

# Facilitating Grassroots Peace Initiative Conducive to an Inclusive and Credible National Dialogue Progress



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Project Number: 000102663

Mid-term Report

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Theatre performance during cultural and sporting event organized by Junub Aid to drum up support for the National Dialogue and strengthen community cohesion and interdependency in Nimule town. Photo: Junub Aid.



From  
the People of Japan



## Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project Budget: US\$600,000

Provisional expenditure: US\$199,485.55

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Responsible Parties: South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission, and Civil Society Organizations

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## Acronyms

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ARCSS	Agreement Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
DDR	Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration
GREDA	Grassroots Relief and Development Agency
ND	National Dialogue
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on Resolution for Conflict in South Sudan
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SPLO-IO	Sudan People Liberation Organization in Opposition
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in Sudan

## Executive Summary

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The widespread violence that started in 2013, and subsequently spread in 2016, created a major peacebuilding and humanitarian challenge in South Sudan. In 2018, as the conflict enters its fifth year, the humanitarian crisis has continued to intensify and expand, creating a dire outlook on the future of the South Sudanese people. The compounding effects of widespread violence and sustained economic decline have further diminished the capacity of people to face threats to their health, safety and livelihoods.

It is against this backdrop that on 14 December 2016, President Salva Kiir, called for a new National Dialogue (ND) to find solutions to the crisis.<sup>1</sup> The National Dialogue presents an important opportunity to pull the country together and set it on the path to peace. Informed by the UN Joint Position on the National Dialogue, this project aims to facilitate an inclusive, credible, transparent, and accountable implementation of the National Dialogue process. It seeks to do so by supporting effective and independent structures (Steering Committee, Rapporteur, and the Secretariat) to establish rules and mechanisms that ensures transparency, enhance inclusive and wider stakeholder engagement, and put in place a system to facilitate and monitor implementation of the outcomes.

The Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan was signed on 12 September 2018 in Addis Ababa, with some signatories to the agreement committing to participate in the National Dialogue. There is a consensus that the National Dialogue and the R-ARCSS are complementary. In this regard, the achievements of the National Dialogue should be sustained and scaled-up to increase trust levels amongst signatory to the agreement and facilitate its implementation.

### Key achievements:

- **Promoted inclusiveness in the National Dialogue:** As part of continue advocacy for inclusion, facilitated by the project, strong steps have been taken to engage and ensure armed and unarmed opposition participate in the ND process (Riek Machar, Pagam Amum and Gabriel Changson). A meeting between the leadership of the ND and the opposition who are signatory to the R-ARCSS is scheduled for December to secure the participation of the opposition in the ND process.
- **Increased credibility of and participation of a much wider audience through setting up a website:** Access to real time information on the National Dialogue continued to increase since the website was established. There are over 47,000 people who actively follow and engage the ND process through its various social media platforms (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and website).
- **Increased voice, participation and engagement of women:** As noted by the UN observation report on the local consultations, more than 30 percent of participants were women and 10 percent of the issues being proposed as agenda items for consideration have a direct connection with women empowerment.
- **Technical thematic papers drafted:** Technical support has resulted in the development of four technical notes (economic, governance, social cohesion and security) that provide details and options on the recommendations emanating from the local consultations.

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<sup>1</sup> Specific objectives of the ND include: (1) end all forms of violence; (2) redefine and establish stronger national unity (3) strengthen social contract between state and citizen (4) address issues of diversity (5) agree on a mechanism for allocating and sharing resources, (6) settle historical community conflict (7) set the stage for an inclusive development strategy and economic recovery (8) prepare the terrain for elections in 2018, (9) define a modality for safe return of IDPs, and (10) promote further reconciliation and healing. On 19 December 2016, the President issued a Republican decree establishing a National Dialogue Steering Committee (NDSC) comprising of 42 representatives.

