

The background of the cover is a collage of images. On the left, a woman in a red and white patterned headwrap and a pink sash smiles. In the center, a person's arm is raised holding a white megaphone. On the right, a man with a headband decorated with colorful pom-poms smiles. The bottom of the cover features a close-up of colorful, patterned fabrics.

2020

ANNUAL REPORT

Project Number: 00125970 & 00102663
January – December 2020 Report

Peace and Community Cohesion

Project I & II

Project Summary

Country: South Sudan

Project duration: April 2020 – March 2024

Total Project Budget: USD 35 Million

Annual budget: USD 8,479,133.65

Donor	Budget in USD	Expenditures
Sweden	4,038,985.45	3,393,056.36
JAPAN	974,135.94	703,520.89
UNDP	1,940,415.41	1,887,605.87
PBF-ND	121,842.95	101,635.84
KOREA	799,060.90	799,383.93
PBF-SSR	604,693.00	136,664.92
TOTAL	8,479,133.65	7,021,867.81

Cumulative expenditure (January – December 2020): US\$ 7,021,867.81

(January -May Project 00102663 and June- December Project 00125970)

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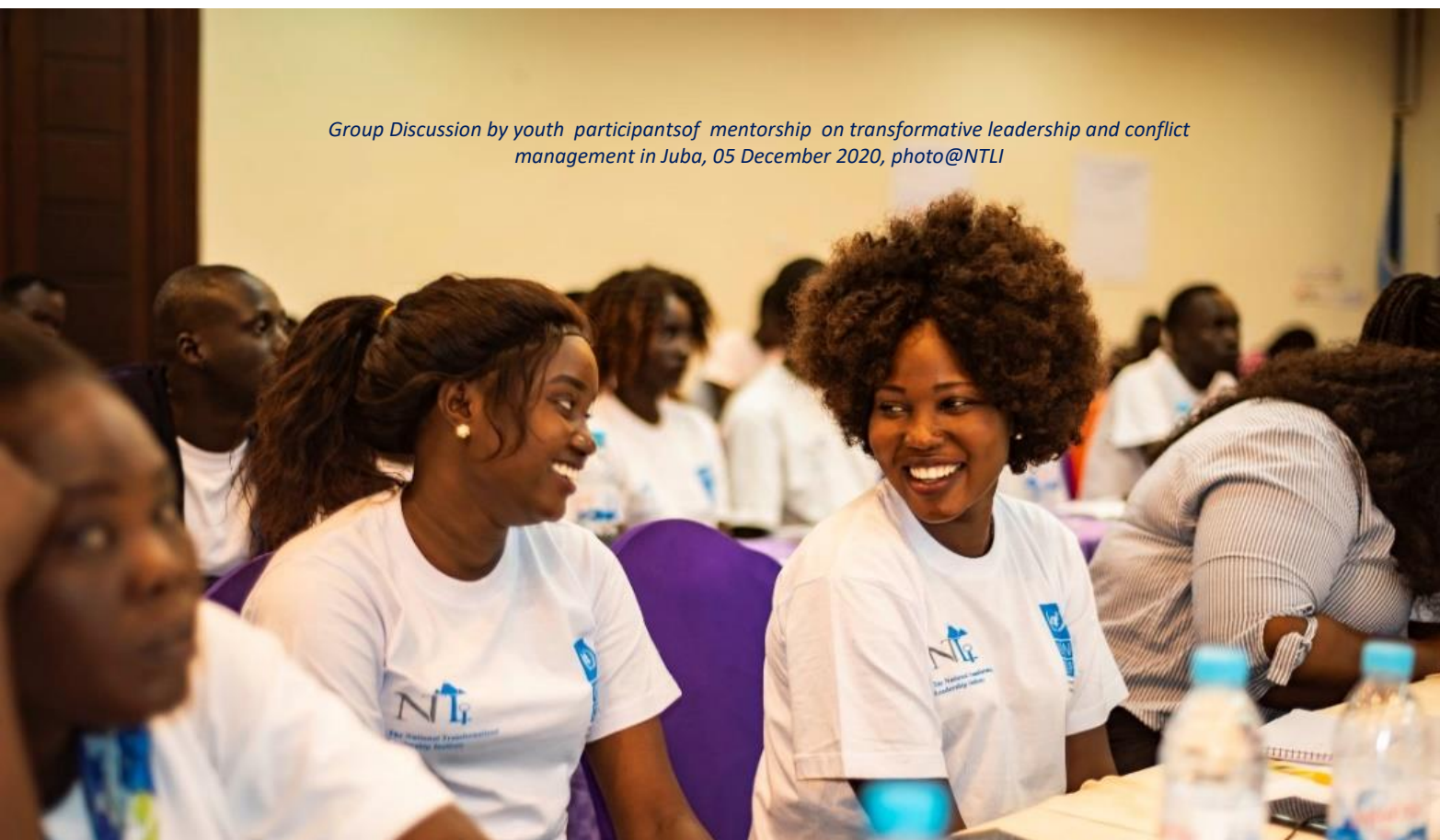
Responsible Parties: South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission; South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control; Ministries responsible for Gender and for Peacebuilding, Academic Institutions; and Civil society Organizations



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Group Discussion by youth participants of mentorship on transformative leadership and conflict management in Juba, 05 December 2020, photo@NTLI



Acronyms

BCSSAC	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
CEWER	Conflict Early Warning and Response
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDRC	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission
FDs	Former Detainees
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HLRF	High-Level Revitalisation Forum
HRSS	Hope Restoration South Sudan
HUMAES	Human Must Access Essentials
KOICA	The Korea International Cooperation Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ND	National Dialogue
NTLI	National Transformational Leadership Institute
OPPs	Other Political Parties
OPRD	Organization for Peace Relief and Development
PaCC	Peace and Community Cohesion
PC	Peace Committees
PoC	Protection of Civilians
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
RDA	Rural Development Action Aid
RTGoNU	Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMARD	Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development
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
SSPRC	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
UNYMPDA	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development Agency
UNCF	United Nations Cooperation Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan

1. Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project Phase II contributes to the reduction and mitigation of national and local level conflict and insecurity by investing in initiatives that address the key drivers of conflict and by supporting the central and subnational governments and authorities. Specifically, PaCC supports communities, the central and subnational governments and authorities to; a) establish and enhance the capacity of peace infrastructures to manage conflicts peacefully; b) deepen social, cultural and economic cohesion among communities to foster healing, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence; c) empower citizens, with added emphasis on women, youth and other marginalised groups for voice, agency and participation in governance and peacebuilding initiatives and demand accountability; d) implement legal, policy and civilian frameworks on small arms and light weapons; and e) promote conflict-sensitive access, use and control of natural resources by pastoral and farming communities in targeted conflict clusters.

The PaCC II project also reinforces community relationships by identifying and strengthening cultural, social, and economic connectors that make communities reliant on each other in times of peace and conflict. It uses an integrated and gender-sensitive approach to effectively support the communities in preventing, managing, and resolving conflict in a non-violent manner. The project is implemented across the 10 states of South Sudan and the 3 administrative areas. The project works with the government counterparts like South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC); South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSSAC); Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (DDRC); Ministries in charge of Gender, Peacebuilding; Civil society Organizations and; directly with communities. The support that enables the realisation of the project objectives is drawn from Sweden, The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Japan, Peacebuilding Fund and UNDP internal resources. Overall, the project contributes to the 2019-2021 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:

Towards strengthening local institutions for peaceful coexistence and management of local conflicts, UNDP supported the National Dialogue Conference, the elaboration of the policy, strategy and public information campaign for the DDR Commission, and a voluntary civilian disarmament strategy. UNDP's technical support further strengthened the conflict early warning and response system, the establishment of peace committees (PC) and the provision of psychosocial support, especially for women and youth, through community interdependency initiatives. For example,

- **Project intervention reinforced local structures and capacities for peaceful dialogue and conflict resolution:**
 - The two-week-long National Dialogue Conference was attended by over 600 (30 percent Female) delegates physically and 60,000 (51 percent Female) virtually through live-stream engagement and other online digital platforms supported by UNDP. This increased credibility in terms of issues, geographical coverage, participation and transparency.¹
 - A series of local dialogues managed to help calm the conflict situation in Jonglei and Pibor Administrative areas where inter-communal conflicts had escalated, especially in Jonglei, Pibor administrative area, some parts Lakes, Unity, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal States.
 - UNDP established 15 Payam level and one county-level peace committees – increasing the PC to 96 from the previous year. The PC have cumulatively resolved 373 community conflicts that had the potential to escalate. The PC also relayed, in real-time, conflict early

¹ National Dialogue Steering Committee Final Report, December 2020

warning information to the national Conflict Early Warning and Response (CEWER) situation room established with support from UNDP at the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission. The CEWER information led to the evacuation of 36 women and children caught up in the intercommunal conflict in Jonglei.

