

Peace and Community Cohesion Project

Project Number: 00102663

2019 Quarter Three Report

July- September 2019



Women watching wrestling matches as part of celebrations for the International Day of Peace in Yirol Town, Eastern Lakes State , 21 September 2019.. Photo @UNDP

**Project
Summary****Country:** South Sudan**Total Project Budget:** US\$16,708,379**2019 Budget:** US\$ 6,958,529.48

Donor	Budget in USD	Expenditures	Delivery %
Sweden	2,185,989.20	1,249,610.08	57
JAPAN	671,450.56	454,712.85	68
UNDP	1,854,680.00	1,510,808.41	81
PBF-ND	1,000,000.00	746,217.57	75
KOREA	1,000,000.00	662,931.06	66
PBF-GYI	246,409.72	234,257.99	95
TOTAL	6,958,529.48	4,858,537.96	70

Cumulative expenditure (January – September): US\$4,858,537.96**Contact Persons:****Dr. Kamil Kamaluddeen**

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A traditional wrestling match to celebrate the International Day of Peace in Yirol Town, Eastern Lakes State, 21 September 2019. Photo @UNDP

Acronyms

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

1. Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project seeks to contribute to the reduction and mitigation of national and local level conflict and insecurity by investing in initiatives that address the key drivers of conflict. Using the UNDP's community security and social cohesion approach, the project empowers institutions and communities to identify, in an inclusive and participatory manner, the root causes of conflicts in their communities, and using an integrated and gender-sensitive approach, support the communities to effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict in a non-violent manner. The project also seeks to strengthen community 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 United Nations Cooperation Framework (UNCF) and UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 1: *'Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance at the national, state and local levels.'*

Key achievements:

- **Reinforced local peace committees**, enabling them to resolve 78 disputes/conflict incidences of cattle rustling, child abductions, sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) and disagreements over utilisation and management of natural resources. The project established and operationalised eight additional county-level peace committees - imparted transformational leadership, SGBV and peacebuilding skills to 215 peace committee members (39 percent female).
- **Mitigated livestock-related conflicts** following successful implementation of three local-level cattle migration agreements. The agreements emerged from pre and post cattle migration dialogue conferences supported by the project.
- **Enhanced communities' capacities to deal with psychosocial trauma associated with exposure to conflicts and gender-based violence** following the training of 125 (81 females) members of psychosocial support groups on transformation leadership, conflict prevention and SGBV. A total of 404 counsellors (333 female) have been trained and provided psychosocial support to 562 new community members since project inception.
- **Enhanced youth participation in peacebuilding** by engaging over 4,320 youth in income generating activities, sports and cultural activities and peacebuilding messaging to promote social cohesion.
- **Promoted inclusiveness in the National Dialogue (ND)** through facilitating the participation of six political parties in the ND process - Sudan People's Liberation movement (SPLM), South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA), National Alliance, National Agenda, Former Detainees (FDs), and Other Opposition Parties (OOPs) Some of the opposition e.g. South Sudan Opposition Alliance participated in the Wau regional conference as observers.
- **Increased awareness on gender provisions of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS)** in collaboration with the national Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare. About 270 public servants and community members (76 female), from Bentiu, Jonglei, Yambio, Torit, and Aweil were sensitized on gender provisions of the R-ARCSS and to safeguard the provisions of implementation of the revitalised peace agreement.
- **Enhanced communities' awareness on the dangers of small arms.** In collaboration with the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC), 365 (49 female), public servants and community members from the 10 former states were sensitized on the Firearms Act and the policy on the control of small arms and light weapons.

Key challenges:

- The timeline for the ND process has changed frequently as a result of resource constraints, and thus the regional consultation was delayed. Thanks to support from Japan and the UN, the regional consultation phase has started with the convening of the Bahr el-Ghazal regional conference. The national conference is expected to take place when the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity has been formed.
- Insecurity in some areas like Ikwoto (because of the presence of rebel groups, in the Torit cluster have delayed the implementation of activities since implementing partners have to wait for the schedules of UNMISS security patrols field monitoring within the state to undertake their activities and leverage on the security patrols.

Key lessons learned:

- When empowered and given appropriate resources youth can effectively contribute to and lead peacebuilding processes.
- A perception survey to monitor project indicator progress noted that a youth subculture (more like organised gangs) is emerging in almost all project locations, especially in Aweil, Bor and Torit clusters. A study on the subculture need to be undertaken to understand the nature and the enabling factors, because if left unattended, the youth could easily be manipulated through radicalisation.
- An understanding of South Sudanese diverse culture provides a firm base to strengthen the social fabric amongst communities that has been weakened by persistent conflicts. UNDP will continue to build on existing peaceful norms as cornerstone of social cohesion.

Budget:

Provisional cumulative expenditure from January to September 2019 is US\$4,858,537.96 representing a delivery of 70 percent of the annual budget (US\$6,958,529.48).

2. Background

UNDP's Peace and Community Cohesion project contributes to the reduction and mitigation of conflicts by empowering communities and institutions to identify and address the drivers of conflicts in an inclusive and participatory manner. The project uses an integrated and gender-sensitive approach to support communities to effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict peacefully and enhance community relationships by identifying and strengthening cultural, social and economic connectors among communities. The project contributes to the 2019-2021 UN Cooperation Framework and UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 1, *Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance at the national, state and local levels*.

