

## Peace and Community Cohesion Project

Project Number: 00102663

2019 January- March Report



*Re-integrated youth ex-combatant from Yambio county share a short skit on how they were recruited to join militia group during the visit of the Swedish Ambassador to South Sudan and a high level Delegation of UNDP in Yambio. February 2019. Photo @UNDP*

**Project  
Summary**

**Country:** South Sudan

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

**2019 Budget:** US\$ 4,360,278.79

Donor	Budget in USD	Expenditures in USD
SWEDEN	611,186.05	561,279.51
JAPAN	321,328.86	232,486.71
UNDP	1,354,680.00	323,134.91
PBF-ND	1,007,572.18	48,839.96
KOREA	1,000,000.00	266,617.60
PBF-GYI	65,511.71	54,405.91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,360,278.79</b>	<b>1,486,764.60</b>

**Cumulative expenditures (January - March 2019):** US\$ 1,486,764.60

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

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*Marathon for peace: 5kms winner shows off her cup and during the Youth Sensitization on the Social cohesion and revitalised peace agreement on 9 March 2019. © GDASS*

## Acronyms

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CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil society organization
GBV	Gender-based violence
HLRF	High-Level Revitalisation Forum
HRSS	Hope Restoration South Sudan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ND	National Dialogue
OPRD	Organization for Peace Relief and Development
PaCC	Peace and Community Cohesion
PoC	Protection of Civilian
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNYMPDA	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization and Development Agency

## 1. Executive Summary

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

### Key achievements:

- **Strengthened local mechanisms for peace and conflict resolution:** 31 disputes/ conflict incidences of cattle rustling, child abductions, gender-based violence (GBV) and disagreements over utilisation and management of natural resources were resolved by local peace committees during the quarter, bringing the total recorded disputes resolved to 76 since the project inception. The project established, trained and operationalised 10 community-based peace committees in Lafon- Lopa-Lopit West, Torit Central and Torit East of Torit Clusters; Greater Pochalla and Greater Pibor and Bentiu and Rubkona towns. A total of 161 members (23 percent female) of the 10 peace committees from the three conflict clusters received 10 days of training on transformational leadership, SGBV and peacebuilding. Since project inception 583 members (27 percent female) have been trained bringing the total number of peace committees to 53.
- **Mitigated conflicts related to migration of cattle during the dry season:** Three local level agreements are under implementation to manage local conflicts during the dry season cattle migration period in search for water and pasture. The agreements emerged from pre- cattle migration dialogue conferences conducted between Dinka Malual of Northern Bahrl el Ghazal region (South Sudan) and Rezeigat nomads from East Darfur region of Sudan who migrate to South Sudan during the dry period. Two other two community dialogues in Twich East (Jonglei) among Apocloc and Padol communities and Abiok and Baker communities which led to an agreement on how to utilise water and pasture around the Toich Swampy area in Jonglei. If not managed well, the cattle migration season lead to conflict over the resources, death and destruction of properties. The dialogues conferences involved 175 community leaders (22 female).
- **Enhanced communities' capacities to deal with psychosocial trauma associated with exposure to conflicts and gender-based violence.** The project supported formation of nine (9) GBV and trauma support groups from Yambio and Aweil clusters, (cumulative 85 support groups have been formed project inception). To ensure effectiveness of these groups, 78 (32 female) peace committee members and service providers along the GBV referral pathway (including police, nurses, and community counsellors) underwent five-days tailor-made training on women, peace and security, GBV prevention and psychosocial support during the quarter. (cumulative since project inception 252 (126 female) volunteer psychosocial counsellors having trained. The counsellors provided psychosocial support to 90 new community members during the quarter, (54 male and 36 female) bring the number of cases handled to 390 since the project inception.
- **Fostered social cohesion among previously conflicting communities** in Rumbek, Torit, Bor Aweil and Bentiu conflict clusters through strengthening community interdependencies and increasing socio-economic interactions. The youth centre in Bentiu was completed and is ready for hand over to end users. Assessment for two new interdependency initiative have commenced (the Wulu women cottage industry in Rumbek and a women's centre in Pibor to be used by the Karbathe women peace makers of Boma State. A borehole was rehabilitated by one of the CSOs partners of UNDP in Aweil and is providing water to communities.
- **Enhanced youth participation in peace building:** Over 1000 youths were engaged in sports for peace and social cohesion activities during the National Unity Day and the Peace marathon. An additional 120 youth from the greater lakes state provided with livelihood skills and sensitized on peaceful behaviour to

economically empower the youth, dis-arm the minds and rebuild trust among previously conflicting communities.

- **Promoted inclusiveness in the National Dialogue:** Major opposition political parties, some of whom are signatories of the R-ARCSS committed to participate in the ND during the quarter because of several engagement meetings. One regional dialogue was conducted in Wau. Two other remaining regional dialogue will be undertaken in the Q2 as well as the national dialogue.
- **Increased women's voice and participation in the South Sudan peace process:** the project enabled the development of a coordinated and common position amongst women and their substantive contribution to the implementation of the peace agreement. The South Sudan Women's Coalition for Peace (SSWCP) made an oral submission to the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) on the gender aspects of the Security Acts (National Security, SPLA act, Police Act, Prison Act and Wildlife Act). Furthermore, the women of Burundi invited the SSWCP to share their experience in the engagement with the peace process, lessons and best practices. A joint initiative is in the offing which has potential to be a south- south cooperation between the two countries.

#### **Key challenges:**

- Delay by the CSOs to complete the 2018 projects affected disbursement of resources to CSOs in 2019, as UNDP cannot disburse resources to an implementing partner if the previous resources are not fully accounted. This points to issues of capacity of CSOs which will continue to be monitored and strengthened in the coming year. The focus this year will be on monitoring and evaluation.
- The project has experienced logistical challenges while moving to new areas of operations such Boma areas, as there is little information on the ground on available services. In this regard, the project will improve on forward planning and conducting better scoping missions.

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

- Learning from South Sudanese diverse culture has potential to strengthen the social fabric amongst communities that have weakened social cohesion because of conflicts. Lessons can also be learned for the national unity and cohesion initiative. For example, the Anyuak community is governed by the kingship system which does not support the use of violence to resolve conflict. Building on the peaceful norms by pointing them out as cornerstone of social cohesion can be a good learning platform for other communities.
- Monitoring activities of peace committees enabled UNDP to understand conflict dynamics and issues and how best to respond to the issues in the conflict clusters. This has laid a good foundation for early warning and response to the conflicts.
- Working consistently with same CSOs for the last two years, in the same locations, has started showing sustainability of results as there is better follow-up of the issues and tracking of results.

#### **Budget:**

Provisional cumulative expenditures from January to March 2019 is US\$ 1,486,764.60 representing a delivery of 34.10 percent of the available budget (US\$ 4,360,278.79).

