

Peace and Community Cohesion Project

2017 Quarter Two Progress Report

July 2017



PaCC supported women entrepreneurs who are members of a tailoring group at work in their market stall in Mingkaman. Photo: © UNDP

Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project Duration: April 2017 – March 2020

Total Project Budget: US\$ 14,275,112

2017 Budget: US\$ 2,038,187

Donor	Annual budget US\$
Japan	1,000,000
UNDP	1,038,187
Sweden ¹	325,936

Quarter 2 expenditure: US\$ 913,255

Contact Persons: **Andrew Shuruma,**

Team Leader

Democratic Governance & Stabilisation Unit

Tel.: +211 (0) 955428580

Email: andrew.shuruma@undp.org

Judy Wakahiu

Project Manager

Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project

Democratic Governance & Stabilisation Unit

Tel.: +211 (0) 954481103

Email: judy.wakahiu@undp.org

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

¹ Funded as part of Community Security and Arms Control project during April-June no cost extension

Table of Contents

Acronyms.....	4
1. Executive Summary	5
2. Situation Background	7
3. Progress towards development results.....	8
3.1 Contribution to longer term results	8
3.2 Progress towards project outputs.....	9
4. Human Interest Story	16
5. Cross cutting issues	17
5.1 Gender Results.....	17
5.2 Partnerships.....	17
5.3 Environmental Considerations.....	18
5.4 South to South and Triangular Cooperation.....	18
5.5 Strengthening national capacity	18
6. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	19
7. Risk Management	19
8. Challenges.....	19
9. Lessons Learned.....	20
10. Financial Summary	21
11. Annex: CSAC Financial Report.....	22

Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
AR	Activity Result
BCSSAC	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
GRSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
IDO	Integrated Development Organisation
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDS	National Development Strategy
NTLI	National Transformational Leadership Institute
PaCC	Peace and Community Cohesion
PoC	Protection of Civilian
RaPNET	Radio Peace Network
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SMARD	Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
TGoNU	Transitional Government of National Unity
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UN RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator

1. Executive Summary

The Peace and Community Cohesion (PACC) Project aims to strengthen community level relationships and mechanisms for addressing violent conflict and building community resilience to the impacts of resources based, ethnically defined and politicized inter-community conflicts. The project also aims to strengthen national and local authorities' interface with communities to address collective peace and conflict-related challenges. The PACC project contributes to the United Nations Country Team Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) and the UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome three: *Peace and Governance strengthened*. This report documents the main achievements of the project towards the outputs, challenges faced, and lessons learned during the reporting period of April-June 2017.

Main Achievements

Progress towards project outputs:

- **Internal control systems of civil society partners strengthened:** The internal control and corporate governance manual and summary document were finalized, launched and shared with partners. CSO representatives have reported that as a result of the capacity assessment, training and manual development, they are now aware of the specific gaps in their internal control systems and are equipped with clear guidelines and knowledge of how to address the gaps. A copy of the manual can be download [here](#).
- **Shared space for exchange and interaction between diverse communities created:** The project actively promoted peace through the completion of a community peace market shed in Rejaf. The community market is bringing together host and IDP community members from various backgrounds to engage in trade. This helped rebuild trust and economic ties between communities through raising the incentives and tangible economic benefit to cooperation in communities torn apart by violence. A new peace complex was also commissioned in Mourpodit, Wowow in Western Equatoria.
- **Community level conflict analysis, mediation and dialogue skills improved through** the capacity strengthening of 186 (132 male, 54 female) peace committee members from 27 counties in Former Western and Central and East Equatoria, former Jonglei and former Eastern Lakes states. In Eastern Lakes and Western Equatoria, the training also focused on addressing sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), women economic empowerment and transformational leadership. The trainings have improved the peace committee's confidence and skills in addressing conflicts in their communities.
- **Mutual understanding and community agreements on how to deal with conflict drivers reached through dialogue:** 271 (167 male, 104 female) community members participated in peace dialogues exploring issues around peace and conflict in their communities. Each dialogue resulted in the formulation of mutually agreed action points and recommendations to foster peaceful coexistence.

- **The national dialogue process initiated** through support to the National Dialogue steering committee to conduct regional meetings to enhance the principle of inclusivity in the national dialogue process.