Implementation of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is ongoing, albeit at a slower pace. The pre-transitional period has been further extended by another 100 days from the previously agreed 12 November 2019. The ceasefire is still holding, political violence has substantially subsided and there are small numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees returning. Cantonment sites, <25 for Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLA-IO)/SSOA and 10 for South Sudan People's Defence Forces (SSPDF) barracks have been identified and the number of Necessary Unified Forces (83,000-50%/50%) to be redeployed has been agreed upon.

Whilst the ceasefire is holding, substantive progress has been slow and there is a risk that the positive momentum is stalling, and frustration might creep in. Consensus has not been reached on the number and boundaries of states and a unified army is yet to be formed. The Transitional Constitution is still not yet fully aligned to the R-ARCSS and complete funding (US\$100 million) for implementation is lacking. Importantly, whilst decreasing in some areas, the overall trend of communal violence remains a concern.

The project continued to use a three-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; b) social cohesion approach which focusses on supporting women, youth and other vulnerable groups to undertake interdependency initiatives to strengthen relations and social fabric of the society while at the national level strengthening infrastructure for peace and conflict management; and c) supports implementation of Chapter V of the agreement, concentrating on healing and reconciliation as well as ensuring that institutions, local communities, particularly women and youth have a voice and agency in the implementation of the agreement.

3. Progress towards development results

3.1 Contribution to longer term results

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

2019 CPD outcome target	Summary achievement to date
50% of citizens report increased personal safety and security (52% among women).	In an end-line survey carried out in 2017, 47.4% reported increased personal security and safety (46.6% men, 48.7% women). A UNDP internal perception survey in the five-conflict clusters revealed that 49.6 % of the respondents (56 % female) believed that safety and security is increased and somehow increased this year than in 2017 respectively.

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

2019 CPD output targets	Summary achievement to date
One local-level agreement for conflict prevention and promotion of social cohesion under implementation	One migration conference resulting in the signing of one migration agreement between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities is conducted in Aweil by 2019. This made the total to be 17 since 2017.
Two national infrastructures for peace established or strengthened, with UNDP support.	3 national and local mechanism on peace and reconciliation in place in 2019 in Bentiu, Rumbek and Aweil. A total of 14 national and local mechanisms are in place since 2017.

3.2 Progress towards PaCC project outputs

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

2019 Annual Work Plan Indicator (AWP) Indicator	Indicator Target (2019)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 1.1: Number of communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market and trade routes.	70	7 new communities from Rumbek and Bor clusters have functional dialogue mechanisms, raising the total number of communities with dialogue mechanisms to 76.	Achieved
Indicator 1.2: Percentage of respondents perceiving decrease in incidences of Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in targeted areas.	30 percent	49.1% perceiving decrease in incidence of SGBV (UNDP internal perception survey, 2018)	Achieved
Indicator 1.3: Number of SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and supported	120	No new groups were formed in the quarter. SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed earlier continued to serve the targeted communities.	Ongoing

Indicator 1.4: Number of local disputes resolved by local and traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures, women representation and voice in dispute resolution.	100	78 local conflicts were resolved with support from trained peace committees in the five conflict clusters, bringing the total number of resolved disputes to 215.	Achieved
1.5: Number of migration conferences resulting in the signing of gender sensitive agreements between migrating pastoralists and host communities	16	One cattle migration conference took place during the quarter, bringing the total to 17.	Achieved
Overall status			Achieved

Description of Results:

Indicator 1.1: 76 communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market and trade routes. (Baseline: 31)

Seven new communities from Rumbek and Bor clusters have functional dialogue mechanisms, bringing the total to 78. These include communities in Rumbek cluster: Yirol central, Ger and Nyang counties and Bor Cluster: Kapoeta, Katiko Nguro and Singaita counties. A total of 72 members (20 percent female) drawn from seven new peace committees from the two conflict clusters received 10 days of training on transformational leadership, SGBV and peacebuilding. Since project inception, 1,078 (28 percent female) from the five conflict clusters have received the 10 days trainings. Post-training assessment revealed improved trainees' skills and understanding of all issues covered during the training. In quarter three alone, over seven dialogues were conducted by the peace committees and local communities to resolve conflict at the local level. These include:

Case 1: Rumbek Cluster - The Eastern Lakes – Jonglei Inter-Communal Dialogue (Mingkaman

dialogue) held in Mingkaman to resolve conflicts between communities of Ajuong/Abiong of Jonglei State and



The Chiefs from Eastern Lakes and Ajuong of Jonglei states at the Mingkaman dialogue, 5 August 2019



UNDP's CSO partner HRSS discussing with women and youth during formation of a peace committee in Guit county, North Leech state 17 July 2019. Photo@HRSS

Ador of Eastern Lakes State, over access and use of the river Nile for transport and the swampy areas along the river for fishing. The dialogue brought together over 160 members (12 women) comprised of peace committees, local state and county administration, representatives of youth, women and the traders. Some of the resolutions from the dialogue which have been implemented include:

- community sensitization on the resolutions of the communal dialogues;

- formation of a nine-member inter-state high level committee to fast track the implementation of Mingkaman Resolutions;
- restriction of movement of civilians with illicit firearms along river Nile; and
- mobilization of joint police comprised of 16 personnel (8 per each state) and equipped ready for deployment with a mandate to man security checks along river Nile and respond to any future threats to personal security of fishermen/women and businesspeople along the river Nile.