- In partnership with the Bureau of Community Security and Small Arms Control, UNDP developed the first-ever voluntary civilian disarmament strategy to augment the 2016 Firearms Act and Regulation. The strategy was tested in Lakes state, and notable success was registered as the bureau voluntarily collected over 1,000 pieces of small arms after consultation.
 - UNDP supported joint border peace committees, four local level agreements on dry season movement of cattle which were implemented reducing climate change-induced conflicts.
 - UNDP in partnership with UNESCO constructed and activated one community radio covering 100KM radius in Duk Padiet, to be used as a tool for spreading true, peaceful and non-partisan information to communities affected by conflict.
 - Working with 28 CSO partners, 5,625 people (3,410 female) benefited from community interdependency initiatives such as youth centers, community water boreholes and income-generating activities.
- **Enhanced communities' capacities to deal with psychosocial trauma associated with exposure to conflicts, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV):**
 - 116 trained psychosocial volunteers counsellors trained and supported by UNDP provided services to 107 GBV related cases, 87% of the cases affecting women and girls. Further, the 60% women beneficiaries of community livelihood initiatives expressed confidence and participated in peace processes in their communities.
 - **Enhanced capacity of women leaders for effective participation in local governance, peace initiatives and development processes:**
 - UNDP supported the implementation of the national action plan (NAP) on women peace and security (UNSCR 1325) and analysed the gender requirement in R-ARCSS for the execution of the 35% gender provision. UNDP further built the skills and confidence of 207 women leaders and young women aspiring leaders for effective participation in peace and governance processes. The young aspiring women leaders mobilized 70 youth to volunteer in a door-to-door COVID-19 prevention campaign. As a result, the young women have formed the first-ever youth volunteer movement in South Sudan.
 - Furthermore, women peace committee members (31% female of all PC) are transforming the outcome of community mediation processes, especially on issues related to sexual violence. For example, they advocated for legal redress over and above the traditional compensation mechanism which was routinely the final solution in sexual violence cases.
 - Through a partnership with UN Women, consultations on needs and aspiration of women and girls in security sector reforms were undertaken as part of mainstreaming gender in the security sector.²
 - **Evidence-based peacebuilding and development institutionalized:**
 - The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) reports for Yambio, Aweil and Bor were published and presented to key stakeholders, including decision-makers and policymakers. SCORE is an evidence-based peacebuilding and development methodology that combines an extensive participatory research process with advanced data analysis to identify the drivers of social cohesion and the conflict dynamics in a specific context.
 - Four gender and conflict assessments were conducted in Malakal (Upper Nile), Pibor Administrative Area, Abyei Administrative Area, Torit (Kapoeta and Magwi Kajokeji) to help UNDP understand the conflict dynamics in order to extend its work in these areas;
 - A study was conducted on emerging youth subcultures to understand what motivates the youth to join both negative and positive subcultures, what drives the emerging youth

² Peace and community Cohesion Project Document

subcultures in different states and how the positive subcultures can be reinforced for peace and development.³

As a result, 58.2 % of people in targeted conflict clusters reported an increase in the feeling of safety and security from the baseline of 54.1% in 2019; 66.4% of responders felt that inter-communal conflict had decreased compared 54.4% in 2019 and 70% felt that there are improved relationships between divided communities.⁴

Key challenges:

- **Increased communal violence and insecurity:** communal violence has escalated in Greater Jonglei and Greater Lakes leading to delayed implementation of some of the activities. To mitigate this, the project worked with peace committees to share timely early warning information with the Government and supported the High-Level Committee established by the President to investigate the conflict in Jonglei and Pibor Administrative Area directly- through the UNDP national conflict advisers.
- **Delay and rescheduling of Project activities due to COVID-19:** Following the outbreak of Covid-19, the Government instituted measures and restrictions to curb the spread, which affected the implementation of some project activities. Such delayed activities included training of peace committees, annual post-migration conferences in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, and convening of the National Dialogue Conference. All these required travel of participants and facilitators as well as gathering people together, which was restricted. The Project conducted a quick adaptation to COVID-19 study and produced recommendations, which were approved by the project board, on how the Project can continue with project implementation amidst COVID-19. Some of the recommendations included remote monitoring and additional budgets to CSOs and Peace committees to procure COVID-19 preventative measures and reduction of peace committees' numbers in each workshop.
- **Excessive flooding:** While flooding is predicted annually in some parts of the country during the heavy rains, in 2020, there was excessive and prolonged flooding in most parts of Upper Nile, Jonglei and parts of Eastern Equatoria and Lakes state. The prolonged flooding affected air and land movement and delayed implementation of infrastructure projects such as construction of the Kabathe women centre in Pibor and the handover of Duk Padiet radio station because of prohibitive flight costs as a result of risks associated with adverse weather. During the PaCC annual review, it was recommended that the project should prioritize such projects during the dry period.

Key lessons learned:

- **Community-led interdependency projects contribute to community self-reliance:** The economic empowerment of women and youth has contributed to the community's social safety nets during the COVID-19 crisis. CSOs supported by the project to engage women and youth in the production and distribution of soap have contributed to these social safety nets by increasing their income.
- **The early warning linkages to early response remains a major obstacle to achieving real-time solutions and peace efforts:** Early response system has not been functioning effectively across the country, as the institutions which bear the responsibility, e.g police, defence and local authorities, either lack the capacity to respond. Support to the SSPRC will lead to collaboration to ensure collective efforts bridges the early warning and early response gap.

³ This study was conducted in seven states: Western, Eastern and Central Equatoria, Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Lakes, areas where the youth subculture groups are prevalent

⁴ Peace and Community Cohesion Project Final evaluation, January 2020

- **Collaboration with peace committees enables timely implementation of the project activities** even during the COVID-19 pandemic. 101 peace committees disseminated messages on countering hate speech and xenophobia and messages of solidarity in 5 conflict clusters of Aweil, Bor, Torit, Rumbek and Bentiu.

Budget utilisation:

The provisional cumulative expenditure from January to December 2020 was US\$ 7,021,867.81 representing a delivery of **82.81%** of the available budget (US\$ 8,479,133.65).



A member of the National dialogue Steering committee addressing delegates at the National Dialogue Conference, November 2020. photo@UNDP

2. Situation Background

The formation of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (RTGoNU) in February 2020 gave a fresh breath to the country and put it on a trajectory towards stabilization and recovery during the first quarter of 2020. In line with Chapter 1 of the Revitalized Agreement on Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) and prior to the formation of the RTGoNU, the President had agreed to return the country to the original ten states provided for in the peace agreement of 2015. He however increased the administrative areas to three: Pibor and Ruweng, and Abyei.

At the subnational level, security situation, especially in Jonglei, Pibor Administrative Area, parts of Lakes, Unity, Warrap and Western Bahr el-Ghazal states continued to deteriorate with intercommunal conflicts escalating, leading to death of estimated 658 civilians (including two humanitarian workers) 452 injuries, 592 abductions. Furthermore 65 cases of sexual violence were reported in the first quarter of 2020. The conflict was partly attributed to a leadership vacuum created by the delay in the appointment of state governors, leading to lack weak security leadership at the states.

In June 2020, the President appointed nine Governors and three Chief Administrators, after parties to the peace agreement reached a consensus on power sharing. The Upper Nile Governor position remained vacant as there was no consensus on the candidate nominated by SPLA-IO. Despite the 35% quota set-aside for gender in the R-ARCSS, only one female Governor was appointed. The appointment of the Governors brought some relative calm to the subnational conflicts in most of the states.

The onset of the rainy season in July 2020, saw severe flooding which affected an estimated 800,000 people. More than 39 counties were submerged, creating a new wave of humanitarian crisis as communities have fled to higher ground creating internal displacement.

The project continued to use a two-fold implementation approach: a) community security approach, which focusses on strengthening local mechanisms for peace through inclusive peace committees, dialogues and conferences to prevent and mitigate conflicts, and b) social cohesion approach, which focusses on supporting women, youth and other vulnerable groups to undertake interdependency initiatives to strengthen relations and social fabric of the society while at the national level strengthening infrastructure for peace and conflict management. UNDP's PaCC project supported the implementation of Chapter V of the agreement, concentrating on healing and reconciliation as well as ensuring that local communities, particularly women and youth have a voice and agency in the implementation of the agreement.

3. Progress Towards Development Results

3.1 Contribution to Longer-term Results

Interim Cooperation Framework/CPD Outcome three: 'Outcome 3: "Strengthened peace infrastructures and accountable governance at the national, state and local levels."

CPD outcome target	Target	Summary achievement to date
60% of individual respondents with confidence in peace and security (50% women).	60%	As per the findings of an independent final evaluation of PaCC project (February 2020), 58.2% of respondents living in the five conflict clusters expressed increased safety and security levels in their locations compared to 32.7% of 2017. Further, currently, conflict assessments are ongoing in various conflict clusters, the findings will highlight the level of personal safety and security.

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

CPD output targets	Target	Summary achievement to date
Indicator 1.1.1. Number of local-level agreements for conflict prevention and promotion of social cohesion under implementation. (Baseline: 4; Target: 12)	12	22 migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities signed and implemented
Indicator 1.1.2. Number of national infrastructures for peace established or strengthened, with UNDP support. (Baseline: 4; Target: 12)	12	18 national and local mechanisms on peace and reconciliation in place in 2020 in all conflict clusters. This includes the finalization of the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE), national dialogue, peace committees, peace and reconciliation commission, joint migration conferences, COTAL, peace dialogues, peace actor's coordination forums and other similar mechanisms established and operationalized. A Civilian Disarmament Strategy for South Sudan has been developed and will be disseminated in the first quarter of 2021.

