**Community Security & Arms Control Project**

Quarter Two Progress Report

(July 2015)



Communities in Mvolo County (Western Equatoria State) map shared resources, trade routes, transport corridors and other means of exchange and interaction with neighboring counties during the



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| **Project Summary** | **Country: South Sudan**  **Project Duration: January 2014 – December 2016**  **Project Budget for 2015: US$ 7,891,201**  **Total Expenditure for Reporting Period: US$ 1,420,520.25**  **Contact Persons: Lealem Berhanu Dinku**  Team Leader, Democratic Governance & Stabilization Unit  Tel. +211 (0) 956 275 151  Email: [lealem.berhanu@undp.org](mailto:lealem.berhanu@undp.org)  **Sammy Odolot**  Project Manager, a.i., Community Security & Arms Control (CSAC)  Tel. +211 955 450 307  Email: [sammy.odolot@undp.org](mailto:sammy.odolot@undp.org) |
| **Responsible Parties:** *South Sudan Peace & Reconciliation Commission; South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control; Ministry of Interior; Relevant State and County Authorities; and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan.* | |



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Table of Contents

[Acronyms 3](#_Toc428568955)

[1. Executive Summary 4](#_Toc428568956)

[2. Progress towards project results 6](#_Toc428568957)

[3. Partnerships 15](#_Toc428568958)

[4. Monitoring and Evaluation 15](#_Toc428568959)

[5. Challenges / Issues 16](#_Toc428568960)

[6. Lessons learned and way forward 17](#_Toc428568962)

[7. Risks and mitigation measures 17](#_Toc428568963)

[8. Financial Summary 19](#_Toc428568964)

# Acronyms

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

1. Executive Summary

The socio-economic, political, and security context in South Sudan continued to deteriorate. The second quarter was characterized by the continued depreciation of the South Sudanese Pound against the US Dollar, intensified fighting in the Greater Upper Nile region and continued displacements. Tensions are also mounting in other traditionally ‘peaceful’ regions including Eastern Equatoria State. There has been targeting of civilians and UN bases/assets, which reveals a greater disregard for international humanitarian norms.[[1]](#footnote-1) While additional actors have been incorporated into the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peace process, specifically regional representation of Africa Union member states and the Troika, the process itself remains stagnant. In response, the international community is threatening targeted sanctions against individuals that obstruct the peace process.[[2]](#footnote-2)

**Key project achievements**

**The Small Arms & Light Weapons (SALW) Bill was presented in Parliament for the first reading:** Comments were provided and plans for further hearings and public debates put in place.

**With UNDP’s advisory support, the South Sudan Peace Commission developed a three year strategic plan:** The plan prioritises five issues; 1) community engagement; 2) capacity building; 3) research, policy advice, and documentation; 4) partnership, lobbying and advocacy and 5) institutions’ capacity building.

**Data collection for the perception survey on community peace, security, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) is 65% complete:** Over 3,500 households in government and opposition controlled areas were reached. Data entry process has commenced and the survey is expected to be complete in the third quarter.

**“A Common Call for Peace” to galvanize civic support for peace and reconciliation:** South Sudan Peace & Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) and the National Platform for Peace & Reconciliation (NPPR), with UNDP’s support designed and launched a campaign-model that aims to build conceptual coherence and operational alliances and galvanize national actors under a common call to action. Nearly 12 organizations are currently working in partnership with the NPPR under this campaign.

**Key challenges**

Failure to reach a negotiated political settlement to the current crisis has delayed and limited efforts to focus on national policy-level peace and reconciliation programming. In addition to slowing the project delivery pace, the prevailing insecurity, especially in the Greater Upper Nile regions hindered the completion of and handover of facilities constructed prior to the outbreak of conflict in 2013. UNDP has reached out to local field based partners with operational presence in these areas to support project delivery.

**Key lessons learned**

**The utility of using existing interdependencies as an entry point in highly divided contexts**: Having a package of support with mutually reinforcing interdependencies that speak to the social, political, economic, and cultural relations of communities is a more effective approach than having stand-alone actions limited in scope and content. Going forward, the project will decide on final support packages that address at least two or more interdependencies.

**The importance of conflict-sensitive programming:** Despite the merits of using a new, ‘campaign-based’ model to design and implement activities under the NPPR, the shift away from the previous ‘activity-focus’ methodology may be initially difficult for partners to subscribe to. The campaign mode requires greater conceptual and operational coherence, which has not been a traditional hallmark of previous peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan. This is even more relevant in the current context where societal divides – both explicit and subtle – often preclude collaboration and collective visioning. Nevertheless, the solidarity that has emerged under the new model thus far provides some initial momentum and is an indication that these issues can be overcome over time.

