable sharing before conducting full cattle migration;
  - A joint community police, composed of Dinka (Hol and Nyarweng) and Nuer (Lou and Gawaar) youths was established to conduct joint patrolling along the communities' borders and to respond to conflict early warnings;
  - Local cattle traders were given pass permit by the local administrators to encourage genuine cattle trade amongst communities and to eliminate cattle theft and exchange.



*Group discussion during the Duk Padiet pre-cattle migration conference, Ayueldit, Duk Padiet, Jonglei State. Photo@UNDP*

The participants further appealed to the national government, Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO), UN-Agencies and partners to a ) conduct a meeting between the local government and local administration of SPLM-IO to establish a mechanism to combat cattle rustling, revenge killing and other crimes and to promote peaceful coexistence amongst the communities; b) conduct disarmament of the illicit small arms and light weapons in the hand of civilians; c) train cattle camp youths leaders on conflict resolutions to enhance mitigation of conflict incidents during dry season. Local peace committees have been following up implementation of the agreement.

- **Aweil conflict cluster:** At a pre-migration conference attended by 65 delegates (5 women) from Dinka Malual of Northern Bahr el Ghazal region of South Sudan and Rezeigat nomads from Eastern Darfur region of Sudan signed a pre-migration agreement in Nyamlel Town of Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. This conference strengthened relationships between the borderland communities who share natural resources like pasture and water and allow cross-border trade despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the key resolutions and recommendations made include the following:
  - 1) Possession of firearms is strictly prohibited and any member of Rezeigat or Dinka Malual found in possession of firearms, in Sudan and South Sudan respectively shall be prosecuted according to the laws of each country. This resolution is very important as past incidents were committed using firearms.
  - 2) Rape is prohibited and anyone who commits it shall be fined with 15 heads of cattle and SSP 20,000 or its equivalent in Sudanese pounds.
  - 3) The delegates made some recommendations to sustain dialogues between the border communities that include:

- a) In the absence of support from the peace partners, eventually Dinka Malual will provide bulls and goats when the conference convenes in the Dinka area and the Rezeigat will provide other food items and vice versa.
- b) Any community hosting the conference shall accommodate the participants, while the transportation to the conference shall be the responsibility for each participant. Although this seems a good recommendation, it is likely to reduce the number of women participating in future dialogues as most women in the communities have very limited access to resources to generate money for transportation to conference venues.

**Project output two: Relationship improved between divided communities through projects that build on common interests**

Indicator	Target (2020)	Summary achievement	Status
<b>Indicator 2.1:</b> Number of social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels (and targeting women)	<b>100</b>	6 interdependency initiatives were implemented in the reporting quarter to promote social cohesion among communities and improve livelihoods for women, bringing the total number to 80.	Achieved
<b>Indicator 2.2.</b> Proportion of the population perceiving decrease in inter-community conflict and violence	<b>70 percent</b>	66.4% of community members in the five conflict clusters reported that intercommunal conflict and violence decreased in 2018/2019 from baseline of 22.7%.	Achieved
<b>Indicator 2.3:</b> Number of youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities.	<b>80</b>	13 youth groups were formed in Torit and Aweil in the reporting quarter bringing the total to be 85 since project inception.	Partially achieved
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>Achieved</b>

**Description of Results:**

**Indicator 2.1: 100 social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels targeting women (Baseline: 74)**

Eight (8) social economic initiatives were implemented during the quarter under review as follows:

- **Aweil conflict cluster:** Three women’s groups with a total of 110 women involved in peanut butter production and running restaurants were trained in basic business management skills in Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. With enhanced business skills that include proper record keeping, good business language and commitment of the group members, one group generated SSP 150,000 in March 2020, up from SSP 100,000 they used to generate per month before the training.
- **Bor conflict cluster:** UNDP launched the construction of Kabarthe women centre in Pibor, Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA). The centre, once completed, will support the social and economic empowerment of Kabarthe women group. The facility will be used for business training, peace and social meetings. It will bring income for the women, even as it provides a social place for the women group to meet as they currently meet under a tree.
- **Rumbek conflict cluster:** The renovation of the Wulu Women’s cottage factory commenced with the handover of the site by the Women Executive Representative to the contractor hired by UNDP. The small factory, which was destroyed during the 2013 crisis, once completed will support the women of Wulu with livelihoods as they can produce lulu oil, honey and ground nuts oils for sale. It will promote social cohesion among the different groups of women even as they enjoy improved livelihood. 100 women have revived the women groups which had been disbanded in 2013 after their small factory was destroyed.

- **Torit conflict cluster:** Five (5) social and economic initiatives are being implemented targeting 165 women. In Magwi County, four women groups consisting of 120 women (one group consists of GBV and returnees from Uganda refugee camps) were trained in basic business skills that included developing business plan, recording transactions and financial reporting. Each group was provided with a grinding mill as a source of income.



*Members of Jondoru cooperative society preparing dough during a training in bakery in Jondoru Peace Market, Rajaf Payam, Juba County 18 March 2020, Photo@Junub Aid*

The “Nimaro Women Group” in Magwi Payam was provided a start-up capital of SSP 200,000 and has just started operations. As a result, all four groups of women have drafted by-laws to guide use of their resources. Further, through partnership with a CSO partner, Humans Must Access Essentials (HUMAES), one theatre group was formed and has been practicing its play which will be presented in an interactive community theatre once the situation allows.