- **Strengthened local conflict management mechanisms:** Capacity for conflict mediation has been enhanced in Yei country through training of 57 peace committees' members in transformational leadership, conflict management and women peace and security.
- **Promoted youth engagement in peacebuilding:** Over 600 youth have engaged in reconciliation and cohesion activities for peace through sports, theatre and community work, such as cleaning the street of a local town in Nimule.

#### **Challenges:**

- The timeline for the ND process has changed frequently as a result of resource constraints, and thus the regional consultation has been delayed. The regional consultation is now being prepared thanks to financial support from the Government, Japan and the UN. Egypt and South African have promised to provide support as well. The regional consultation is expected to take place the first week of January 2019.

#### **Lessons learned:**

- Progress on the political front is a strong incentive and creates an enabling environment for inclusion and participation in the National Dialogue process. Programmatic support must not only focus on the technical aspect of ND, but also on the wider political process. For example, support for engagement between ND leadership and opposition should not just focus on logistics aspects of the meeting, but on actual political commitment to unconditional opposition participation.
- Engaging the youth at grassroots level is transformational, as the youth become agents of peace instead of perpetrators of violence. Sporting and theater activities are positive ways of engaging the youth in a constructive, creative and peaceful means as the youth channel their energies to positive actions. Forums created by such activities are also useful to engage even a larger group of youth spectators.
- Peace committees are instrumental in managing local level tensions and disputes which if not addressed can trigger communal violence. For example, peace committee members in Yei have been instrumental in mediating between communities and government leaders (such as commissioners) who after being posted by Government to head counties, were rejected by the people because of their perceived political leaning. Through the peace committees' mediation, two commissioners have been able to resume their responsibilities in the county following the initial rejection by the people.

#### **Budget:**

The total project budget is US\$600,000 and the total expenditure was US\$199,485.55, representing a delivery rate of 33.6 percent.

## 1. Project Background

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The Republic of South Sudan continues to experience major development and security crises despite efforts by countries from the region and the international community to bring about an end to the instability. Human rights violations remained unchecked with gender-based violence being pervasive but unreported. The Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (ARCSS) was initially signed in 2015 but stalled due to the recurring escalation of conflict. However, a revitalised peace agreement (R-ARCSS) known as the Khartoum framework was signed with calls for a permanent ceasefire. A final agreement was signed on 22 September 2018, paving the way for a new transitional government of unity government and a general election within three-years. R-ARCSS also provides for access to humanitarian aid throughout the country.

The project is aligned with the rule of law pillar of the South Sudan Vision 2040 to promote rule of law and recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and promotion of accountability and transparency in governance<sup>2</sup>. It is also aligned with Signature Solution 2: “Strengthen effective, inclusive, and accountable governance” outlined in the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021.<sup>3</sup> The National Dialogue was conceived as a homegrown effort to resolve the political crisis in South Sudan following the stalled 2015 ARCSS. Cognizant of its potential and the need to address its weaknesses, Japan and UN committed to support the initiative. Through the initial support from the Government of Japan, Germany, UNDP and UNMISS, significant progress was made. For example, the president has recused himself as patron; political opposition outside the country have been consulted; 30 political prisoners have been released ; the leadership of the dialogue process has been expanded to include all region and women make up 30 percent; and secretariat has committed to independent management of funds by UNDP. This project seeks to build on the results of the initial support to facilitate inclusive participation in a transparent National Conference and ensure that the process is consistent with the operating principles and benchmarks outlined in the UN Joint Position paper, and the outcomes are aligned to the Peace Agreement.

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<sup>2</sup> *South Sudan Vision 2040*.