**Budget and Delivery Rate**

Cumulative project expenditure until quarter two was US$2,249,941.08, representing a delivery of 29% of the annual budget (US$ 7,891,201).

# **Progress towards project results**

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| **Relevant Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) Outcome:** By 2016, violence is reduced and community security improved.  **Relevant CPAP Output:** Strengthened mechanisms for peacebuilding and peaceful management of conflicts at national and community levels. |
| **Project Output 1:** The Bureau for Community Security & Small Arms Control (BCSSAC)’s capacity is strengthened to advance the agenda for small arms control in South Sudan |
| **Summary achievement against 2015 Annual Work Plan (AWP) output targets**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Annual output target (2015) | Summary achievement during the quarter | Status | | SALW Bill is passed | The SALW Bill was presented in Parliament for its first reading and is currently being reviewed by Parliamentary Oversight Committee on Justice and Legislation. | **On-track** | | Consultations on SALW undertaken with stakeholders (NLA, CSOs, media) | Consultations on SALW Bill have commenced. Two Parliamentary Oversight Committees: 1) Security, Defense, and Public Order and 2) Justice and Legislation have reviewed and come up with a harmonized SALW bill that regulates both civilian and state held stocks. | **On-track** | | Five international legal instruments on SALW control reviewed and presented to the MoI and MoFA for ratification | Two legal instruments (Nairobi Protocol and Arms Trade Treaty) were identified in Q1 and are still undergoing review before submission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. | **On-track** | | Eight mid-management positions filled in the Bureau of Community Security & Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) | Six of eight positions recruited (a seventh was recruited but terminated due to incompetency). Induction training for the old and newly recruited staff from state offices and headquarters were conducted during the quarter. | **On-track** | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Overall status** | **On-track** | | | |   **SALW Bill passed**  Following the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) Bill’s endorsement by the Council of Ministers in quarter one, a series of consultations were held with key stakeholders including the Parliamentary Oversight Committees on Security, Defense, and Public Order; as well as Justice and Legislation; in quarter two, and the Bill was tabled in Parliament for its first reading. These two oversight committees were requested to further scrutinise and clarify specific areas which were raised during the parliamentary debate. The committee is expected to table its findings before parliament during the third quarter, with public hearings scheduled during the same quarter.  **Consultations on SALW undertaken with stakeholders (NLA, CSOs, media)**  With technical and organizational support from UNDP, the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC) organized a two-day consultative workshop on SALW, which was attended by members of National Legislative Assembly (NLA), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and media. At the end of the workshop, provisions on the control of arms stockpiles in state institutions like the SPLA and other organized forces that had been deleted earlier were reintroduced.  To ensure wide dissemination and awareness on the SALW Bill, the BCSSAC presented an update on progress in the bill drafting process and next steps on Radio Miraya. Radio Miraya reaches out to all the 10 states of South Sudan, including opposition held areas.  **Five international legal instruments on SALW control reviewed and presented to the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) for ratification**  Two international legal instruments; the Nairobi Protocol and the Arms Trade Treaty that were prioritized in quarter one by the BCSSAC in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior for ratification are under review. These instruments are currently being analysed to determine pre-requisites for ratification, potential impact on SALW control in South Sudan, and resources required for adherence.  UNDP provided technical and financial support to Chairperson of the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control to participate in a meeting of governmental experts on the ‘UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects’ in June 2015. The meeting, held in New York helped to expose the national policy leaders to the latest trends and developments in SALW proliferation and the latest approaches to counter proliferation challenges. Among the latest challenges discussed during the meeting are the replacement of the wooden butt and stock of the gun with plastic/fiber glass, which presents a challenge in traditional approaches to gun marking and complicate weapons tracing efforts.  **Eight mid-management positions filled in the BCSSAC**  The seven BCSSAC staff who were recruited in quarter one completed their probation period with the exception of the Deputy Director for Capacity Building whose contract was terminated on grounds of incompetency BCSSAC is consulting with the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Human Resource Development to fill the two vacant positions. **Project Output 2:** Conflict-sensitivity and community participation integrated into early recovery and development programming to improve the local stability and peacebuilding environment in three conflict clusters across Jonglei, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria States |