3.2 Progress Towards Project Outputs

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

Indicator	Indicator Target (2020)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 1.1: Number of communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflict around water, land, market, and trade routes.	70	97 communities have functional dialogue mechanisms	Achieved
Indicator 1.2: Percentage of respondents perceiving a decrease in incidences of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in targeted areas.	30 percent	58.2% of the interviewees of the independent final evaluation of the project, reported a decrease in incidences of SGBV.	Achieved

Indicator 1.3: Number of SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and supported.	120	6 SGBV and psychosocial support groups are formed bringing the total to be 116.	Achieved
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	64 local conflicts were resolved with support from trained peace committees during the year, bringing the total case 321.	Achieved
Indicator 1.5: Number of migration conferences resulting in the signing of gender-sensitive agreements between migrating pastoralists and host communities.	16	2 cattle migration conferences were held between border communities leading to signing of gender sensitive agreements.	Achieved
Overall status			Achieved

Description of Results:

Indicator 1.1. 96 communities with functional dialogue mechanisms for conflicts around water, land, markets and trade routes

Cumulatively since January 2020, Seventeen (17) communities in the five conflict clusters (Rumbek, Bor, Aweil, Bentiu and Torit) have dialogue mechanisms in place at Payam level to peacefully manage conflicts around inter-communal clashes, cattle migration during the dry season, water, land, markets, trade routes, COVID-19, gender-based violence (GBV) and family-related conflicts. More specifically:

- In the *Eastern Plain cluster*, peace committees spearheaded intra and intercommunal conflict resolution and formed a network that strengthened the conflict early warning system. This reduced the intensity of the violent conflict and the most vulnerable members of the community, such as women, children, and elderly, who were evacuated as a result.
- In the *Bentiu Cluster*, PaCC CSO partner Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS) and the cattle camp peace committees were involved in resolving local disputes over GBV, cattle, land, and water points.

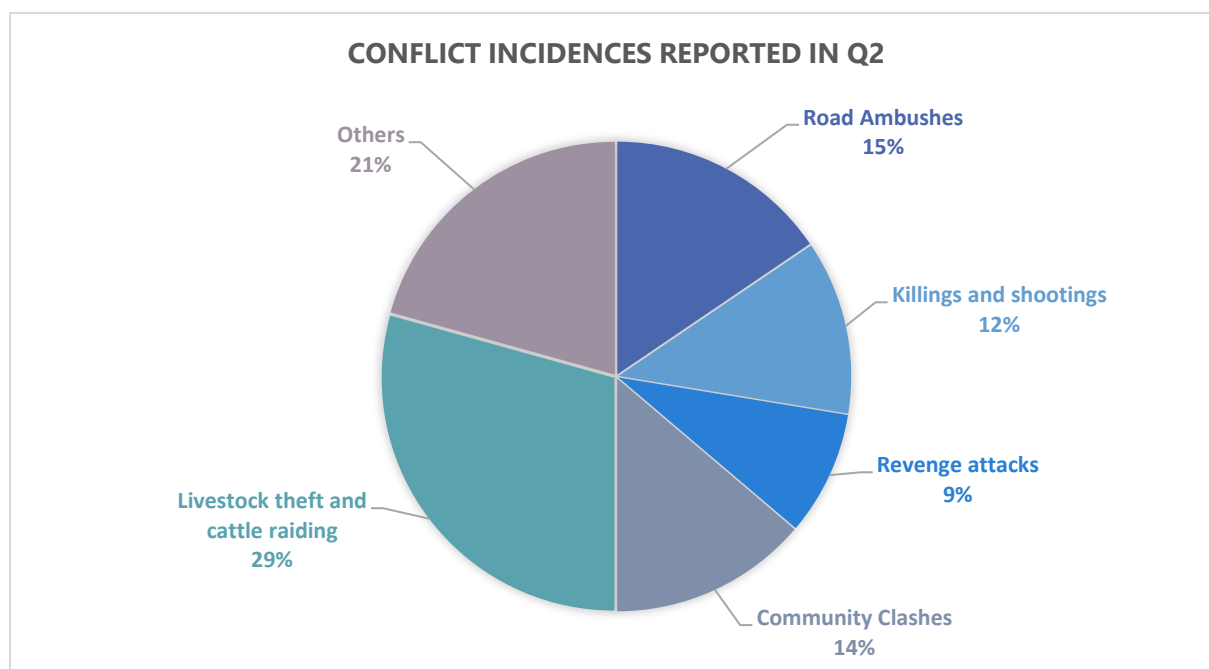
Indicator 1.3. 120 SGBV and psychosocial support groups formed and successfully supported (baseline 110)

Two community psychosocial support groups (40 members) were formed and received training, bringing the total number of groups to 116. 59 GBV cases were reported across the five conflict clusters, out of which 12 cases were resolved, while 24 cases were linked with referral pathways. More specifically,

- In Eastern Plain cluster, 40 cases of GBV abuse were reported. All the survivors were connected to the referral pathways where they received clinical evaluation and treatment. The ones who showed serious signs of stress were also connected to professional counsellors managed by Health Link where they received counselling services.
- In Bentiu cluster, peace committees in the cattle camps intervened in the four GBV related cases linking them to referral pathways. Among these cases, two were resolved.
- In Aweil, ten SGBV survivors' cases were reported. Majority of the cases included rape and physical assault of girls and spouses.
- In Rumbek cluster, five SGBV related cases were reported, all were either investigated or addressed by respective response actors.

Indicator 1.4. 330 local disputes resolved by traditional leaders trained on documenting procedures and women's representation and voices in dispute resolution (baseline 271)

64 conflict incidences were reported across the conflict clusters, out of which 15 were resolved, 19 were partially resolved or the mediation is still ongoing and 33 remain unresolved, with some cases under investigation by the police. The incidences reported were under the following categories:



Examples of such cases include:

- The Peace Committees in the Eastern Plain cluster reported 17 conflict incidents across the cluster. In Jonglei State for example, three of these conflict incidents were organized communal attacks. The peace committee's early warning led to the evacuation of the elderly, children, and women in the targeted villages.
- In the Bentiu cluster, peace committees received reports of 12 conflict incidents, including intra-communal clashes (6), Child abduction (1) and conflict over water resources (1) and four domestic violence threatening to cause clan tensions. Five (5) cases were resolved amicably and six (6) were referred to the police for further action.
- In Aweil cluster, the joint border peace committee received 19 violent conflict incidents and fully resolved two conflicts while three were partly resolved. The resolution of the other conflict incidents is ongoing.
- In the Rumbek cluster, 12 conflict incidences were reported, out of which 10 were partly resolved, while two incidences remain unresolved.
- In Torit cluster, 6 incidences were reported, and 5 were resolved by the peace committees.

Indicator 1.5. 21 migration conferences resulting in the signing of gender sensitive agreements between migrating pastoralists and host communities (baseline 15)

In 2020, two migration conferences led to signing of two gender sensitive agreement between migrating pastoralist and host communities in Aweil and Duk Padiet.

In the **Eastern Plain Cluster**, in January 2020, the four communities of Lou Nuer, Gawaar, Hol and Nyarweng conducted a pre cattle migration conference in Ayuldit, Duk Padiet county. As an outcome of the conference, the Dinka community of Hol and Nyarweng agreed to share grazing land and water

points with cattle migrants from Lou Nuer during the dry season of 2020 by allocating an area that shall have enough water and pastures, and that shall be identified in a consultative meeting. The new founded social cohesion between the Nuer and the Dinka of Jonglei has resulted in peaceful conflict resolutions. For example, in May 2020 the Gawar community apprehended bandits who stole cattle from Dinka Hol community.

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

Indicator	Target (2020)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 2.1: Number of social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels (and targeting women)	30	6 interdependency initiatives were implemented, bringing the total number to 86.	Achieved
Indicator 2.2: Proportion of the population perceiving decrease in inter-community conflict and violence	47.4 percent	66.4% of community members in the five-conflict clusters reported that intercommunal conflict and violence decreased in 2018/2019 from baseline of 22.7%.	Achieved
Indicator 2.3: Number of youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities.	30	Six youth group were formed bringing the total to 86 since project inception.	Achieved
Overall status			Achieved

Description of Results:

Indicator 2.1: 100 social and economic initiatives implemented at local levels (and targeting women) (Baseline 74)

Six (6) social and economic initiatives were implemented and supported by the project to empower women and other community members for a more inclusive community engagement and development.

In the *Eastern plain cluster*, UNDP in partnership with UNESCO constructed and activated one community radio covering 100KM radius in Duk Padiet, to be used as a tool for the community to access information about the implementation of the R-ARCSS and to also bring the community members together through listeners clubs.

In the *Bentiu Cluster*, a monitoring visit revealed that the youth peace center built by UNDP in Bentiu brought social and economic benefits to the communities. Despite the effects of COVID-19 pandemic, on average, the center earned approximately SSP 275,000 monthly and 29 community members, including 13 women benefited directly through earnings from the operations of the center.

In the *Aweil Cluster*, a community water borehole was renovated in Maper Dut Boma in Mayen-ulem Payam of Aweil North County. The community water point is shared by returnees and the host community, benefiting 5,000 people (2,970 women). This has reduced tension among the returnees and host Dinka Malual community in the Boma.



Indicator 2.3: 80 youth groups formed and involved in social and economic activities (Baseline 72)

Cumulatively, 86 youth groups were formed and involved in social and economic activities. In 2020, **six youth groups** engaged in mobilizing other youths in peacebuilding and social cohesion activities, including dialogues, interdependency initiatives (such as youth centres), and social and economic activities. For example,

21 youth (8F,13M) in *Juba* used creative skills to advocate for the full implementation of the R-ARCSS through the production of a “peace must hold” short music video (3M/1F artists). They also produced a photoshoot and short film (5M/4F artists). The peace must hold initiative brought together winners of the Art for Peace Awards (Sout al Salaam).

In the *Torit cluster*, 85 youth members of a drama club in Nimule Model Senior Secondary School were trained on peaceful coexistence. As a result, they produced a play on conflict mediation, which aired on local radio station - Reaching Mankind (RMC) community Radio - to sensitize communities.

In the *Aweil cluster*, 40 (20F) youth were engaged in a series of dialogues to end discrimination and hate speech. The youth resolved to collaborate with local authorities to ensure rights and fairness in the community. The youth recommended that Payam and County authorities support social and cultural events and create youth opportunities for empowerment.