## 2. Situation Background

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UNDP's Peace and Community Cohesion project contributes to the reduction and mitigation of community level conflicts, by empowering communities to identify and address the drivers of conflicts in their communities in an inclusive and participatory manner. The project uses an integrated and gender-sensitive approach to support communities to effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict peacefully and enhance community relationships by identifying and strengthening cultural, social and economic connectors among communities. The project contributed<sup>1</sup> to the 2016-2018 United Nations Cooperation Framework and UNDP CPD outcome 'Peace and governance strengthened', specifically with a focus on CPD output 3.3 'National peace architecture delivers key peace and reconciliation initiatives.'

The overall political situation during the first quarter was cautiously positive, and the détente is tenuously holding. Implementation of the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is on an upward trend as strong steps were taken to develop consensus on key sticking issues like transitional security arrangements-identification of cantonment sites and number of forces- and the number and boundary of states-finalization of the report of the technical boundary committee. Trust amongst parties to the agreement is improving as evidenced by the opposition's acceptance to participate in the National Dialogue and their consistent engagement with the leadership of the National Dialogue Steering Committee. Unification of the army is way off track and it heightens the security dilemma of parties to the agreement; efforts to bring on board the not signatories to the agreement has not been successful, the unarmed opposition continue to splinter and fight amongst themselves; continued fighting in Yei and some parts of the Equatoria's and the killing of members of parliament (MPs) highlight the potential and capability of spoilers. Cognizant of these risks, there is increasing diplomatic engagement from the guarantors of the R-ARCSS (Uganda and Sudan) and religious leaders, especially the Catholic Church to persuade the parties to stay on course.

Key macroeconomic indicators continued to signal a degree of economic stability, in part due to the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

Despite positive political and economic developments over the past few months, South Sudan remains in a humanitarian crisis due to the cumulative effects of years of conflict at the national and intercommunal levels, socio-economic decline, loss of livelihoods and suboptimal public service delivery. The conflict destroyed people's livelihoods and forced 4.2 million people to flee their homes – there nearly 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 2.2 million refugees in neighbouring countries. The number of people who require humanitarian or protection assistance in 2019 remains high at seven million, as was 2018. Women and children continue to be the most affected.

Efforts are ongoing to explore options of ensuring coordination and coherence between the R-ARCSS and the ND process. Taking advantage of the signed R-ARCSS, efforts have been doubled to secure the participation of opposition in the ND process.

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

Overall the signing of the R-ARCSS has been a major change in the peace landscape in the country. It provides impetus for peace actors to do more and specially to focus energy on the implementation of the revitalised agreement. In this regard, supports implementation of Chapter V of the agreement, concentrating on healing and reconciliation as well as ensuring that local communities, particularly women and youth have a voice and agency in the implementation of the agreement.

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<sup>1</sup> The UNCT developed a new UN Cooperation Framework for the period 2019-2021. Likewise, UNDP developed a new CPD for the same period.

### 3. Progress towards development results

#### 3.1 Contribution to longer term results

##### Interim Cooperation Framework/CPD Outcome three: *'Peace and governance strengthened'*.

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

CPD output targets	Summary achievement to date
<b>Target one:</b> A national and subnational framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution developed and adopted.	Preparation for the regional phase of the dialogue process was finalized and dialogue was conducted in the first quarter in Wau.  Peace committees are subnational mechanisms for reconciliation and dispute resolution. A total of 53 peace committees were established during the implementation of the CPD (2017 -2019).
<b>Target two:</b> A national regulatory framework on small arms and light weapons is endorsed and implementation commences.	Review of the civilian disarmament policy commenced during the year as part of implementation of the national regulatory framework on small arms.

#### 3.2 Progress towards project outputs

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

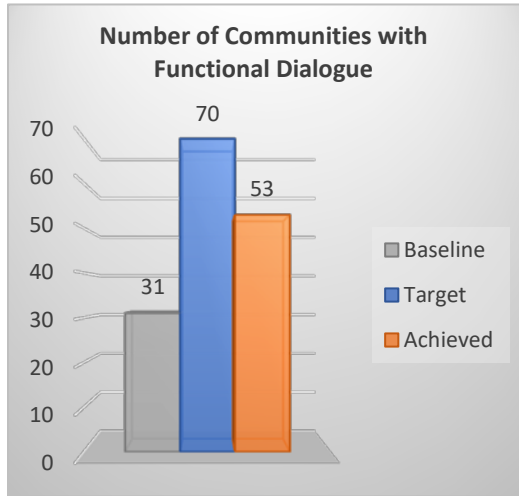
Indicator	Indicator Target (2019)	Summary achievement	Status
<b>Indicator 1.1:</b> Number of communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market and trade routes.	70	10 communities put new functional dialogue mechanisms in place, raising the total number of communities with dialogue mechanisms to 53.	In progress
<b>Indicator 1.2:</b> Percentage of respondents perceiving decrease in incidences of Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in targeted areas.	30 percent	Data collection tool completed in Q1 of 2019. Data collection commenced in Q2.	In progress
<b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Number of SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and supported	120	9 SGBV and psychosocial support groups were formed in Jonglei cluster (9), Aweil East (12); Torit cluster (21), Rumbek cluster (8) and Bentiu (14). This raised the total groups formed to 85.	In progress
<b>Indicator 1.4:</b> Number of local disputes resolved by local and traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures, women representation and voice dispute resolution.	100	31 local conflicts were resolved with support from trained peace committees in the five conflict clusters, bringing the total number of resolved disputes to 76.	In progress
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>In progress</b>



## Description of Results:

**Indicator 1.1: 70 communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market and trade routes. (Baseline: 31)**

### Progress summary since 2017



Ten new communities in Lafon- Lopa-Lopit West, Torit Central and Torit East of Torit Clusters; Greater Pochalla and Greater Pibor and Bentiu and Rubkona towns formed new dialogue mechanisms to peacefully manage conflicts around cattle migration, water, land, markets and trade routes. This raises the total number of dialogue mechanisms in place to 53. An example includes the Joint Boarder Migration committee between Geria, Ikwoto, Kidepo Valley, an intercommunal mechanism established to manage intercommunal conflict issues among border communities of Kapoeta and Torit states.

A total of 161 members (23 percent female) of 10 peace committees from the three conflict clusters received 10 days of training on transformational leadership, SGBV and peacebuilding. Since project inception 583 members (27 percent female) have received the 10 days trainings from the five conflict clusters. Pre- and post-training assessments revealed improved trainees' skills and understanding of all issues covered during the training. The trained peace committees were provided with bicycles and mobile phones to facilitate their work in community level community prevention and mitigation. In Torit, the Peacemakers are travelling with bicycle for peace messages. Throughout the quarter over 10 dialogues were conducted by the peace committees and local communities to resolve conflict at the local level. Success stories include:



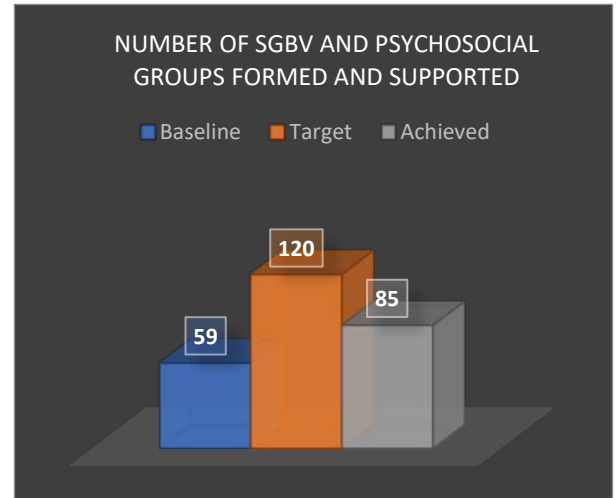
A training on transformational leadership, conflict management and GBV prevention taking place under a tree in Pochalla 20 March 2019. Photo@UNDP