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| **Summary achievement against 2015 AWP output targets**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Annual output target (2015) | Summary achievement during the quarter | Status | | 1,000 active participants (30 percent female) engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programmes. | 310 people (20% women) actively participated in public debates during the reporting period. Cumulatively, 550 people have participated between the first and second quarter. | **On-track** | | Conflict-sensitive assessments are carried out in three conflict clusters | Community consultations were completed in three additional states; Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria. Cumulatively, the project has completed consultations in seven clusters. | **Achieved** | | Conflict-sensitive strategic plans are developed in five counties of Eastern Equatoria State and utilize conflict-sensitive analysis and utilize participatory methodologies | Development of conflict-sensitive strategic plans in five counties of Eastern Equatoria is scheduled for Q3. | **On-track** | | Baseline perception survey on community security and peacebuilding successfully completed, creating an evidence base for programming and outcome-level M&E | Data collection 65% complete. | **On-track** | | Overall status | | **On-track** | |

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| **1,000 active participants (30 percent female) engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programmes**  A total of 356 people (35% women) actively participated in public debates, bringing 656 the total number of people who have participated in UNDP-supported public debates and forums until the second quarter. More debates are planned for the third quarter. Proposed topics include; Justice and accountability - informal/communal mechanisms towards addressing past grievances and reconciliation; Role of media and civil society in peacemaking and peace monitoring; Role of women in peacebuilding in a highly patriarchal society like South Sudan; Arusha-based intra-SPLM dialogue and reconciliation; and in-country peace and reconciliation infrastructure CNHPR, SSPRC, NPPR, South Sudan Council of Churches.  The ‘Kuburi Bridge’ radio drama programme was aired weekly (in both Arabic and English) on Radio Miraya. A total of 14 episodes were aired and repeated 56 times during the quarter. UNDP staff routinely monitored the ‘Kuburi Bridge’ radio drama broadcasts. Monitoring reports indicate that programme continues to attract interactive discussions with both male and female callers from different parts of the country including women at the grassroots level, youth, religious leaders, and civil society organizations. Participation among listeners significantly increased, evident from the tracking and monitoring the programme from 220 calls in quarter one to 310 in quarter two. Approximately, 20% of the calls in quarter two were made by women. UNDP provided technical support and some of the topics aired included role of women in peacebuilding, peace begins with me, the enemy within.  **Conflict-sensitive assessments are carried out in three conflict clusters**  The project completed multi-disciplinary community consultations in all the targeted conflict clusters, which collectively span across six states – Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Western Equatoria. These consultations are pivotal in understanding how conflict has affected inter-communal cooperation and forms of interdependencies (including social, political, and economic forms), and what measures can be put in place to restore basic inter-communal relations. In addition, the consultations also underlined that resources are the basis of both interdependency and conflict, and any measures towards peace and harmonious inter-communal relations must take this into account.  he first phase of community consultations completed in Q1 informed the targeting approach employed in the second quarter. Consulted communities recommended the inclusion of neighboring communities into the targeted conflict clusters, which expanded the scope of the consultation process beyond the stated target of three states. The consultation revealed that the historical relationship of the communities has always been grounded on a set of shared resources, which have facilitated trade, common administration and decision-making forums, intermarriages, as well other forms of social and cultural exchanges.  **Accelerating Peaceful Co-Existence through Interdependencies:** Communities develop a sketch map of trade routes, shared resources, and points of exchange with neighboring communities. Photo credit: Stefano Wieu/UNDP. Tali, Central Equatoria State, June 2015.  Some of the key findings from the consultation process include:   * **Mixed or communities that live in close proximity to ethnically diverse neighbors have a greater understanding and appreciation for the concept of interdependencies:** For these communities, trade, social, and cultural interactions with neighbors have defined their existence, livelihoods, and identities for generations. For instance, Dinka communities in Duk (Jonglei, GRSS-controlled) and Nuer communities in Ayod (Jonglei State, iO-controlled) have long depended on one another for trade in cattle and fish; and communities have crossed one another’s borders to access the same social services (schools, hospitals, and churches). These interactions have, in turn, reinforced social and cultural bonds through inter-marriages, language, and cultural heritage. These bonds have enabled Duk’s Dinka communities to host over 25,000 Nuer IDPs from Ayod. On the other hand, communities within political/decision-making centers have little appreciation of interdependencies. These communities have been self-reliant and perceive themselves as victims of the other communities, resulting in insular existence, which is often further reinforced by the political ideology of these communities. * **“Creation of administrative boundaries” has failed to facilitate inter-communal relations, and in some cases has undermined it:** Many communities used to have free movement of persons, goods, ideas, and practices across ethnic lines. However, over the course of South Sudan’s creation of administrative boundaries, most of which were along identity-lines, severed the fluidity of interaction. State and county lines became part of identity politics, and with this, other administrations followed including, church diocese, markets, and other points of interaction. These examples were cited in Bor (Jonglei State) vis-à-vis communities in Terekeka (Central Equatoria State), and most recently, the formation of the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) and its relations with the rest of Jonglei State. In this regard, there are critical lessons to be learned in how administrative boundaries can be a vehicle for social cohesion by integrating governance structures and service delivery models that promote citizen-to-citizen interaction, not just citizen-to-government interaction. * **Despite the current conflict, interdependencies still play an important role of fostering interactions among communities across fault lines and can be a useful entry point for peacebuilding:** The current conflict has negatively impacted on inter-communal relations in the country. However, the most critical forms of interdependencies continue to forge lines of interaction and cooperation even across today’s conflict lines, but in reduced forms across all the target sites UNDP consulted: many of these interactions have gone “underground” as movement patterns along primary transport corridors have stopped and have shifted to rural or informal routes. Yet, these still provide an important lifeline to many communities and have been preserved by historical kinships and trust bestowed, particularly in border/mixed communities. They provide an apolitical entry point for cooperation across divided communities in order to tangibly improve coping mechanisms and local resilience structures.   