A monitoring visit showed that youth economic initiatives continued to thrive despite the COVID-19 interference. For example, the meat shop established in 2019 in Nyamlel Payam attracted at least 150 customers per day that sustained the youth group’s livelihoods.



Newly formed Nimule Model drama club members recording a drama on conflict mediation on 21 May 2020 Photo@ HUMAES

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

Indicator	Target (2019)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 3.1: Number of national and local mechanisms on peace and reconciliation in place.	18	2 local mechanisms were operationalised at national and state levels, bringing them to a total of 18 since project inception.	Achieved
Indicator 3.2: Percentage of households with confidence on peace and security in selected clusters.	50 percent	44.4% of community members in the five-conflict clusters reported that intercommunal conflict and violence decreased in 2018/2019 than in any other year before. This finding is regressed from the baseline and from UNDP internal survey finding of 54.1% conducted on June 2019.	Partially Achieved
Indicator 3.3: Baselines for peace and reconciliation indicators established.	Yes	Yes. Social Cohesion and reconciliation index provided the baseline data for 5 states.	Achieved
Indicator 3.4: Number of gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sectors.	12	1 local conflict assessment was conducted, bringing the total to 18. The assessments informed the project and stakeholders’ planning and advocacy initiatives.	Achieved
Overall status			Partially Achieved

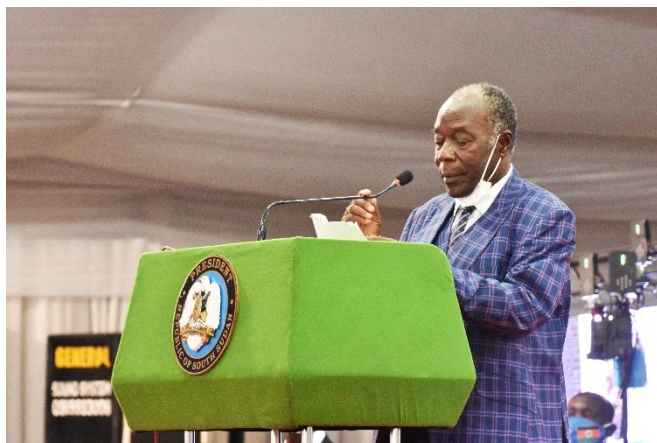
Description of Results:

Indicator: 3.1: 20 national and local mechanisms on peace and reconciliation in place (Baseline 15)

Eighteen (18) mechanisms were established and operationalized at national and state levels, for example;

The National Dialogue Conference: After four years of grassroots, regional and national consultations, the South Sudan National Dialogue was finally held in November 2020 with the support of UNDP and the Government of Japan. UNDP's technical support was in conformity with the United Nations National Dialogue Engagement Strategy and calibrated on enabling the ND process to be a credible and inclusive process for reconciliation and social cohesion.

The recommendations of the conference largely speak to SDG 16. For example, the Conference recommended immediate commencement of dialogue towards a permanent constitution-making, actions to expedite the implementation of security arrangements of the R-ARCSS, protection of human rights and professionalization of the organized forces. The national dialogue recommendations will be harmonized with the permanent constitution-making process as indicated in the peace agreement.



Closing remarks by the Co- Chair of the NDSC during the National Dialogue Conference at Freedom Hall in Juba, 17 November 2020, photo@South Sudan National Dialogue Secretariat

The South Sudan Women Coalition:

Through UNDP support, South Sudan Women's Coalition published a [booklet](#) analyzing the gaps and opportunities for women's participation in the R-TGONU at the national, state and county levels. This booklet is being used as an advocacy tool towards achieving the 35% gender provision as per the R-ARCSS.

Indicator 3.3: Baseline data for peace, reconciliation and social cohesion established (baseline: 0)

The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE) for South Sudan provided baseline data on reconciliation and social cohesion for 5 areas, including (Yambio, Rumbek, Torit, Aweil, Bentiu and Bor). The SCORE is an evidence-based peacebuilding and development methodology that combines an extensive participatory research process with advanced data analysis to identify drivers of social cohesion and conflict dynamics in a specific context.

For instance, SCORE showed that having 'peaceful citizenship qualities' (like neighborliness, being slow to violence, inclusive and collaborative) was the biggest predictor of R-ARCSS support.



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Indicator 3.4: Number of gender and conflict risk assessments that are informing development planning and programming in key development sector

Conflict and gender analyses were conducted in Pibor, Abyei, Warrap, Upper Nile and Kapoeta areas where the PaCC project is expanding to. The reports are being compiled by the consultant and will be produced in the first quarter of 2021.

Progress under PACC II

Project Output 1: Infrastructures for peace at the central and local levels are enabled to manage conflicts and foster peaceful coexistence

Indicator	Indicator Target (2020)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 1.1: Number of counties with functional Peace Committees (baseline 80)	91	113 (98 counties and 15 payams).	Achieved
Indicator 1.2: Number of local government officers with increased skills on transformational leadership and conflict management (Baseline 35)	70	118 local government officers trained	Achieved
Indicator 1.3: Proportion of reported conflict cases that are responded to (Baselines: 70%)	72%	50.4% (113 resolved out of 224 reported cases)	Ongoing
Overall status			Partially Achieved

Description of Results:

Indicator 1.1: 91 counties with functional Peace Committees (Baseline 80)

Cumulatively, 98 counties and 15 payams have functional peace committees. In 2020, despite COVID-19 challenges, 16 peace committees (one at the county and 15 at payam level) were formed and trained for 10 days on transformational leadership, conflict and GBV management. This was done through a partnership between UNDP and University of Juba's National



Peace committee members during a group discussion in a training in Rumbek, Lakes state, photo@UNDP, Sept 2020.

Transformation leadership Institute. UNDP trained the peace committee's using the university senate approved curriculum, tailored to the PC needs.

As part of the sustainability of peace committees, selected committee members were trained as community-based trainers. These trained peace committee members worked alongside the NTLI trainers, who mentored them during the Payam level training. Each Payam had at least three PC trainers and one NTLI mentor. The strengthened peace structures have, for instance, helped to improve community resilience and social cohesion in Northern Bahr el Ghazal.

The peace committees formed and trained in 2020 include:

ser	Conflict cluster	Peace Committees formed in 2020		Peace committee trained and functional	
		County	Payam	Number of Peace committees trained and functional	Locations of the peace committees trained and functional
1	Rumbek	1	4	5 (58M,31F)	Cueibet county, Matangai, Domolotto, pachong and Lirangu payams
2	Torit	0	3	3 (43M,14F)	Hiyala, Imehejek and Kudo payams
3	Kwajok	0	0	0	
4	Bentiu	0	3	3 (25M,11F)	Nhialdiu, Guit and Kuachlual payams
5	Aweil	0	2	2 (26M,10F)	Gok-machar and Wanyjok Payams
6	Bor	0	3	3 (34M,20F)	Anyidi, Jalle and Kolnyang Payams
7	Malakal	0	0	0	
	Total	1	15	16 (186M,86F)	

Indicator 1.2: 70 local government officers with increased skills on transformational leadership and conflict management (Baseline 35)

Cumulatively, 118 senior State Government officials⁵ improved their skills in transformational leadership and conflict management. 47 senior State Government officials in Torit improved their skills through a five-day training organised by UNDP. The leaders trained appreciated the skills and committed to spearhead conflict resolution of the conflict between Kapoeta and Torit communities, which have been simmering for over 10 years.

Through a partnership with South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission, the Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) was revitalised. The following are functional CEWERUs after revitalisation.

Sn	Location	Steering Committee Formed	Steering Committee Trained	Beneficiaries
1.	National CEWERU (Juba)	25	25	Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs. Ministry of Interior Ministry of National Security Service Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation. Ministry of Peace Building Specialized Committee on Peace and Reconciliation (TNLA) Specialized Committee of Gender and Peace Council of States National Youth Union National Women Union Union of People living with disability CSOs and NGOs Faith Based Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Ministry of General Education Bureau for Community Security and Small arms control
2.	State technical team (Torit)	20	20	
3	County Peace Response Mechanism (Torit)	6	6	
3.	State Technical team (Lakes)	20	0	
4.	County Peace Response Mechanism (Rumbek Centre, Lakes)	20	20	
5.	State Technical Team (Jonglei)	20	0	
	Total	111	71	

⁵ Torit=47; SSPRC=71

Further, working with the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control, the first voluntary civilian disarmament strategy was completed, and the national sensitization took place, reaching 30 government senior officials (3F) who will be responsible for the implementation of the strategy at the national and at the state level. The strategy will be disseminated across all the states and administrative areas in South Sudan.



High level dissemination of the voluntary civilian disarmament strategy 22 December 2020, photo@BCSSAC

 Voluntary Civilian Disarmament Strategy

Indicator 1.3: Proportion of reported conflict cases that are responded to (Baselines: 70%)

Cumulatively, peace committees resolved 113 disputes/conflict incidences out of 224 cases reported representing 50.4% of the cases reported. The peace committees attributed the low percentage of resolution to the COVID-19 prevention measures that led to restricted movement to reach the communities where the incidences were reported. Most of these unresolved cases were referred to local authorities, especially the local sultans, who in most cases are members of peace committees, and thus were able to ensure parties did not continue to engage in violent acts pending mediation meetings. Below are the cases reported.