- In the Jonglei cluster, two dialogues, meetings between Panyagor and Poktap communities in the greater Duk Payuel where 100 local community members/leaders (Male 85 Female 15) participated resolved a violent conflict that was instigated by disputes over land. The two communities resolved that revenge attacks to be stopped by both communities; person injured during the violent conflicts and from both communities to receive compensations in accordance with cultural norms and those involved in the revenge killings, to be arrested and handed over to authorities. Monitoring reports indicates that the resolution is being followed.
- The Duk Padiet peace committee resolved a conflict where suspected Murle youth raided and stole cattle from Gawaar Nuer in Fangak state. The Dinka youth from Duk joined hands with the Gaawar youth and recovered the cattle which were handed over to the peace committee in Duk. The peace committee members implored upon both communities to stop cattle raids and handed over 80 cows which were recovered to the rightful owners who were Gawaar Nuer, from Fangak state. These intercommunal joint interventions strengthened relations between the youth in Duk (Dinka) and those of Fangak, Nuer.
- The dialogues have continued to give people [hope](#) and help them to move on with ordinary lives.

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

During the quarter, nine (9) new SGBV and psychosocial support groups were formed in Yambio (3) and Aweil Cluster (6). This raised the total groups formed to 85 from all the five conflict clusters and are actively engaged in SGBV prevention in their communities, bringing the total number of groups to 85. To ensure effectiveness of these groups, 78 (32 female) peace committee members and service providers along the GBV referral pathway (including police, nurses, and community counsellors) underwent five-days tailor-made training on women, peace and security, GBV prevention and psychosocial support which led to increased knowledge of trauma and community psychosocial support among peace committees and community volunteers. As a result, over 90 community members (54 male and 36 female) were provided with psychosocial trauma, GBV, including child rape and abductions were dealt with from the five conflict clusters were also reported and dealt with. For example, in Rumbek cluster, During the quarter, SMARD, a UNDP CSO partner in Rumbek Cluster, has conducted follow-up psycho-social support meetings in Yirol West, East, Awerial and Terekeka counties of South Sudan. The follow-up counselling meetings were held victims of rape, forced marriage, and those with psychosocial trauma because of conflict related losses. 48 people were interviewed to in the four locations to find out what has changed in their lives since when they received the psychosocial support services. They were found to have improved coping mechanism. 33 new cases of GBV and conflict related trauma

Cumulative Achievement Since 2017



Participants in the ToT training on SGBV and trauma healing, Aweil Town (8 Feb 2019)  
© UNDP

were identified, registered for group counselling. The GBV survivors in Yirol West, East, Awerial and Tali mostly women and girls were referred to local Health centers for medical support.

In Aweil cluster, seven (7) SGBV cases were documented and reported by the psychosocial support groups in Gok-Machar, Nyamllell and Mayen-ulem Payams of Lol state. This was as a result of continued mentoring of the psychosocial and the training provided to the psychosocial groups by UNDP in 2018. These cases included 3 cases of rape (of girls under 18

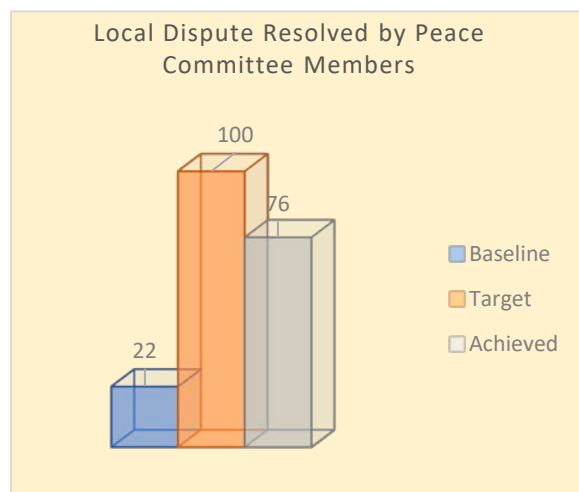
years), a case of forced marriage, two cases of assault and domestic violence lead to death of the women involved.

**Indicator 1.4: 100 local disputes resolved by local and traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures, women representation and dispute resolution. (Baseline: 22)**

Thirty-one (cumulative 76) local disputes around land, cattle rustling, domestic issues and revenge killings were resolved peacefully. The peaceful resolution of these disputes contributed to improving community cohesion. Some examples of the cases resolved include:

- In Jonglei cluster, Because of the restriction of movement in the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-IO) controlled areas of Akobo and Fangak states, criminal activities amongst communities at the borderline have increased as criminals disappear in this area which are not accessible by the Government. This has increased tensions and protracted conflict between the community of Duk Padiet (Dinka) and those of Akobo and Fangak (Nuer). The Duk Padiet Peace Committee took an initiative and invited SPLM-IO leadership discuss the relaxation of movement between Fangak and Duk. The meetings which were attended by SPLM-IO local administrators, Chiefs; women and youth representative has made an impact as its improved movement of people between two communities/ states and allowed the Government to collaborate with SPLM-IO to apprehend criminals.
- In Torit cluster, out of the five cases presented to the Peace committee, only two have been resolved. The unresolved cases include a cases of livestock theft and one of revenge killing. The peace committee is recommending a dialogue to be held between the communities involved. In the case of the revenge killing, the peace committee recommended that in addition to the compensation on the loss of life, the police should apprehend the perpetrator of the revenge attack. The third case is of a boundary disputes between Ayaci and Geria counties is also unresolved and needs urgent attention because both communities are mobilizing the youth to fight. The Peace Committee recommended peace dialogue and trauma healing session to be conducted. These recommendations will be implemented in quarter 2.
- In Aweil Cluster, out of the six conflict issues presented, five were resolved by community peace committees in Lol and Aweil East states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) region. The peace committees in Lol state resolved five issues which included: A clash between two families, rape of a girl, boundary and land disputes while the peace committee in Aweil East State partly resolved a case of road ambush and abduction leading to the death of the abducted. The committee discussed with the local chiefs and recommended a dialogue between the family of the deceased and Misseriya elders to reach a solution to the incident.