Challenges

- **Shortage of funds:** Uncertainty in funding continued to affect roll-out of activities and partnerships. While actively engaging in additional resource mobilization efforts, the project continued to implement priority activities to ensure that positive gains would not be lost.
- **Humanitarian crisis impacting peace initiatives:** The worsening humanitarian crisis has had an impact on communities' initial readiness to engage in peace initiatives especially in areas affected by drought. Through consultations, communities were made aware that, in the long term, peacebuilding can have a strong potential to improve resilience.

Key lessons learned

- The need for local level structures to address community conflicts is high. The affiliation with these structures can have a transformative impact on individuals. For example, peace committee members have reported that their membership in the committee has prevented them from engaging in cattle raids.
- The triangular relationship between UNDP, civil society organizations and local authorities has proven to be effective in delivering good results. Whereas local civil society organizations are very good at mobilizing community members at the grassroots level, UNDP's engagement can generate stronger commitment on the side of local authorities to the peace initiatives.

Budget

Provisional cumulative project expenditure for the second quarter of 2017 was US\$ 587,319 representing a delivery of 29 percent of the annual budget (US\$ 2,038,187).

2. Situation Background

The UNDP Peace and Community Cohesion project, the successor project of the Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) project, started in April 2017 and contributes to the reduction and mitigation of community level conflict, by empowering communities to identify in an inclusive and participatory manner, the drivers 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. At the same time, the project also enhances community relationships by identifying and strengthening cultural, social and economic connectors that make communities reliant on each other in times of peace and conflict, across sex and age divide. Within the 2016-2017 Country Programme Document (CPD), the project contributes to the "Peace and Governance" outcome area with a focus on CPD output: "National peace architecture delivers key peace and reconciliation initiatives."

As in the previous quarter, the peace process continued to stall amidst a worsening humanitarian context and economic and development crisis. Political tensions peaked after the dismissal of Paul Malong from his position as SPLA General Chief of Staff. Although a unilateral ceasefire was declared by the President, violence and armed conflict perpetrated by government forces and other armed groups continued in various parts of the country.

Against the background of continued political tensions and a stalled peace process, the National Dialogue commenced in May. Prior to the launch, the steering committee was reconstituted through a presidential decree and the President removed himself as patron of the dialogue process. The IGAD Council of Ministers was mandated to convene a high-level revitalization forum to discuss concrete measures to restore a permanent ceasefire and to fully implement the Peace Agreement. The project used the new momentum created for dialogue opportunities and continued to focus its efforts on engaging communities at the grassroots level in the peace and reconciliation agenda as well as supporting the national dialogue process.

During the reporting period, the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) has initiated the development of a National Development Strategy (NDS) as stipulated in the peace agreement. Although the key pillars of the strategy are yet to be known, the "consolidation of peace" is expected to be strongly featured in the NDS. The peace agreement committed the TGoNU to "achieving enduring peace and stability" in the country. To this end, the PACC project fits into the overall consolidation of peace and development agenda of South Sudan.

During the quarter under review, the predecessor project Community Security and Arms control project was being wound up with two outputs of the project remaining operational in line with a no cost extension by the donor. In essence both CSAC and PACC operated alongside each other during the quarter under review. The PACC project started implementation of new output activities (output six to eight) to strengthen local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers, reinforce social cohesion through interdependencies and enable institutional mechanisms for the peaceful management of conflicts at the national and subnational level.

3. Progress towards development results

3.1 Contribution to longer term results

Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF)/Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 3: *Peace and governance strengthened*

CPD outcome target	Summary achievement to date	Status
2		
Target 2: 50 percent of citizens who report increased personal safety and security (52 percent female)	47.4 percent according to the findings from the UNDP end-line survey for the CSAC project (46.6 male, 48.7 female).	Ongoing
Overall		Ongoing

Percentage of citizens who report increased personal safety and security

According to the UNDP end-line survey, 47.4 percent of South Sudanese (46.6 male, 48.7 female) reported confidence in peace and security. Against a baseline of 52.5 percent, this figure shows a slight reduction in levels of confidence on peace and security. This could be attributed to ongoing political instability and sporadic attacks. Perceptions of insecurity were higher in conflict hotspots such as Greater Upper Nile and the Equatorias.