Interdependencies critical for peaceful coexistence were identified and prioritized consultatively with communities. At the end of the reporting period, eight organizations were identified to work with the communities in implementing initiatives to foster interdependencies and peace building.      **Timelines of Critical Interdependencies**  Findings from the consultation process in Mvolo County detail the extent of cooperation or inter-dependencies across key resources/interests through the use of trend lines between 2005 through 2015. In many communities consulted, forms of inter-communal exchanges have been significantly reduced following major episodes of violence or other shocks. Communities also expressed a reduction in relations during the state formation process, which saw the proliferation of ‘identity-based’ administration zones that undermined movement, access and social interactions.  **Baseline perception survey on community security and peacebuilding successfully completed, creating an evidence base for programming and outcome-level M&E**  The perception survey data collection process is approximately 65% complete. Additionally, completed questionnaires have been dispatched to the data entry centre in Kampala, Uganda.  Data collection teams have not been dispatched to Leer, Mayiandit, Payinjiar, and Pibor Counties due to accessibility constraints and insecurity, especially in Unity State as a result of the ongoing conflict. Therefore, in order to avoid additional delays, UNDP and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) will constitute a Reference Group meeting where the issue can be tabled and a decision endorsed as to the way forward.    Trained data specialists commence data entry process of completed questionnaires in Kampala, Uganda. June 2015.  **Project Output 3:** South Sudan institutions, constituencies, and communities work together for inclusive peace and reconciliation  **Summary achievement against 2015 AWP output targets**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Annual output target (2015)** | **Summary achievement during the quarter** | **Status** | | Twelve actions are undertaken that support a common forum for dialogue across conflicting communities | Two additional actions (meeting among women representatives from Dinka, Nuer, and Shilluk communities and a traditional leadership consultative forum) were undertaken, bringing to four the actions[[3]](#footnote-3) undertaken to support a common forum for dialogue between conflicting communities. | **On-track** | | State consultations informed by community agenda for peace and reconciliation | Preparations almost complete to roll out state consultations to the three states.[[4]](#footnote-4) | **On-track** | | Two meetings held between South Sudan's religious leadership and political actors | Preliminary meetings have been held with the South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC) to explore the feasibility of the meetings between South Sudan’s religious leadership and security actors on peace and reconciliation. | **On-track** | | A technical strategy/concept note that articulates the design and modality of South Sudan’s “Infrastructure for Peace” is drafted in consultation with key stakeholders | A concept note was developed and a two day strategic review workshop was held to discuss the design and modalities of developing a framework of South Sudan’s 5 years strategic plan | **On-track** | | Overall status | | **On-track** |   **Twelve actions undertaken that support a common forum for dialogue across conflicting communities**  Two new initiatives; a) meetings between women from the Dinka, Nuer, and Shilluk ethnic groups, and b) traditional leadership consultative forums were conducted to support dialogue among communities across divides.. These initiatives followed a re-formulation of the National Platform for Peace and Reconciliation’s (NPPR) strategy, which has shifted away from an activity-based to a campaign model. This strategic shift, facilitated by UNDP, was based on a reflection of NPPR’s performance against its objective of increasing cohesion, civic participation and access to peace processes.  The new model sets out key strategies, including grassroots mobilization, advocacy, partnership/coalition building, and a centralized communications approach in order to provide a common aggregation point that unifies actions taken under the NPPR. The model has three key strategies: 1) building solidarity across divides; 2) deepening grassroots engagement; and 3) influencing political/governance towards peace and reconciliation.  **Two meetings held between South Sudan's religious leadership and political actors**  Discussions are ongoing between NPPR and the leadership of South Sudan Council of Churches (SSCC) and South Sudan Islamic Council (SSIC) in preparations for meetings between the religious leaders and the security actors on peace and reconciliation.  **A technical strategy/concept note that articulates the design and modality of South Sudan’s “Infrastructure for Peace” is drafted in consultation with key stakeholders**  \\ss-stg02\Personal Folders\alois.sikuka\Desktop\20150625_095000.jpg  **Left**: Participants discussing the SSPRC strategic plan. **Right:** UNDP’s Chief Technical Advisor addressing participants, June 2015.  The South Sudan Peace & Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), with technical support from UNDP and ACCORD, a South African NGO, conducted a three-day strategic workshop in Eastern Equatoria from 24-27 June 2015. The workshop, facilitated by the UNDP Chief Technical Advisor to the SSPRC reviewed the 2013-2015 strategic plan and resulted in the production of the SSPRC 2015-2018 strategic plan. The new strategic plan focuses on five issues namely 1) community engagement; 2) capacity building; 3) research, policy advice, and documentation; 4) partnership, lobbying and advocacy and 5) institutions’ capacity. At least 26 participants, of which 19 were males and seven females, drawn from peace stakeholders and partners attended[[5]](#footnote-5). |
| **Project Output 4:** Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment |

**Summary achievement against 2015 AWP output targets**

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| **Annual Work Plan Targets (2015)** | **Summary achievement during the quarter** | **Status** |
| Thirteen outstanding CSBs completed and handed over | No additional CSBs were handed over due to insecurity. | **Off-track** |
| Twenty-two Community Development Committes (CDCs) trained in basic management and administration | No additional CDCs received basic management and administration training during this reporting period. However, preliminary preparations were undertaken during the second quarter. | **Off-track** |
| Seventy five percent of CSBs demonstrate increased humanitarian, development, or community engagement | Eleven (11) out of 20 completed CSBs are currently operational. During the reporting quarter, findings from two field-monitoring missions show progress towards achieving this target. | **Off-track** |
| **Overall status** | | **Off-track** |

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

No CSBs were handed over during the quarter for the following reasons:

1. CSBs are in opposition-controlled areas and could not be handed over due to insecurity and access challenges to certify completion. The affected CSBs are:

* Pariang, Mayom and Koch (Unity State);
* Renk, Melut, Kodok and Nasir (Upper Nile State); and
* Akobo (Jonglei State)

1. Construction was previously suspended due to insecurity. The affected CSBs are:

* Boma (Greater Pibor Administrative Area), ready to recommence
* Maper (Lakes State), remains suspended

1. CSBs completed and ready for hand over: UNDP and UNMISS RRP and currently in discussion with the local authorities on date for official handovers.

* Tambura (Western Equatoria State);
* Mabil (Northern Bahr el Ghazal); and
* Pibor (Greater Pibor Administrative Area)

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

No new CDCs were trained during this reporting period. However, preparations commenced to launch trainings for CDCs in four sites (Tambura, Mabil, Bor Medina, and Pibor) in quarter three.

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

Eleven[[6]](#footnote-6) out of the 20 completed CSBs demonstrated signs of increased development and/or community engagement. The CSBs are used as conference and conference venues by development partners. Local NGOs in Nimule (Eastern Equatoria) and Kapoeta (Eastern Equatoria) are renting office space to deliver development assistances in their respective catchment areas. The funds generated are being use for the maintenance of the CSBs.

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

**Summary achievement against 2015 AWP output targets**

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| **Annual Work Plan Targets (2015)** | **Summary achievement during the quarter** | **Status** |
| Twenty CSOs engage in civic education and reconciliation actions across fault lines | A request for proposals to map peacebuilding institutions and CSOs operating at national and state levels in South Sudan under advertisement. | **On-track** |
| CSO coordination forums and capacities are strengthened; at least one advocacy campaign undertaken by CSOs | A concept note to work with the media as a key partner to strengthen civil society voice, promote accountability and engender social cohesion through the Association of Media and Development in South Sudan (AMDISS) has been developed with trainings planned for quarter three. | **On-track** |
| At least one bi-monthly public lecture | To be implemented once a CSO mapping has been concluded. | **On-track** |
| At least one youth or women’s peace initiative established in three conflict clusters across Jonglei, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria States | A concept note on engaging with women at the grassroots level in Jonglei state under review | **On-track** |
| Overall status | | **On-track** |

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

A request for proposals for a consultancy to map peacebuilding institutions and CSOs operating at national and state level in South Sudan was designed and advertised during the reporting period. The mapping aim to document geographic coverage of these organizations, specify their peacebuilding activities and determine their effectiveness capacity and target beneficiaries.