**Total Since 2017**



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

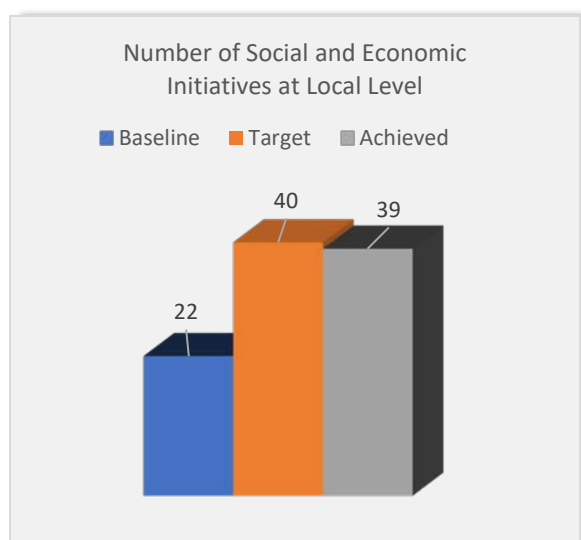
Indicator	Target (2019)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 2.1: Number of social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels (and targeting women)	40	1 interdependency initiatives were implemented to promote social cohesion among communities and improve livelihood for women, bringing the total number to 39.	In progress
Indicator 2.2. Proportion of the population perceiving decrease in intercommunity conflict and violence.	33 percent	Data collection tools finalise in Q1 and data collection is planned for Q2 in 2019.	In progress

Indicator 2.3: Number of youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities.	40	1 youth groups were formed to promote social cohesion and livelihoods bringing the total number of groups formed during the lifespan of the project to 31.	In progress
Indicator 2.4: Number of migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities.	16	3 post-migration conferences took place during the year. Pre-migration conferences in Kidepo Valley, Duk Padiet and Aweil and one post migration in Aweil, bringing the total number to 10.	In progress
Overall status			In progress

## Description of Results:

### Indicator 2.1: 40 social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels targeting women (Baseline: 22)

#### Total Achievement since 2017



be used by the youth as a space for meeting to enhance social cohesion especially among the youth from protection of civilian site and those from town. It will also provide income to the youth union members as it has potential to be hired to communities for workshops and social events. The youth centre has a 200 people capacity hall, a cafeteria and an office block which will also be used a computer /business centre for the youth. UNDP supplied 10 computers for the centre as well as equipped the centre with conference chairs and tables.

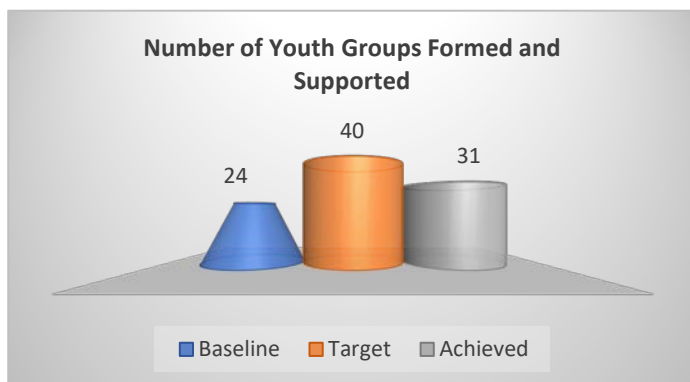
Thirty-two social and economic initiatives were carried to promote social cohesion among communities and improve livelihoods for women and youth, raising the total number of such initiatives to 38. Examples include:

- One borehole was repaired as a community interdependency initiative at Malual Loch village, Gok-machar Payam of Aweil North County, Lol state. An estimated 500 households (40% women) are benefiting from this initiative which has tremendously reduced tension and incidence of violence over access to clean water in Malual loch. This initiative has enabled a group of 25 women to resume vegetable growing in Malual Loch village thus sustaining women economic empowerment.
- The youth centre in Bentiu Was completed and will be handed over to the end user in the Q 2. The youth centre will



A section of the youth for peace centre in Bentiu (March 2019). © UNDP

- UNDP Indicator 2.3. 40 youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities. (Baseline: 24)



One youth group was formed and operationalised, bringing the total to 31. Highlight of initiatives include:

- To support alternative economic livelihood for the youth who have given up arms, one additional youth group was formed in the Rumbek conflict cluster after sensitization on disarming the mind and the dangers of small arms and light weapons. Working with UNDP CSO partner CSHR, one hundred and twenty-five youth, (50 females) will be provided with start-up kits for implementation of the 3x6 livelihood

initiatives. The groups are based in Aduel (Rumbek East), Aluakluak, (Amadi state) Nyang, (Yirol Centre) and Awerial counties.

- A donor (Sweden) monitoring visit in Yambio, Gbudue state revealed the positive impact of the youth groups in preventing conflict and providing livelihood for the youth ex-combatants who have given up arms. Five groups of [Women and Youth Peace building initiatives](#) which were formed in 2018 show cased their newly acquired skills and shared testimonies of how their lives has transformed by the training and assistance provided by a UNDP partner CSO RDAA.



Rehabilitated youth ex-combatant show case his learned skills during a joint field visit by SIDA, UNDP and UN women in Yambio county. ©UNDP

- To celebrate International Unity Day, UNDP worked with other lead partner JICA, and UNMISS, and the private sector to facilitate a week-long sports event to celebrate South Sudan diversity and to strengthen social cohesion. All South Sudan regions were represented in the sporting events that were opened by the Ambassador of Japan. The event was attended by 1000 people including the youth from the former capitals of the ten state of South Sudan namely Bentiu, Bor, Malakal, Kwajok, Yambio, Aweil, Torit, Wau and Juba.



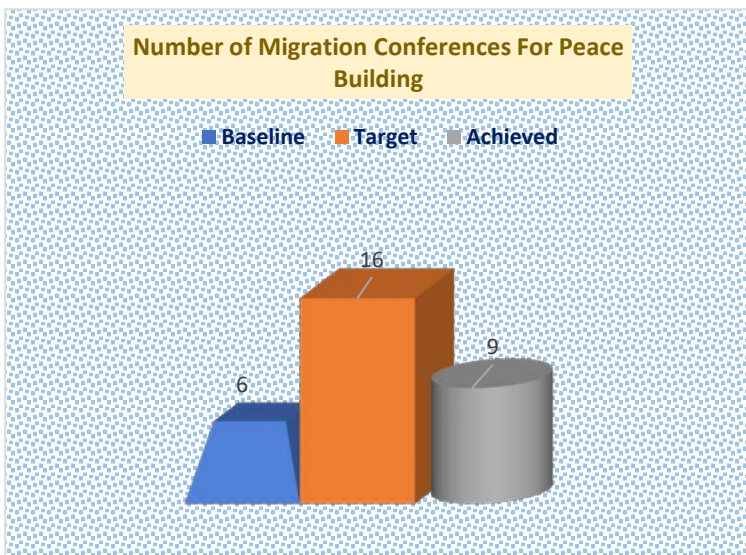
Youth from different states March across the podium during the opening of the National Unity Day supported by Japan. 9 February, ©UNDP

- A local youth partner, Grand Debaters Association of South Sudan (GDASS) organised a Marathon to sensitize the public on the National Dialogue and R-ARCSS. Over 800 youth, participated in the Marathon. The theme of the Marathon was running together to embrace a culture of peace and social cohesion. During the event, over 1000 copies of the revitalised peace agreement were distributed.