<sup>3</sup> *UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021*



## 2. Project Achievements and Results

### 2.1 Project Results

**Project Output 1: Stakeholder engagement and participation in the National Dialogue Conference increased.**

*Summary achievement against project output target*

Output Indicator	Indicator Target	Summary achievement	Status:
1.1 No. of participants in the National Dialogue Conference (disaggregated by sex, age, political affiliation, ethnicity).	900	The ND has not been convened. However, as part of the unfolding process, more than 20,000 people have participated in the national dialogue and 5 opposition groups have been approached to participate	Delayed
1.2 No. of people with access to proceedings and deliberations of the National dialogue conference.	2,000	The ND conference has not taken place. However, over 47,000 people are actively following and engaging the ND process through it various social media platforms (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and website)	Delayed
1.3 No of reports of the National Dialogue Conference publicity available and accessible.	5	Four thematic notes have been prepared to provide practical details to the recommendations emanating from the local consultations. One report of the local consultation is public and 12 more are being edited to be made public by end of December.	On-going
1.4 No. of political oppositions, armed opposition and former detainees who participated in the National Dialogue Conference.	3	3 opposition groups have been approached to secure their participation in the ND process	On-going
Overall status			On-going

**Description of results:**

**Indicator 1.1: 900 participants in the National Dialogue Conference (disaggregates by sex, age, political affiliation, ethnicity). [Baseline: 0]**

The regional and National Dialogue conferences have not been convened. It is expected that approximately 1,500 people will participate in the regional conference and 1,200 in the National Dialogue conference. Preparation for regional consultations is ongoing, and it is expected that the regional phase will commence in mid-January of 2019. Three regional consultations, not 10 as originally agreed, will be convened in Greater Upper Nile (Malakal), Greater Equatoria (Juba) and Greater Bahr el Ghazal (Wau). The total number of delegates for each of the three regional forums will be 500 (380 delegates from the grassroots, and 120 delegate slots reserved for NDSC members whose role will be to facilitate the forums). The selection and geographic distribution of the 380 slots will be based on the number of counties of each of the greater regions prior to 2008. One of the reasons for the postponement has been to allow time for the participation of opposition.



Though the national conference has not been convened, thanks to the initial support from Japan more than 200 local consultations have been undertaken, in 90 locations with more than 20,000 participants (30 percent women) in the local consultative phase of the ND process. More than 1,500 refugees have been consulted in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

**Indicator 1.2: 2,000 people with access to proceedings and deliberations of the National dialogue conference. [Baseline: 0]**

The establishment of the website, as a transparency and accountability tool, has improved transparency of the process as documents and proceedings are in the public domain. Access to real time information on the National Dialogue continued to increase since the website was established. There are over 47,000 people who actively follow and engage the ND process through it various social media platforms (Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and website). This has increased citizen engagement in the dialogue process. For example, the website has been used by opposition groups to contact the leadership of the NDSC regarding their participation in the National Dialogue.

**Indicator 1.3: Five reports of the National Dialogue Conference publicity available and accessible. [Baseline: 0]**

Whilst the national conference is still to be convened, support from the project has been central to improving the documentation process of the ND both in terms of quality and transparency. 13 reports of the local consultations are being edited and will be made public in quarter four of 2018. One of the reports focusing on the consultation in Central Equatorial is publicly available in the [ND website](#). In the grassroots consultations observed by the UN, discussions were frank and open and there was a significant level of freedom of expression. As noted by the UN observation report on the local consultations, there is little evidence that conversations were censored, and people were allowed to speak.<sup>4</sup> The recommendations emanating from the local consultations are very robust and comprehensive. The open questions of what the drivers of conflict are and what the solutions are elicited diverse responses, including open criticisms of the government and calls for substantial changes (e.g. for Kiir and Machar to step aside, for an end to tribalism and corruption, and for reform of the army and security forces). Approximately 80 percent of the recommendations are reflected in the R-ARCSS in some form (e.g. governance-inclusivity and federalism; economic reform, youth empowerment, land issues and security arrangements (DDR and SSR). These views have been recorded and represented in the sub-committee reports, which were publicly presented in plenary session.

Media coverage and reporting on the ND has improved and, in the process, protected the integrity of the process as the sharing of real time information has reduced the probability of reports being censored and edited. National and international observers have been invited to monitor the grassroots consultations.

