Peace and Community Cohesion Project

April - June 2018 Progress Report

July 2018

Women representatives discussing community interdependency initiatives for women in Kapoeta North. June 2018. Photo @OPRD.

United Nations Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding Fund

From the People of Japan

SWEDEN

Project Summary	**Country:** South Sudan

Country: South Sudan

Project Duration: April 2017 – March 2020

Total Project Budget: US$16,708,379

2018 Budget: US$4,270,666.36

Donor	2018 budget in US$	Cumulative Expenditures in US$
Sweden	1,998,789.83	1,207,089.87
Japan	803,244.59	344,834.38
UNDP	670,874.87	442,994.46
Peacebuilding Fund-National Dialogue	375,663.70	315,486.34
Peacebuilding Fund -Gender & Youth Initiative	422,095.37	116,400.76
TOTAL	**4,270,668.36**	**2,426,805.81**

Cumulative expenditure (January - June 2018): US$2,426,805.81

Contact Persons: Lealem Berhanu Dinku

Senior Programme Advisor

Democratic Governance & Stabilization Unit

Tel: +211 (0) 916 725 711

Email: lealem.berhanu@undp.org

Judy Wakahiu

Project Manager

Peace and Community Cohesion project

Tel.: +211 (0) 920580234

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 organizations

Table of Contents

Acronyms

ACR	Action for Conflict Resolution
ARCiSS	Agreement on Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil society organization
HLRF	High-Level Revitalisation Forum
HRSS	Hope Restoration South Sudan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OPRD	Organization for Peace Relief and Development
PaCC	Peace and Community Cohesion
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PoC	Protection of Civilian
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNYMPDA	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization and Development Agency

1. Executive Summary

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

This report documents the main achievements towards project outputs, challenges faced, and lessons learned during the reporting period of April to June 2018.

Key achievements:

- Enabled peaceful dry season cattle migration through support to implementation of recommendations from the pre-migration conferences organised by UNDP and partners earlier in the year.

- Established, trained and operationalised 13 community-based peace committees in eight communities. 342 members of the 13 peace committees (88 females) were trained. Nyamlell, Bentiu. The peace committees resolved nine local conflicts around cattle raiding and naming of places in Twich North, Duk Padiet, Awerial and Gomjuer counties.

- Promoted citizens voice and transparency of the national dialogue process through development of an online platform (twitter, Facebook and YouTube). ND sessions and discussions generated 47.4K twits whilst the website has registered 4,696 hits.

 Key challenges:

- Mistrust and suspicion between the youth in the PoC and the youth in Bentiu and Rubkona towns and politicization of peace activities led to delays in project implementation. The project continues to create safe and impartial spaces for dialogue and to engage the youth in social cohesion activities to foster exchange between the two sides.

- Weak documentation and reporting skills of peace committees undermines information sharing on cases resolved at community level. A new reporting tool was developed and will be introduced in the next round of peace committee trainings.

Key lessons learned:

- Cross-learning, networking and experience sharing among peace committees enhances their ability to resolve various conflicts. Sessions on information sharing and networking have been included in all peace committee trainings.

- Peace committees are an effective avenue for coordinating peace activities. In the absence of functional committees, coordination is done through the traditional leadership structures which are not inclusive of all relevant stakeholders such as youth and women.

Provisional cumulative expenditure up to June 2018 was US$ 2,426,805.81 representing a delivery of 56.82 percent of the annual budget (US$4,270,668.36).

2. Situation Background

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

During the second quarter, important progress was made in the national peace process. While there have been reports of fighting taking place in various parts of the country involving parties to the December 2017 "Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access", the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) with support from the Africa Union (AU) and United Nations (UN) continued their efforts to revitalize the full implementation of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCiSS). On 27 June 2018 the Khartoum Declaration was signed by the President of South Sudan, Riak Machar and representatives of the South Sudanese Opposition Alliance, SPLM-FD and other political parties. The five-point declaration asserted a permanent ceasefire and affirmed the intention of the parties to reach an agreement on the IGAD revised bridging proposal within two weeks.

The national dialogue (ND) steering committee concluded grassroots consultations, approved and adopted all 15 subcommittee reports, bringing out a wide range of views from the public about the causes of conflict in South Sudan as well as workable solutions. However, involvement of the opposition continues to be minimal.