Case 2: Bor Cluster - UNDP-supported peace committees and CSOs organized an intra-state age-set youth dialogue in Pibor, Boma State with 60 youth (10 female) to address escalating youth-led conflicts in the state. After three days of deliberation, the youth signed a resolution to be disarmed by the Government; stop early and forced marriages and cattle raiding; conduct sensitization on peaceful co-existence among the youth living in cattle camp; form inter- group youth peace committees and respect authorities of local leadership. The age-set youth peace committee has been formed and UNDP intend to train them on transformational leadership and conflict prevention.

Monitoring of previous dialogues has revealed that due to the peace mediated in Kidepo Valley, there is evidence of decrease in intercommunal conflict and violence as a result of the Chorokol Peace dialogue held in December 2018. Community members reported that:

- there is free movement of communities, businesspeople, NGOs and Government in delivering of support to people in need;
- there is low rate of revenge killing among the communities.
- there is respect for rule of law among the communities;
- youth are participating in agricultural activities in the communities;
- youth are cooperating with the Payam Authority, in finding the perpetrators of violence among the Communities;

Indicator 1.2: 30% of respondents perceiving decrease in incidences of Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in targeted areas (Baseline 19.4% (male 18.1%: female 20.7%))

About 49.1% of respondents of a UNDP internal perception survey believed that there is reduction in gender-based violence with significant improvement being observed in Eastern plain, Torit and Rumbek. Majority (65%) of the respondents highlighted awareness raising by humanitarian partners, legal action by the police, sanction of the community (the community are more organized to prevent and respond for SGBV cases than before) and engaging in income generating activities as the contributing factors for the reduction of SGBV. However, domestic violence and forced and child marriage are still increasing.

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

No new psychosocial support groups were formed in quarter three. However, the project continued to mentor and support the existing groups. Forty-five new cases of GBV were reported and dealt with - four cases from Aweil conflict cluster, 11 cases from Bentiu conflict clusters, 30 cases from Rumbek cluster.

As examples, UNDP's CSO partner Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development (SMARD) counselled two underage girls who had suffered rape and their families and facilitated their transport to Mingkaman for medical treatment. Through this support, the suspects were arrested and are in custody as the



Participants in awareness on peaceful GBV prevention, Mayen-ulem Payam 15 August 2019) Photo© RACBO-SS

legal process is ongoing. Through counselling and follow-up, the girls are recovering and re-united with their families.

The project supported women groups (mostly survivors of SGBV) to livelihoods and economic activities in targeted counties of Aweril and Yirol. In Lopa-Lafon County, Organization for Peace, Relief and Development (OPRD), another CSO partner of UNDP sensitized 250 community members (143 female 143) on how to mitigate sexual violence in the community. During the consultations, women who were previously trained by OPRD showed marked confidence in highlighting the GBV as vices. Previously the women believed that GBV cases were customs of the society that need not to be questioned.

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

Seventy-eight local disputes around land, cattle rustling, domestic issues and revenge killings were resolved peacefully in quarter three (cumulatively 215). The peaceful resolution of these disputes contributed to improving community cohesion. Some examples of the cases resolved include:

- In Bor Conflict Cluster, 10 local conflicts on land ownership and border disputes; competition over supremacy amongst age-sets youth of Murle community of Boma state; cattle theft; social related crimes; and conflict over fishing camps were resolved.
- In Aweil Conflict Cluster, four local conflicts caused by presence of an armed group and community leadership in Northern Bahr el Ghazal region and cattle migration period were handled by peace committees and the Joint Border Peace Committees (operating across, along and within the Sudan and South Sudan border areas) respectively.
- Local and traditional leaders and peace committees resolved six cases in Kidepo Valley (1 child abduction, three cattle raiding and two community clashes) one murder case in Torit East, four domestic violence cases in Ayaci and one in Magwi.
- Of the 25 cases reported to the peace committees, 13 were resolved by peace committees whilst the other 12 SGBV related cases were handled through the GBV referral pathway.

Indicator 1.5: 16 migration conferences resulting in the signing of gender sensitive agreements between migrating pastoralists and host communities (Baseline: 6)

One cattle migration conference took place during the quarter, bringing the total to 17. Three cattle migration agreements are under implementation. In July 2019, UNDP, together with other UN agencies, supported a cattle post-migration conference for Dinka Malual of Northern Bahrl el Ghazal region of South Sudan, and Misseriya nomads from Western Kordofan state of Sudan in Wanyjok Town. The conference brought together 65 delegates (2 women) from the two border communities who signed a post-migration agreement on how to deal with conflict issues experienced during migration period.



Dinka Malual from Aweil, South Sudan delegates and Misseriya of Sudan during the post cattle migration resolution in Wanyjok, Aweil East. 26 July 2019 ©UNDP

The conference revealed that the Misseriya nomads had gone beyond areas stated in the agreement. A retaliation attack by the Dinka of Twich East State led to violent clashes between the two groups and loss of 1,602 cattle and the death of two people. To resolve the conflict, the Joint Border Peace Committee and both communities agreed to include Dinka Malual Community of Twich East State in the next pre-migration

conference. The delegates signed a post migration resolution to reduce tensions over resource sharing, promote trade and peaceful coexistence, compensate the dead and recovery of stolen cattle.