**Indicator 1.4: Three political oppositions, armed opposition and former detainees participate in the National Dialogue Conference.**

In September 2018, invitation letters were sent to the opposition (Riek Machar, Pagam Amum and Gabriel Changson) requesting their participation in the ND process. Positive responses have been received from some of the opposition and a meeting is planned for December to solicit the ideas on how they wish to participate.

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<sup>4</sup> [An Interview with David Shearer about the South Sudan National Dialogue](#)

The ND leaders and the NDSC have called for release of political detainees, and for freedom of speech, aiming to create an environment and atmosphere conducive to participation in National Dialogue.<sup>5</sup> During the month of September, more political detainees were released, also as a goodwill gesture for implementation of the agreement.

### **Project Output 2: Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented**

*Summary achievement against project output target*

<b>Output Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator Target</b>	<b>Summary achievement</b>	<b>Status:</b>
2.1 A documentation and archiving mechanism in place	2	Procurement to secure ICT equipment for documentation and archiving of the proceedings of the ND process has been initiated. It will be finalised by end of December.	<b>On-going</b>
2.2 No. of services provided, and policy support provided by UNDP to the National Dialogue process (regional conference, National conference and implementation phase)	55	Since the beginning of the project, a total of 18 services, including both technical and policy advisory services, have been provided to the ND process	<b>On-going</b>
2.3 No. of people at the local communities who are aware of the outcome of the ND conference.	3,000	The National Dialogue has not yet taken place. The regional phase is expected to take place the first week of January 2019 and the National Dialogue in March 2019.	<b>Delayed</b>
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>Delayed</b>

#### **Description of Results:**

##### **Indicator 2.1: Two documentation and archiving mechanism in place. [Baseline: 0]**

The procurement of ICT equipment to set up an archiving and documentation process of the proceedings of the national conference has been initiated. ICT equipment includes printers, computers, cameras, and internet infrastructure. The equipment will be installed at the Secretariat of the ND and communications department of the Secretariat will be responsible for it.

##### **Indicator 2.2: 55 services provided, and policy support provided by UNDP to the National Dialogue process (regional conference, National conference and implementation phase). [Baseline:15]**

As part of the substantive preparation of the next phases of the ND process (regional and national conference), since the beginning of the project 18 logistical, technical and policy advisory services have been provided to the Steering Committee and the Secretariat of the ND, bringing the cumulative total to 33. The substantive policy advisory services have led to the development of four thematic papers on social cohesion, economic development, governance and security that will be used to shape the discussion at the regional conference. Support has also been provided in exploring options on how the ND and the R-ARCSS can be complemented; helping to develop the

<sup>5</sup> [South Sudan Announces Release of 'Prisoners of War and Detainees'](#)

methodology and agenda of the regional and national conferences; and developing the concept note that will guide the engagement with opposition and traditional chiefs.

**Indicator 2.3: 3,000 people at the local communities are aware of the outcome of the ND conference. [Baseline: 0]**

The national conference has not been held. Some of the reasons of the delay include financial constraints and allowing time to secure the participation of the opposition. The regional phase of the dialogue is expected to take place the first week of January 2019 and the National Dialogue is scheduled for March 2019.

**Project Output 3: Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened.**

*Summary achievement against project output target*

Output Indicator	Indicator Target	Summary achievement	Status:
3.1 No. of people benefiting from community interdependency initiatives	1,500	Over 620 youth and women in Nimule, Pibor and Kapoeta are benefiting from social and economic interdependencies.	On-going
3.2 No. of local and traditional leaders, community mediators/ peace committee members trained on dialogue, mediation and peaceful settlement of disputes including on issues of SGBV and transformational leadership country.	40	67 peace committee members were trained in transformational leadership, peace building and women peace and security issues in Yei River state.	Completed
3.3 No. of youth/women who facilitated implementation of the outcomes of the National Dialogue	200	Resources for the implementation of related activities have been reprogrammed to quarter one of 2019	Delayed
3.4 No. of community interdependency projects undertaken to promote social cohesion.	4	Procurement of a company to drill borehole in Rialdit completed. The borehole will also provide women with water to undertake vegetable farming.	On-going
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>On-going</b>