The project continued to use the twin approach; a) community security approach - strengthening local mechanisms for peace, (inclusive peace committees, dialogues and conferences) to prevent and mitigate conflicts and b) social cohesion approach - supporting women, youth and other vulnerable groups to undertake interdependency initiatives to enhance relations and social fabric of the society.

3. Progress towards development results

3.1 Contribution to longer term results

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

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

Relevant CPD Output 3.3: *'The national peace architecture delivers key peace and reconciliation initiatives'*		
CPD output targets	**Summary achievement to date**	**Status**
Target one: A national and subnational framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution developed and adopted.	The ND process is a national framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution. The local level consultation phase, in addition to consultation with refugees was concluded during the quarter. Peace committees are subnational mechanisms for reconciliation and dispute resolution. Eight peace committees were established and operationalised in the Greater Equatoria, the Greater Upper Nile and the Northern Bahr al Ghazal regions.	On-going
Target two: A national regulatory framework on small arms and light weapons is endorsed and implementation commences.	Firearms Act is in place. Over 750 youth (200 females) were sensitized on dangers of small arms in former Lakes State (Yirol Awerial and Eastern Lakes and in former Unity State (Bentiu Town and Rubkona).	On-going
Overall status		**On-going**

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 (2018)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
Indicator 1.1: Number of communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market and trade routes.	20	Nine new (cumulative 15) communities in Yei (1), Rubkona/Bentiu PoC (2), Greater Lopa/Lafon (3), Torit Center (1), Bor Center (1) and Greater Gomjuer (1) have functional dialogue mechanisms in place.	Achieved
Indicator 1.2: Percentage of respondents perceiving decrease in incidences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in targeted areas.	30 per cent	Data collection planned for Q3 and Q4.	On-going
Indicator 1.3: Number of SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and supported	20	17 new SGBV and psychosocial support groups (cumulative 29) were formed in Rubkona/Bentiu (14), Jonglei (2) and Nimule (1).	Achieved
Indicator 1.4: Number of local disputes resolved by local and traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures, women representation and voice dispute resolution.	10	9 local disputes (cumulative 10) resolved with support from trained peace committees in Twich North, Duk Padiet, Awerial and Gomjuer counties.	Achieved
Overall status			**On-going**

Description of Results:

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

Nine peace committees were set up in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu/Rubkona Town, Yei, Lopa, Lopit West, Lafon, Torit Center, Bor Center and Greater Gomjuer counties to peacefully manage conflicts around water, land, markets and trade routes. For instance, the Joint Border Peace Committee in former Northern Bahr al Ghazal initiated a post-migration conference between the Dinka Malual and Misseriya communities in Wanyjok county to evaluate the migration season and the migration agreement that was signed during the pre-migration conference held in 2017. The results of the post-migration conference revealed that the 2018 migration period was the most peaceful in the recent year with less than five issues raised and only one is yet to be fully resolved.

Three-hundred and forty-two (88 female, 254 male) members of 14 peace committees from Aweil, Nyamlell, Bentiu, Yei, Bor, Torit and Awerial counties received training on Transformational Leadership, SGBV and Peacebuilding. Post training assessments revealed improved trainees' skills and understanding of all issues covered during the training. Following the training, youth group in Bentiu town now convene weekly meetings on youth issues and arrange social activities including sports, arts, music and cultural events.

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

Community neighbourhood awareness session on local issues and SGBV facilitated by HRSS. June 2018. Photo @UNDP.

Seventeen newly established SGBV and psycho-social support groups in Bentiu town and the PoC (14), Twich North (1), Duk Padiet (1) and Nimule (1) were actively engaged in SGBV prevention in their communities. For example, youth members of the groups formed in the PoC in Bentiu, with support from the CSO Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS), referred three women to the hospital for treatment after they were raped near the PoC site in early June.

All members of the newly formed groups, as well as peace committee members, were trained by UNDP in partnership with Civil Society Organizations on basic topics related to SGBV and psychosocial support. The training used a curriculum developed by UNDP's Access to Justice and Rule of Law project.

"I have attended several trainings before, but I must say this training is unique in that topics such as SGBV have been simplified into very friendly levels for any rural person to understand and internalize easily. The use of our local examples as case study and role-plays have been very useful. I have gained confidence and can now train others on SGBV without any problem. I take it upon myself and my colleagues in the peace committee to enlighten our people on the dangers and consequences of SGBV in our community"

Lopa County Peace Committee member.

