

# Community Security and Arms Control & Peace and Community Cohesion Project

2017 Annual Report

May 2018



*Leaders from Dinka Malual and Misseriya communities shake hands after signing the new pre-migration agreement at the end of a three-day conference in Wanyjok, Aweil East State. © UNDP*

## Project Summary

**Country:** South Sudan

**Project Duration:** April 2017 – March 2020

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

**Annual Budget:** US\$ 4,924,351.46

Donor	Budget in US\$	Expenditures US\$
DFID	581,464.55	489,088.04
Sweden	1,582,662.69	1,383,391.20
Switzerland	78,780.20	77,302.27
Japan	1,000,000.00	796,755.41
UNDP	1,597,107.72	1,328,155.37
PBF-ND	89,336.30	89,336.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,929,351.46</b>	<b>4,164,028.59</b>

**Cumulative expenditure:** US\$ 4,164,028.59

### Contact Persons:

**Lealem Berhanu, Senior Programme Advisor**

**Democratic Governance & Stabilization Unit**

**Tel:** +211 (0) 916 725 711

**Email:** [lealem.berhanu@undp.org](mailto:lealem.berhanu@undp.org)

**Judy Wakahiu**

**Project Manager**

**Peace and Community Cohesion Project**

**Tel:** +211 (0) 920580234

**Email:** [judy.wakahiu@undp.org](mailto:judy.wakahiu@undp.org)

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

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## Acronyms

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AR	Activity Result
ARCSS	Agreement on Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
HLRF	High-Level Revitalization Forum
ICF	Interim Cooperation Framework
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoI	Ministry of Interior
NDS	National Development Strategy
PaCC	Peace and Community Cohesion
PAWG	Peace Actors Working Group
PoC	Protection of Civilian
RaPNET	Radio for Peace Network
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan

## Executive Summary

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The Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) project was finalized in the first quarter of 2017, paving the way for the successor Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project.

The Peace and Community Cohesion project seeks to contribute to the reduction and mitigation of community level conflict and insecurity by investing in initiatives that address key drivers of conflict and insecurity. The project aligns to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) and UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome three: '*Peace and Governance strengthened.*' This report documents the main achievements of the CSAC (January-March 2017) and PaCC (April-December 2017) projects towards outcomes and outputs, as well as challenges faced and lessons learned during the year.

### Key Achievements:

- Enhanced capacity of the National Dialogue (ND) steering committees and civil society organisations (CSOs) to facilitate the ND process. The ND steering committees engaged opposition groups and former political detainees in Kenya, South Africa, Sudan and Ethiopia whilst CSOs conducted local level consultations reaching over 13,579 people (5,613 female), including minorities and persons with disabilities in selected counties.
- Increased engagement on peace among stakeholders with more than 500 members of local authorities, students, CSOs, youth, women and faith based groups sharing ideas on strengthening the social fabrics among South Sudanese communities.
- Improved knowledge and skills of community sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and psychosocial support groups in addressing SGBV related cases in conflict affected communities in Lakes region. The groups benefitted from structured training on addressing SGBV in conflict settings.
- Created a platform for citizens to receive information and exchange views on conflict resolution and the ongoing peace process through an interactive radio drama and a participatory theater series. Expert panelists provided clarification and guidance on SGBV and communal conflict drivers.
- Strengthened capacities of 51 radio journalists on peace and conflict sensitive reporting. Subsequently, listeners' clubs were formed and enabled community members to jointly listen to radio programmes on peace.
- Delivered a peace market which has fostered interaction through trading and peaceful coexistence among 9,000 residents of Rejaf and internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the UN Protection of Civilian (PoC) site in Juba.
- Provided livelihood opportunities for women and youth in Aweil and Yambio following the activation of small grants for economic interdependency initiatives.
- Facilitated peaceful interaction among youth from previously conflicting communities through wrestling tournaments in Aweril South County, which brought together over 4,000 youths.

### Challenges:

- **Unpredictable funding of the new PaCC project** as it commenced without guaranteed resources, and this curtailed project's scale. For continuity, UNDP injected internal core resources to allow time for the fundraising from third party funding sources.
- **The worsening humanitarian crisis** has negatively impacted on communities' readiness to engage in peace initiatives, especially in areas affected by drought. The project raised awareness on the link between peacebuilding efforts and resilience.
- **Inaccessibility to project sites due to insecurity and impassable roads** delayed the completion of civil works in Western Equatoria and Bor. The project will prioritise early

planning and prepositioning of construction material prior to onset of the rainy season and continuously analyse the conflict situation.