Conflict Incident	Number of Incidences					Total Incidences
	Bentiu	Aweil	Bor	Rumbek	Torit	
Community clashes	22	2	0	2	3	29
Domestic Violence	23	2	4	0	9	38
Revenge Attacks	3	7	1	8	0	19
Resource-based conflicts	9	11	2	0	2	24
Child Abduction	1	0	0	0	3	4
Road ambush/robbery	1	11	3	9	2	26
Cattle related conflicts/Livestock theft/raid	1	8	12	12	11	44
Forced/child Marriage	1	1	0	0	1	3
Rape	2	4	0	0	2	8
Arrest for possession of a gun	0	1	0	0	0	1
Assault/robbery/dispute/Killings	0	2	1	19	0	22
Civil-military clashes/killings	0	0	0	6	0	6
Total Incidences Received	63	49	23	56	33	224
Incidences Resolved	43	32	14	10	14	113

Examples of conflict resolved include:

- In the *Eastern plain cluster*, an outskirt village of Duk Padiet was contested by Duor and Anyiel clans of Dinka Hol. Conflict erupted when a Military General (General Maduk) from Anyiel Clan attempted to bury his mother in a contested land. The other clan members protested, and violent conflict ensued, injuring seven people. Duk Padiet peace committee intervened and calmed the situation.

The committee, led by the chairperson, who is the paramount chief, mediated between the two clans and agreed that, in the short term, the wounded to be transported to Juba for medical attention with General Maduk covering the expenses. The body was buried in the contested village. Mediation on the resolution of ownership of the land is ongoing.

- In Pochalla, through coordination and intervention by the local peace committee, gender-based violence cases received attention in the local court, and women were given equal opportunity to present their cases. This resulted to three gender-based violence survivors receiving justice within one quarter.
- In Mangala, *Torit cluster*, a conflict between residents and migrating communities from Bor, which turned violent, was resolved by Peace Committees through dialogue. Some of the resolutions included demarcating farmland for the community. Migrating communities should consult and get approval from the local chief, who in turn consults with the local community before allowing any settlement. The dialogue recommendations also highlighted that land disputes should be resolved through dialogue and not violence. Observance of this resolution has reduced conflict incidences.

Project Output 2: Strengthened structures to encourage trauma healing, reconciliation and reinforce social cohesion at all levels

Indicator	Target (2020)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 2.1: Number of people receiving psychosocial support from trained volunteer counsellors (Baseline 98)	128	287	Achieved
Indicator 2.2: Percentage of cattle related conflicts that are successfully resolved through traditional conflict resolution institutions (Baseline: 5%)	10%	No data compiled yet.	Ongoing
Indicator 2.3: Number of people benefited from community interdependency initiatives (baseline 25,723)	30,718	31,973	Achieved
Indicator 2.4: Number of youths involving in peacebuilding activities through youth initiative interventions (baseline 1,345)	1,614	9,390	Achieved
Overall status			Achieved

Description of Results:

Indicator 2.1: 128 people receiving psychosocial support from trained volunteer counsellors (Baseline 98)

Cumulatively, 287 people received psychosocial support from community volunteer counsellors supported by UNDP and its CSO partners. For example,

- In the *Aweil cluster*, rape continued to be a major human rights violation, even though general conflict incidences are less compared to other areas. In the cluster, 34 GBV related survivors (2 male) received basic counselling from UNDP trained community psychosocial support volunteers in 2020. For instance, in August only, a 13-year old girl was defiled by a group of 5 boys on 16 August 2020; a 41-year old man defiled a 14-year old girl on 12 August 2020. Another rape case includes a

man of 31 years old who raped a girl of 15 years on 27 August 2020. These cases were taken to court, and the girls were counselled by the psychosocial volunteers. The survivors also received other medical services. These cases have created tension between the clans of the perpetrators and the survivors.

- In the *Rumbek cluster*, 30 women GBV/ Trauma survivors/ received counselling from one of the CSO partners of UNDP - Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development (SMARD). SMARD used a group counselling approach by organizing the women in two groups of 15 members each. In addition to undertaking group counselling sessions, the women were given small grants to enable them start small businesses to support themselves. Each group received eight counselling sessions during which they were also able to plan for the use of the small grants they received.



Psycho-social support group in Malual North Payam, Aweil, 23 November 2020, photo@RACBO

Indicator 2.2: Percentage of successfully resolved cattle related conflicts through traditional conflict resolution institutions (Baseline: 5%)

Out of the 44 cattle related conflicts reported by peace committees, 34.1% were resolved through traditional conflict resolution mechanism.⁶ Some of the cases resolved include:

- In the *Eastern plain cluster*, The Taposa of South Sudan and Turkana of Kenya agreed to de-escalate violence along the Nadapal borderline between the two communities and countries. This was during a dialogue organized by Organization for Peace, Relief and Development (OPRD), a UNDP CSO partner. The dialogue was attended by 50 delegates (22 female) from the two governments, humanitarian peace actors, kraal leaders, youth, local chiefs, and communities living along Nadapal border and its environs. The dialogue agreed that cattle theft and competition over grazing land and water points were the factors that escalated the conflict. The Taposa and Turkana agreed to peacefully share water and pastures along Kenya-South Sudan border during the dry season. Monitoring by peace committees noted the situation has been calm in the area.s
- Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development Agency (UNYMPDA), another CSO partner of UNDP, conducted a cattle pre-migration consultation in Pibor county of Greater Pibor Administrative Area. The consultation agreed on how to share water points and pastures during dry season. The consultation brought together 40 (Male 25 Female 15) from all age-sets, chiefs, Pibor peace committee and local administration.

- Through an initiative of UNDP and the Chief Administrator of Greater Pibor, The four communities - Jie, Anyuak, Murle and Kachipo of Greater Pibor administrative Area signed two dialogue resolutions in Marou Hills and Pochalla respectively. The dialogues passed nine resolutions to reduce the chances of relapse to intercommunal violence in GPAA.
- Further, in *Eastern plain cluster*, the four communities of Lou Nuer, Gawaar, Hol and Nyarweng conducted pre cattle migration conference in Ayuldit, Duk Padiet county, which led to the Dinka community of Hol and Nyarweng agreeing to sharing grazing land and water points with cattle migrants communities of Lou Nuer.
- In the *Aweil cluster*, a cattle migration conference for the Dinka Malual and Rezeigat Arab nomads addressed unresolved cases of community clashes and revenge attacks during the 2019 migration period. The Joint Border Peace Committee, which led the conference, committed to monitor the implementation of the resolutions and to report during the post-migration conference, which unfortunately did not take place because of the COVID-19 restrictions. The progress will be discussed in the cattle pre-migration conference for Dinka and Misseriya in February 2021.
- In the *Rumbek cluster*, SMARD, another CSO partner of UNDP, conducted a consultative and advocacy workshop on peaceful seasonal movement of cattle during dry season and prevention of cattle raiding in Yirol West and Awerial Counties. The workshop reached 130 (90M / 40F) different key community stakeholders.



Inter-communal dialogue in Pochalla, 30 December 2020, Photo @UNDP

Some of the pending cattle related conflicts were noted in the Cattle Migration Conference.

- For instance, community clashes that resulted in injury of 18 men and burning down of some houses belonging to Dinka Malual families in May 2020 in Merram Village in Merram Boma, Merram County of West Kordofan state of Sudan remains unresolved and will also be discussed in the migration conference in February 2021 that is being supported by UNDP and other peace actors;
- Theft that resulted in loss of 82 goats belonging to the Dinka Malual in Malek Gumel village, Malek Gumel Boma, Malek Gumel Payam in Aweil East County in January 2020. Dialogues initiated by the joint border peace committee and the county authorities led to the recovery of 25 goats. Further dialogue was recommended to recover the remaining goats and to prevent similar incidences or revenge attacks.

Indicator 2.3: 30,718 people benefited from community interdependency initiatives (baseline 25,723)

Working with 28 CSO partners, cumulatively, 31,973 people benefited from community interdependency initiatives, which *has strengthened relations among conflicting groups as well as improved community livelihoods*. For example:

- In the *Bentiu cluster*, the Youth Peace center built by UNDP continued to provide social and economic benefits to the communities. 800 youth directly benefited from the center through social and economic initiatives. 29 people, including 13 women and 25 youth, are earning a regular income from the center. 30 women are using the center premises to make soap used for handwashing in the prevention of COVID-19 which also supports their income.



Women business group engaged in soap making, 09.12.2020. Rubkona PoC. Photo@ Women Vision.

- In the *Torit cluster*, 120 women, some, survivors of GBV, were supported to strengthen social cohesion among themselves through social economic activities. The women received basic counselling and business skills training. Thereafter, they organised themselves in six (6) groups of 20 women each. Three groups were provided with a posho mill each and are engaged in flour milling business. The other three women received seed capital and are actively engaged in small scale businesses such as tea kiosks and vegetable selling. Monitoring revealed that these initiatives have not only improved relations among women of different ethnic groups but also improved their livelihoods.
- In the *Aweil cluster*, 50 women involved in peanut butter production and running restaurants were trained in basic business management skills in Aweil East and Center Counties. The women, who were also given peanut press machines reported a positive impact of the project at household level and in the promotion of social cohesion and peace.
- 5,000 people (2,970 women) benefited from a renovated borehole in Maper Dut Boma in Mayen-ulem Payam of Aweil North County. The renovated borehole has reduced conflict at the water point due to the community's increased yield of clean water.



women making peanut butter in Maper, Dated 09.12.2020. Maper, Aweil West. Photo@ UNDP

Indicator 2.4: 1,614 youth involvement in peacebuilding activities through youth interventions (baseline 1,345)

Cumulatively, 9,390 youth have engaged and benefited from peacebuilding initiatives. These include:

- In the *Aweil cluster*, 649 youths (310 female) were involved in peacebuilding activities such as cultural activities for peace. The three groups of blacksmiths supported by UNDP continued to produce basic farming tools for local consumption. All these activities deepened relationships between communities and promoted peace in Aweil Cluster.