**Description of Results:**

**Indicator 3.1. 1,500 people benefiting from community interdependency initiatives. [Baseline:0]**

Over 600 youth have been involved in promotion of interdependencies. The project continued to promote social cohesion and community interdependency for the youth through formation and activation of youth groups in the communities. In Nimule, partner Junub Aid has mobilized youth to form two groups to promote community interdependency through sports, theatre and debates. They are present in six primary schools and



Cheering squad making a performance during sporting day in Nimule town. Photo: Junub Aid.

six secondary schools in Nimule. Recently the two groups showcased their work through a series of interviews by [UNDP](#) and [Radio Miraya](#) in Juba. More links related to the same activities include: [Link 1](#): and [Link 2](#).

To promote social and economic interdependency 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.



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

**Indicator 3.2. 40 local and traditional leaders, community mediators/ peace committee members trained on dialogue, mediation and peaceful settlement of disputes including on issues of SGBV and transformational leadership country. [Baseline: 0]**

A total of 67 youth, traditional and community leaders (peace committee members) were trained in transformational leadership, peace building and women peace and security issues in two trainings. The first was an induction training that targeted 27 youth conducted in May 2018, and the second a follow-up 10-day training of 40 (10 females) youth, community traditional and women leaders was conducted in September 2018. The training was conducted in partnership with Juba University's National Transformation Leadership Institute. Post training assessments revealed improved trainees' skills and understanding in reconciliation, conflict mediation and leadership. For example, after completion of the second training, participants said they now perceive ethnic divisions among the people of Yei River state and South Sudan in general and as the real danger that contributes negatively towards attaining durable peace. They also said they became aware that migration of people from other ethnicities (apart from Kakwa, Pojulu, Kuku, Keliko, Baka, Avukaya, Mundu, and Adio) out of Yei River State is the reason behind the apparently crumbling and empty school buildings, hospitals, banks and dwindling tax levels. "After the training we now know the city, like the Church, is the people", said one of the peace members. "This tells why diversity is a sign of strength rather than of weakness," added another. As recognition of their crucial role in establishing peace, the Yei River State Government has officially permitted the Youth Peace Committee to not only continue efforts to contribute towards bringing about peace, but also identify representatives who will be part of the joint SPLA-IO-UNMISS body that regularly patrol the different areas of the state.

**Indicator 3.3. 200 youth/women who facilitated implementation of the outcomes of the National Dialogue. [Baseline: 0]**

No progress on this indicator has been achieved to date. The resources have been reprogrammed to the first quarter of 2019 when it is expected that the National Dialogue Conference will be convened, after which the youth and women will be involved in the facilitation of implementation of the outcomes.



Community consultation in Mangar Tong County to prepare community for the borehole constructionist. August 2018. Photo: RACBO.



#### **Indicator 3.4. Four community interdependency projects undertaken to promote social cohesion. [Baseline: Three]**

A solar powered borehole and water reservoir project was initiated after community consultations aimed at serving the communities of Misseriya, and Dinka Malual during the cattle migration period in Rialdit, Mangar Tong County, in Aweil East state. The drilling of solar powered borehole, construction of the water reservoir and perimeter fencing will be completed by end of the year. The borehole will also provide women with water to undertake vegetable farming thus improve their livelihood while promoting social cohesion.

### **3. Cross Cutting Issues**

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#### **3.1. Publicity and Japanese Visibility**

In almost all the public event of the National Dialogue, Japan has been afforded the opportunity to speak and highlight its commitment to the National Dialogue and support to the peace process in South Sudan. Furthermore, the leadership of the country, National Dialogue have in every event publicly acknowledge the support of Japan to the National dialogue. Lastly, promotional materials especially for the youth activities clearly show that Japan is supporting promotion of peace and reconciliation in South Sudan. Highlighting the support from Japan, UNDP highlighted the role of peace champions in South Sudan through social media:

- Twitter: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#).
- Facebook: [Link 1](#), [Link 2](#), [Link 3](#).