- **At the national level,** through partnership with Community Media Network of South Sudan (COMNeTSS), and UNESCO, the peace journalism competition was held that saw 15 journalists present their pitches and stories of peace. Three radio presenters (one woman and 2 men) who emerged the winners were recognised through the [Peace Journalism Award](#) presented during the World Radio Day for 2020. The three winners also presented their pitches during the Journalism Peace Conference that brought together 86 participants (36 female), which provided space for interaction between communities, journalists and media houses to discuss their collective role in social cohesion. The winners will use the Awards to reach out to more journalists on using the radio to change the narratives in the communities from conflict to forgiveness, reconciliation and rebuilding their lives. This was complemented with the formation of listeners clubs in Yei and Duk Padiet, where the members of the clubs will be among the contributors of the community radio programmes.

## **Indicator 2.2. 70% of the population perceiving decrease in inter-community conflict and violence (Baseline: 66.4)**

According to UNDP commissioned final evaluation report, 66.4% of community members in the five-conflict clusters reported that intercommunal conflict and violence decreased in 2018/2019 from baseline of 22.7% in 2017. Bentiu and Aweil exhibited low intercommunal conflicts compared to the rest conflict clusters.

For example, in the Torit cluster, the decrease in intercommunal conflict and violence in Kidepo valley area was attributed to the implementation of the Chorokol Peace dialogue resolution conducted in December 2018. Community members stated that there has been a decrease in intercommunal conflict and violence because:

- There is free movement of communities, businesspeople, NGO and government which has facilitated delivering of humanitarian need to people;
- There is a low rate of revenge killing among the communities;
- Respect of rule of law among the communities has increased;
- Youth participation in agricultural activities in the communities has increased;
- Youth are cooperating with the Payam authority in finding the perpetrators of violence in the communities;
- It has created opportunities for farmers to cultivate the land in the area.

### Indicator 2.3. 80 youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities (Baseline: 72)

14 youth groups were formed and operationalised in the reporting quarter bringing the number of youth groups to 85 since project inception. The youth groups are engaged in mobilizing other youths in peacebuilding and social cohesion activities. Few examples are as follows:

- **Torit conflict cluster:** Eleven (11) youth groups were formed and are involved in social activities in Torit Cluster.
- Ten (10) youth peace clubs were formed in Nimule and Mugali Payams of Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria state consisting of 250 boys (25 boys per club) to perform inter-payam football competition as sport for peace in Nimule Payam and provided sports equipment that included 10 footballs. The clubs have been trained to participate in competitions that would potentially contribute to peaceful co-existence among the IDP youth and indigenous host population in Nimule Payam. For example, in Mugali and Nimule Payams, a football tournament attended by over 4,500 (750F) people had a theme message of *"We need each other: Let us use peaceful means of resolving local disputes"*.
- One (1) youth drama club was formed in Nimule Model Senior Secondary School, Nimule Payam, Magwi County of Eastern Equatoria state to sensitize the youth on peace and social cohesion. The executive committee members comprised of 10 people (4 women). The theater group (28 male and 10 female) practiced a play titled "Love Cures" which will be played in schools and community centres to promote peaceful ways of resolving conflicts in the community- after the COVID-19 pandemic.



Recording of the community drama performance in Nimule 17 March 2020  
Photo @HUMAES

- **Aweil conflict cluster:** Three (3) groups of blacksmiths were formed and supported in Maper Payam of Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. The youth are now involved in [blacksmithing](#) as an economic initiative in Maper Market. Each group was provided with two sets of tools (sledgehammers, tongs, metal cutters and air compressors), three steel stools and five plastic chairs at a total cost of USD 1,065 USD. As a result, one group, is already making SSP 5,000 per day up from SSP 1,000 before the support.
- **5<sup>th</sup> National Unity Day (NUD):** The [National Unity Day](#) organised by the Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth and Sports in collaboration with UNDP, JICA and UNMISS brought together 430 (127) youth from all over South Sudan to compete in sporting activities. The NUD was also used as a platform to [conduct peace](#) and gender workshops as well as disseminate the revitalized agreement towards strengthening social cohesion. A booklet for NUD has been developed highlighting the young athletes from the 5 clusters (Torit, Aweil, Bor, Rumbek and Bentiu).