**At least one bi-monthly public lecture on women perspective to peace and reconciliation conducted**

Bi-monthly public lectures will be implemented following the conclusion of the CSO mapping exercise. However, the project team undertook a situational analysis and preliminary design processes for this activity during the reporting period in order to identify the right organization to implement this activity.

In furthering the spirit of public lecture and debates in the narrowing space in a timely, fair, accurate, and conflict-sensitive reporting, it is imperative that the local media be supported in re-establishing its independence but also becoming a key actor in the reconstruction of South Sudan and working towards social cohesion. The proposed engagement will enable the project to support the media enhance its role as the fourth estate by providing representation to all voices, including the disadvantaged. Furthermore, it is envisaged that this engagement with the media fraternity will incorporate the support of the UNDP communications team as a means of deepening its relationships with local media houses and leverage this as and when necessary to provide more visibility to other UNDP programmes and activities.

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

One gender action that involves mobilizing grassroot women has been jointly identified with the Minister of Gender in Jonglei State, following detailed discussions on enhancing engagement of women at grassroots level in peace and reconciliation. At the end of the reporting period, outcomes of the joint discussion were consolidated into a concept note on the Jonglei Women Peace and Reconciliation Conference, which details activities to be implemented by the women in the state in order to enhance cohesion among women from different ethnic groups.

# **Partnerships**

The project entered into several activity-based and strategic partnerships.

The project worked closely with BCSSAC, MoI, MoJ, MoFA, NBS, Saferworld, and Regional Centre on Small Arms, SSPRC CSOs, the media, UN Country Team (i.e., UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNFPA) and donor partners (DFID, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland). UNMISS Recovery, Reintegration & Protection (RRP) and Civil Affairs Division (CAD) continue to collaborate on several initiatives including the CSB and support to various conflict mitigation and dialogue projects, particularly the Upper Nile Dialogue Forum.

# **Monitoring and Evaluation**

**Monitoring and Evaluation Missions in Q2 2015**

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| **Location** | **Purpose** | **Findings** | **Action Taken/Recommendations** |
| Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap, Jonglei, and Central Equatoria | Assess progress and oversee the rollout of the national perception survey on peace and community security | * Rollout has been largely successful, though some initial challenges with attaining necessary clearances from state government and security actors despite clearances provided at the national level. * Coordination between NBS and contracted firm initially challenging due to communication lapses. * Volatile of security, high levels of displacement and logistic/weather constraints are the greatest cause of delays. | * NBS and UNDP presence and engagement with national counterparts greatly facilitated clearance process * UNDP facilitated communication, helping to clarify roles and responsibilities between NBS and the contracted firm during the rollout of the survey. * Enumeration Areas (EA) need to be re-prioritized based on conflict dynamics and seasonality to ensure timely coverage. * Original EA selection may need to be revisited to identify replacement EAs or proxies given displacement and access challenges. |
| Dor and Abuyong, Awerial County, Lakes state | To inspect the state of the community police outposts after the expiry of the defects liability period (DLP) | The buildings are now sound after correction of defects; 4 and 15 police officers are deployed at Dor and Abuyong community police outposts respectively | * The contractor sent a team to rectify the defects at the police outposts; retention payment released; |
| Annuol, Yirol West County, Lakes state | To inspect the state of the community police outpost after the expiry of the defects liability period (DLP) | The building is found sound and the compound is well maintained; 10 police officers are deployed | * Retention payment released; |
| CSB site in Raja, Raja County, Western Bahir El Ghazal state | To inspect the CSB after the expiry of the DLP | Though the structure is in good condition; building developed minor defects (cracks on aprons, peeling off skirting paints; wall cracks at roof edges, malfunctioning ventilators); ICT equipment are under-utilized | * The contractor sent a team to rectify the defects at the CSB; retention payment released; * Organize ICT trainings to improve usage, and guide the management committee on how to mobilize financial resources from the ICT equipment; |
| CSB site in Boro Medina, Raja County, Western Bahir El Ghazal state | To inspect the CSB after the expiry of the DLP  To monitor the installation of ICT equipment delivered | Though the structure is in good condition, building sustained minor defects (detached ceiling boards, broken door handle); fencing is found defect free; ICT equipment remained uninstalled | * Retention payment for fencing released; * ICT equipment installed; * Organize ICT trainings to improve usage, and guide the management committee on how to mobilize financial resources from usage of the ICT equipment; * Initiate projects with other partners to generate income to maintain the CSB; |

# **Challenges / Issues**

* The failure to reach a negotiated political settlement to the current crisis has delayed and limited efforts to focus at the policy-level or core governance aspects of UNDP’s programming.
* This conflict continues to impact on the operating environment, proving difficult to complete commitments programmed prior to the outbreak of conflict in 2013 including, handing over CSBs located in Opposition-controlled areas as well as to finalize civil works in Maper (Lakes) and Boma (GPAA).
* The uncertainty and unpredictability of specific regions of the country have also compromised activities under the CSAC “Accelerating Interdependencies” project whereby previously stable areas have become epicenters of recent violence. This has shifted local attitudes on inter-communal relations and has also made some locations entirely inaccessible.