#### **3.2. Gender mainstreaming**

As part of preparation for the regional phase of the National Dialogue, the quota for women participation has been fixed at 25 percent. To increase the number of women participating in community dialogue, social cohesion and interdependency initiatives, male and female youth were engaged in sports and theatre as interdependency initiatives. A female soccer referee was selected and trained in Nimule. 15 percent of peace committee members trained in Yei River State were women, a modest though important number given the fact that a large population of the state, and especially women and children migrated to refugee camps in Uganda. Specific efforts were also made to target women directly. In this regard, 20 women were selected to champion community interdependency in Pibor and Lafon in Kapoeta.

#### **3.3 Partnerships**

Overall technical and political coordination of the project is provided by the UN technical working Group on the National Dialogue. This group which brings together four UN agencies plus UNMISS has the mandate of ensuring that UN support to the National Dialogue is targeted at ensuring it meets certain standards with regards to the promotion of inclusion, participation and transparency. The group has also maintained close engagement with relevant stakeholders like the Government of Egypt to exchange information and perspectives on the dialogue process. Support as also been provided to facilitate information exchange between the National Dialogue leadership and development partners.

Additionally, a partnership was forged with local government authorities such as the Yei River State Legislative Assembly who have been instrumental in the implementation of the project in Yei. UNDP has also been working CSOs such as Junub Aid a youth organization and GREDA an organization providing social economic empowerment of women and youth in Kapoeta and Pibor in Boma.

#### **3.4 Environmental Considerations**

All environmental considerations as per UNDP policy were given to the project's implementation activities in terms of procurement and delivery of services, for example for the procurement of the services and materials for the construction of the borehole These measures helped in ensuring no

form of environmental hazards took place in association with the project and the implementation of its activities. Issues of environment conversation have been raised during the ND local consultations.

## 4. Risk management

Risks	Effect	Mitigation Measures
Resuming of open hostilities and conflict in project areas.	If the risk occur it might reduce political appetite for the dialogue. it will also make it difficult as it will impede safety of participants	Leverage UN support and participation in the monitoring mechanism of the R-ARCISS. Maintain close relationship with the security committee of the Steering Committee.
Factional capture and partisan interest in the ND	If the process is captured, it will negatively impact on transparency, participation and the overall credibility of the process	Develop robust rules and procedure for facilitating the dialogue process and reaching decisions and consensus.
Increase deadlock between parties to the conflict and local communities	Increasing intransigent by the various parties to the conference will reduce trust and compromise thereby making harder to reach outcomes acceptable by all	Secure services of neutral person to mediate and break deadlock.
Inadequate funding and/or government hampering the implementation of planned National Dialogue activities	Lack of funding and impeding implementation will reduce participation, transparency and the accountability of the process.	Continuous advocacy and lobbying efforts to sensitize development partners in support of National Dialogue activities

## 5. Challenges

The key challenges experienced during the first two quarters of the project include:

- The timeline for the ND process has changed frequently as a result of resource constraints, and thus the regional consultation has been delayed. Reasons for the delay include financial constraints and allowing more time for consultation to secure the participation of the opposition. The regional consultation, scheduled for January 2019 is now being prepared thanks to financial support from government, Japan and UN. The National conference is scheduled for March 2019.
- Opposition participation in the local consultation was constrained because of the lack of trust and the absence of a peace agreement. However, this has been gradually changing since the signing of the peace agreement.

## 6. Lessons Learned

The key lessons learned from the reporting period include:

- Progress on the political front is a strong incentive and creates an enabling environment for inclusion and participation in the National Dialogue process. Programmatic support must not only focus on the technical aspect of ND, but also on the wider political process. For

example, support for engagement between ND leadership and opposition should not just focus on logistics aspects of the meeting, but on actual political commitment to unconditional opposition participation.