Young athletes during the opening of the 5<sup>th</sup> National Unity Day in 25 January 2020 Photo@UNDP

**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.

Indicator	Target (2020)	Summary achievement	Status
<b>Indicator 3.1:</b> Number of national and local mechanism on peace and reconciliation in place.	<b>20</b>	5 local mechanisms were operationalised at national and state level, bringing the total to 16 since project inception.	Partially Achieved
<b>Indicator 3.2:</b> Percentage of households with confidence on peace and security in selected clusters.	<b>50 percent</b>	44.4% of community members in the five conflict clusters reported that intercommunal conflict and violence decreased in 2018/2019 than in any other year before. This finding is regressed from the baseline and from UNDP internal survey finding of 54.1% conducted on June 2019.	Partially Achieved
<b>Indicator 3.3:</b> Baselines for peace and reconciliation indicators established.	<b>Yes</b>	The baseline data for peace and reconciliation was established for Yambio, Bor and Aweil.	Partially achieved
<b>Indicator 3.4:</b> Number of gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors.	<b>26</b>	One local conflict assessment was conducted in Torit in the reporting quarter bringing the total to 18. The assessments informed the project's and stakeholders' planning and advocacy initiatives.	Partially Achieved
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>Partially achieved</b>

### Description of Results:

#### **Indicator 3.1: 20 national and local mechanisms on peace and reconciliation in place (Baseline: 15)**

A total of 15 national and local mechanisms on peace are in place fostering reconciliation. These include:

- **The Revitalised Peace Agreement:** UNDP continued to support efforts to disseminate the peace agreement especially focusing on the women and gender agenda, which are central to the implementation. UNDP, in partnership with the Coalition of Women for Peace of South Sudan conducted an analysis of the provision of the R-ARCSS on gender equality and the need to nominate and appoint women to take up the 35% and came up with a booklet for advocacy on the specific number of women required under each position provided in the R-ARCSS. The booklet is under publication.
- Furthermore, UNDP in partnership with the National Transformational Leadership Institute (NTLI) at the University of Juba continued with the women leader's mentorship programme in Juba with representation from Bor, Aweil and Bentiu. A total of 120 women were mentored. The women have formed peer groups and are coaching other women in their localities. The participants were well equipped with knowledge and skills on basic advocacy and lobbying as well as public speaking to enable them articulate priorities and concerns of women as well as



influence national and sub-national policies and programmes to address those concerns and other community concerns.

- **National Dialogues:** during the quarter under review, the following was achieved;
  - *Technical advisory support:* Three issues were developed to help frame discussions and policy options on land policy and administration, federalism and forms of government. Federalism and form of government are some of the issues that have consistently been raised during the local and regional consultative phases of the dialogue process. The issues paper was used as a background document in an inclusive workshop on federalism and form of government that brought together more than 350 participants for each of the workshop, including members of the opposition and CSOs. These conversations were aminated by independent facilitators from the CSOs and Juba University. After the workshops, the suggestions and recommendations where transformed into a position paper, will be used as a background document during the National Dialogue conference.
  - *National Dialogue Conference:* The conference was scheduled for 17 March 2020 to ensure that there will be a unity government in place by the time the conference is convened. The conference was to last for 10 days and all preparations were in place. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and the preventive measures put in place, the conference has been rescheduled. New dates are still to be determined.
  - To pass recommendations and resolutions to the National Dialogue Conference, the Steering Committee conducted a series of meetings to discuss the issues below: governance, security, economy, social cohesion, land policy and administration, appeal on Abyei, implementation of the CPA and appeal on free and fair elections.
  - *Engagement and participation of opposition:* The leadership of the National Dialogue met with Riek Machar and Rebecca Nyandeng. The meeting was solicited by the opposition to explore how they could participate in the National Dialogue and some of the issues to be discussed. It was agreed that the discussions should continue.
  
- **National and State level peace actors' coordination forum:** The coordination of peace actors has improved in the conflict clusters due to regular coordination meetings supported by UNDP in conjunction with the national or state Peace and Reconciliation Commission's offices. During the quarter, two clusters held their quarterly meetings. For example: In Bentiu conflict cluster, the State Peace Commission is working towards strengthening the local coordination mechanism by appointing 11 county coordinators. Government officials from other ministries and peacebuilding partners also joined the meetings. In Aweil conflict cluster, the January coordination meeting helped strengthen synergy among peace actors in the preparation of the cattle pre-migration conference between the Rezeigat Arabs of Sudan and Dinka Malual of South Sudan.
  
- **Council of Traditional Authorities and Leaders (COTAL):** Three councils of traditional leaders and peace committees from Aweil (Northern Bahr el Ghazal), Yambio (Western Equatoria) and Bor (Jonglei) conducted a two days conference in Yambio to reflect on the changing context of the council of traditional leaders and authorities in relation to conflict resolution in communities. They agreed on a roadmap for improvement, with respect to the; 1) Local Government Act's provisions on traditional authorities; 2) the legal framework and the formation of gender inclusive councils and; 3) to complete formation of a national Council to coordinate effective councils at the state level.

**Indicator 3.2: 50% of households with confidence on peace and security in selected clusters (Baseline: 44.1%)**

44.1% of community members in the five-conflict cluster confirmed that their confidence on peace and security situation in their location increased in 2018/2019 compared with previous years. The result of this indicator was regressed from the baseline of 47.4% of 2017 and from UNDP internal perception survey conducted in June 2019 (49.6%). As per the evaluation report, the possible explanation given by the consultant for this regression is *"the unpredictable political situation specifically on the outcome of peace Agreement. Considering that previous political peace initiatives and agreements have failed at the implementation phase, majority of people are not so sure about the outcome of the current one especially after several postponements of formation of the unity government and unification of the military."*

**Indicator 3.4: 26 gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development, planning and programming in key development sectors (Baseline: 16)**