**Key lessons learned:**

- Working with local CSOs enables the project to reach remote and insecure areas. However, the capacities of the CSOs need to be continuously strengthened.
- Inclusion of individuals with a high propensity to fuelling conflicts in local level peace structures has a transformative impact on individuals. For example, peace committee members reported that their membership prevented them from raiding cattle.
- The triangular relationship between UNDP, CSOs and local authorities was effective in delivering results. At a time when CSOs mobilised community members, UNDP's engagement generated stronger local authorities' commitment to peace initiatives

**Budget:**

Provisional annual project expenditure was US\$ 4,164,028.59, representing a delivery of 84.5 percent against the annual budget, US\$4,929,351.46.

## 1. Situational background

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UNDP's Peace and Community Cohesion (PaCC) project, is the successor of the Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) project. The project started in April 2017 and contributes to the reduction and mitigation of community level conflicts, by empowering communities to identify and lessen drivers of conflicts in their communities in an inclusive and participatory manner. The project uses an integrated and gender-sensitive approach to support communities to effectively prevent, manage and resolve conflict without resorting to violence. At the same time, it also enhances community relationships by identifying and strengthening cultural, social and economic connectors that make communities reliant on each other in times of peace and conflict. The project contributes to outcome three of the 2016-2018 Country Programme Document (CPD), 'Peace and governance strengthened' with a focus on CPD output 3.3 'National peace architecture delivers key peace and reconciliation initiatives.'

Implementation of the Agreement on Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) continued to stall amidst a worsening humanitarian context, economic stagnation and a security crisis. The country remains one of the most fragile nations in the world<sup>1</sup> and hostilities and eruption of violence between different armed groups and communities continue undermining the implementation of initiatives to contain the conflict and promote peace: a) the National Dialogue (ND) process, launched in May 2017; b) High Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF) initiated by IGAD in July 2017 to revive the stalled 2015 ARCSS; and c) Kampala and Cairo intra- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) agreements.

This last year, the much awaited first group of UN regional protection forces arrived in Juba, following an agreement after the July 2016 conflict. The 400-troop mission is tasked with protecting civilians in Juba and enable peacekeepers to conduct essential patrols on major roads; allowing humanitarian and development workers, as well as South Sudanese, access to areas which are unreachable due to violent conflict.

The government initiated development of the 2018-2021 National Development Strategy (NDS) whose objectives are to; a) consolidate peace and b) stabilize the economy. While the NDS is fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), national consultations consistently pointed to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Institutions), SDG 4 (Education), and SDG 1 (Poverty) as the priority SDGs for South Sudan. The project contributes towards consolidating peace.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/2017/05/14/fsi-2017-factionalization-and-group-grievance-fuel-rise-in-instability/>

## 2. Progress towards development results

### 2.1 Contribution to longer term results

#### a) Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 3: Peace and governance strengthened

2018 CPD outcome target	Summary achievement	Status
50 percent of citizens report increased personal safety and security (52 percent females)	47.4 percent reported increased personal security and safety (46.6 percent males, 48.7 percent females)	Ongoing
Overall status		Ongoing

#### b) CPD Output 3.3: The national peace architecture delivers key peace and reconciliation initiatives'

2016 CPD output targets	Summary achievement	Status
Target 1: A national and subnational framework for reconciliation and dispute resolution developed and adopted.	The ND process commenced with seminars to enhance the technical capacities of the 103 members of the steering committee and ensure inclusivity in the dialogue process. At the subnational level, mechanisms for peace and reconciliation were strengthened through establishment/revitalization and training of 440 peace committee members (116 female).	Ongoing
Target 2: A national regulatory framework on small arms and light weapons is endorsed and implementation commences.	A firearms act is in place and regulations for firearm control have been approved by the minister concerned, however implementation is delayed.	Delayed
Overall status		Ongoing

The ND process commenced with seminars to enhance the technical capacities of the 103 steering committee members. For inclusivity, the committee visited opposition groups and former political detainees in Kenya, South Africa, Sudan and Ethiopia. Over 15,000 citizens, including women, youth and persons with disability, refugees and migrants in Uganda and Kenya were sensitized on the dialogue process.