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

CPD output targets	Summary achievement to date	Status
Target 1: A national and subnational framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution developed and adopted	At the national level, the national dialogue process commenced with the support of UNDP. At the subnational level, local mechanisms for peace and reconciliation were strengthened through establishment, revitalization and capacity building of Nine peace committees in greater Jonglei, Lakes and Western and central Equatoria. .	Ongoing
Overall status		Ongoing

A national and subnational framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution developed and adopted

Efforts towards inclusivity in the national dialogue process were improved through visits by the steering committee to South Sudanese in Kenya, Sudan and South Africa who have expressed reservation or scepticism of the national dialogue process.

At the subnational level, the project contributed to the development and strengthening of mechanisms for peace and reconciliation through efforts to strengthen peace committees in three conflict clusters of Western Belt (Rumbek East, Mvolo and Yirol West); Magiw-Kajo Keji (Torit, Imatong and Jubek) and Eastern Belt (Bor, Twich East and Duk Padiet).

3.2 Progress towards project outputs

Project Output 6: Strengthened local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity in the targeted conflict clusters

Indicator	Indicator Target (2017)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
Indicator 6.1: Number of traditional leaders/peace committees trained	100	139 traditional leaders trained	Completed
Indicator 6.2: Number of SGBV support groups formed	8	Eight SGBV support groups formed	Completed
Indicator 6.3: Number of peace programmes produced by community radio stations	16	3 peace forums held for broadcasting 2 listeners clubs formed in Yambio	Ongoing
Indicator 6.4: Firearms law operationalized	Road map implemented	Draft road map towards the implementation of the firearms law developed	Ongoing
Overall status			Ongoing

One hundred traditional leaders/peace committee members trained



Peace committee members in a group discussion during training in Torit, Imatong state.

Peace committee members are taking the lead in deescalating tensions and mitigating conflicts in their respective areas of operation as a result of capacity building activities undertaken by UNDP in partnership with the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC). The training in conflict analysis, mediation and dialogue for peace committees was conducted in Jubek state, Imatong state, Jonglei state and Eastern Lakes state. A total of 139 (104 male, 35 female) representatives of women groups, chiefs, traditional leaders,

youth, religious leaders and local authorities attended the trainings. Action points were agreed upon at the end of the trainings. Also, the mobility of committee members in Guthom, a communal grazing land in Eastern Lakes state, was improved after 10 bicycles were handed over to them.

UNDP monitoring visits and reports show that the participants are applying their newly acquired skills. For example, peace committee members from Awerial have been working closely with the local government and recovered 200 heads of cattle that were raided during recent clashes between the Aliap Dinka of Awerial and the Atuot Dinka of Yirol West..

All peace committees highlighted the strong need for functioning local structures to address community level conflicts in their areas. The inclusion of more women in the training activities will be made a priority for future trainings. The representation of women was the lowest in Jonglei state (16%), participants argued that the numbers were low because women were engaged in domestic farming during the current cultivation season.

Eight Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) support groups formed

Eight community SGBV support groups to create awareness on SGBV in their communities were formed as a result of a 10 days training conducted by UNDP in collaboration with the National Transformational Leadership Institute (NTLI) of Juba University and Rumbek University of Science and Technology at Rumbek University. The training focused on transformational leadership, gender based violence and gender equality and women economic empowerment for members of peace committees from Rumbek East, Yirol East, Yirol West and Mvolo counties. The workshop was attended by 47 committee members (28 male, 19 female).



Peace committee member explaining a conflict analysis tree at Rumbek University.

The training improved the participants' skills to mitigate conflicts in their communities. *"The course enabled us identify the root causes of conflict in our communities such as land grabbing and cattle rustling and how best to address these causes, through dialogue and mediation, and not using violence,"* said Monica, a peace committee member from Mvolo. *"Natural resources such as land and water can be beneficial to all communities regardless of the ethnic group, if well managed,"* she added.