One conflict assessment was conducted in Torit cluster (Eastern Equatoria) during the quarter under reporting. The project conducted a conflict assessment in Torit cluster covering Torit Town, Magwi and Nimule Payams as some of the areas sampled to keep updated and understand critical conflict issues and actors to inform discussions on future intervention in the cluster. Data collected indicate the following:

- The general situation is getting better looking at trends of conflict from 2015 to end of March 2020 – more displaced persons are returning to their original areas (98,190 individuals registered as on June 2019) and engaging in farming and other livelihoods activities.
- Common causes of conflict include resource-based strains such as access to grazing ground by IDPs (Magwi County), fishing and cultivation areas (some parts of Torit County); cattle theft and road ambushes (Torit and Ikwoto Counties); illegal logging in Magwi and Torit; and poverty.
- Conflicts are triggered mostly by availability of small arms in the hands of civilians; internal boundary issues in all the areas visited.
- Gender related issues include girlchild marriage and compensation, i.e., a girlchild is given by a perpetrator to the family of a deceased as a form of compensating the dead in an incident, common in Torit and Ikwoto Counties; women are players in a conflict (Torit and Ikwoto Counties) – they cry when their community is not victorious in a conflict but also sing when they are successful in a conflict.
- Key actors in conflict are the youth both in urban and rural areas. They are involved in petty thefts in towns and cattle theft/ raid in rural areas as well as road ambushes.
- Factors contributing to peace include provision on vocational skills to youth in cattle camps and urban areas; supporting women livelihoods and skills; enhancing grassroots peace structures to promote peaceful resolution of disputes; trauma healing and reconciliation; support to basic health and education services.
- Challenge - quite a small number of partners are involved in supporting grassroots peace initiatives like dialogues, compared to actors in emergency/humanitarian support.

### 3.3 Human Interest Story: Youth livelihood Initiative Promotes Social Cohesion in Aweil



Mr. Atak Maduok is a leader of *Lon peth* blacksmith group producing hoes, knives and axes from metal scrap in Maper Market, Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State (UNDP, 3 April 2020). *Lon peth* meaning 'good job' group is one of the three groups of youth supported by UNDP in March 2020 in Maper Market of Maper Payam, Aweil Centre

County to make local tools like hoes, axes and knives for sale as a source of livelihood and in the process, promote peaceful co-existence. The group is composed of youth from different Payams, namely: Mariam West and Marial-baai Payams (Aweil West County) and Nyalath Payam of Aweil Centre County Northern Bahr el Ghazal state.

High unemployment and limited livelihoods opportunities drive youth into subversive behaviours, which often result in local conflict. Inadequate skills coupled with lack of capital prevented *Lon peth* group from producing local tools as a source of livelihoods. The group members were desperate for financial support to acquire tools and start production of farming tools for sale. UNDP provided two sets of tools (sledgehammers, metal cutters, tongs and air compressors), three steel stools and five plastic chairs at a value of USD532.5 to the *Lon peth* group. Mr. Atak Maduok, a 28-year-old leader of the group said, *"It has been difficult to maintain the group members because of low production capacity – we lacked basic tools and proper shelter for our operation and our income was very low to cater for the needs of the group members"*. Mr. Maduok added, *"We used to produce a maximum of 10 knives, 5 axes and 5 hoes per day but with the support from UNDP, we are now able to produce up to 15 knives, 5 axes and 10 hoes per day which is very good for us"*. UNDP's support has also resulted in increased income of *Lon peth* group. Mr. Maduok said, *"Before the support, we could make a maximum of SSP 1,000 per day from sales of the tools we produced but this has now come to 10,000 per day. We use this income to support our families and buy more metal scraps for the continuity of our work"*. A group member from Marial-baai Payam, Mr. Gabriel Thiop agreed, *"With the increased income, we can now afford tea, soap and even sauce for our families"*. Most community members prefer tools locally made by blacksmiths as they find them much stronger and durable than imported ones.

This initiative is promoting social cohesion as the youth from communities who have been in conflict are now working together. It is also reducing the cost of farming tools, potentially reducing cost of crop production and thus contributing to community resilience.