# **Lessons learned and way** **forward**

**The importance of conflict-sensitive programming:** Despite the merits of using a ‘campaign-based’ model to design and implement activities under the NPPR, the shift away from the previous ‘activity-focus’ methodology may be initially difficult for partners to subscribe to. The campaign mode requires greater conceptual and operational coherence, which has not been a traditional hallmark of previous peacebuilding efforts in South Sudan. This is even more relevant in the current context where societal divides – both explicit and subtle – often preclude collaboration and collective visioning. Nevertheless, the solidarity that has emerged under the new model thus far provides some initial momentum and is an indication that these issues can be overcome over time.

**The utility of using interdependencies as an entry point in highly divided contexts**: Since the start of the current armed conflict, UNDP has piloted several initiatives to support community-level conflict mitigation efforts. However, these initiatives had limited success in effecting change across conflict fault lines given the extent of division within society, and therefore, prompted UNDP to use the concept of inter-communal interdependencies as an entry point.

# **Risks and mitigation** **measures**

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| **Risks** | **Mitigation Measures** |
| Escalation of armed violence and armed conflict | Increased focus on CSOs, traditional chiefs, and religious institutions to enhance their capacity in peace and reconciliation. More importantly, the project has also aimed to focus on socio-economic interdependencies in order to enhance local resilience and coping mechanisms in a neutral and conflict-sensitive manner. |
| Politicisation of the NPPR and/or peace and reconciliation agenda | UNDP has supported the NPPR to develop fiduciary and programmatic guidelines to ensure that the NPPR and its partner organizations remain neutral, accountable, and transparent in their actions. |
| Inaccessibility to key communities, particularly at the grassroots-level and in conflict-affected states due to insecurity | The project has diversified its delivery channel through increasing partnership with humanitarian partners on the ground and with local CBOs, CSOs, and NGOs that have credibility and legitimacy among their constituencies. These same partners have also been instrumental in helping UNDP and its implementing partner to administer questionnaires for the national perception survey in areas outside of GRSS-control, including some areas where fighting has recently intensified. |
| Absorption capacity of national and local stakeholders and implementing partners | The project invited eight CBOs and NGOs, which are expected to enter into partnership with UNDP, to a half-day training on project development, proposal writing, and budgeting. In addition, the project is undertaking HACT assessments for four of these organizations in order to help ascertain their financial capacities and support organizational development. In addition, the project also advertised Terms of Reference to undertake a CSO mapping study to assess, in part, the capacity of existing organizations to undertake peace and reconciliation-related actions. This will serve as a key baseline and inform capacity development approaches for local IPs. |
| Delay in mobilizing/receiving funds for implementation | Initiate requisition early as a stop gap |
| Equal access to all affected populations | UNDP increased its partnership with local authorities and local IPs, particularly those that are rooted in specific target locations in order to ensure equitable access. It has also partnered with humanitarian partners, which have been instrumental in supporting the rollout of questionnaires for the national perception survey on peace and reconciliation. In some cases, prior clearances had to be sought to ensure access to iO-controlled areas in order to ensure project activities could be equitably carried out on both sides of the divide. This was particularly important in carrying out the perception survey during the Enumeration Area selection process and the “Accelerating Peaceful Co-existence” project across all seven conflict clusters, which had to carefully definite geographic, ethnic, and military boundaries. *(See also, Mitigation Responses to “Inaccessibility to key communities, particularly at the grassroots-level and in conflict-affected states due to insecurity).* |