The SGBV support groups have been conducting awareness campaigns which has not only led to increased knowledge of SGBV issues among the communities of Rumbek East, Yiro East Yiro West and Mvolo counties but also created a platform for

community engagement on issues such as SGBV, peace and reconciliation. SGBV is a key driver of conflict in South Sudan and through the SGBV support groups, the project intends to put in place mechanisms to address this and other conflict drivers.

Sixteen peace programmes produced by community radio stations

Two listener clubs comprising 40 members (20 male, 20 female) were launched in Yambio after a peace listeners club by the Radio for Peace Network (RaPNET) in partnership with UNDP, held three peace forums in Yambio, Rumbek and Juba. More than 150 participants representing the media, academia, authorities, civil society, religious, women and youth groups attended the events. The peace forums provided space for community members to share their views on various issues related to peace in their communities. The forum in Rumbek issued a press release to widely share the resolutions that were agreed upon during the discussions. Amongst others, the resolutions included requests for the bride price to be reduced to decrease violence and to hold peace dialogues in the villages and cattle camps to reach people in areas where conflict is concentrated. The recordings of the forums will be aired by all RaPNET members.

RaPNET members reported that the clubs are providing a community based communication platform where groups meet regularly to listen to radio programmes and thereafter plan, discuss, record, package and share issues that address the needs of their communities. They also provide especially women and youth in the rural areas with access to information, equal representation and participation in decision making.

The strengthening of media capacities and creation of space for citizens to engage on issues related to conflict through the media aims to contribute to functioning of local mechanisms to address conflict.

The continued cooperation with UNESCO enables the project to build on existing capacity of the RaPNET members. Due to the partnership, additional support could be provided (training and financial support to the stations) and more radio stations could be included in the network.

Firearms law operationalized

The dissemination of the baseline study on the proliferation of small arms and light weapons started in earnest with publication of 3000 copies of the report.

Project Output 7: *Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters*

Indicator	Indicator Target (2017)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
Indicator 7.1: Number of community interdependencies implemented	6 (Baseline 4)	One more infrastructure completed (Rejaf peace market), one ongoing (Bor fish cold storage), and one started (Wowow/Mourpudit peace market) bringing the number to 5 community interdependencies.	Ongoing
Indicator 7.2: Number of youth initiatives implemented	2	Proposal for "Youth Innovation Challenge for Peace" developed and submitted to UNDP's Innovation Facility	Ongoing
Indicator 7.3: Number of migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities	3	One migration conference held in Duk Padiet county	Ongoing
Overall status			Ongoing

Six community interdependencies implemented to accelerate peaceful coexistence completed and utilised

The peace market in Rejaf County was completed. A peace complex in Wowo Mourpoudit was commenced with the handover of the site to the contractor. The peace complex (youth and women centre, vegetable and cereals market and an animal market) will serve the communities of the Western belt peace clusters (Mvolo, Yiol West and Rumbek East) that have been in conflict. The location was agreed upon after a series of dialogues and mediation conference which led to peace in the area.

The civil works of the fish cold storage in Bor, which aims to promote community cohesion among the youth of Bor town, was completed. Due to a delay in the delivery of panels for the cooling facility from China, the contractor is expected to complete the cooling and icing system in the course of the next quarter. The peace complex in Wowow was handed over to the contractor for ground breaking. Two new interdependency projects will be identified through consultations and implemented in the next quarter



Youth discussing business ideas during the entrepreneurship and business management training in Bor.

To enhance utilisation of the interdependency projects, the capacities of youth and women were strengthened to manage community interdependency structures in Bor (fish cold storage) and Rejaf (peace market). Two trainings in entrepreneurship and business management were held for the members of the two steering committees that were formed during the previous quarter to enhance community ownership of interdependency projects. Both trainings were opened up to additional youth and women that were part of the consultation process through which the interdependency projects were identified. A

total of 119 participants (29 men, 90 women) attended the two trainings. In line with the aim to strengthen interdependency, the steering committee brings together youth from different communities.

As a result of the training, some of the participants from Bor formed the Panda Youth Cooperative (PYC) composed of 27 members (22 male, 5 female). The group has developed a business plan for a motor boat transport from Bor to Mingkaman which was shared with UNDP in request for funding. Improved economic opportunities are supposed to contribute to social cohesion and prevent the youth from being mobilized to participate in violent conflict.