## 4. Cross Cutting Issues

### 4.1 Gender Results

Gender results	Evidence
<p><b>Gender Result One: Increased women participation in local and regional peace and development committees</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35% representation and participation of women in the new 30 peace committees formed at the Payams in the five clusters.</li> <li>• 120 women leaders and potential women leaders mentored on transformational leadership and coaching.</li> </ul>	<p>List of nominated peace committee members; training reports; CSO reports</p>
<p><b>Gender Result Two: Women playing leadership role in resolving local disputes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened institutional capacity of national partners to deliver on gender equality and women's empowerment. A female member of the Legislative Assembly is representing women in the Peace Actors Coordination Working Group Meeting.</li> <li>• The chairperson of peace committee in Nimule Payam, Magwi County is a woman who has taken bold decisions in mobilizing other peace committee members in resolving at least 3 of the 5 incidents in the Payam in Q1.</li> </ul>	<p>Monitoring report/interviews with peace committee members; Forum reports</p>
<p><b>Gender Result Three: Promoting participation and representation of women in community peace and livelihoods initiatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90 SGBV survivors and returnees trained in business skills in Ikwoto, Magwi and Nimule Payams and provided with grinding mills and start-up capital to manage their livelihoods.</li> <li>• 45 women trained in entrepreneurship skills and have formed a cooperative society to enhance their livelihoods in Jondoru Peace Market, Rajaf Payam, Juba County.</li> <li>• 60 women in two (2) groups have been trained to effectively manage their livelihoods. These include peanut butter production and restaurants in Maper and Maluakon Payams, respectively.</li> </ul>	<p>Monthly and quarterly CSO partner reports (FACE, CIPAD, RACBO, PLF), attendance sheets in conferences.</p>
<p><b>Gender Result Four: Improvement in the reporting of the GBV cases</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased role of peace committees in addressing GBV and related cases has led to increased reporting. E.g. Eleven (11) SGBV cases supported, three times the number supported in Q4 of 2019. This is attributed to formation and training of community psychosocial support groups with increased participation of women at Payam and County level.</li> </ul>	<p>Peace committees' reports; CSO reports</p>

### 4.2 Partnerships

- UNDP collaborated with civil society organisations like Recovery and Access to Commonly Best Optimism- South Sudan (RACBO-SS) to mentor community psychosocial support groups in Aweil West and Aweil North Counties of Lol State that resulted in documentation of four SGBV cases, one of which has been resolved and three under police investigations.
- Partnership with JICA, UN Agencies and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports led to introduction of traditional wrestling in the National Unity Day sports event, a great achievement courtesy of UNDP.
- Collaboration and partnership with the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission has enabled joint conflict assessment as well as set the pace for strengthening national conflict early

warning and response system. In the process, UNDP and SSPRC have been able to tap into the IGAD- CEWARN skills and experience.

- Partnership with Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare has enabled the project to reach to Government counterparts at state level and sensitize them not only on the R-ARCSS but specifically on gender provision and how to safeguard the same during the implementation of R-ARCSS.
- Partnership with CSO partner Women Coalition for Peace in South Sudan has enabled increased understanding and sensitization on the gaps and opportunities in the ongoing processes on governance, specifically highlighting the 35% gender provisions in the government being formed.
- Partnership with the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control have enabled the project to start working on the implementation of the Firearms Act.

### 4.3 Environmental Considerations

- Environmental considerations were considered in the commencement of Kabarthe women project in Pibor, renovation of the Torit football stadium and the Wulu Women Cottage industry. Contractors were encouraged to use local materials from within the project locations to preserve the environment.
- Proper waste disposal by partners (UNDP, FAO, UNMISS): During monthly peace actors' forum, non-biodegradable materials such as plastic bottles are properly disposed of and/ or stored for recycling. This message was also shared among other peace actors and partners of UNDP, FAO and UNMISS in the region.

### 4.4 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
Improved capacity of the National Dialogue Secretariat on information management.	National Dialogue Secretariat	Capacity for information management, transparency and record keeping.
Improved capacity of women in leadership and participation in peace processes.	120 Women leaders	Mentorship and Coaching by Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and NTLI.
Capacity strengthening for the conflict early warning and early response commenced. Training of members of states peace and reconciliation commission and local CSOs dealing with peacebuilding on conflict early warning and early response.	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission	Activation of the situation room through improved data collection for South Sudan CEWERU.
Coordination and supporting monthly Peace Actors Working Group towards enhanced synergies and reduced duplication of efforts.	UNMISS, Oxfam, ICRC, PaCC CSO partners, CEPO, NPO, IRE, DARD, Safer World & SSPRC	Coordination and facilitation capacity enhanced.
More peacebuilding efforts led by youth.	Youth Union, Ministry of Information, Culture, Youth and Sports	Youth Union capacity is strengthened to manage the affairs of Youth Peace Centre.

## 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Key M&E activity	Key outcomes	Recommendation	Action taken
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<b>M&amp;E activity 1:</b> Review of the activity plans and concept notes of the implementing partners (CIPAD, RACBO)	Timely and proper implementation of the project activities based on agreed upon workplan.	Drafting and sharing concept note for each activity in the workplan	CIPAD and RACBO drafted and submitted concept notes for each activity in the activity plan
<b>M&amp;E activity 2:</b> Joint field visit with UNESCO to Duk Padiet	The entry point to completion of the Duk Padiet Radio Station found	Training of management committee and journalist to manage Duk Padiet Radio Station should commence soonest	Training of radio station team done in late March 2020
<b>M&amp;E activity 3:</b> Community consultations with members of the women Lulu Oil cottage industry project in Wulu town	The field mission plan pushed forward but now suspended because of the current threats of the pandemic	The mission plan should be put on hold until further notice	endorsed
<b>M&amp;E activity 4:</b> Reviewed activity and monthly reports of the CSOs (PLF, HUMAES, Junub Aid) against workplans and activity plans	Proper and quality implementation of the project activities done by the CSOs	Ensure timely submission of activity and monthly reports	Most CSOs submitted their monthly reports in the first week of the following month. However, others required reminders.
<b>M&amp;E activity 5:</b> Visit by Sweden and UNDP senior management	Progress on the project, partnerships and meeting with key stakeholders	Strengthen the capacity of local communities	Shared parameters to further strengthen the results achieved through project