The Youth winners of the 5 KM marathon for peace and social cohesion receive her medal from the First Vice President of South Sudan. 9 March 2019. © GDASS

**Indicator 2.4: 16 cattle migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities. (Baseline: 9)**



Three local level agreements are under implementation to manage local conflicts during the dry season cattle migration period in search for water and pasture. The agreements emerged from pre- cattle migration dialogue conferences conducted between Dinka Malual of Northern Bahr el Ghazal region (South Sudan) and Rezeigat nomads from East Darfur region of Sudan who migrate to South Sudan during the dry period. Two other two community dialogues in Twich East (Jonglei) among Apocloc and Padol communities and Abiok and Baker communities which led to an agreement on how to utilise water and pasture around the Toich Swampy area in Jonglei. If not managed well, the cattle migration season lead to conflict

over the resources, death and destruction of properties. The dialogues conferences involved 175 community leaders (22 female). The results highlights:

- The two pre-migration conferences were conducted in Aweil and Duk bringing the total to Nine since project inception. The Duk Padiet, Jonglei pre-migration conference, conducted on 26-27 February 2019 brought together 70 (Male 65 Female 5) participants from four communities: Nuer Gawaar, Lou Nuer, Dinka Hol and Dinka Nyarweng. The participants were characterized of cattle youths, local chief, women representatives and members of Duk padiet peace committee. Despite the fact that cattle migration is a male dominated activity, the participation of five women in the dialogue was seen by the local population a significant step to gender parity in peace building. The conference was concluded with a 5-points resolutions that stipulate the need for strengthening and deepening peaceful coexistence, lower the menace from Murle and call for social-economic development interventions.
- One pre-migration conference was held in Nyamlell Town between Dinka Malual of Northern Bahr el Ghazal region of South Sudan and the Rezeigat nomads from East Darfur region of Sudan. This resulted in signing a migration agreement between the Dinka Malual and Rezeigat communities at the end of the 2-day (25-26 Jan 2019) conference in Nyamlell Town attended by 80 delegates (7 women) from the Dinka Malual and Rezeigat communities. This agreement aims to promote peaceful cattle migration season and also to boost trade between the Dinka and Rezeigat communities. By the reporting time, no major incident involving the border communities has been reported by the Joint Border peace committee monitoring the implementation of the agreement. The two pre-migration laid a foundation for peace cattle migration season.



*Dinka Malual and Rezeigat delegates in a group discussion, Nyamlell Town (UNDP, 26 Jan 2019)*

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

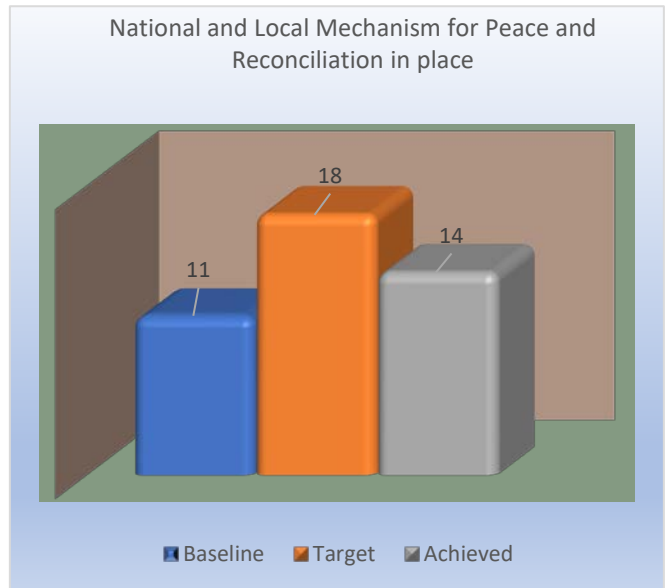
Indicator	Target (2019)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 3.1: Number of national and local mechanism on peace and reconciliation in place.	18	2 local mechanism were operational at state level. Further progress was achieved at national level on the High-Level Revitalisation Forum (HLRF) and R-ARCSS signed on 14 September 2018.	In progress
Indicator 3.2: Percentage of households with confidence on peace and security in selected in selected clusters.	50 percent	Data collection will take place in Q2 2019.	In progress
Indicator 3.3: Baselines for peace and reconciliation indicators established.	Yes	Baseline has not yet been established. Piloting of the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) will take place in 2019.	In progress
Indicator 3.4: Number of gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors.	12	2 conflict assessment were conducted for Boma state and Malakal	In progress
Overall status			In progress

**Description of Results:**

**Indicator 3.1: 18 national and local mechanisms on peace and reconciliation in place (Baseline: 22)**

A total of 11 national and local mechanisms on peace are in place fostering reconciliation. These include:

- i) **The National Dialogue (ND) process:** The local consultation phase was concluded, including preparation of the final 15 reports from the consultations. The first regional dialogue was held in February in Wau representing all the state in the former Bahr Ghazal region of South Sudan. The other two regional dialogues are scheduled for quarter. The inclusivity in the participation to the national dialogue process has also improved with the commitment of members of opposition to participate in the national dialogue. This was as a result of advocacy which led, for the first time, to a positive outcome on meetings with members of the opposition from the region, who visited Juba for the consultations with the members of the national dialogue;



- ii) **The Revitalised Peace Agreement:** UNDP continued to support the South Sudan Women Coalition for Peace (SSWCP) to participate in the implementation of the peace agreement and specifically to ensure the Women and gender agenda are central to the implementation. To this end, the following results were achieved.

- In February four members of the South Sudan Women's Coalition for Peace made an oral submission to the National Constitutional Amendment Committee (NCAC) on the gender aspects of the Security Acts (National Security, SPLA act, Police Act, Prison Act and Wildlife Act) to the National Security Committee.
- During the quarter, the coordinating organisations of the SSWCP were invited by the women of Burundi to share their experience in the peace process. The Burundi women sought to learn from the South Sudanese women on how they were able to advocate during the peace process. This initiative has a potential south-south cooperation as the women from the two countries are seeking ways to have a formal partnership.



Member of South Sudan Women Coalition for Peace making submissions to NCAC in February 2019 Photo @SSWCP



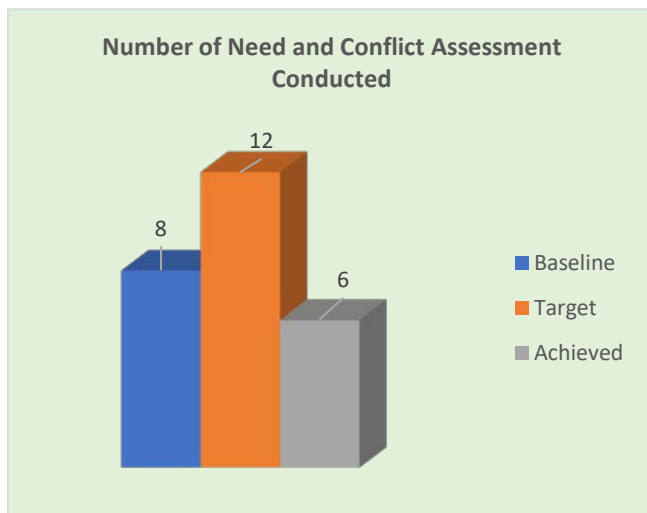
iii) **State level peace actors' coordination forum:** Coordination of peace actors has improved in the conflict clusters due to regular coordination meetings supported by UNDP and in conjunction with the national or state peace commission's office. During the quarter, each cluster held up to eleven monthly peace actors' coordination meetings in the Jonglei, Aweil, Torit, and Rumbek clusters.