115 women trained by UNDP were able to improve their livelihood options after they started their businesses at the newly completed peace market in Rejaf. Some of the women reported that previously they were selling goods from their private houses because they had no access to market stalls. Since the women in the market are from both the internally displaced and host communities, their engagement in business has increased interactions between the two groups. The women reported that the interactions have strengthened inter-communal relations. UNDP completed the construction of the 72 stalls, a toilet block a vegetable washing area, an elevated water tank, and a solar lighting system in May. The official handover of the market to the authorities is scheduled for the next quarter. Once business picks up, the market is expected to serve approximately 9,000 residents.

Two youth initiatives implemented

A proposal for a “Youth Innovation Challenge for Peace” was developed and submitted for funding through UNDP’s Innovation Facility. The proposal includes 1) mentoring, training of the semi-finalists of last year’s innovation challenge for peace and documentation of their stories, 2) intergenerational dialogues on peace and reconciliation and 3) training of 100 young entrepreneurs using EMPRETEC² entrepreneurship methodology.

² EMPRETEC is a United Nations programme established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to promote the creation of sustainable, innovative, and internationally competitive small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

Three migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities

The Nuer and Dinka communities from Duk and Ayod counties can now move their animals peacefully after the start of implementation of recommendation of a migration conference held for Dinka and Nuer communities in Duk Padiet County. The conference was jointly organized by UNMISS Civil Affairs, VISTAS and UNDP and was attended by community chiefs, elders, local authorities, traders and representatives of youth, women and the religious groups. The conference resulted in a number of action points to ensure peaceful migration: introduction of migration permits; allowing inter-marriages; creation of border laws; establishment of joint courts; construction of water points; and discouraging elopement of girls. Community members and authorities were tasked to follow-up on the implementation of the resolutions.

Project 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

Indicator	Indicator Target (2017)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
Indicator 8.1: Number of public debates/town hall meetings carried out	12 (Baseline 6)	Four dialogue meetings implemented, bringing the total to 10 meetings.	Ongoing
Indicator 8.3: Number of community consultations held on National Dialogue	10	3 consultation meetings held by the national dialogue to enhance inclusivity of the dialogue process	Ongoing
Indicator 8.4: Baselines for peace and reconciliation indicators established	1	To be implemented in the third and fourth quarter	Ongoing
Overall status			Ongoing

Six public debates/town hall meetings carried out

UNDP in partnership with the national CSO Women Aid Vision (WAV) conducted three peace dialogues for a total of 184 participants (95 male, 89 female) in the Greater Lakes region. The dialogues were organized in 1) [Mvolo for 70 women](#) representing Mvolo and Rumbek East, 2) [in Aluakluak for 67 male youth](#) from Aluakluak, Yirol East, Paloch, Ngop and Eastern Bahr el Naam who act as community police, and 3) [in Aduel for 47 peace committee members](#) (28 male and 19 female) from Rumbek East, Yirol East, Yirol West and Mvolo counties. Through the dialogues women were able to explore their role in and contributions to peacebuilding and entrepreneurship.



Peace committee members during the peace dialogue in Aduel.

The women cleared a long standing boundary dispute between the communities of Bahrel Greindi and Kokori. The youth were able to improve the exchange of information related to cattle raiding and other criminal activities while working under the command of the local police. It was reported by the authorities that cattle raiding has reduced in some counties as a result of the cooperation. Peace committee members identified and analysed the various drivers of conflict in their respective counties.

To ensure that the action points and recommendations that were developed during

the three dialogues will be implemented, an [inter-commissioners conference](#) was held with 38 county representatives (35 male, 3 female) in Rumbek including County Commissioners, County Police Inspectors as well as members of the peace actors working group. Amongst others, the representatives agreed to support the resolutions agreed on by the different dialogues from the women, community police and the peace committees, to establish a joint police force between Akot and Aluakluak, to revive the customary laws in order to improve the traditional justice system and compliment the peace building and reconciliation process. Partners were also requested to use the term community police instead of Galwengs.

Ten community consultations held on National Dialogue

Aiming to strengthen the principle of inclusivity, the national dialogue steering committee was supported to conduct three visits to the region (Kenya, Sudan and South Africa) to reach out to various groups for inclusion in the process.