## 6. Risk Management

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Resuming of open hostilities and conflict in the targeted areas.	Continued analysis of conflict dynamics (including capacity building of local peace actors) based on which conflict mitigation strategies can be adjusted. For example, one assessment was conducted in the quarter (Eastern Equatoria).
Adverse effect of project implementation because of using CSOs and NGOs as implementing partners who may potentially be partisan, exacerbating existing political and local tension.	The project applies "Do No Harm" principles in both programmatic and operational procedures and communicates openly its engagement with partners across conflict lines. Further, UNDP applies conflict sensitive M&E. Selection of the CSOs was carefully done to ensure they were non-partisan. Policy of neutrality was emphasized to CSOs when collaborating with UNDP to carry out projects. Monitoring and support of CSOs on strategic direction on the implementation of the project by cluster's coordinators.
Low capacity of local CSOs to implement activities.	The frequent change of CSO staff is observed. Despite CSOs are trained and consistently monitored during the implementation of activities, the reporting is weak. Every opportunity is considered and taken advantage of to further strengthen the capacity of CSOs.
Financial risk arising from mismanagement of grants.	Monitoring and mentoring of CSOs minimize the risk, however, the risk is moderate.

## 7. Challenges

- Delay in formation of state Government as a result of delayed appointment of Governors and County Commissioners has created a power lacuna, which has made it difficult to enforce laws and

prevent criminal activities such as cattle raiding. Communal violence has escalated in Greater Jonglei, Greater Lakes and Warrap states during the quarter. The State government is working under the leadership of State Secretary General, who has limited political decision-making powers needed, to move the agenda for peace in the state and counties.

- The fear of the spread of Covid-19 and later in the last month of the quarter, restrictions instituted by the Government to curb the spread, such as restrictions on social gathering and movement of people affected implementation of some project activities. For instance, in Ikwoto and Nimule Payams, assembling and handover of grinding mills to groups of SGBV survivors and returnees could not be finalised; peace committees at Payam levels could not be formed in areas prioritised within the cluster. In Aweil cluster, UNDP and donors had planned joint visits in the first week of March 2020 but were cancelled; The project will consult with the donors and agree on a joint field visit in future and also continue monitoring the COVID-19 situation with the hope to implement the affected project activities as soon as restrictions are lifted. COVID-19 pandemic affected joint field visits to project sites. The project is also engaged in the prevention and response activities to COVID-19 including the risk communication and combating hate speech directed towards victims and non-South Sudanese.
- Because of continuous intercommunal conflicts fueled by cycles of revenge killings, the Wowo Peace Community Centre in Bahr Grindi County was underutilised with only a few meetings taking place in the center during the quarter under review. The project will continue to work with CSOs and other stakeholders to address the insecurity and especially revenge killing but also engage a CSO partner to revitalize the peace complex.

## **8. Lessons Learned**

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- Documenting, reporting and effectively supporting SGBV cases requires a collaboration between community psychosocial support groups and CSOs partnering with UNDP. Working with local CSOs makes it easier to collect data on project beneficiaries.
- Sports and especially wrestling have shown potential for increasing social cohesion among the youth and thus should be encouraged. Wrestling matches held during the quarter brought youth both male and female from different communities, who previously were feuding together in social interaction. These include the Mundari from Terekeka and the Dinka from Bor who held a series of friendly matches and thus laid a good foundation for peaceful co-existence in the future.
- Engaging youths in dialogue for conflict resolution has shown a positive result in Pibor as youth who are major perpetrators of violent conflict have exhibited notable behaviour change towards peace.
- Women participation and involvement in grassroots peace initiative has transformed the reporting of women issues in the community. For example, there is a noted increase in reporting of gender-based violence cases, because of increased involvement of women in local peace initiatives in Bor and Aweil clusters.
- Community consultations or stakeholders' involvement in project design and through implementation is important for quality assurance/control and overall objective achievement.

## **9. Conclusions, Recommendations and Opportunities for Follow-Up**

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During the quarter, the investment in capacity building of peace committees continued to produce results as evidenced by the increased number of conflict mediation cases the peace committees handled. Additionally, the number of trauma and GBV cases reported has exponentially increased

after the formation of psychosocial support groups. In the new project (2020-2024) specialized training on women, peace and security and GBV prevention will be prioritised to strengthen these community mechanisms. Further, a timely unified nationwide disarmament is required to ensure there is no possession of arms in the hands of unauthorized citizens. Ultimately, going forward, the project will focus on increasing the number of trained peace committees and cascading them to Payam and boma levels. A special focus on youth and women has been central to the project strategy and this will continue to be the case in the coming years especially focusing on women and youth peace and security. The project will follow up on the mechanisms established in PaCC I to ensure continuity and sustenance of the results already realized.