- Bentiu youth coordination forum focused on youth activities for peace and development. Youth from Bentiu and Rubkona along with partners UNDP, UNMISS Civil Affairs, IOM, DRC, Mercy Corps, INTERNEWS, MSF and local organizations IDO, ACR, HRSS, CHADO, HACO and RCDI actively participated in the meetings.
- In Aweil, UNDP mobilised the peace actors in the region to organise one peace actors' forum on 10 Jan 2019. This enhanced coordination of peace building activities among peace actors in NBeG region and resulted in three partners jointly planning and funding the Dinka-Malual and Rezeigat premigration conference in Nyamlell Town from 25 – 26 Jan 2019;
- The State Peace Actors working group monthly meeting conducted one meeting in March 2019 during the reporting period.



Peace actors a conflict analysis and support activities for peace arranged by UNDP. UNDP office Bentiu. February 2019. Photo@UNDP

**Indicator 3.4: 12 gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors. (Baseline: 8)**



Two conflict assessment were conducted during the quarter making them total of eight gender, conflict assessments and mapping exercises to inform development planning and programming were completed during the year:

- A conflict/risk analysis was conducted for Boma State study of the conflict situation in Boma State that aims to provide recommendations for UNDP in general and the Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project in strengthening local peace structures to mitigate, prevent and reduce the local conflict impact at the grassroots. The assessment identified key drivers of conflicts including the age-set issues, abduction of children and presence of small arms and light weapon. The assessment also identified key community connectors include a women groups Kabarthe, as positive community connector that needs support. For recommendations, PaCC proposes the creation of activities to support dynamic mediation and dialogue in local communities; promoting local mechanisms for the peaceful resolution through the existing peace committees; construction of interdependencies projects that support women and youths to earnest peace dividends through livelihoods; and promotion of voluntarily disarmament.
- A second conflict assessment was conducted in Malakal jointly with South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission. The assessment identified entry point for peace and social cohesion work and make recommendation on the entry level activities including setting up and office and training of peace committees.

### 3.3 Human Interest Story: Voices of courage

**Peter Ogallo Ochudho , County Commissioner, Pochalla, Boma State**



Peter Ogollo is the Commissioner of Pochalla County in Boma state. He has just completed one and half years in the office as the County Boss. Before his appointment to the new post, Mr. Ogallo served in South Sudan People Defence Force (SSPDF) with rank of Major. He was a member of Cobra faction led by General David Yau Yau before it was disbanded and integrated back into SSPD. Throughout his life Mr. Ogallo has been serving in army. He joined the Sudan's army at young age as foot

soldier and moves up ranked, up to the last rank of Major. His appointment as a commissioner is his first civil post that he accepted and to serve his people.

When asked about his thoughts on the impact of the transformational leadership, peace and conflict management training for peace committee, this is what he had to say *“We are thankful to UNDP for bringing this training to Pochalla to empower us. The training has really fit its description as the transformational leadership training. I have learnt a lot and I wish, by now to proudly say that I am a transformed leader. When I was appointed as the commissioner of Pochalla, I was first hesitant because I had never served in civil administration. Since it was a call by the people I reluctantly accepted the challenge. I came from a military background and all I knew was military leadership which is so much different from civilian leadership. As I reflect during this training I found myself using military approaches that do not go well with transformational leadership that my office requires. I have learned to be a civilian leader by becoming a servant of the constituents. Through this training, I can express myself eloquently using the public speaking skills that I have learnt to influence people. My tone of voice will change now from military leader to a civilian leader that shall lead through ideas rather than coercion”*

For his quick implementation of good ideas, the community has nicknamed him *Motor Oteo*, (translated to fast like a motorbike). Mr. Ogalla promise that he will surely put to effect good ideas he has learnt through the training for the benefit of the community. *“The child and forced marriages are rampant in our community, although they are somewhat connected to our cultures, we shall put a stop to them because they impact on child rights negatively.”*

Despite his military background, Mr. Ogalla enjoys good relationship with his community that is attributed to his transparency, simplicity and humble character. He has a good relationship with the Kingdom as well as the personnel in the national military barrack that is situated in his county.

## 4. Cross cutting issues

### 4.1 Gender Results

Gender results	Evidence
<p><b>Gender Result One: Increased women participation in local and regional peace and development committees</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cumulatively, 26 percent of the members of 10 peace committees formed and fully trained during the quarter are female.</li> <li>• 32 women were trained as psychosocial counsellors in Aweil and Yambio and have been effectively, especially in dealing with issues of trauma and GBV among women and girls.</li> </ul>	<p>List of nominated peace committee members; training Reports.</p>
<p><b>Gender Result Two: Women playing leadership role in resolving local disputes</b></p> <p>The peace committee trainings have encouraged women to take leadership in promoting social cohesion and to advocate against gender-based violence. For example, in Pibor, the Kabarthe women have been playing an important role to keep peace, discourage men from cattle rustling and abducting children. Speaking during the training of peace committees in Pibor, one woman said that. <i>“If you want to have peace in Boman invest in women of Kabarthe”</i>, a sentiment which was not only echoed by leaders of Boma state, but also the Minister of Gender and Children welfare while appealing to UNDP to build capacity of the Kabarthe women in Pibor, Boma state.</p>	<p>Monitoring report/interviews with peace committee members</p>
<p><b>Gender Result Three: Cases of gender violence addressed in a holistic manner</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace committees are helping GBV victims’ document incidences in their respective locations and share reports regularly</li> <li>• The psychosocial support groups addressed 161 cases of GBV including rape in Bor, Torit, Rumbek, Bentiu and Aweil, were addressed by peace committee and supported through the referral pathways.</li> </ul>	<p>Monthly and quarterly CSO partner reports (OPRD, UNYMPDA, FACE, CIPAD, RACBP, WAV, SMARD, HRSS, ACR)</p>

## 4.2 Partnerships

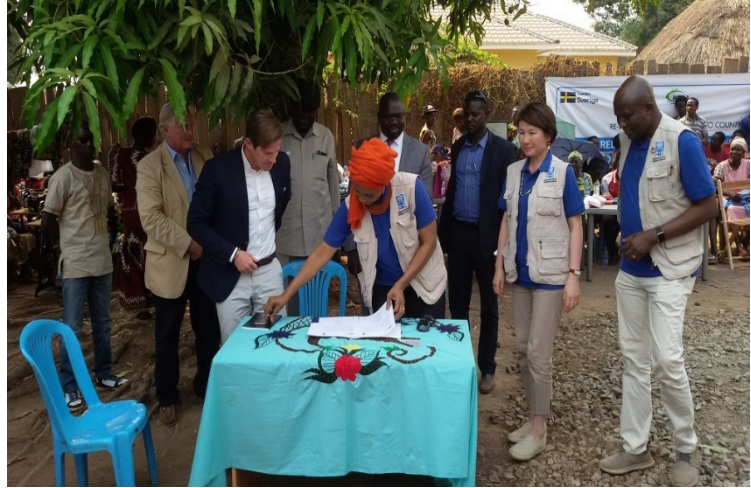
In collaboration with partners (UN-women) and Civil Society Organizations, [UNDP coordinated a SIDA monitoring field visit to Yambio](#) from 23-25 Feb 2019. The donor appreciated UN Women and UNDP's effort to build communities of peace, women and youth towards community security, recovery and resilience in Yambio.