Ayakdit dancers at a traditional dance competition in Malek Alel Payam, Aweil South County. 18 December 2020, Photo@EYA

- In the *Torit cluster*, UNDP partner Human Must Access Essentials (HUMAES) involved 8,005 youth (3,442 female) in various initiatives aimed at promoting social cohesion, income generation and recreation. For instance, 7,600 youth (3,280 female) were involved in sports to promote peaceful coexistence. The sports tournament encouraged the youth to continue engaging with sports training for recreation. 300 (180 male, 120 female) youth were engaged in small scale businesses, saving and credit to encourage them to be productive. Another group of 105 youth (42 females) were engaged in agricultural related activities through formation of seven youth peace farming groups. Monitoring revealed that the youth have increased interaction, reduced tensions and are more productive.
- In Juba, 50 youth entered an innovation challenge, organised by UNDP and the SSPRC, to develop a mobile App to collect conflict early warning and response information promptly. The youth went through an ideation workshop and presented 26 ideas in the competition. Five ideas were selected to develop a prototype. Finally, three groups of youth are in the process of developing the application, with the support of the Go Girls Initiative, a partner of UNDP on technology innovation and peacebuilding.

Project output three: Peace processes are engendered, and conditions of women's participation in decision making improved.

Indicator	Target (2020)	Summary achievement	Status
Indicator 3.1: Number of Women trained on mediation, public speaking and engagement skills, engaged in local and national peacebuilding work (baseline: 0)	100	193	Achieved
Indicator 3.2: Number of youth and persons with disability trained on mediation, public speaking and engaged in local and national peacebuilding	214	70 youth, including 3 persons with disabilities in Juba.	Ongoing
Indicator 3.3: Number of states with a formal state resolution/commitment with funded action plan to end child marriage (baseline: 0)	1	The consultations are underway through the partnership with CSOs. Community dialogues are ongoing in Aweil, Kapoeta and Yirol.	Ongoing
Overall status			Partially Achieved

Description of Results:

Indicator 3.1: 100 Women trained on mediation, public speaking, and engagement skills, engaged in local and national peacebuilding work (baseline: 0)

Cumulatively, 193 women leaders gained skills in mediation, public speaking, and engagement in peacebuilding, enhancing their capacities to take up leadership positions. These included among others, 40 women from Aweil; 49 from Wau; and 44 in Juba received training. The tailored mentorship and coaching sessions, targeted women from different political parties, business groups, academia, and community-based organizations. These skills enhanced the women's capacity to articulate priorities and concerns of women in the community effectively.

Furthermore, In the *Rumbek cluster*, UNDP CSO partner Rural Development Action Aid (RDAA) held three advocacy meetings on women participation in leadership and peace processes in the community that involved 120 (60F / 60M) stakeholders ranging from, members of parliament, Local government administrators, Local Leaders, Peace Committee, Women groups, youth groups and religious leaders. The meetings discussed the “gaps” in women's participation in peace and governance processes. They emphasized the need to continue advocating for women's participation and full implementation of the 35% affirmative action in the R-ARCSS.

Indicator 3.2: 214 youth and persons with disability trained in mediation, public speaking and engaged in local and national peacebuilding

70 youth (49%F) in Juba benefited from coaching and mentorship in Juba, which helped them build skills and confidence for effective participation in peace and governance processes. The youth were mobilised to volunteer in a door-to-door COVID-19 prevention campaign. As a result, the youth have formed the first-ever youth volunteer movement in South Sudan.



Participants at the youth mentorship and coaching session, Juba, 5 December 2020, photo@UNDP



Participants of transformation leadership mentorship and coaching session, Juba. 23 November 2020 @UNDP

Indicator 3.3: One state with a formal state resolution/commitment with a funded action plan to end child marriage (baseline: 0)

The consultation process on state resolution and action plan to end child marriage has started, although no resolution has yet been reached. Examples of such consultations include:

- In the *Aweil cluster*, 30 people (13 women), including the Payam Administration, Police and Prison service, Judiciary, Chiefs, women groups, youth groups and community elders were engaged in a consultation and advocacy workshop on ending child and forced marriage. The stakeholders recommended the enforcement of South Sudan Child Act (2008); enactment of a by-law to prevent and manage child and forced marriage, training for judges, prosecutors and public attorneys on how to work with traditional leaders on child rights and also to empower women and girls.
- In the *Rumbek cluster*, two consultative and advocacy workshops on ending child marriage and child abduction were held in Yirol West and Awerial Counties with 130 people (90M / 40F) in attendance. Four (4) Radio Talk-shows in Yirol and Awerial Counties, reaching 13,000 people, on prevention of child abduction, benefits of observing rule of law and prevention of child and early marriages were aired.



Consultation & Advocacy Workshop with Community Leaders on ending child marriage in Awerial, Juba. 23 November 2020 @SMARD

3.2 Human Interest Story: Bridging the communal divide through midwifery



Nyang Deng Jur, a Kolnyang peace committee member and a traditional midwife, has used her position to reconcile Guele and Akoroi communities who live in Kolnyang Payam of Bor County Jonglei state after a conflict on access to riverbanks and fishing ponds.

During the peace committee training in September 2020, Nyang Deng Jur explained her role in bridging peace in her community:

“In the height of the conflict, there was one occasion where some women from Akoroi (the clan that considers my clan to be its enemy) came to me and warned me to evacuate since there was a pending attack. I refused to evacuate, although all my neighbors did. I felt that I should stand up against the violence and bridge the gap between the two communities - the more people evacuated the wider the physical gap would be created. With God’s grace the attack never happened, but because of my presence, my neighbors were encouraged to return to their houses,” Mrs. Nyang narrated.

“I am a professional midwife. Three years ago, I was informed that a woman from Akoroi, (the clan that considers my clan to be its enemy) was in labour and had developed complications during birth. I volunteered to help, and assisted her to deliver successfully. Before I left, my community implored me not to go as the other community would harm me, but I went anyway. Once I delivered the baby, my community members confronted me and asked me why I would help the community that considers us their enemies. I told my community members that those children who are being born do not know our differences, and they should not suffer because of others’ mistakes. In the same year, I successfully delivered 5 children from the Akoroi community. My work in both communities opened the interrelations and de-escalated the conflict between the two communities.

Thereafter, I called a meeting with women from both communities. We agreed to crisscross between our communities to attend church services.”

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> <p>Women peace committee members (31%) are transforming the outcome of community mediation processes, especially on issues related to sexual violence. For example, they advocated for legal redress over and above the traditional compensation mechanism which was routinely the final solution in sexual violence cases.</p> <p>Through a partnership with UN Women, consultations on the needs and aspirations of women and girls in the security sector reforms were undertaken as part of mainstreaming gender in the security sector.</p>	Cluster quarter reports, List of nominated peace committee members
<p>Gender Result Three: Promoting participation and representation of women in community peace and livelihoods initiatives</p> <p>UNDP supported participation pillar of the national action plan (NAP) on women's peace and security (UNSCR 1325) and analysed the gender requirement in R-ARCSS for the implementation of the 35% gender provision. UNDP further build skills and confidence of 207 women leaders and young women aspiring leaders for effective participation in peace and governance processes.</p>	Monthly and quarterly CSO partner reports, Peace Committee Reports
<p>Gender Result Four: Improvement in the reporting of the GBV cases</p> <p>UNDP supported psychosocial volunteer counsellors provided services to 116 GBV related cases, 86% women and girls.</p> <p>The 60% of women beneficiaries of community livelihood initiatives expressed confidence and participated in peace processes.⁷</p> <p>Through a partnership with UN Women, consultations on the needs and aspirations of women and girls in the security sector reforms were undertaken as part of mainstreaming gender in the security sector.</p>	Monthly and quarterly CSO partner reports, Peace Committee Reports

4.2 Partnerships

UNDP collaborated with various institutions, including the Government, CSOs, Academia and other UN agencies. The partnerships have enabled improved delivery of results through unique expertise and competencies brought in by various institutions. For example, the collaboration with the National Transformational Leadership Institute (NTLI) of Juba University for capacity building and research helped bring their contextual understanding and experience on peacebuilding into the community interventions. Further, partnership with the Civil Affairs Division of UNMISS led to joined-up efforts to prevent conflicts related to the seasonal migration of cattle at the border with Sudan and internally within South Sudan. Furthermore, partnership with 28 CSOs allowed UNDP to reach the last mile in community conflict management and empowerment. UNDP continues to collaborate with the Government of South Sudan at the national and sub-national levels to develop policies and legislation.

Examples of such collaboration include:

- UNDP collaborated with the state Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and NTLI in training 207 women leaders.

⁷ <https://undpsouthsudan.exposure.co/building-on-peace-structures&source=share-undpsouthsudan>.

- UNDPs partnership with South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission led to the revitalisation of the National and State Level Conflict Early Warning and Response System.
- Partnership with the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control saw the development of the Voluntary Civilian Disarmament Strategy.
- UNDP started a collaborative partnership with the newly created Ministry of Peacebuilding with the aim of supporting the Ministry to develop a strategic framework for Peacebuilding in the country.
- Working with the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (DDRC), UNDP supported community violence reduction efforts, focusing on the development of foundation documents for the reintegration of ex-combatants and a baseline study.
- The Partnership with the National Dialogue Steering Committee led to the final National Dialogue Conference in which over 600 people attended.

4.3 Environmental Considerations

The project encouraged proper disposal of non-biodegradable items (including plastic water bottles and bags), using reusable containers/ objects and sparing use of paper (such as printing on both sides) and water by the staff, implementing partners, beneficiaries and vendors. The PaCC project continued to support communities with the installation of solar energy in interdependency peace projects.