## 10. Financial Expenditure

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget (January – Dec 2020)	Expenditures (January - March 2020)	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
		A	B	B/A*100
<b>Output 6: Strengthened local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				
<b>AR 6.1</b>	Local level traditional and conflict resolution mechanism strengthened	180,500.00	103,763.87	57.49%
<b>AR 6.2</b>	Community based interventions on sex and gender-based violence addressed for easier reconciliation and social cohesion.	30,000.00	17,817.06	59.39%
<b>AR 6.3</b>	Cross-border pastoralist and crop farmers 'conflicts mitigated	64,000.00	62,519.37	97.69%
<b>AR 6.4</b>	Civilian disarmament encouraged through livelihood activities for up to 100 male and female youth in selected states	506,851.53	168,579.64	33.26%
<b>Output 6 Sub-total</b>		<b>781,351.53</b>	<b>352,679.94</b>	<b>45.14%</b>
<b>Output 7: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				

AR 7.1	Social cohesion promoted through community interdependency projects for communities in conflict	130,000.00	108,960.56	83.82%
AR 7.2	Positive narratives produced through innovative youth initiatives	30,019.69	20,556.15	68.48%
AR 7.3	Peace journalism through conflict sensitive media activities	0.00	0.00	#DIV/o!
<b>Output 7 Sub-total</b>		<b>160,019.69</b>	<b>129,516.71</b>	<b>80.94%</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>				
AR 8.1	Enabling environment created for an inclusive and credible dialogue through grassroots peace initiatives	70,000.00	15,868.35	22.67%
AR 8.2	Progress made on reconciliation and social cohesion and gender equality recorded through conflict analyses and assessments	360,000.00	69,238.39	19.23%
AR 8.3	Space for citizen voice, dialogue and agency created	328,146.18	105,266.79	32.08%
AR 8.4	Project Management, Administrative Costs, Evaluations and Monitoring	70,000.00	57,294.79	81.85%
AR 8.6_2	Capacities of Local Peace Infrastructure and Dialogue Platforms Strengthened	101,842.95	32,657.64	32.07%
AR 8.6_5	Knowledge management on products and tools on peacebuilding produced	20,000.00	5,195.20	25.98%
AR 8.7	SURGE	104,983.41	299.60	0.29%
<b>Output 8 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,054,972.54</b>	<b>285,820.76</b>	<b>27.09%</b>
<b>Output 9: Strengthening Peace and Community Cohesion Project</b>				

AR 9.1	Increased Stakeholder engagement and participation in the National Dialogue Conference.	320,682.70	140,019.85	43.66%
AR 9.2	Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented	274,084.10	170,279.20	62.13%
AR 9.3	Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened	117,744.12	44,680.44	37.95%
<b>Output 9 Sub-total</b>		<b>712,510.92</b>	<b>354,979.49</b>	<b>49.82%</b>
<b>Output 10: Strengthened grassroots peace initiatives conducive to facilitating co-existence, reconciliation and an inclusive and credible National Dialogue</b>				
AR 10.1	Support the Secretariat to convene (conference and transportation) and facilitate the National Dialogue conferences	62,493.70	61,405.46	98.26%
AR 10.2	Support the Secretariat to document and archive the proceedings of the national dialogue process, including lessons learnt and best practices to inform future engagement.	17,659.79	15,098.20	85.49%
AR 10.3	Provide technical and advisory support to undertake local peacebuilding initiatives	0.00	0.00	
AR 10.4	Renovate 1 sport facilities to promote social cohesion among male and female youth	0.00	0.00	
AR 10.5	Support local and traditional mechanisms set up conflict of early warning and response system	17,446.45	15,319.50	87.81%
AR 10.6	Support to Project Management	1,536.00	0.00	0.00%
<b>Output 10 Sub-total</b>		<b>99,135.94</b>	<b>91,823.16</b>	<b>92.62%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>2,807,990.62</b>	<b>1,214,820.06</b>	<b>43.26%</b>

## 11. Annex I – Civil Society Partners

No	Name	Implementation Area	Cluster Coordination Office
<b>National CSOs</b>			
1.	Women Aid Vision (WAV)	Rumbek East and Wulu of Lakes state; Mundri and Mvolo Counties of Western Equatoria	Rumbek
2.	Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development (SMARD)	Yirol West, Awerial, Yirol East and Terekeka Counties	Rumbek
3.	Rural Development Action Aid (RDAA)	Yambio county	Rumbek
4.	South Sudan Action Network on Small Arms (SSANSA)	Yirol, Adwel, Yirol East, Aluak Luak and Aduel	Rumbek
5.	Civil Society Human Rights Organization (CSHRO)	Awerial Centre and Yirol Centre of Lake State	Rumbek
6.	Organization for Peace, Relief and Development (OPRD)	Pibor, Budi, Kapoeta East, Kapoeta North, Lopa/Lafon Counties	Bor
7.	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development Agency (UNYMPDA)	Jonglei and Pibor	Bor
8.	Women Action Sustainable Initiative (WASI)	Pibor, Likuangule and Gumuruk.	Bor
9.	Recovery and Access to Commonly Best Optimism (RACBO)	Nyamlel, Marialbaai, Gokmachar and Mayen-Ulem	Aweil
10.	Community Initiative for Partnership and Development (CIPAD)	Aweil East (Malualkon & Agurping), Aweil South (Malekalel & Buoncuai), Aweil Centre (Maper & Nyalath) Counties	Aweil
11.	Facilitating Action for Community Empowerment (FACE)	Jubek (Jebel Ladu Mangala, Lobonok) and Yei	Torit
12.	Junub Aid	Nimule	Torit
13.	Humans Must Access Essentials (HUMAES)	Nimule, Pageri County, Eastern Equatoria and Torit	Torit
14.	Peace Link Foundation (PLF)	Ikwoto, Pageri and Magwi Counties in Torit State	Torit
15.	Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS)	Guit county (Niemni payam), Greater Rubkona (Nhialdiu payams, Dingding payams, Jezira payams)	Bentiu
16.	Action for Conflict Resolution (ARC)	Rubkona, Bentiu, Tong, PoC of greater Rubkona and Guit (Guit town)	Bentiu
17.	Community Media Network South Sudan (COMNeTSS)	Duk Padiet, Rumbek, Torit, Aweil and Jonglei	Juba
18.	GoGirls ICT Initiative	Juba	Juba
19.	Grand Debaters Association of South Sudan (GDASS)	Terekeka, Central Equatoria State	Juba
20.	Anataban Arts Initiative	Juba	Juba
21.	SuDD Institute	National level	Juba
22.	South Sudan Women Coalition for Peace (Eve Organisation)	Juba	Juba