The partnership was further enhanced with the visit of [the Swedish Ambassador to South Sudan to the project site in Yambio](#), and the signing of additional resources to the project, during a high level joint field visit with two Directors of UNDP (Regional Director for Africa and the Director for Crisis Bureau) as well as senior level visit by the Netherland Government.

UNDP had partnered with VISTAS and UNMISS CAD to implement the ten-day training. NTLI facilitated and provide technical expertise in training subject matters. The state peace commission of both Torit and Kapoeta states mobilized and invited the participants.

The peace actor's coordination meeting supported by UNDP continued to provide space where peace actors could meet and discuss peace and conflict issues in the respective clusters. For example,

- In the Bentiu cluster, three peace actors' coordination meetings we held, and which strengthened collaboration with all actors on the ground and especially with CSOs and media. In addition, the peace actor's coordination meetings strengthened collaboration with the State Government, Ministry of Information, Culture, Sports and Youth, Peace and Reconciliation Commission. This has potential to produce better results for the community.
- UNDP and two civil society organizations (CIPAD and RACBO-SS) collaborated in planning and implementing community cohesion activities in NBeG. For example, RACBO-SS mobilised the community in Malual Loch village of Gok-Machar Payam in Lol state for repair of one borehole as a community interdependency initiative, an activity which was not part of the plan but implemented successfully.



The Ambassador of Sweden in South Sudan and UNDP regional Director for Africa, Ms Ahunna sign an agreement for additional resources to the project. February 2019. Photo @UNDP

## 4.3 Environmental Considerations

Environmental considerations were considered in all related project activities stages such as during consultations, planning and implementation. Contractors were encouraged to use local materials from within the project locations to preserve the environment. The engineer has been supervising the civil works and especially power installation to ensure they are clean energy solutions. On-going assessment of the new interdependency initiative coming up have put into consideration environment in terms of raw material sourcing as well as clean and green energy.

#### 4.4 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
Improved capacity of the National Dialogue Secretariat on information management.	National Dialogue Secretariat	Capacity for information management, transparency and record keeping.
Improved capacities in and standardized peace building practices among CSOs working with UNDP.	All 22 CSO partners (see Annex I)	Through UNDP partnership with Nonviolence Peace Force, CSOs were trained, mentored and coached on how to conduct community consultation, mediation, dialogue and arbitration.
Capacity strengthening of the Association of Persons with Disability to articulate their position and priorities in the peace processes.	Association of Persons with Disability (the visually impaired, the deaf, physical disability and those wounded in war)	Capacity to actively participate and voice opinions during <u>national mediation process</u> .

### 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Key M&E activity	Key outcomes	Recommendation	Action taken
M&E activity 1: Field visit for progressive monitoring of radio construction	During the visit, the construction was found to slow due to difficulties of cash flow from the contractor. Some aspects of the construction were not going in accordance to master plan	The contractor was advised to stick to the master plan of the building. The local population was also brief on the progress on the construction. The office was advised to release the second milestone disbursement to the contractor.	The cash was disburse to the contractor's account to ensure the work fasten and be finished before rainy season. The contractors were advised to stick to the master plan of the building
M&E activity 2: Final site visit youth centre in Bentiu	Construction and installation of solar system 95% completed.	Facility ready for handover. Transitional support to be provided to ensure running of the facility	Official handover scheduled for may
M&E activity 4: Pre and post-assessment of the ToT training in Aweil Town	Increased knowledge of trauma and psychosocial support among 35 participants in the training.	Conduct pre and post-assessment (confidence test) of learners in every training.	Shared UNDP's training assessment template with CSOs (CIPAD & RACBO-SS) to use in all future trainings.
M&E activity 3: Monitoring Mingkaman, Atit-Tali, Yirol West and Yirol East to spot check the implemented project activities	Project results especially the psychosocial support and the work of peace committees is making a difference in the community.	Recommended a marketing campaign for the wowo complex so	UNDP and UNMISS is using the facility to conduct training. WAV is marketing the facility among CSOs/

	However, the utilisation of the Wowo peace complex is still low.	that all CSOs and NGOs can use the facility for training. UNDP will also use the facility for all training activities in the area. The market component is however functional.	
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## 6. Risk Management

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Resuming of open hostilities and conflict in the targeted areas.	Continued analysis of conflict dynamics (including capacity building of local peace actors) based on which conflict mitigation strategies can be adjusted. For example two assessments were conducted in the quarter ( Boma and Central Upper Nile states)
Adverse effect of project implementation because of using CSOs and NGOs as implementing partners who may potentially be partisan, exacerbating existing political and local tension.	The project applies “Do No Harm” principles in both programmatic and operational procedures and communicates openly its engagement with partners across conflict lines.
Low capacity of local CSOs to implement activities.	The project is conducting a fresh round of capacity assessment for all the CSO partners its engaging in. In additional collaborative advantage approach is being used to select CSOs which ensure CSOs are better targeted for results.
Financial risk arising from mismanagement of grants.	UNDP worked closely with the CSOs and provided the necessary guidance on use of grants based on approved work plans and budgets. Additionally, UNDP continued to carry out HACT Assessments and spot checks to ensure proper financial management.

## 7. Challenges

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- Delay by the CSOs to complete the 2018 projects affected disbursement of resources to CSOs in 2019, as UNDP cannot disburse resources to an implementing partner if the previous resources are not fully accounted. This points to issues of capacity of CSOs which will continue to be monitored and strengthened in the coming year. The focus this year will be on monitoring and evaluation.
- The project has experienced logistical challenges while moving to new areas of operations such as Malakal and Boma areas, as there is little information on the ground on what to expect. In this regard, the project will improve on forward planning and conducting better scoping missions.

## 8. Lessons Learned

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- Learning from South Sudanese diverse culture has potential to strengthen the social fabric amongst communities that has been weakened by conflicts at the grassroots as well as at the national levels. For example, the Anyuak community is governed by the kingship system which does not support the use of violence to resolve conflict. Building on the peaceful norms by pointing them out as cornerstone of social cohesion can be a good learning platform for other communities.
- Monitoring activities of peace committees enabled UNDP to understand conflict dynamics and issues and how best to respond on the issues in the conflict clusters. This has laid a good foundation for early warning and response to the conflicts.
- Working consistently with same CSOs for the last two years, in the same locations, has started showing sustainability of results-- as reported by the CSOs. A collaborative approach to the selection of the CSOs has reinforced this process.