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

The peace committees resolved seven conflicts around cattle rustling and five others relating to naming of places, death of a women in the hands of Rezeigat nomads, a pregnancy out of marriage conflict, and a wrestling match dispute. Below is an outline of the conflicts resolved by the peace committees:

- Members of the peace committee in Duk Padiet county resolved two incidences of cattle theft involving Dinka Hol, Gawaar and Lou Nuer applying their newly acquired networking and negotiation skills and resulting in safe return of 120 herds of cattle;

- The Gomjuer peace committee resolved one outstanding case related to the naming of cultivation land in Akeuic Payam of Gomjuer Centre County, Aweil West.;

- The Joint Border Peace Committee in the Northern Bahr al Ghazal region resolved the four cases in which cattle was stolen by the Dinka community from the Rezeigat in Aroyo, and two cases in Aweil East in including the death of a Dinka women and the theft of cattle belonging to a Dinka family.

- The peace committee in Bentiu PoC solved a case related pregnancy outside of marriage. The youth, who are trained as peace champions took the matter to the Community High Committee and the case was resolved.

- The peace committee settled a dispute between wrestlers from the Akuei and Apuk communities.

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

Indicator	Indicator Target (2018)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
Indicator 2.1: Number of social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels (and targeting women)	10	Four new initiatives commenced (cumulative 10): Drilling of a borehole in Rialdit, Lor state; three women economic empowerment initiatives in Lafon, Duk Padiet/Twic East and Kapoeta North/ East and Budi.	On-going
Indicator 2.2. Proportion of the population perceiving decrease in intercommunity conflict and violence.	33 percent	Data collection is planned for Q4.	On-going
Indicator 2.3: Number of youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities.	Eight	One youth group was formed (cumulative 9) in the Rumbek conflict cluster (Rumbek East) for	Achieved

		implementation of livelihood initiatives.	
Indicator 2.4: Number of migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities.	Six	One post-migration conferences (cumulative three) was held between Dinka Malual and Misseriya communities in Wanyjok	Achieved
Overall status			**On-going**

Description of Results:

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

Ten initiatives were implemented to promote social cohesion among communities and improve livelihood for women. These include:

- A solar powered borehole and water reservoir project was initiated to serve communities of Misseriya, and Dinka Malual during the cattle migration period in Rialdit, Mangar Tong County, in Aweil East state.

- To promote social and economic cohesion between Boma and Kaopeta states, 10 women from Lafon in Kapoeta and 10 from Pibor in Boma were trained and provided with start-up kits to make soap and sanitary pads in Lafon, Kapoeta county.

- Five women cooperatives will start posho mill businesses in Duk Padiet, Twic North Kapoeta North, Kapoeta East and Budi counties after they received entrepreneurship skills and business management training.

Community consultation meeting facilitated by GREDA for the selection of women for the economic empowerment initiative. June 2018. Photo@GREDA.

Indicator 2.3 Eight youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities. (Baseline: Three)

To support alternative economic livelihood for the youth who have given up arms, one additional youth group (bringing the total to nine) was formed in the Rumbek conflict cluster after sensitization activities on the dangers of small arms and light weapons. 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.

Indicator 2.4: Six migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities. (Baseline: Three)

Signing of post-migration conference agreement between Dinka Malual and Misseriya in Wanyjok. June 2018. Photo@UNDP.

One post-migration conference resulted in an agreement between the South Sudanese Dinka Malual of Aweil East and the Sudanese Misseriya nomads on the migration routes of returning nomads. The agreement aimed to resolve outstanding issues related to cattle migration, participation of women in future conferences and the issues around sharing water point along migration corridors. The agreement was signed at the end of a three-day post-migration conference in Wanyjok which was initiated by the Joint Border Peace Committee and supported by UNDP in partnership with UNMISS CAD, FAO, Saferworld and the Regional Peace Coordination Office. The conference was attended by 60 representatives (5 female) of the two communities.