UNDP in partnership with the Vistas programme organized one peace dialogue in Duk Padiet, Jonglei state, which was called by the chiefs of Duk Padiet, Ayod South and Ayod Central to address ongoing conflict between the Dinka Hol and Gawier Nuer. Eighty-seven (72 male, 15 female) community members, including chiefs,



The commissioners of Duk Padiet and Ayod South shaking hands to demonstrate their commitment to the community led dialogue

youth and women representatives, religious leaders and traders came together to discuss freedom of movement, cattle theft and road ambushes between the communities. At the end of the dialogue, the participants agreed upon key recommendations and action points. One of the next agreed steps is to hold a follow-up dialogue aiming for wider inclusion. Other recommendations included holding of quarterly meetings, establishment of an FM radio station to air peace messages in Nuer and Dinka,

formation of a joint police unit and establishment of a joint border court. The Paramount Chief of Duk Padiet said during the dialogue: *"What we have been talking about is all peace [...]. I am happy about all the discussions and the peace activities that the meeting came out with. If all this will be implemented by the respective responsibility holders the three communities will live in peace. I accept responsibilities given to me"*. The community dialogue aims to feed into the national dialogue process.

The partnership with USAID's Vistas programme enabled both organizations to increase the number of beneficiaries reached during the dialogue meeting in Duk County.

4. Human Interest Story

Gender equality and the empowerment of women are central to the mandate of UNDP. The Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project therefore supports initiatives to enable women to participate in the country's peace and reconciliation processes. As part of these initiatives, PaCC partners with local Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to secure the livelihood of vulnerable women. The CSO Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development (SMARD) has supported women groups in Awerial county to develop business ideas. The implementation of these ideas was supported through a UNDP supported revolving grant scheme.

"When UNDP gave us a grant we decided to make this business of tailoring," explains Amor, one of the members of the tailoring group. Other women groups in Awerial decided to invest in tea shops and farming.

Amor is 24 years old and has three children. "I began this work last year in December. That time I was still learning, the work started slowly until I learned it fully," she explains. "Since I have my business, I go and buy things in the market without asking my husband. I might get sick and my husband is far away. I go to the pharmacy and buy medicine. My life has changed because I no longer have to ask my husband for so many things".

UNDP is providing training for the women in entrepreneurship and business management to enable them to better face business challenges.

"We have only two machines and they cannot accommodate all the members. That is our biggest challenge. One member works for four to three days and then the other members can work. We are working as a group and not as individuals. Whatever we make, we make it as a group. Space is another challenge. We are renting this space and are paying SSP 3,000 per month," says Rebecca, another member of the tailoring group.

Amor explains that the group approached the County Commissioner to be allocated land for the tailoring group. "We have the plot but we need the structure. We just need the space and good machines, then the business can progress".

Improved livelihoods can make important contributions to peace. The support to the women is part of UNDP’s peacebuilding work. The tailoring group is composed of internally displaced persons and host community members. Through the businesses the women started to interact and work together as a group.

“Women are able to come together, we share as a group, we sort out issues as a group and we collaborate,” describes Nyarieel another member of the tailoring group. “It is a sign of peace if we work together as members”.

5. Cross cutting issues

5.1 Gender Results

Gender results	Evidence
Gender result 1: Through engagement in a women’s dialogue, women from Mvolo and Rumbek East were made aware of the contributions they can make to peacebuilding and entrepreneurship. A boundary dispute could be cleared due to their engagement.	Monitoring report
Gender result 2: Eight SGBV support groups were formed and are raising awareness on SGBV issues in their communities, following a training of male and female peace committee members (28 male, 19 female) from Rumbek East, Yriol East, Yriol West and Mvolo in the area of gender based violence and women economic empowerment.	Training and monitoring report
Gender result 3: Improved livelihoods opportunities for women entrepreneur groups (tailoring, restaurants, vegetable gardening)	Monitoring reports
Gender result 4: Increase the knowledge and skills of 19 female community members in leadership, gender based violence and women economic empowerment	Training reports

The project aims to increase the participation of women in peacebuilding, to provide information on gender equity and peacebuilding and create new livelihood options for vulnerable women. This is done through the provision of space for dialogue among women and between women and men, through ensuring 30 percent women representation in local peace structures (e.g. peace and steering committees) and the provision of revolving micro grants for women entrepreneurs.