4.4 COVID-19 Prevention And Impact On Peacebuilding

A rapid assessment was conducted on the impact of COVID-19 on implementation of the Peace and Community Cohesion Project. The recommendations on how to adapt the project to the realities of COVID-19 were presented to the project board and approved as they had cost implications.

In support of the UN-Wide strategy and Government's effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the project partnering with CSOs, institutions, community structures and radios, achieved the following:

- Sensitized over 4 million people on the COVID-19 pandemic through 29 community radios stations airing jingles on countering hate speech in 12 languages.
- Provided soap and sanitisers to over 225,000 mostly vulnerable conflict-affected people by working with local women and youth to produce 5,000 litres of liquid soap, 1,000 bars of soap, and setting up of 161 handwashing stations. The soap was distributed and used in remote areas, markets, courts, and Government offices across 30 counties in 62 payams in South Sudan.
- Using community peace structures such as peace committee on bicycles, sensitized over 72,834 community members (F=53%) with messages on countering hate speech through bicycle re-lays.
- Enabled Government institutions such as the peace commission, Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare University of Juba to practice COVID-19 prevention measures in their offices through the distribution of Hygiene Kits to Government Offices.

STAND TOGETHER TO FIGHT CORONA VIRUS

SHOW CARE AND BE KIND TO PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CORONA VIRUS

DO NOT PANIC
Remain calm and do not spread rumors

DO NOT BLAME OTHERS
for the spread of corona virus

SUPPORT YOUR COMMUNITY
and check on how they are doing

FOLLOW ADVICE AND GUIDELINES
shared by the Government of South Sudan and World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of Health

UNITY IS OUR STRENGTH IN FIGHTING CORONA VIRUS

THIS MESSAGE IS BROUGHT TO YOU BY:
SOUTH SUDAN PEACE AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION,
UNDP AND KOICA

Logos: South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission, KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency), UNDP

- Enabled UNDP and other stakeholders to understand the impact of the COVID-19 on peace, social and economic cohesion as well as gender through undertaking a nation-wide study among eleven (11) main state/Administrative Area capitals.

4.5 Strengthening National Capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
Improved quality of proposals for low-value grants submitted to UNDP	Local CSOs partners.	Proposal writing skills and budgeting.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Key M&E activity	Key outcomes	Recommendation	Action taken
Review of SGBV reports submitted by community psychosocial support groups (CPSGs) and local partners in Aweil cluster	Improved quality of the reports on SGBV cases	Ensure timely reporting on cases of SGBV and counselling of survivors of SGBV based on request.	Provided quarterly reports on cases of SGBV in the communities.
Monitoring of the interdependency infrastructure in Jonglei state: The fish cold storage and Ice production facility in Bor cluster	The Fish Cold Storage and Ice facility in Bor town had been used by the local community to shelter households displaced by the floods	The IDPs sheltering in the facility were warned to keep off equipment and system of the facility	The Jonglei state government was alerted to find an appropriate place to host the displaced communities living in the facility.
Visit by Sweden and UNDP senior management in Bentiu cluster	Progress on the project, partnerships, and meeting with key stakeholders	Strengthen the capacity of local communities	Shared parameters to further strengthen the results achieved through the project
Monthly monitoring of youth peace committees and youth peace center by UNDP in Bentiu cluster	Collection and discussion on incidents being reported and key areas of engagement with Youth	ToT to be more engaged in 2020, curriculum development for ToTs	Appropriate action has been requested
Joint field monitoring of the project board in Aweil	Monitoring of sustainability of the project interventions	UNDP to establish an experience sharing initiative where peace committee can exchange and learn from each other.	Peace committee from Aweil will support the mobilisation and training of peace committees in Kwajok, Warrap state during the first quarter of 2021.

6. Risk Management

Risk description	Type of risk	Impact	Mitigation Measures
Escalation of armed violence and conflict (national or in project areas)	Political	Impede project implementation which may further marginalize key constituencies.	UNDP supported the High-Level Committee established by the President to investigate the causes of conflict in Greater Jonglei and Pibor Administrative Area to move to the areas to consult with local communities on the causes of the conflicts and what can be done to resolve them. UNDP also collaborated with peace committees and CSOs to monitor the situation in order to provide early warning information, working the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission on the early response to the conflicts, including advocating for a Government response.
Politicisation of the peace and reconciliation agenda	Political	Undermines legitimacy and credibility of peace and reconciliation efforts	Engaged senior political players, and collaborated with UNMISS Political Affairs Division (PAD) and Civil Affairs Division (CAD) on political interventions.
Capacity of national and local stakeholders and implementing partners	Operational	Slow implementation and/or ownership of planned activities due to limited capacities of national and local counterparts	Peer-to-peer mentoring and support was provided to CSO partners. Re- printed Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) and shared with local partners. Spot checks and monitoring visits also held to improve performance.
COVID-19 Pandemic	Operational/ health	Block/delay the delivery of project.	Conducted a rapid assessment on how to adapt programming to the new reality and implemented the recommendations - including reducing number of participants in meetings, supporting local partners to procure hygiene kits for their meetings and emphasizing application of approved preventive protocols such as use of facemasks, handwashing and sanitization and practicing of social distancing during its activities' implementation.

7. Challenges

Key challenges:

- **Increased communal violence and insecurity:** communal violence escalated in Greater Jonglei and Greater Lakes, and delayed implementation of some of the activities. This was highlighted as a direct consequence of leadership gaps at state and county levels. To mitigate the challenge, the project worked with peace committees members to share timely early warning information with the Government, supported the High-Level Committee established by the President to investigate the conflict in Jonglei and Pibor Administrative areas as well as directly through the UNDP national conflict advisers - engaged in mediation, as part of the committee appointed by the president to look at the Shrikant conflict in Juba and its implication in Warrap.
- **Delay and reschedule of Project activities due to COVID-19:** Following the outbreak of Covid-19, the Government instituted measures and restrictions to curb the spread, which affected the implementation of some project activities. Such delayed activities included the training of peace committees, annual post-migration conferences in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, and convening of the National Dialogue Conference, as it required travel of participants and facilitators as well as gathering people together, which was restricted. The Project conducted a quick adaptation to COVID-19 study and produced recommendations which were approved by the project board, on how the project can continue with project implementation amidst COVID-19. Some of the recommendations included remote monitoring of field activities through telephone and email by the field coordinators, additional budget to CSOs and Peace committees to procure COVID-19 prevention equipment and the peace committee's training in lesser numbers and where possible in open areas.
- **Excessive flooding:** While every year it is predictable that most parts of Upper Nile flood during the heavy rains, in 2020, there was excessive and prolonged flooding in most parts of Upper Nile, Jonglei and parts of Eastern and Lakes state. The prolonged flooding not only affected air and land movement but also delayed implementation of infrastructure projects such as the construction of the Kabarthe women center in Pibor, which was submerged in water and the handover of Duk Padiet radio station was not undertaken because of the costs of the prohibitive flight costs, as a result of risks associated with adverse weather. During the PaCC Annual review by staff and the project Board, it was agreed that the project should prioritise such initiatives during the dry period.

8. Lessons Learnt

- **Youth volunteerism:** The youths within the community are willing to respond to disaster management. Through Bor youths' effort, a dyke, which was broken by flooding in Bor town was repaired in a short time. 70 youth volunteers in Juba benefited from transformative leadership training, which was only a small percentage of those interested in such training. The project should continue its efforts to engage more youth in peacebuilding and community initiatives.
- **The use of community radios** to engage the community on peace messaging, COVID-19 prevention, on solidarity, countering hate speech, Xenophobia and stigmatization. An estimated 4 million people were reached through the community radios⁸, which bridged the gap created by low internet penetration in the country.

⁸ Numbers received from the community radios

- **The use of art and sports** has shown the potential for strengthening relations and increasing social cohesion among the youth and thus should be encouraged. The peace must hold songs and videos for instance, were timely in the COVID-19 context, which reached youth through the social media, further countering the hate speech and enhancing peaceful coexistence among the youth.

9. Conclusions, Recommendations, and Opportunities for Follow-up

The project achieved most of what it set to do in the year. The PaCC II has rolled out smoothly with reasonable funding support from Sweden, KOICA, Japan, and the Peacebuilding fund. The project also embarked on cascading peace committees to the payam level as well as paid more focus on initiatives towards community violence reduction such as DDR and the small arms issues. There is also added focus on women peace and security and the mentorship initiative are making an impact in the community.

In 2021, the project will focus on strengthening infrastructure for peace through revitalisation of the peace commission, deepening efforts towards small arms and community violence reductions, re-integration of ex-combatants and dealing with other conflict drivers such as climate induced seasonal movement of cattles, cattle raiding and early marriage. The youth peace and security is also another area of focus in 2021. Importantly, reconciliation and healing will be a key focus area in order to support communities to sustain peace. The project will also open field presence in Warrap and Upper Nile given that the places are now accessible.