Through Partnership with UNMISS-Civil Affairs Division, two internal cattle migration conferences were organised in Renk and Maban, to address challenges related internal movement of cattle causing conflicts such as raiding and cattle theft which also affects crop farmers. 50 people attended each conference and resolutions safeguarding cattle migration were reached and are under implementation, including, passage routes of the cattle, designated areas of grazing, duration of the migration and how to deal with those who break the migration conference resolutions.

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

2019 AWP Indicator	Target (2019)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 2.1: Number of social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels (and targeting women)	30	4 new interdependency initiatives were implemented to promote social cohesion among communities and improve livelihood for women, bringing the total number to 73.	Achieved
Indicator 2.2: Proportion of the population perceiving decrease in intercommunity conflict and violence	33 percent	According to the Perception survey conducted by UNDP in July 2019, 54.1% of the communities living in the five conflict clusters believed that the intercommunal conflict and violence decreased in 2018/2019 than in any other year before.	achieved
Indicator 2.3: Number of youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities.	30	7 youth groups were formed to promote social cohesion and livelihoods bringing the total number of groups formed to 69 since the inception of the project.	Achieved
Overall status			Achieved

Description of Results:

Indicator 2.1: 30 social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels targeting women (Baseline: 22)

Four new interdependency initiatives were implemented during the third quarter, bringing the total number of initiatives since project inception to 69. More specifically,

- a) In Bentiu Conflict Cluster, 58 people, (19 women) are directly benefitting from the youth peace centred activities. During the quarter, 1,052 youth indirectly benefitted from the presence of the centre. The centre was able to generate (USD 2,500) and SSP 404,000 in income from the center's cafeteria, computer centre and hiring of the hall for meetings. The resources are used to pay workers, (mostly women) and to conduct youth related activities.



Women from the Masia group in Yambio display a bed cover made after receiving start up kit by RDAA, August 2019 photo ©RDAA

- b) In Aweil, 2,326 community members from Aweil South County were provided with two water points for domestic use, livestock, and market gardening. Incomes generated has allowed women to establish a lending group where women access small credits. By July 2019, the women had set SSP270,000 (\$1000) aside for a revolving fund;
- c) A community slaughter houses and a community butchery in Aweil were renovated and are in use by a 40-member youth group to generate income;
- d) In Rumbek, through participation in the peace processes, women's voice and contribution was acknowledged. Five (5) women (2 in the inter-state high committee and 3 in committee of inquiry) were engaged in the implementation of the Mingkaman's communique that resolved conflict incidences between Eastern Lakes and Jonglei States.

Indicator 2.2. 33% of the population perceiving decrease in intercommunity conflict and violence (22.7 percent (22.9% male and 23.4% female))

Per the UNDP perception survey, 54.1% of respondents perceived a decrease in the intercommunal conflict whilst 55.4% reported that conflict-related deaths decreased in 2019 compared to previous years. Whilst this trend could be explained by the relative peace experienced in Aweil, Bentiu and Rumbek, Bor and Torit were relatively unstable as a result of conflicts instigated by youth involved in cattle raiding, GBV, competition over resources (especially in border areas shared by cattle herders).

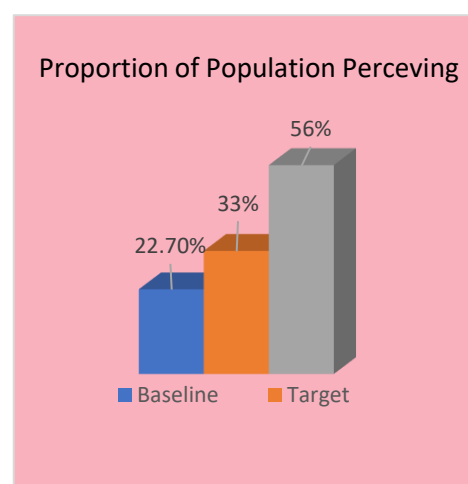
Indicator 2.3. 30 youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities. (Baseline: 24)

Seven youth groups were formed and operationalised bringing the total to 62 as follows:

- UNDP's CSO partners Junub Aid formed five youth mediation volunteers committee in five blocks within Torit Municipality to spread peace messages to their communities;
- Another CSO partner, HUMAES formed two theatre group in Nimule to engage youth and the community in community theatre as well as street awareness on conflict mediation and peace building among the youth.

Monitoring of already formed groups also continued during the quarter and some highlighted activities include:

- In Kidepo Valley, a youth group formed by the Joint Border Peace Committees is actively involved in agricultural activities as well as providing security for their communities through Community Policing initiatives Committee;
- In Pibor, Boma State, over 154 youth of Murle ethnic group were engaged in peacebuilding initiatives during the third quarter - 94 participated in community mobilization, community development training and drama and theatre for peace facilitated by a UNDP CSO partner WASI whilst. 60 others participated in dialogues facilitated by another CSO partner UNYMPDA to resolve differences amongst youths' age sets. During the dialogue the youth agreed to form inter-age-set peace committee to fast track youth's involvement in peacebuilding and encourage peaceful settlement of youths' difference.
- Over 4,320 youth were engaged in sporting events – marathon, football and volleyball tournament during international day of peace celebrations in Nimule town.