The implementation of the firearms law was delayed due to insufficient resources, lack of political will and the ongoing conflict in some parts of the country.



## 2.2 Progress towards Community Security and Arms Control project outputs

**Project Output 1:** The Bureau for Community Security & Small Arms Control's capacity is strengthened to advance the agenda for small arms control in South Sudan

Indicator	Indicator Target 2017	Summary achievement	Status
1.1: Firearms control law in place.	Road map for implementation of small arms in place	Road map towards the implementation of the firearms law completed	<b>Achieved</b>
1.2: Number of consultations /awareness on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) law undertaken.	20	Two consultations held on the civilian disarmament strategy and regulations for the implementation of the firearms act.	<b>Achieved</b>
1.3: Number of international legal instruments on SALW control reviewed and presented to the Ministry of interior (MOI) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) for ratification.	Five	No action was not taken as there was no political will from the Government.	<b>Not achieved</b>
1.4: Availability of baseline data on small and light weapons in South Sudan.	Baseline report published	Baseline survey was completed and the report has been published.	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>Partially achieved</b>

### Indicator 1.1: Road map for implementation of small arms in place

A draft implementation plan for the Firearms Policy was developed. The draft plan identifies 21 priority actions to enable implementation of the Act and Policy. These include civic education on danger of arms, civilian disarmament strategy, record keeping of legal stock piles, procedure for registering arms and disposal of illegal arms collected from civilians.

### Indicator 1.3: Five international legal instruments on SALW control reviewed and presented to the MoI and MoFA for ratification.

Activity was deprioritised by the government counterpart, the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control in favour of developing a road map towards implementing a civilian disarmament strategy. A draft road map has been developed and is awaiting validation.

### Indicator 1.4: Baseline report published on small and light weapons in South Sudan

The [baseline survey on proliferation of small arms and light weapons](#) was completed and published. One of the notable results from this baseline is the promulgation of a civilian disarmament law by the State Government of Western Lakes. The State Government intends to implement not only the firearms law but also the civilian disarmament strategy backed by this study.

## Project Output 2: Inter- communal stability and relations strengthened along common interests in targeted conflict cluster

Indicator	Indicator (2017)	Target	Summary achievement	Status
2.1: Number of active participants engaged in interactive public debate/ awareness programmes).	2,460		A cumulative total of 5,117 active participants have been reached	Achieved
2.2: Number of community infrastructures to accelerate peaceful co-existence completed and utilised.	Four		Two community infrastructures were completed, bringing the cumulative number of community infrastructures to four.	Achieved
2.3: Number of knowledge products produced.	Two		End-line survey and summative evaluation report of the CSAC project completed.	Achieved
Overall status				Achieved

### Indicator 2.1: 2,460 active participants engaged in interactive public debate/awareness programmes. (Baseline: 2,060)

A total of 2,657 active participants were reached with peace messages through an interactive radio drama series titled 'Kubri' and a participatory theatre series that was conducted in various parts of the country. This brings the total reach since project inception to 5,117 participants:

- 1,397 people participated in the interactive programme on radio Miraya, where experts on assorted topics such as SGBV, security, small arms, the peace agreement and reconciliation featured as guest speakers and provided insights and engaged with listeners on these issues. The discussion on the implementation of the peace agreement generated a lot interest from the communities in Malakal and Wau who felt that the peace agreement had not translated into reality for them due to continued armed violence.
- 1,260 community members (523 female) from Rumbek East, Panyijar and Nimule were reached with peace messages through participatory theatre.

### Indicator 2.2: Four community infrastructures to accelerate peaceful co-existence completed and utilised. (Baseline: Two)

Construction of two additional community infrastructures; the Rejaf market and the fish cold storage facility in Bor were completed, bringing the cumulative number of community infrastructures to four. For sustainability, members of beneficiary communities; 160 people (150 women) from Rejaf Payam and 60 youth from Bor State received training in basic business management, conflict analysis and mediation. Eventually, two steering committees were formed to manage the infrastructures.