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	Indicator Target (2018)	Summary achievement during the quarter	Status
Indicator 3.1: Number of national and local mechanism on peace and reconciliation in place	12	One new local mechanism (cumulative 4) in place at state level in Torit; further progress achieved at national level on ND process and the High-Level Revitalisation Forum (HLRF) of ARCISS	On-going
Indicator 3.2: Percentage of households with confidence on peace and security in selected in selected clusters	50 percent	Data collection is planned for Q4.	On-going
Indicator 3.3: Baselines for peace and reconciliation indicators established	Baselines established	Baseline has not yet been established. Preparations have commenced to pilot the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) index in some areas (hubs of stability).	On-going
Indicator 3.4: Number of gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors.	Four	Three assessments completed (cumulative five): Mapping of peacebuilding interventions; Peacebuilding strategy development; Greater Jonglei needs assessment	Achieved
Overall status			**On-going**

Description of Results:

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

The below national and local level peace and reconciliation mechanisms are fostering reconciliation:

i. The National Dialogue (ND) process

Through the provision of technical and logistical support backed by joined-up UN advocacy, the local consultation phase, including preparation of the final 15 reports developed from the consultations was concluded. Support was further provided to design the methodology, for the regional dialogues phase.

ND online platforms (website, twitter, Facebook and YouTube) have increased transparency of the dialogue process and citizens' participation. For example, more than 30,000 people have directly participated and contributed to the discussions of the National Dialogue. Some of the

sessions of the Steering Committee are broadcast live on Facebook and uploaded on YouTube. These sessions and other discussions generated 47.4K twits whilst the website has registered 4,696 hits.

ii. The High-Level Revitalization Forum of the South Sudan Peace Agreement of 2015

Through joint advocacy provided by the UN agencies and UNMISS, the credibility and acceptance of the National Dialogue has increased. The advocacy helped broker and facilitated engagement between the Leadership of the National Dialogue and the UN, AU and IGAD.[1] These discussions are helping to identify entry points and opportunities to align the National Dialogue with the High-Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF).

iii. State level peace actors' coordination forum

A state level peace actor coordination forum was revived in Torit State. Three monthly meetings were conducted, and six out of 16 resulting action points were jointly implemented by the peace actors. As one of the action points, a technical team was established to develop a peace and development framework focusing on the conflict hot spots in the Kidepo Valley.

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

Three conflict assessments and mapping exercises to inform development planning and programming were completed during this quarter:

- A mapping of peacebuilding intervention at the national and local level. The mapping is being used as a programming tool to help development partners identify existing gaps and areas of potential high return on peacebuilding investments. The mapping is also being used to inform a new way of working to better complement the peacebuilding, development and humanitarian interventions of the international community.

- UN Peacebuilding Plan that provides a menu of options and potential areas of engagement by the UN and other relevant partners. The Plan will inform UN support for peacebuilding in South Sudan.

- Assessment of the peacebuilding and stabilisation needs of Greater Jonglei. The assessment will help government and development partners design a comprehensive peacebuilding support for Greater Jonglei.

---

[1] See para 8 of the Communique of the 783rd meeting of the AU PSC **;** See also the AUPSC communique on its visit to South Sudan. http://www.peaceau.org/en/article/au-peace-and-security-council-concludes-a-five-day-field-mission-to-the-republic-of-south-sudan

3.3 Human Interest Story

Meet Kang John Bol (name could be changed for privacy reasons), 30 years, a South Sudanese trained by UNDP in leadership, SGBV and transformational skills. Kang has re-started his life in Bentiu town, after spending many years as a refugee and a displaced person.

His life is a marred image of a youth from a war-torn country, who has lived his life as a refugee in neighbouring Uganda for 12 years. On return, from a refugee status, he obtained his education in Behr al Ghazal and Lakes states.In a country that is divided by ethnic and tribal lines his journey and struggle for education, peace, harmony and creating social cohesion is a remarkable effort. A contrast reminder to his countrymen that with courage and efforts you can do what seems impossible.

When asking Kang why he choose to come back to Bentiu town, he said "I am broken by the war, my country is seeing crisis every day. Sometimes, I think why I was born in this country. But this is my country and Bentiu is my town. I always wanted to have peace, youth want peace and we are looking forward working for peace in this country - across communities. There is no other way, as youth we have much more responsibility. Having spent almost all my life away from Bentiu, I think, I need to start building my town first.