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.

2019 AWP Indicator	Target (2019)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 3.1: Number of national and local mechanism on peace and reconciliation in place.	18	14 local mechanism were operationalised at state level.	Achieved
Indicator 3.2: Percentage of households with confidence on peace and security in selected clusters.	50 percent	Among the perception survey respondents, 66.8% have confidence in the existing peace and security situation in their location and 64% also said that the peace dialogue contributed to them feeling safer.	Achieved
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) started in Q3 but still on-going.	On-going
Indicator 3.4: Number of gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors.	12	One national conflict assessment for finalisation for Boma state was conducted bringing the total to 8 assessments done.	On-going
Overall status			Ongoing

Description of Results:

Indicator 3.1: 18 national and local mechanisms on peace and reconciliation in place (Baseline: 11)

A total of 14 national and local mechanisms on peace are in place fostering reconciliation. These include:

The National Dialogue (ND) process: The project continues to facilitate wider participation and inclusivity in the National Dialogue. 400 delegates from 24 counties participated in the Greater Equatorial conference convened from the 26th to 31st of August 2019 in Juba. The project also facilitated the participation of six political parties (SPLM, SSOA, National Alliance, National Agenda, FDs) in the conference. The project-initiated discussions between the leadership of the National Dialogue and the Dr. Riek Machar regarding the participation of SPLA-IO in the National Dialogue.

The Revitalised Peace Agreement: UNDP continued to support efforts to disseminate the peace agreement especially focusing on the women and gender agenda, which are central to the implementation. To this end, through partnership with UNMISS, the project continued to disseminate the R-ARCSS reaching over 441 people in Yambio, Maridi and Leer counties. UNDP and UNMISS initiated efforts to facilitate track II engagement between the political parties and the signatories to the R-ARCSS, to increase confidence amongst them. Through partnership with the National Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, 270 (76 female) public sector officials and community members at state level, were sensitized on the R-ARCSS and their role in the implementation, including in ensuring the 35% gender provision is adhered to in state level appointments in Rumbek, Bor, Bentiu, Aweil, Yambio and Torit. Some of the issues raised during the sensitization include:

- citizens are optimistic about the R-ARCSS and they are expecting the political leaders this time to respect the agreement and translate it to the real peace in the country;

- the participants appreciated the simplified version of the Agreement in Arabic and English;
- the different stakeholders now know their roles and responsibilities which is expected to lead to increased level of ownership of the implementation of the R-ARCSS;
- high level of illiteracy among women and negative harmful cultural practices disadvantage women in the communities targeted by the sensitization;
- protection of women-sexual violence and human rights violation to women is a challenge;
- slow implementation of the R-ARCSS as well as lack of dissemination in some areas to the public means lack information about the peace agreement which has resulted to people making negative speculations; and
- low representation of women in the various committees for implementation of agreement.

The participants recommended:

- continuous sensitization and awareness raising on the agreement and progress on implementation to the communities/villages in all states and on the role of different stakeholders including traditional leaders in the implementation;
- training on how to monitor and report on the implementation of the peace agreement and establishment or strengthening the follow-up mechanism to monitor progress on women's gains in the implementation of the agreement;
- more women to join political parties to enhance implementation of the 35%;
- empowerment of the women to be able to articulate their rights;
- training of trainer in states to roll out the dissemination to the counties, payam and to boma level; and
- joint training for both SPLM-IO and government forces to contribute to reconciliation and forgiveness.
- The State Ministries of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to monitor the implementation of gender and youth related provisions and to report back on the progress.

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

- UNDP supported coordination forum in Aweil in collaboration with FAO, UNMISS and the Regional Peace and Reconciliation Coordination office, and this led to improved coordination and enhanced synergy among the actors.



Peace Actors Working Group meeting in Bentiu under the leadership of the state peace Commission 24 September 2019 ©UNDP

- In Torit, two peace actors' meetings were held under the State Peace and Reconciliation Commission.

Peace actors working in Torit state used the forum to share conflict related information in order to make joint and coordinated decisions, such as the joint community dialogue in Kidepo valley Ikwotos county which has been pending for the better part of the year.

- In Bentiu, Youth and Partners Peace Coordination Forum was held this quarter. The youth groups that were formed with the facilitation of UNDP interventions have taken leadership roles. This has led to increased trust among youth and communities and as a result, youth from PoC sites attend the forum meetings in Bentiu town without fear.

Council of Traditional Authorities and Leaders (COTAL): The project strengthened the role of the COTAL in Bor and Aweil clusters through workshops. In Bor, the workshop focused on arbitrating cases of property rights between hosts communities and returnees (IDPs and refugees), and on handling land cases for the IDPs and

refugees whose properties were looted or being occupied by other people. The following recommendations were made:

- review and strengthen land allocation system to avoid duplication of title deeds;
- disseminate land policies to promote rule of law;
- develop a proactive plan for the high influx of the returnees and re-integration process to avoid conflict;
- strengthen traditional authorities to handle property disputes related to the returnees and other post conflict crimes.