*Youth group representatives during the business management training in Bor (May 2017).*

### Indicator 2.3: Two knowledge products produced. (Baseline: None)

CSAC summative evaluation was conducted and provided useful recommendations that informed the current PACC project. The [end-line survey](#) on peace, security and SGBV was completed. The outcome

of the survey showed that four out of the five indicators regressed, due to the worsening socio-political and economic situation in the country. Below is a summary of the findings:

Indicator situation at baseline (2015) and end line (2017)			
Indicators	Baseline	End-line	Interpretation of Success
Percentage of individuals with confidence in peace and security in selected States	52.5%	47.4% (46.6% male and 48.7% female)	Level of confidence on peace and security reduced due to political instability and sporadic attacks experienced by respective communities.
Percentage of individuals assessing that local government (county) is responsive to community needs	19%	67.8% (68% Male and 67.7% Female)	Government responsiveness to community needs improved significantly. This improvement should however be understood from the fact that at the local level communities are unable to differentiate interventions by development partners and humanitarian agencies from those delivered by local government. It's possible this is overrated due to this factor.
Perceptions of community level security and SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30.1%</li> <li>• 39.6%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 31.3% (31.8% male and 30.8% female)</li> <li>• SGBV 19.4% (decrease - 18.1% Male and 20.7% Female)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a slight improvement in people's perception on community level security despite the worsening dynamics at the national level.</li> <li>• Only 19.4% felt that there was a reduction of SGBV incidences. The current political instability negatively impacted on community level security and SGBV, thus causing major concerns among citizens</li> </ul>
Confidence in police to assure justice	28.7%	52% (51% male and 53% female)	Upward trend reported on confidence in police ability to assure justice. This should be understood from the fact that the police station is the first reference point in search of justice and not necessarily improved capacity of the police.
Proportion of individuals perceiving decrease in levels of inter-communal violence with their neighboring tribes/clans;	33%	22.7% (21.9% male and 23.4% female)	Only 22.7% perceived a decline in community violence. Respondents attributed trend to political tensions in some parts of the country which hindered smooth implementation of projects by different peace and security agencies.
Proportion of individuals perceiving decrease in levels of competition and grievances between regions	50%	17.1% (18.9% male and 15.1% female)	This indicated a reduction compared to the baseline position due to prevailing economic difficulties occasioned by inadequate accountability, weak institutions, bad governance and mismanagement of available resources.

### Project Output 3: South Sudan institutions, constituencies and communities work together for inclusive peace and reconciliation

Indicator	Indicator Target 2017	Summary achievement	Status
3.1: Number of engagements/meetings between South Sudan's religious leadership and political/security actors.	Three	One community consultation undertaken between Dinkas in Duk county and Lour Nuer in Ayod county.	Partially achieved
3.2: Number of actions undertaken to support a common forum for dialogue across conflicting communities.	25	Six actions undertaken in 2017. Cumulative now 25.	Achieved
Overall status			Partially achieved

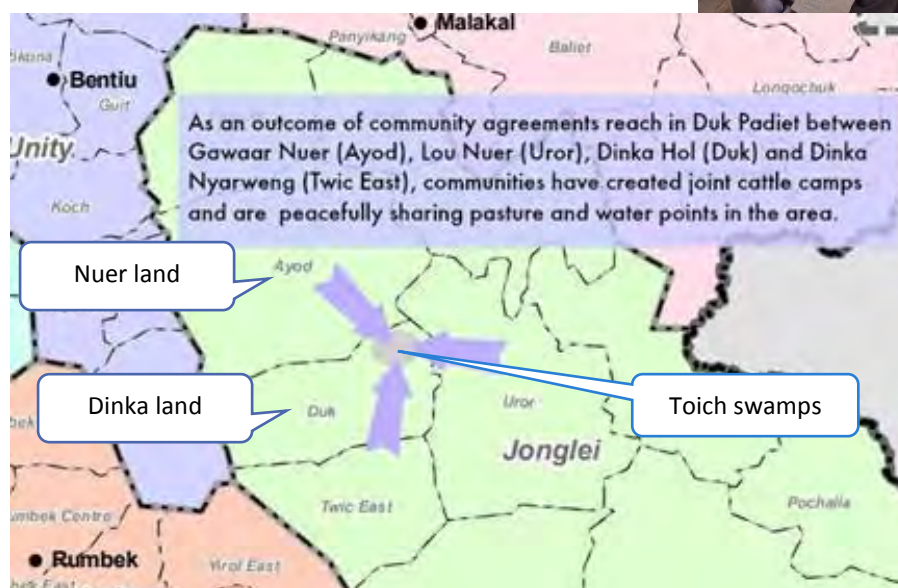


**Indicator 3.1: Three engagements/meetings between South Sudan's religious leadership and political/security actors conducted. (Baseline: Two)**

One community dialogue session<sup>2</sup> was conducted to address the low-level conflict between the Dinkas in Duk and Lou Nuer in Ayod counties, Jonglei State. UNDP and local administrators (commissioners and chiefs) engaged the two groups for a peaceful resolution to the simmering conflicts. As a result, participants agreed on freedom of movement of people and cattle and established procedures on how to deal with cattle theft and road ambushes. They also recommended the construction of Radio FM in Duk Padiet with capacity to air in four local languages (Nuer, Dinak Murle and Anyuak) among others.