## 12. ANNEX 2: Gender Based Violence Cases Report in Quarterly January- March 2020

S/N	SGBV incidents documented by Community Psychosocial Support Groups	Location	Role of the CPSS groups	Status of incident
1.	Rape of a 13-year-old girl by a 19-year-old boy on 8 Jan 2020.	Mayen-ulem Payam in Aweil North County of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Survivor was offered basic counseling and referred to the nearest medical centre for further attention and then report to police.	Unresolved as the suspect is on the run.
2.	14-year-old girl raped by a suspected 42-year old man on Jan 15 2020	Kiir-adem Payam in Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Provided basic counseling and advised the survivor to seek immediate health service and report to police.	Unresolved. Suspect under police custody.
3.	27-year old woman raped in a forest (while collecting grass for thatching house) by a suspected Arab cattle keeper on Jan 15 2020.	Kiir-adem Payam in Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Provided basic counseling and advised the survivor to seek immediate health service and report to police	Unresolved. Suspect remains at large
4.	A girl was raped by unknown man and as a result, she attempted to commit suicide on 14 Feb 2020.	Gok-machar Payam in Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Provided basic counseling and advised the survivor to seek immediate health service and report to police.	Unresolved. Suspect on the run.
5.	A 16-year-old girl raped by raped by a 35-year-old man on 10 Feb 2020.	Gok-machar Payam in Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Advised parents to take their daughter to the health facility for medical advice and later report to police. Parents followed the case up to court.	Resolved. Court ruled in favour of the perpetrator.
6.	17-year-old girl was raped and became pregnant by a 20-year-old man who then escaped to Sudan	Ariath Payam in Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Advised parents to take their daughter to the health facility for medical advice and later report to police. Parents followed the case up to local court.	Unresolved as the perpetrator is on the run although the parents of the perpetrator have been ordered by Court to pay 5 cows.
7.	Economic abuse of a 45-year-old woman by her husband who denied her access to all the dowries paid for her two daughters – As a result, she committed suicide on 27 March 2020	Gok-machar Payam in Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Provided basic counselling to the woman but she committed suicide 2 days later.	Unresolved. Case being handled by the police.
8.	Forced marriage: a 16-year-old boy was forced by her mother to marry a girl of 18 years on 6 March 2020 as being the only son to carry on the lineage.	Mayen-ulem Payam in Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Advised both parents of the boy and the girl to give their children chance to continue with their schooling until they both reach marriageable age	Resolved. The boy accepted to marry the girl although it's a child abuse.

9.	Attempted forced marriage of a 23-year old lady pre-arranged by her parents and a businessman on 17 Feb 2020. She is a secondary school leaver and preparing to join university in 2020.	Wathmuok Payam in Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state	Encouraged the parents of the girl to allow her to make an independent decision on who to marry and considering that she is planning to join University in 2020.	Resolved. Marriage cancelled and the girl allowed to prepare to join a University possibly this year.
10.	Emotional abuse of a 35-year-old woman by her husband over health-related matter reported on 31 March 2020.	Wanyjok Payam in Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state.	Advised the couple to support each other and dialogue over the matter, and where possible, with the help of other relatives.	Unresolved. The couple is seeking a long-term solution with the support of relatives.
11.	Financial abuse – A woman was prevented by her unemployed husband from taking up a position with an NGO for fear that exposure to high income especially in INGO might cause them to separate, reported on 16 March 2020.	Maluakon Payam in Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state.	Advised the husband to allow the spouse to apply for and take up any jobs based on her qualifications.	Resolved. However, the spouse had already lost the offer from the INGO.
12.	Rape of a 16-year-old girl by a boda-boda rider during a mourning ceremony in the evening	Nimule Payam, Magwi County	Incident reported to police and local chief, the girl is receiving counselling services	Unresolved. The boy is on the run.
13.	Domestic violence on 3 January 2020	Bimruk, Suk Sabah	Mediated	Resolved
14.	Domestic Violence on 15 January 2020	Hailngas	Intervened	Referred