# **Provisional Financial Summary**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outputs / Activity Result** | | **Current Annual Budget (US$)** | **Total Expenditure** | **Total Expenditure** | **Cumulative Expenditures** | **% Expenditure** |
| **(Jan – Dec 2015)** | **1st Quarter** | **2nd Quarter** | **January to June** |
| **A** |  | **B** | **C** | **C/A\*100** |
| **Output 1: The Bureau for Community Security & Small Arms Control (BCSSAC)’s capacity is strengthened to advance the agenda for small arms control in South Sudan** | | | | | | |
| **Key Result Area 1.1** | Core management and administration functions of the Bureau are strengthened at national and state level | **22,360.72** | 10,787.86 | 10,818.97 | 21,606.83 | **97%** |
| **Key Result Area 1.2** | National policies and legislation on small arms control are developed and passed in adherence with regional and international norms and to address the threat posed by the recent re-armament of communities | **219,797.28** | 44,258.76 | 70,409.85 | 114,668.61 | **52%** |
| **Output 1 Sub-total** | | **242,158.00** | **55,046.62** | **81,228.82** | **136,275.44** | **56%** |
| **Output 2: Conflict-sensitivity and community participation integrated into early recovery and development programming to improve the local stability and peacebuilding environment in three conflict clusters across Jonglei, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria States** | | | | | | |
| **Key Result Area 2.1** | National institutions undertake public outreach efforts through public awareness raising, peace promotion, community security and national unity messaging | **143,831.12** | 12,020.24 | 113,283.34 | 125,303.58 | **87%** |
| **Key Result Area 2.2** | Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened to promote increased dialogue and mutual cooperation across fault lines | **627,410.65** | 91,276.90 | 237,259.72 | 328,536.62 | **52%** |
| **Key Result Area 2.3** | Conflict-sensitivity and civic participation mainstreamed into county budgeting and planning processes | **21,040.00** | 18,975.97 |  | 18,975.97 | **90%** |
| **Key Result Area 2.4** | Project Management | **1,501,866.99** | 343,124.29 | 674,683.67 | 1,017,807.96 | **68%** |
| **Output 2 Sub-total** | | **2,294,148.76** | **465,397.40** | **1,025,226.73** | **1,490,624.13** | **65%** |
| **Output 3: South Sudan institutions, constituencies and communities are supported to work together for inclusive peace and reconciliation** | | | | | | |
| **Key Result Area 3.1** | Solidarity and cohesion is established and strengthened across divisions, particularly through civil society actions | **304,540.00** | 151,142.98 | -11,848.06 | 139,294.92 | **46%** |
| **Key Result Area 3.2** | An community-based agenda for peace and reconciliation is established through grassroots engagement | **379,720.37** | 33,746.13 | 21,143.22 | 54,889.35 | **14%** |
| **Key Result Area 3.3** | Political and governance discourse and agenda influenced towards peace and reconciliation | **269,087.85** | 25,405.32 | 22,559.07 | 47,964.39 | **18%** |
| **Key Result Area 3.4** | NPPR is strengthened and carries out its functions in an accountable, transparent and coordinated manner | **169,428.80** | 0.00 | 138,420.74 | 138,420.74 | **82%** |
| **Output 3 Sub-total** | | **1,122,777.02** | **210,294.43** | **170,274.97** | **380,569.40** | **34%** |
| **Output 4: Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment** | | | | | | |
| **Key Result Area 4.1** | 22 CSBs are fully completed, handed over, operational and serve as hubs for humanitarian and development action | **558,147.92** | 98,682.38 | 143,789.73 | 242,472.11 | **43%** |
| **Output 4 Sub-total** | | **558,147.92** | **98,682.38** | **143,789.73** | **242,472.11** | **43%** |
| **Output 5: Strengthen Civil Voice, Promote Accountability and Engender Social Cohesion** | | | | | | |
| **Key Result Area 5.1.** | Support mitigation of conflict drivers through downstream dialogue and local government initiatives on community security, social cohesion and peacebuilding | **882,202.32** |  |  |  | **0%** |
| **Key Result Area 5.2.** | Facilitate upstream policy dialogue and Civil Society positioning on key issues for the Constitutional Review process | **718,740.00** |  |  |  | **0%** |
| **Key Result Area 5.3.** | Impact Assessment and Shared Learning | **294,925.32** |  |  |  | **0%** |
| **Output 5 Sub-total** | | **1,895,867.64** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0.00** | **0%** |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | | **6,113,099.34** | **829,420.83** | **1,420,520.25** | **2,249,941.08** | **37%** |
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1. See, “[Statement by Mr. Toby Lanzer, the Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan: International Humanitarian Law Violated in Leer and Malakal](http://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/statement-mr-toby-lanzer-humanitarian-coordinator-south-sudan-international)”. UN Office for the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs. 18 May 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. See, “[U.S. proposes six rival South Sudan leaders for first U.N. sanctions](http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/06/26/us-southsudan-unrest-un-sanctions-idUSKBN0P62I320150626)”. Reuters. 26 June 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Upper Nile Peace Dialogue and a consultation to strengthen civil-military relations (pilot in Eastern Equatoria). [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile States. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. SSuNDE, ONAD, CEPO, CRS, ACCORD [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The eleven are Turalei, Gok Machar, Yirol, Kapoeta, Nimule, Ezo, Maridi, Boro Medina, Raja, Pibor, and Nassir. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)