## Conclusions, recommendations and opportunities for follow-up

During the quarter the investment in capacity building of peace committees continued to produce results as evidenced by the increased number of conflict mediation cases they are handling. Additionally, the number of trauma and GBV cases reported has exponentially increased after the formation of psychosocial support groups. Efforts in the quarter focused more on supporting sustainability of these results and especially the psychosocial support groups. The focus in the coming quarters is to reinforce the work of the support groups, peace committee to sustain results. In the coming year, specialised training on women, peace and security and GBV prevention will be undertaken to strengthen these community mechanisms.

Ultimately, in the coming quarters the project will focus on increasing the number of trained peace committees and cascading them to payam and boma levels. Promoting social cohesion by combining dialogues and consultation with peace dividends in form of interdependency initiatives has proven to be an effective way of achieving peacebuilding results. A special focus on youth and women has been central to the project strategy and this will continue to be the case in the coming year, especially focusing on women's role in the implementation of the peace agreement as well as transforming the minds of youth who have been using arms to cause violence.

## 9. Financial Report (Provisional)

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget, US\$ (Jan – Dec 2019)	Expenditures (Jan. - March 2019)	% Expenditures
		A	B	B/A*100
<b>Output 6: Strengthened local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				
AR 6.1	Local level traditional and conflict resolution mechanism strengthened	184,651.44	161,347.90	87.38%
AR 6.2	Community based interventions on sex and gender-based violence addressed for easier reconciliation and social cohesion.	442,978.78	108,935.12	24.59%
AR 6.3	Cross-border pastoralist and crop farmers 'conflicts mitigated	37,733.54	36,168.88	95.85%
AR 6.4	Civilian disarmament encouraged through livelihood activities for up to 100 male and female youth in selected states	106,989.20	103,498.50	96.74%
AR 6.5_1	Local interethnic gender inclusive youth peace committees are enabled to anticipate, manage and resolve conflicts in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.	12,840.00	10,746.78	83.70%
AR 6.5_2	Social cohesion among male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities is enabled through participatory peace promotion events and interdependency projects in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.	15,187.61	6,760.18	44.51%
AR 6.5_3	Youth peacebuilding initiatives produce positive narratives on integration of male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities in Bentiu and Rubkona towns	37,484.10	36,898.95	98.44%
<b>Output 6 Sub-total</b>		<b>837,864.67</b>	<b>464,356.31</b>	<b>55.42%</b>



<b>Output 7: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				
<b>AR 7.1</b>	Social cohesion promoted through community interdependency projects for communities in conflict	403,403.30	244,948.17	60.72%
<b>AR 7.2</b>	Positive narratives produced through innovative youth initiatives	27,000.00	25,532.96	94.57%
<b>AR 7.3</b>	Peace journalism through conflict sensitive media activities	15,000.00	8,372.80	55.82%
<b>Output 7 Sub-total</b>		<b>445,403.30</b>	<b>278,853.93</b>	<b>62.61%</b>
<b>Output 8: Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at the national and sub-national levels for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts and tensions</b>				
<b>AR 8.1</b>	Enabling environment created for an inclusive and credible dialogue through grassroots peace initiatives	29,144.16	24,760.91	84.96%
<b>AR 8.2</b>	Progress made on reconciliation and social cohesion and gender equality recorded through conflict analyses and assessments	59,591.42	22,954.28	38.52%
<b>AR 8.3</b>	Space for citizen voice, dialogue and agency created	354,302.00	16,078	4.54%
<b>AR 8.4</b>	Project Management, Administrative Costs, Evaluations and Monitoring	305,072.21	131,817	43.21%
<b>AR 8.6_2</b>	Capacities of Local Peace Infrastructure and Dialogue Platforms Strengthened	717,702.50	0	0.00%
<b>AR 8.6_3</b>	Role of community media to prevent and mitigate incidents of intercommunal violence strengthened	0.00	0	
<b>AR 8.6_4</b>	Skills and capacities of women and young women at grassroots level strengthened to actively participate in the inter-communal peace dialogue at targeted areas	0.00	0.00	
<b>AR 8.6_5</b>	Knowledge management on products and tools on peacebuilding produced	289,869.68	48,839.96	16.85%
<b>Output 8 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,755,681.97</b>	<b>244,450.05</b>	<b>13.92%</b>

<b>Output 9: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				
<b>AR 9.1</b>	Increased Stakeholder engagement and participation in the National Dialogue Conference.	258,105.96	191,227.54	74.09%
<b>AR 9.2</b>	Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented	30,612.60	28,239.94	92.25%
<b>AR 9.3</b>	Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened	17,370.72	9,214.20	53.04%
<b>AR 9.4</b>	Project management and Communication	15,239.58	3,805.03	24.97%
<b>Output 9 Sub-total</b>		<b>321,328.86</b>	<b>232,486.71</b>	<b>72.35%</b>
<b>Output 10: Strengthening Peace and Community Cohesion Project</b>				
<b>AR 10.1</b>	Increased Stakeholder engagement and participation in the National Dialogue Conference.	456,662.45	140,550.00	30.78%
<b>AR 10.2</b>	Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented	343,156.16	0.00	0.00%
<b>AR 10.3</b>	Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened	200,181.39	126,067.60	62.98%
<b>Output 10 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>266,617.60</b>	<b>26.66%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>4,360,278.79</b>	<b>1,486,764.60</b>	<b>34.10%</b>

## 10. Annex I – Civil Society Partners

No	Name	Implementation Area
<b>National CSOs</b>		
1	Women Aid Vision (WAV)	Rumbek East, Wulu, Mundri, Mvolo Counties
2	Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development (SMARD)	Yirol West, Awerial, Yirol East, Terekeka Counties
3	Organization for Peace, Relief and Development (OPRD)	Pibor, Budi, Kapoeta East, Kapooeta North, Lopa/Lafon Counties
4	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development Agency (UNYMPDA)	Duk, Ayod and Twich East Counties
5	Recovery and Access to Commonly Best Optimism (RACBO)	Nyamlel, Marialbaai, Gokmachar and Mayen-Ulem
6	Community Initiative for Partnership and Development (CIPAD)	Aweil East (Malualkon & Agurping), Aweil South (Malekalel & Buoncuai), Aweil Centre (Maper & Nyalath) Counties
7	Sobat Community for Peace and Development (SCPD)	Ikoto, Magwi and Nimule Counties
8	Facilitating Action for Community Empowerment (FACE)	Juba (Nyarkenyi Payam), Mangala, Lobonok, Yei counties
9	Action for Conflict Resolution (ARC)	Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns
10	Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS)	Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns
11	Helping Hands	Juba
12	Junuub	Nimule
13	Tueng Community Development Organization (TCDO)	Nyamlel, Gok-Machar, Marialbai and Majakbai counties of Lol state
14	Grassroots Relief and Development Agency (GREDA)	Pibor, Lafon
15	Organization People for Prosperity (OPP)	Juba
16	EVE Women Organization	Support to South Sudan Women's Coalition (HLRF)
17	HUMAES	Nimule, Pageri county
18	Rural Development Action Aid (RDAA)	Yambio county
19	Village Wing Foundation	Bor
20	GoGirls	Juba
21	Grand Debaters Association of South Sudan	Juba
<b>International NGO</b>		
22	Nonviolent Peaceforce	All