10. Financial summary

Outputs / Activity Result		Current Annual Budget, US\$ (January – December 2020)	Expenditures (January - September 2020)	Expenditures (October - December 2020)	Cumulative Expenditures (January - December 2020)	% 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	249,620.68	235,880.16	4,529.69	240,409.85	96.31%
AR 6.2	Community based interventions on sex and gender based violence addressed for easier reconciliation and social cohesion.	82,461.09	84,075.26	-96.00	83,979.26	101.84%
AR 6.3	Cross-border pastoralist and crop farmers 'conflicts mitigated	72,160.38	66,753.60	0.00	66,753.60	92.51%
AR 6.4	Civilian disarmament encouraged through livelihood activities for up to 100 male and female youth in selected states	422,039.38	430,038.26	-315.40	429,722.86	101.82%

Output 6 Sub-total		826,281.53	816,747.28	4,118.29	820,865.57	99.34%
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	141,521.29	146,185.03	-6,923.46	139,261.57	98.40%
AR 7.2	Positive narratives produced through innovative youth initiatives	21,000.00	20,986.53	0.00	20,986.53	99.94%
AR 7.3	Peace journalism through conflict sensitive media activities	14,500.00	26,256.83	-22,376.72	3,880.11	26.76%
Output 7 Sub-total		177,021.29	193,428.39	-29,300.18	164,128.21	92.72%
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	452,480.00	45,297.33	416,568.01	461,865.34	102.07%
AR 8.2	Progress made on reconciliation and social cohesion and gender equality recorded through conflict analyses and assessments	288,414.31	238,874.38	18,324.50	257,198.88	89.18%
AR 8.3	Space for citizen voice, dialogue and agency created	266,500.00	284,014.43	0.00	284,014.43	106.57%
AR 8.4	Project Management, Administrative Costs, Evaluations and Monitoring	220,000.00	207,793.79	7,185.55	214,979.34	97.72%
AR 8.6_2	Capacities of Local Peace Infrastructure and Dialogue Platforms Strengthened	115,000.00	102,220.80	-6,270.16	95,950.64	83.44%
AR 8.6_5	Knowledge management on products and tools on peacebuilding produced	6,842.95	5,685.20	0.00	5,685.20	83.08%
AR 8.7	SURGE	104,983.41	96,153.62	8,945.09	105,098.71	100.11%
Output 8 Sub-total		1,454,220.67	980,039.55	444,752.99	1,424,792.54	97.98%
Output 9: Strengthening Peace and Community Cohesion Project						
AR 9.1	Increased Stakeholder engagement and participation in the National Dialogue Conference.	340,682.70	292,732.98	91,075.93	383,808.91	112.66%
AR 9.2	Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference implemented	340,634.08	274,376.97	37,732.36	312,109.33	91.63%
AR 9.3	Local and traditional mechanisms to support grassroots implementation of the National Dialogue outcomes strengthened	117,744.12	94,809.46	8,656.23	103,465.69	87.87%
Output 9 Sub-total		799,060.90	661,919.41	137,464.52	799,383.93	100.04%
Output 10: JSB 2018 & 2019						

JSB 2018	Strengthened grassroots peace initiatives conducive to facilitating co-existence, reconciliation and an inclusive and credible National Dialogue	99,135.94	99,020.04	0.00	99,020.04	99.88%
JSB 2019	Support to Safe, Dignified and Voluntary Returns for Durable Peace	875,000.00	196,931.04	407,569.81	604,500.85	69.09%
Output 10 Sub-total		974,135.94	295,951.08	407,569.81	703,520.89	72.22%
Sub-total for PaCC I		4,230,720.33	2,948,085.71	964,605.43	3,912,691.14	92.48%
OUTPUT 1 : INFRASTRUCTURES FOR PEACE AT CENTRAL AND LOCAL LEVELS ARE ENABLED TO MANAGE CONFLICTS AND FOSTER PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE						
AR 1.1	Establish and operationalize 92 inclusive county level peace committees	706,713.00	443,472.84	241,515.02	684,987.86	96.93%
AR 1.2	Build capacity of local governments on transformational leadership and conflict prevention	27,420.00	15,241.74	6,691.07	21,932.81	79.99%
AR 1.3	Support review of legislation on infrastructures of peace in line with R-ARCSS	85,003.00	0.00	85,003.00	85,003.00	100.00%
AR 1.4	Strengthening of the conflict early warning and response (CEWAR) system, in line with IGAD framework for CEWARN	32,400.00	0.00	26,137.96	26,137.96	80.67%
AR 1.5	Support cattle migration conferences, national and community dialogues, mediation and consultations	15,000.00	0.00	14,751.69	14,751.69	98.34%
AR 1.6	Support voluntary civilian disarmament initiatives and peace education to disarm the mind	34,480.00	22,072.20	4,899.46	26,971.66	78.22%
AR 1.7	Support development of a national and or state specific policies on cattle migration and raiding	57,287.32	55,180.88	-984.32	54,196.56	94.60%
Output 1 Sub-total		958,303.32	535,967.66	378,013.88	913,981.54	95.37%
OUTPUT 2: STRENGTHENED STRUCTURES TO ENCOURAGE TRAUMA HEALING, RECONCILIATION AND REINFORCE SOCIAL COHESION AT ALL LEVELS						
AR 2.1	Support public awareness and consultation on the CTHR	359,991.00	59,999.00	254,468.15	314,467.15	87.35%
AR 2.2	Establish teams of volunteers counsellor in 80 counties to support community trauma healing and reconciliation	309,428.00	73,757.72	220,508.72	294,266.44	95.10%
AR 2.3	Engage youth and women in social, cultural and economic activities to deepen relationship and offer alternatives to violent practices	164,942.00	8,230.83	125,596.27	133,827.10	81.14%

AR 2.4	Provide community-oriented infrastructure to generate employment, improve local service delivery and increase social interaction	216,744.00	17,053.06	169,346.43	186,399.49	86.00%
AR 2.5	Organise people to people and intergenerational dialogues and intercommunal learning exchanges to address local peace issues	170,276.00	0.00	30,742.20	30,742.20	18.05%
AR 2.6	Facilitate transformative and voluntary civilian re-integration as part of DDR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
AR 2.7	Support initiatives to reduce child abduction and cattle raiding related violence	122,364.00	11,332.73	81,185.24	92,517.97	75.61%
AR 2.8	Undertake media, information and communication activities for peace.	153,591.54	0.00	53,075.52	53,075.52	34.56%
Output 2 Sub-total		1,497,336.54	170,373.34	934,922.53	1,105,295.87	73.82%
OUTPUT 3: PEACE PROCESSES ARE ENGENDERED, AND CONDITIONS OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING IMPROVED						
AR 3.1	Support implementation of National Action Plan on women peace and security	155,678.00	30,523.19	102,825.47	133,348.66	85.66%
AR 3.2	Build capacity of women, youth and minorities in mediation, advocacy and engagement skills	155,736.00	34,390.40	109,057.97	143,448.37	92.11%
AR 3.3	Support women participation in reconciliation and trauma healing initiatives	95,087.00	0.00	49,086.00	49,086.00	51.62%
AR 3.4	Support initiatives and action against child marriage	61,721.00	16,294.45	40,024.73	56,319.18	91.25%
AR 3.5	Build capacities of women, youth and minority groups for increased participation in governance and peace processes	15,500.00	0.00	15,500.00	15,500.00	100.00%
AR 3.6	Provide socio-economic opportunities to girls and women for voice and agency	165,761.00	0.00	48,600.00	48,600.00	29.32%
AR 3.7	Project Management	538,597.46	259,052.08	247,880.05	506,932.13	94.12%
Output 3 Sub-total		1,188,080.46	340,260.12	612,974.22	953,234.34	80.23%
PBF-SSR	Gendermainstreaming in SSR	604,693.00	0.00	136,664.92	136,664.92	22.60%
Sub-total for PaCC II		4,248,413.32	1,046,601.12	2,062,575.55	3,109,176.67	73.18%
Grand Total		8,479,133.65	3,994,686.83	3,027,180.98	7,021,867.81	82.81%

11. Annex 1: List of CSO Partners

	Name of organization	Amount received/USD	Cluster and implementation location
1.	Community Media Network South Sudan (CoMNeTSS)	123,610	Juba
2.	Eve Organisation	27,500	Juba
3.	Junub Aid	54,950	Juba
4.	Human Must Access Essentials (HUMAES)	33,000	Torit
5.	Women Aid Vision (WAV)	148,108	Rumbek
6.	GoGirls ICT Initiative (GoGirls)	15,000	Juba
7.	Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development (SMARD)	124,212	Rumbek
8.	Helping Hands	46,100	Juba
9.	Hope Africa South Sudan (HASS)	14,940	Aweil
10.	Empower Youth Africa (EYA)	20,000	Aweil
11.	Wulu Development and Rescue Organization (WDRO)	30,000	Rumbek
12.	Recovery and Access to Commonly Best Optimism-South Sudan (RACBO-SS)	108,587	Aweil
13.	Community Initiative for Partnership And Development (CIPAD)	103,800	Aweil
14.	Hope Restoration South Sudan (HRSS)	158,950	Bentiu
15.	Women Vision (WV)	20,000	Bentiu
16.	Upper Nile Youth Mobilization for Peace and Development Agency (UNYMPDA)	133,100	Eastern Plain
17.	Organization for Peace, Relief and Development (OPRD)	79,820	Eastern Plain
18.	Humanitarian and Development Consortium (HDC)	39,000	Malakal
19.	Smile Again Africa Development Organization (SAADO)	20,000	Malakal
20.	Rural Development Action Aid (RDAA)	151,794	Yambio
21.	Peace Link Foundation (PLF)	85,390	Torit
22.	Anataban Arts Initiative	35,000	Juba
23.	Action for Conflict Resolution (ACR)	36,800	Bentiu
24.	Women Action Sustainable Initiative (WASI)	3,000	Eastern Plain
25.	Radio Jonglei (under Sudanese Christian Ministry (SCM)	20,000	Eastern Plain
26.	Lukluk Community Association for Development (LCAD)	30,000	Kuajok
27.	Greater Upper Nile Organisation (GUNO)	30,000	Bentiu
28.	Maiwut Christian Charity Community Action Group (MCCCAG)	30,450	Eastern Plain