- Engaging the youth at grassroot level is transformational, as the youth become agents of peace instead of perpetrators of violence. Sporting and theater activities are positive ways of engaging the youth in a constructive, creative and peaceful means as the youth channel their energies to positive actions. Forums created by such activities are also useful to engage even a larger group of youth spectators.
- Peace committees are instrumental in managing local level tensions and disputes which if not addressed can trigger communal violence. For example, peace committee members in Yei have been instrumental in mediating between communities and government leaders (such as commissioners) who after being posted by Government to head counties, were rejected by the people because of their perceived political leaning. Through the peace committees' mediation, two commissioners have been able to resume their responsibilities in the county following the initial rejection by the people.

## **7. Conclusions, recommendations and opportunities for follow-up**

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Thanks to support from Japan, the National Dialogue has been transformed from a concept to a truly first opportunity and framework for all South Sudanese, not just the elites, to voice and contribute to a new South Sudan. The commitment by the opposition (main opposition and other signatories to the R-ARCSS) to participate in the dialogue is testament to its potential and strong achievements being made.

Whilst there have been achievements, the ND is still a work in progress. There is a need to build on these achievements and invest more to expand opportunities for inclusion, sound management of the process and technical support to ensure the outcomes of the dialogue are not just aspirations, but practical expressions and actions that are embedded in the constitution of the country.

Opportunities for inclusion reside in the implementation of the R-ARCSS, as efforts are ongoing to engage the signatories. As implementation of the R-ARCSS unfolds, the ND will certainly provide opportunity to define practical aspects of some of the reforms which are local nature, such as for example issues of land. Moreover, decrease in fighting should allow for local consultations in those areas that cannot be accessed because of the conflict, especially in former Upper Nile and Unity States.



## Annex 1: Provisional Financial Report <sup>6</sup>

Outputs / Activity Result	Budget (US\$)	Expenses	Commitments	Total expenditures	Balance	% Expenditure
	A	B	C	D=B +C	E=A-D	D/A*100
<b>Output 1: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters</b>						
Increased Stakeholder engagement and participation in the National Dialogue Conference.	310,375.00	26,724.23	16,055.00	42,779.23	267,595.77	13.78%
Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented	103,343.00	46,367.96	-	46,367.96	56,975.04	44.87%
Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened	116,640.00	52,091.85	-	52,091.85	64,548.15	44.66%
Project management and Communication	62,224.30	58,246.51	-	58,246.51	3,977.79	93.61%
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>592,582.30</b>	<b>183,430.55</b>	<b>16,055.00</b>	<b>199,485.55</b>	<b>393,096.75</b>	<b>33.66%</b>

<sup>6</sup> Note: The total contribution received from the donor is \$US 600,000 and the amount of \$US 7,417.70 has been transferred to UNDP HQ as contribution to the monitoring and evaluation costs at HQ level.

## Annex 2: Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activity	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
<b>Monitor and Manage Risk with the NDSC</b>	There has been consistent engagement with leadership of ND and opposition	Continue engagement with opposition	Meeting is scheduled for December to secure the participation of opposition in the ND process
<b>Monitor the interdependency initiatives</b>	-Meeting held with Junub Aid. They needed proper guidance and support to acknowledge the donor in the publicity materials for their events. -Number of people attending the events are high than reported.	Ensure correct recognition of donor support in all materials and at all events. Keep tabs of participants so that the number is well appreciated in the report.	The logos of funding partners are now used in all events. The number of participants is now better captured and appreciated.
<b>Monitoring meeting with GREDA</b>	Due to long rains, Kapoeta was not accessible. GREDA wanted to finish implementation in Kapoeta then move on to Pibor	Recommended the move to Pibor, which was accessible and return to Kapoeta after the long rains.	GREDA have moved to work with women in Pibor first.