In Aweil, the workshop focussed on articulating the role of COTAL, identify challenges and recommendations on how to strengthen COTAL for conflict resolution and peace promotion. Below are resolutions from the Aweil COTAL:

- claimants and defendants should respect female chiefs and mediators;
- train COTAL on application of human rights and gender mainstreaming in their work;
- review the 1953 Wath Alel customary law and to consolidate the outcome into a comprehensive document on revised customary rules for implementation in Aweil, Aweil East, Lol, Tonj, Gogrial and Twich states.

Indicator 3.2: 50% of households with confidence on peace and security in selected clusters (Baseline: 47.4%)

Majority of survey respondents in the five conflict clusters (66.8%) indicated that their confidence on the peace and security has increased this year than any other previous consecutive years. Among these groups, 46% participated in the peace committees/their close relatives participated in peace committees and they believe that the action of the community level peace committees contributed for their feeling of safety and security. Almost all (93.2%) said relative political stability at the national level, community level dialogues, better access to social services like healthcare, government and other partners' awareness raising and similar efforts are the contributing factors for positive feeling on safety and security. Despite the progress, some of the community members (12%) are still hesitant of the security situation in their locations because of the pervasive practices such as cattle raids and revenge killings. Generally, better security situation is emerging but still, more is needed to sustain the positive progress and to address some of the factors that can relapse the conflict (one typical example is conflict instigated by youth).

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

A national level conflict assessment was conducted by the project team, in preparation for the development of the second phase of the project. The analysis identified the major conflict drivers at community level such as lack of and weak rule of law institutions, weak peace infrastructure for peace to mitigate conflicts, availability of small arms and light weapons, pervasive and criminal practices such as cattle raids, abduction of children and early and forced marriage, which triggers revenge killing and attacks. climate induced conflicts such as clashes between farmers and pastoralist as a result of seasonal cattle migration in search of water and pasture remains as a challenge. The analysis indicated that support to implementation of the revitalised agreement focusing on chapter five and two of the agreement has a chance to address some of the drivers of the conflicts. The project could also focus on strengthening institutions of rule of law and those mandated for peace and reconciliation.

3.3 Human Interest Story: Voices of courage: The Kabarthe Women peacebuilders



"Searching for sustainable peace is what attracts us together as women from different villages in Boma state. We have seen death and felt it when our children butchered themselves every month, and men could not do anything to stop it. Out of frustrations, we came together to try and bring an end to the violent conflict between our communities says Mary Oleo, Founder, Kabarthe Women Group.

The Kabarthe Women Group members risk their lives to ensure sustainable peace is achieved amongst the different age-set youth of Murle ethnic groups. The group which was formed by

like-minded women who came together out of distress caused by constant fighting among the age-set young men and the inability of men (the fathers of the youths) to deal with the recurrent conflict amongst youths. The women tried to reach out and organize women for direct intervention in the age-set fights in Pibor, Boma state. The women started the group under a tree, where they met twice a week to brainstorm on how to approach the conflict that was not only tearing apart the social bonding amongst Murle ethnic groups but killing the hope for the continuity of the community through the numerous deaths of youths.

The Kabarthe Women Group first attempt at stemming the violent tide was successful, although it was risky. The women in the first attempt went in-between the fighting youths and requested them to cease fighting and lay down their weapons or else they stripe themselves naked, which would lead to curse upon youths if they refused to give up the fighting. Majority of youths receded from conducting violent conflicts. This resulted to ending the conflict without bloodshed. The success in their first attempt motivated other women across Murle community who joined Kabarthe women's cause as their fame grew. They now not only deal with issues of age-set youth but also cattle raids and child abduction. *"If we know there is an abducted child in a home, we just go and sit in the homestead, even if for a month, until the child is produced. We organise the handover of the child to the community where he/she come from. As women, we have refused to receive and take care of abducted children".* Says a group member.

The Kabarthe women believe in themselves particularly the power of women to influence. *"Despite the comparative lack of physical strength, women are more powerful than men. They are influencers that control behaviors of men. In our communities, we influence men (husbands) to carry out or stop raids... Every mother wants to see her child prospering and not to be killed during his/her youthful age... Therefore we want to step out and dialogue as women within and outside our communities to use the power of influence positively".* Mama Sarah, Chairlady of Kabarthe-Pibor Women Group. The Kabarthe Women Group is one of the well-recognized peace actors in Murle community that drew attention from all the peace actors as well as national government.

The Kabarthe benefits from PaCC empowerment on transformational leadership and peacebuilding training as well as women to women dialogues. The capacity building delivered to them motivated them to push further in the cause of peacebuilding.