5.2 Partnerships

The project continued its partnership with UNESCO, UN Women, UNMISS Civil Affairs Division, the National Transformational Leadership Institute (NTLI) of the University of Juba and Rumbek University. Activities to facilitate grassroots peace initiatives conducive to an inclusive and credible national dialogue commenced with new funding from the Government of Japan. A new partnership was established with USAID’s Vistas programme to increase the impact of community level peace initiatives. Through cooperation for a community peace dialogue in Duk, a bigger group of community representatives participated in the dialogue and Vistas’ logistical infrastructure in Jonglei

state was used to provide catering for the dialogue. Also, UNDP and Vistas can now put together resources to support the implementation of the dialogue recommendations such as the establishment of a peace radio station in Duk. The project further strengthened its collaboration with UNDP's livelihood project. The facilitators for the two trainings of the fish cold store steering committee were selected from a pool of trainers who completed UNDP South Sudan's Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development Programme and Training for Trainers and Business Development Service Advisors.

5.3 Environmental Considerations

Apart from the continued monitoring of possible environmental impact from the construction of the fish cold storage in Bor, there are currently no other ongoing project activities that could raise environmental concerns.

5.4 South to South and Triangular Cooperation

Country	Type of cooperation
No South South cooperation took place in this quarter.	

5.5 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
A manual on internal control and corporate governance frameworks developed for 19 civil society organizations	National civil society organizations	Institutional capacity of civil society organizations
Female and male youth and women groups provided with skills business management skills	Youth and women groups	Entrepreneurship skills of youth and women improved
Peace committee members provided with skills in conflict analysis and mediation	Peace committees	Conflict management capacity of local peace mechanisms

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Key M&E activity	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
M&E activity 1: Summative evaluation of CSAC project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSAC has reduced violence, contributed to improved security and strengthened the peace infrastructure at local level Theory of change not sufficiently geared towards core conflict drivers Potential to amplify impact at the local level not exhausted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a tested theory of change Strengthen collaboration with other organisations to amplify impact at the local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New theory of change developed as part of the new PaCC project document New partnership with the Vistas programme established
M&E activity 2: Ongoing monitoring of community interdependency activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of wrestling ground in Awerial completed Setting up of community structures to manage the interdependency project completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facility ready for handover to the county authority and the community (wrestling committee) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handover ceremony scheduled for 13 July 2017

7. Risk Management

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Unpredictable funding of the PaCC project continues to threaten the gains made in CSAC.	UNDP continues to support the project through core resources until new funding kicks in.
Lack of national ownership of the reconciliation and dialogue process	The good offices of the UN RC continues to work for the establishment of a robust political dialogue

8. Challenges

- Uncertainty in funding of the PaCC project continues to affect the roll-out of activities in the second quarter. As a result some activities had to be postponed to the second half of the year. Nevertheless, the project continued to implement priority activities to ensure that positive gains made will not be lost.
- The worsening humanitarian crisis, especially in areas affected by drought such as Kapoeta, can have an impact on communities' readiness to engage in peace activities that do not show immediate peace dividends. However, following consultations with the communities, civil society partners were able to complete their work successfully. Communities were made aware that, in the long term, peacebuilding has a strong potential to improve drought resilience. The lessons learned from the implementation of CSAC activities were used to develop a new proposal to strengthen the resilience of drought affected communities.

9. Lessons Learned

- The need for local level structures to address community conflicts is high. The affiliation with these structures can have a transformative impact on individuals. Peace committee members have reported that their membership in the committee is preventing them from engaging in cattle raids: "If I would not be in the peace committee, I would have gone and also raided a cow". Their sense of belonging to these community structures has enabled the committee members to keep their commitment and act as role models and change agents in the community. The project should continue to include more community members in the peace structures to increase community commitment to peace.
- The triangular relationship between UNDP, civil society organizations and local authorities has proven to be effective in delivering good results. Whereas local civil society organizations are very good at mobilizing community members at the grassroots level, UNDP's engagement can generate stronger commitment on the side of local authorities to the peace initiatives. For example, UNDP was able to organize an inter-commissioners conference in Rumbek to update the county authorities on the community resolutions and action points that were agreed upon during three community peace dialogues. The authorities expressed commitment to support the implementation of the resolutions where needed. The project should continue to work in partnership with local civil society organizations at the grassroots level.