Kangs' feeling is reflecting the contradictions surrounding him, as well the strong desire to make his country peaceful. This dilemma is the story of young men and women who are tired of tribal and ethnic division. They see GBV, cattle raiding, criminal activities and fighting as a curse to the society.

After UNDP's interventions for social cohesion in Bentiu town, Kang revealed a simple and interesting behaviour change: "I got this training by UNDP in leadership, SGBV and transformational skills, and now I see things differently. My attitude has changed at personal level. Now I try to understand other people, I try to understand their approach before I respond. For example, I am managing a hall, where youth gather to watch Football world cup. There are always issues/ conflicts during the activity. Someone lit a cigarette and blew smoke and I dealt with the issue very smoothly in the greater interest of all people present in the hall. People have started respecting us, because we now know, how to better approach things."

4. Cross cutting issues

4.1 Gender Results

Gender results	Evidence
Gender Result One: Increased women participation in local peace and development committees • In Torit, 33 members (42 per cent) of the four peace committees in the four counties (14) are female. This represents a 28 per cent increase from the previous level quarter. • An average of 26 per cent of all peace committees trained during the quarter were female. In some locations, e.g. in Bentiu town, more than half of the members (56 per cent) were women.	List of nominated peace committee members (Torit) Training Reports (Bor, Bentiu) Post Training Survey (Bor)
Gender Result Two: Women playing leadership role in resolving local disputes • The peace committee trainings have encouraged women to take leadership in promoting social cohesion and to advocate against gender-based violence. One female leader, a member of the Duk Padiet peace committee, successfully intervened in a case of planned forced marriage. The peace committee member Mama Dokdit noted the following: "*Before our role as peace committees members, women have never had chance to stand up and talk on issues of marriage in our community, that is a no go zone for a lady, but now with gender training we have women who are part of peace committees and that can make a conclusive decision on any matter*". • Female peace committee members also participated in resolving two cattle theft incidents in Duk Padiet. • In Maper payam of Aweil Town, women representation in consultative meetings on local conflict issues increased from 25% to 40%.	Post training survey Monitoring report/interview with peace committee members (Bor) Monitoring report (Aweil)
Gender Result Three: New livelihood opportunities created for women • Members of women groups were selected by CSO partners in Kapoeta North, Kapoeta East, Budi, Twic North and Duk Padiet.	Monthly and quarterly CSO partner reports (OPRD, UNYMPDA, GREDA)

4.2 Partnerships

The partnered with 20 CSOs and youth groups to implement activities towards strengthening communal peace and social cohesion in South Sudan.

Partnership with UNMISS CAD continued at the state level in various locations including Torit and Aweil where inter-state peace dialogues between Torit and Kapoeta States and migration conference between the Dinka Malual and the Misseriya were jointly implemented.

The project also further expanded its partnership with UNESCO in conflict sensitive reporting and journalism training.

The projects cooperation with the National Transformational Leadership Institute under the University of Juba was formalized through a Letter of Agreement for the training of peace committees in the various conflict clusters. The institute uses a training curriculum that is approved by the University of Juba and has at the same time been specifically tailed to the needs of the various peace committees.

Through its newly established PaCC coordination office in Bentiu, partnership was strengthened with OCHA, UNHCR and WFP as part of the joint Beyond Bentiu Response (BBR), an initiative that aims to establish durable alternatives for IDPs through enhanced services and quality of life outside of the PoC. This partnership provided an opportunity for UNDP to further enhance the recovery and resilience agenda in and around Bentiu.

The training on gender-based violence was conducted in cooperation with the Access to Justice Project of UNDP. In addition, through the cooperation of the Recovery and Stabilisation project, six youth leaders, former ex-combatant were included in business and entrepreneurship management in Yambio to support improvement of economic interdependency initiatives by the project.

4.3 Environmental Considerations

The planning and implementation of the project takes environmental considerations into account. Contractors are encouraged to use local materials in project location to preserve the environment. An environmental impact assessment is being conducted with regards to the Rialdit borehole and water reservoir project.