4. Cross cutting issues

4.1 Gender Results

Gender results	Evidence
<p>Gender Result One: Increased women participation in local and regional peace and development committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cumulatively, A total (39% female) of 18 peace committees formed and fully trained during the quarter are female; out of 125 members trained as psychosocial counsellors, 81 were female who have effectively, dealt with issues of trauma and GBV among women and girls. 	List of nominated peace committee members; training Reports.
<p>Gender Result Two: Women playing leadership role in resolving local disputes</p> <p>In Bentiu, female youth are continuously engaged in Youth and Peace Coordination Forum and take part in dialogues and consultations. During the quarter, three forum meetings were held. A behavioral change is now visible, where female youth, who were timid and quiet before are now leading and sharing the challenges and solutions rather waiting for male counterparts to intervene. For example, some female youth were active and had more concrete ideas for peace. They talked about reconciliation and the necessity to look forward.</p>	Monitoring report/interviews with peace committee members; Forum reports
<p>Gender Result Three: Promoting participation and representation of women in community peace and livelihoods initiatives</p> <p>Women have been encouraged and involved in community interdependency initiatives such as water point repair and management in Nyalath Payam, Aweil South County for the Nyalath and Rumanguoth communities. In addition, 150 women have been economically empowered through livelihoods support that includes growing vegetables in Aweil South County, running a restaurant in Aweil East County and peanut butter production in Aweil centre and Aweil West counties. When women are economically empowered, they feel confident to precipitate in decision making because they do not have to rely for everything, AN economically empowered woman can make independent decision.</p>	Monthly and quarterly CSO partner reports (OPRD, UNYMPDA, FACE, CIPAD, RACBO, WAV, SMARD, HRSS, ACR)
<p>Gender Result Four: Improvement in the reporting of the GBV cases</p> <p>The effort of peace committees that gave attention to cases of abuses has increased the confidence amongst victims to report the cases of abuses which have never happened before. Five (5) out of 11 conflicts incidents that were resolved (counselling, and mediation with the perpetrators and their families, as well as referring them to medical services) across Eastern Plain cluster involved women who were victims of GBV.</p>	Peace committees' reports

4.2 Partnerships

Coordination of support to community peace initiatives (UNDP, FAO, UNMISS):

- UNDP, FAO, UNMISS and the Regional Peace Coordination Office in Aweil Town collaborated in mobilizing other peace actors to participate in monthly peace actors' forums in the period April - June 2019. This enhanced information sharing and averted duplication of activities in the region.

- partnership with UNMISS CAD at the state and at national level has enabled UNDP and CAD to reach areas where UNDP does not have a presence yet such as Renk and Maban.
- collaboration and partnership with the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission has enabled joint conflict assessment as well as set the pace for strengthening national conflict early warning and response system. In the process, UNDP and SSPRC have been able to tap into the IGAD-CEWARN skills and experience.
- partnership with Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare has enabled the project to reach to Government counterparts at state level and sensitize them not only on the R-ARCSS but specifically on gender provision and how to safeguard the same during the implementation of R-ARCSS.
- partnership with the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control have enabled the project to start working on the implementation of the Firearms Act.

4.3 Environmental Considerations

Environmental considerations were considered in all 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.

Encouraged proper waste disposal by partners (UNDP, FAO, UNMISS): During monthly peace actors' forum, non-biodegradable materials such as plastic bottles are properly disposed of and/ or stored for recycling. This message was also shared among other peace actors and partners of UNDP, FAO and UNMISS in the region.

4.4 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
Improved capacity of the National Dialogue Secretariat on information management.	National Dialogue Secretariat	Capacity for information management, transparency and record keeping.
Improved capacity for monitor impact and documenting lessons learned: Improved awareness on duty to prevent Sexual exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) of beneficiaries in the process of project implementation.	All 20 CSO partners (see Annex I)	How to monitor impact and document lessons learned. As well, CSO were sensitized on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of beneficiaries-reporting and response mechanism available.
Capacity strengthening for the conflict early warning and early response commenced.	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission	Activation of the situation room.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Key M&E activity	Key outcomes	Recommendation	Action taken
M&E activity 2: Final hand over of the completed project - youth centre in Bentiu	Construction and installation of solar system 95% completed.	Facility was handed over handover, including a functional computer lab. Transitional support needs to be given to the centre	Official handover done in May 2019
M&E activity 4: 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 of the Duk Padiet radio station construction project.	Building of the radio station is completed.	Installation of the transmission equipment needs to be done before the onset of the long rains	Meeting with UNESCO who are responsible for the installation done. Unfortunately, the long rains set in before UNSCO went to the ground.

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. UNDP applies conflict sensitive M&E.
Low capacity of local CSOs to implement activities.	The project is conducting a fresh round of capacity assessment for all the CSO partners it is engaging in. In addition, collaborative advantage approach is being used to select CSOs which ensure CSOs are better targeted for results. Trainings are being conducted to strengthen the capacities of the CSOs.
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

- The lack of amenities and physical infrastructure particularly roads network in the interior of the country limited the intervention in the areas like Pibor and Pochalla to only dry season. (half of the year, the areas are not accessible). The lack of consistency in engagement as well as in monitoring progress of intervention made during dry seasons (as the momentum gained through the intervention is lost during the cut off) has some negative consequences to the overall realization of sustainable peace.
- Lack of internet access in UNDP Aweil office since January 2019 affected timely sharing of information with implementing partners and the Project Team in Juba. This delayed prompt responses to urgent requests on project issues. In addition, a lot of time was wasted looking for internet access. The project has reminded UNDP management in Juba to provide internet in the Aweil Office.

8. Lessons Learned

- Women participation has been having ripple effect at the community level. Gender equality ensures that all segments are working for same goal.
- Youth when empowered and given appropriate resources, can provide effective platform to lead the peacebuilding process.
- Majority of areas in Upper Nile region become muddy and impassable during rainy season. To succeed in any field mission in the region during rainy season, one should carry personal items that are weather and regional topographic oriented such as mud boots, mosquitoes' repellent and raincoats.
- Collaboration with CSOs promotes ownership of the project by the community. Partnerships with CSOs have proved effective in mobilising communities to participate in the implementation of project activities that promotes ownership by the communities. This has happened in repair of two boreholes in Nyalath Payam of Aweil South County.