10. Financial Summary

PACC Financial Report

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget US\$ (Jan–Dec 2017)	Expenditure (April– June 2017)	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
		A	C	C/A*100
Output 6: Strengthened local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity in the targeted conflict clusters				
AR 6.1	Local level traditional and conflict resolution mechanism strengthened	319,201	43,613	14
AR 6.2	Community based interventions on sex and gender based violence addressed for reconciliation	42,892	-	-
AR 6.3	Community-based healing provided to trauma survivors to support reconciliation	-	-	-
AR 6.4	Peace culture promoted through conflict sensitive media	118,533	29,127	25
Output 6 Sub-total		480,626	72,740	15
Output 7: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters				
AR 7.1	Community interdependencies strengthened	793,498	286,111	36
AR 7.2	Cross-border conflicts managed	167,316	47,020	28
AR 7.3	Internal conflict between pastoral and farming communities mitigated	-	-	-
Output 7 Sub-total		960,814	333,131	35
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				
AR 8.1	National space for citizen voice and dialogue	418,019	115,025	28
AR 8.2	Reconciliation and healing taken root in South Sudan	158,728	50,536	32
AR 8.3	Progress on reconciliation and peacebuilding measured	-	-	-
AR 8.4	Project management	20,000	15,887	79
Output 8 Sub-total		596,747	181,448	30
Grand total		2,038,187	587,319	29

11. Annex: CSAC Financial Report

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget, US\$ (Jan – Dec 2017)	Expenditure (Jan-Mar 2017)	Expenditure (April-June 2017)	Cumulative Expenditure (Jan-June 2017)	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
		A	B	C	D	D/A*100
Output 1: GRSS BCSSAC's capacity is Strengthened to advance the agenda for small arms control in South Sudan						
AR 1.1	Road map for implementation of small arms in place	14,085	3,010	8,311	11,321	80
AR 1.2	National Policies and Legislation on small arms control are developed and passed	229,366	202,624	20,718	223,343	97
Output 1 Sub-total		243,451	205,634	29,030	234,664	96
Output 2: Conflict sensitivity and community participation integrated into early recovery and development programming to improve the local stability and peacebuilding environment						
AR 2.1	National Institutions undertake public outreach efforts through public awareness raising , peace promotion and community security	86,400	-	3,726	3,726	4
AR 2.2	Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened	144,328	72,113	82,363	154,475	107
AR 2.3	County Budgeting & Planning	172,800	-	-	-	-
AR 2.4	Project Management	273,263	187,680	48,941	236,622	87
AR 2.5	Research and knowledge management	-	46,125	-	46,125	-
Output 2 Sub-total		676,791	305,918	135,030	440,948	65
Output 3: Infrastructure for peace are established and operational, ensuring effective coordination of national unity and reconciliation						
AR 3.1	Political and governance discourse are influenced towards peace and reconciliation	182,536	110,282	67,811	178,093	98
Output 3 Sub-total		182,536	110,282	67,811	178,093	98
Output 4: Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment						
AR 4.1	County support bases (CBSs) fully completed	77,786	-	5,253	5,253	7

Output 4 Sub-total		77,786	-	5,253	5,253	7
Output 5: Strengthen civil voice, promote accountability and engender social cohesion						
AR 5.1	Support Mitigation of conflict drivers through downstream dialogues and local government initiatives	544,215	612,222	61,236	673,458	124
AR 5.2	Facilitate upstream dialogue and civil society positioning on key social, political and economic decision making process	525,960	200,542	47,295	247,837	47
AR 5.3	Impact Assessment and Shared Learning	78,840	35,140	123,036	158,175	201
Output 5 Sub-total		1,149,015	847,904	231,567	1,079,470	94
Grand total		2,329,579	1,469,737	468,691	1,938,428	83