4.4 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
Improved administrative capacities	The Torit state peace and reconciliation commission	Provision of computers and printers.
Improved financial, M&E, reporting and communication capacities of CSO grantees of the project	15 civil society partners	Financial reporting Monitoring and evaluation Communication

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Key M&E activity	Key outcomes	Recommendation	Action taken
M&E activity 1: Monitoring visit on 21 June 2018 to attend community consultative meeting in Aweil town on local conflict issues in Maper Payam	Low participation of women (about 25%) in the consultative meeting.	CIPAD to mobilise more women to participate in all future planned activities	CIPAD set women representation in all planned future activities at minimum of 40%
M&E activity 2: Monitoring visit of wrestling stadium in Mingkaman in June 2018	The facility is in good condition and in use. Peace committee members support crowd management during matches with high numbers of participants.	Very much appreciated by security for protection from cattle destroying the fence is critical	Discussed with the members of the peace committees and SMARD to follow-up the issue.
M&E activity 3: Final site visit to fish cold storage facility in Bor by project engineer	Construction and installation of equipment completed.	Facility ready for handover. Transitional support to be provided to ensure running of the facility	Official handover took place in June 2018.
M&E activity 4: Two feedback and evaluation meetings held in May and June 2018 with National Transformational Leadership Institute review peace committee trainings conducted	The overall training design, content and training methods are relevant. Trainers developed good relations with training participants Women attending training with children were distracted	Ensure that all trainers use participatory training methods. Same trainers used for follow-up trainings in the different locations UNDP to cover payments for child care during the training	Trainers briefed on importance of use of participatory methods Follow-up trainings conducted by same trainers in most cases Draft logistical notes prepared for upcoming trainings Budget for child care to be included in working advance
M&E activity 5: Monitoring of ongoing activities of HRSS and ACR and of youth groups in Rubkona/Bentiu towns and the PoC (community neighbourhood awareness sessions; ToT for community protection mechanisms; post-training activities of youth groups)	Activities progressing as per grant agreement Youth groups are more structured and positive behaviour is noted	CSO activity reports to be submitted	Monthly reports received

6. Risk Management

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Politicisation of the peace and reconciliation agenda: The ongoing national level conflict can overshadow and influence local level conflict dynamics and hamper the effectiveness of local level mechanisms to mitigate conflict.	The project ensures continues analysis of conflict dynamics (including capacity building of local peace actors) based on which conflict mitigation strategies can be adjusted. N
Perceptions of bias: The choice of (implementing) partners can have an influence on how the various local actors perceive the project and its activities. For example, in Bentiu some of the vendors that provide catering services in town are perceived by some town residents as being aligned to the opposition.	The project applies "Do o Harm" principles in both programmatic and operational procedures and communicates openly its engagement with partners across conflict lines. It has hence been made possible, that vendors without bank accounts (there are no bank services in Bentiu) can be included in the procurement process.
Low capacity of local CSOs to implement activities: Some of the newly selected youth groups have strong community networks plus very innovative ideas with regards to finding local solutions to local problems. However, they have limited experience in implementing donor funded projects which could affect their performance.	The project has selected one international NGO (Nonviolent Peaceforce) to transfer skills to the project's local civil society partners and to standardize approaches to conduct community dialogues and mediation, conflict mapping and analysis and community consultations. In addition, an induction training was conducted for all CSO partners. Project staff at Juba and state level closely monitor the CSO's programmatic and financial performance and provide support where necessary.

7. Challenges

- Mistrust and suspicion between the youth in the PoC and the youth in Bentiu and Rubkona towns and politicization of peace activities led to delays in project implementation. The project continues to create safe and impartial spaces for dialogue and to engage the youth in social cohesion activities to foster exchange between the two sides.

- Weak documentation and reporting skills of peace committees undermines information sharing on cases resolved at community level. For example, Peace committees in the Northern Bahr el Ghazal region have weak capacities to document e cases they have been dealing with. A new reporting tool was developed and is being shared with cluster coordinated to help with documentation of cases by the peace committees. It will also be introduced in the next round of peace committee trainings.

8. Lessons Learned

- Cross-learning, networking and experience sharing among peace committees enhances their ability to resolve a range of conflicts. Joint trainings of different peace committees have proven to be a good opportunity to establish such links and networks. If strong networks are in place neighbouring peace committees can supplement each other's work and help bridging the gap between communities. Sessions on information sharing and networking have been included in all peace committee trainings.