9. 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 and peace committees 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. 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.

The summative evaluation of the project will commence in the next quarter along with development of the Phase II project document.

10. Financial Expenditure

Outputs / Activity Result		Budget, US\$ (Jan – Dec 2019)	Expenditures (Jan - June 2019)	Expenditures (July - Sept 2019)	Cumulative Expenditures (Jan – Sept 2019)	% 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	317,880.56	167,914.73	29,237.55	197,152.28	62.02%
AR 6.2	Community based interventions on sex SGBV addressed for easier reconciliation and social cohesion.	620,210.07	231,085.75	162,833.59	393,919.34	63.51%
AR 6.3	Cross-border pastoralist and crop farmers 'conflicts mitigated	124,524.74	66,587.10	34,390.35	100,977.45	81.09%
AR 6.4	Civilian disarmament encouraged through livelihood activities for up to 100 male and female youth in selected states	306,235.12	215,554.30	0.00	215,554.30	70.39%
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	18,867.91	14,423.18	3,599.93	18,023.11	95.52%
AR 6.5_2	Social cohesion among youth IDPs, returnees and host communities is enabled through participatory peace promotion events and interdependency projects in Bentiu PoC, Bentiu and Rubkona towns.	54,836.39	50,886.42	2,000.00	52,886.42	96.44%
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	172,705.42	149,311.13	14,037.33	163,348.46	94.58%
Output 6 Sub-total		1,615,260.21	895,762.61	246,098.75	1,141,861.36	70.69%
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	642,718.60	321,394.65	219,293.76	540,688.41	84.13%
AR 7.2	Positive narratives produced through innovative youth initiatives	137,000.00	42,522.39	26,244.69	68,767.08	50.19%
AR 7.3	Peace journalism through conflict sensitive media activities	164,702.96	9,134.04	84,719.94	93,853.98	56.98%
Output 7 Sub-total		944,421.56	373,051.08	330,258.39	703,309.47	74.47%
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	148,144.16	29,725.74	26,628.04	56,353.78	38.04%
AR 8.2	Progress made on reconciliation and social cohesion and gender equality recorded through conflict analyses and assessments	311,021.42	65,551.13	54,032.60	119,583.73	38.45%
AR 8.3	Space for citizen voice, dialogue and agency created	577,367.20	346,792.18	64,248.92	411,041.10	71.19%
AR 8.4	Project Management, Administrative Costs, Evaluations and Monitoring	490,864.37	283,969.91	186,073.02	470,042.93	95.76%

AR 8.6_	Capacities of Local Peace Infrastructure and Dialogue Platforms Strengthened	717,703.00	160,694.29	343,946.49	504,640.78	70.31%
AR 8.6.5	Knowledge management on products and tools produced	282,297.00	143,249.81	98,326.98	241,576.79	85.58%
AR 8.7	SURGE	200,000.00	50,405.15	42,078.96	92,484.11	46.24%
Output 8 Sub-total		2,727,397.15	1,080,388.21	815,335.01	1,895,723.22	69.51%
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.	285,766.62	272,963.64	4,765.02	277,728.66	97.19%
AR 9.2	Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented	28,479.94	28,542.34	0.00	28,542.34	100.22%
AR 9.3	Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened	10,000.00	9,214.20	231.68	9,445.88	94.46%
AR 9.4	Project management and Communication	4,500.00	3,805.03	-177.34	3,627.69	80.62%
Output 9 Sub-total		328,746.56	314,525.21	4,819.36	319,344.57	97.14%
Output 10: Strengthening Peace and Community Cohesion Project						
AR 10.1	Increased Stakeholder engagement and participation in the ND.	456,662.00	206,588.81	54,327.08	260,915.89	57.14%
AR 10.2	Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented	343,156.00	88,921.61	119,925.61	208,847.22	60.86%
AR 10.3	Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened	200,182.00	157,064.12	36,103.83	193,167.95	96.50%
Output 10 Sub-total		1,000,000.00	452,574.54	210,356.52	662,931.06	66.29%
Output 11: Strengthened grassroots peace initiatives conducive to facilitating co-existence, reconciliation and an inclusive and credible National Dialogue						
AR 11.1	Support the Secretariat to convene (conference and transportation) and facilitate the National Dialogue conferences	157,136.00	0.00	133,586.28	133,586.28	85.01%
AR 11.2	Support the Secretariat to document and archive the proceedings of the national dialogue process, including lessons learnt and best practices to inform future engagement.	23,328.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
AR 11.3	Provide support to undertake local peacebuilding initiatives	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
AR 11.4	Renovate 1 sport facilities to promote social cohesion among male and female youth	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
AR 11.5	Support local and traditional mechanisms set up conflict of early warning and response system	30,000.00	0.00	1,782.00	1,782.00	5.94%
AR 11.6	Support to Project Management	42,240.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Output 11 Sub-total		342,704.00	0.00	135,368.28	135,368.28	39.50%
Grand total		6,958,529.48	3,116,301.65	1,742,236.31	4,858,537.96	70%

11. Annex I – Civil Society Partners

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