- Peace committees are an effective avenue for coordinating peace activities. In the absence of functional committees, coordination is done through the traditional leadership structures which are not inclusive of all relevant stakeholders such as youth and women. Conflict-sensitive criteria for selecting members of peace committees are instrumental to ensure that all relevant community stakeholders are represented

- Multi-partner cooperation improves the quality and reach of peace activities: Collaboration among peace actors is more effective than individual support provided to local community peace initiatives. In the Northern Bahr el Ghazal region, through the peace actors working group, partners are jointly providing support to local peace initiatives, starting from the planning phase.

9. Financial Expenditure (Provisional)

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget, US$ (Jan – Dec 2018)	Expenditures (Jan - March 2018)	Expenditures (April - June 2018)	Cumulative Expenditures (Jan - June 2018)	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
		A	B	C	D=B+C	D/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	236,484.00	74,114.27	109,242.47	183,356.74	77.53%
AR 6.2	Community based interventions on sex and gender-based violence addressed for easier reconciliation and social cohesion.	390,447.00	30,531.39	251,372.38	281,903.77	72.20%
AR 6.3	Cross-border pastoralist and crop farmers 'conflicts mitigated	154,999	69,289	43,244	112,533.53	72.60%
AR 6.4	Civilian disarmament encouraged through livelihood activities for up to 100 male and female youth in selected states	77,702.00	17,089.13	50,899.02	67,988.15	87.50%
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.	234,257	33,959	6,735	40,694.93	17.37%

AR 6.5_2	Social cohesion among male and female youth IDPs, returnees and host communities are enabled through participatory peace promotion events and interdependency projects in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.	46,581	1,581	385	1,966.67	4.22%
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	147,258	0	71,066	71,066.04	48.26%
Output 6 Sub-total		**1,287,728.00**	**226,564.80**	**532,945.03**	**759,509.83**	**58.98%**
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	Social cohesion promoted through community interdependency projects for communities in conflict	950,813.00	221,391.17	190,775.33	412,166.50	43.35%
AR 7.2	Positive narratives produced through innovative youth initiatives	51,285.00	11,265.66	14,743.71	26,009.37	50.72%
AR 7.3	Peace journalism through conflict sensitive media activities	203,132.00	40,024.88	51,924.43	91,949.31	45.27%
Output 7 Sub-total		**1,205,230.00**	**272,681.71**	**257,443.47**	**530,125.18**	**43.99%**
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	Enabling environment created for an inclusive and credible dialogue through grassroots peace initiatives	262,695.00	146,394.93	101,402.51	247,797.44	94.33%

AR 8.2	Progress made on reconciliation and social cohesion and gender equality recorded through conflict analyses and assessments	59,313.00	32,582.36	14,889.66	47,472.02	80.04%
AR 8.3	Space for citizen voice, dialogue and agency created	0	0	0	0.00	
AR 8.4	Project Management, Administrative Costs, Evaluations and Monitoring	480,038	218,830	170,299	389,128.42	81.06%
AR 8.4.1	Strengthened dialogue platforms that gather national and international actors	141,589	32,654	53,059	85,712.82	60.54%
AR 8.4.2	Shared goals and strategies for peace articulated in a UN peacebuilding plan, as well as a national strategy	150,517.00	102,315.60	19,848.89	122,164.49	81.16%
AR 8.4_3	Preparing scaling-up of community and local level dialogue through a mapping and an action plan	83,558.00	71,749.52	15,353.72	87,103.24	104.24%
Output 8 Sub-total		1,177,710.36	604,526.11	374,852.32	979,378.43	83.16%
Output 9: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters						
AR 9.1	Increased Stakeholder engagement and participation in the National Dialogue Conference.	310,375.00	0.00	39,600.00	39,600.00	12.76%
AR 9.2	Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented	103,343.00	0.00	43,170.17	43,170.17	41.77%
AR 9.3	Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened	116,640.00	0.00	37,941.40	37,941.40	32.53%
AR 9.4	Project management and Communication	69,642.00	0.00	37,080.80	37,080.80	53.24%
Output 9 Sub-total		600,000.00	0.00	157,792.37	157,792.37	26.30%
Grand total		4,270,668.36	1,103,772.62	1,323,033.19	2,426,805.81	56.82%

10. Annex I – Civil Society Partners

No	Name	Implementation Area
National CSOs		
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 (ACR)	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 Development 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
International NGO		
21	Nonviolent Peaceforce	All