*Following the discussion during the conferences in Duk Padiet (May 2017).*



Monitoring activities by PaCC staff revealed that peace has been restored in the area between Duk and Ayod, and the Lou Nuer are now driving their cattle to the Toich swamps, which is Dinkaland for water and pasture. UNDP will conduct a follow-up dialogue in 2018.

**Indicator 3.2: 25 actions undertaken to support a common forum for dialogue across conflicting communities. (Baseline: 19)**

Six actions were undertaken during the year to support dialogue among conflicting communities. The highlights of these actions include:

- Three peace committees from Mvolo, Rumbek East and Yirol West were provided with bicycles to facilitate their movement in the county. The bicycles are used by the peace committee members to access areas where there are tensions to diffuse them before they escalate to violence.
- Peace actors working group (PAWG) meetings were held in Rumbek (two) and Bor (one), the group produced an action plan for 2017 and offered



*Peace committee member testing one of the new bicycles during the handover ceremony in Mvolo (March 2017).*

<sup>2</sup> Composed of three-day community level peace conferences and discussions

commitment to ensure that the PAWG was formed in Eastern and Gok Lakes State in a structured coordinated manner.

- In response to early warning alert by IGAD regarding cross movement of Turkana [Toposa herders into Uganda in search of water and pastures](#), the project facilitated dialogues between the local authorities and Toposa pastoralists. One key resolution was on disarming of the migrating pastoralists before they enter the host community.
- The project facilitated the participation of the South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission in the 34<sup>th</sup> session of the Human Rights Council and the subsequent debate on the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. South Sudan accepted to develop a comprehensive strategy to strengthen social cohesion and respect for racial, religious, tribal and ethnic diversity; and continue to support the Peace and Reconciliation Commission to implement the comprehensive national reconciliation and healing programme.
- In response to an increasing call for UNDP to support the ND process, the project facilitated engagement between the proposed secretariat of the ND, the United States Institute for Peace, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Germany and the Berghof Foundation, to help frame and identify possible support to the ND process. The outcomes of the engagement have informed the development of a common UN Strategy and emerging consensus on what would condition success.

#### **Project Output 5: Strengthen civil society voice, promote accountability and engender social cohesion**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator (2017)</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Summary achievement</b>	<b>Status:</b>
5.1: Number of CSOs that engage in peace and reconciliation initiatives.	20		Seven CSOs received funding to continue with peacebuilding initiatives. This raises to 23 the number of CSOs supported since 2015.	<b>Achieved</b>
5.2: CSO coordination forums and capacities are strengthened.	Coordination forums strengthened		Coordination among CSOs was strengthened through training and capacity building.	<b>Achieved</b>
5.3: Number of policy briefs.	Two		one policy briefs are completed.	<b>Partially Achieved</b>
5.4: Bi-monthly public lectures held.	Six		Three public debates were held in Bor, Rumbek and Wau, bringing the total number of debates held to six.	<b>Achieved</b>
<b>Overall status</b>				<b>Achieved</b>

#### **Indicator 5.1: Twenty CSOs engage in peace and reconciliation initiatives. (Baseline 18)**

Seven CSOs received additionally funding to continue with peacebuilding related initiatives, bringing the number of grantees to 23 since 2015. Some actions undertaken by the CSOs include:

*New Page for Peace and Development:* organised a conference attended by 112 representatives of the youth, government, chiefs, military, and church and women leaders from the three counties of Amadi State. One key resolution from the conference was to prohibit movement and relocation of cattle without prior knowledge and permission of the host communities and the Government to curb cattle theft.

*Woman Aid Vision:* organised a two-day engagement meeting in Wulu County (Lakes state) attended by 40 participants (26 female). Peace clubs formed by adolescents following the engagement meeting and training of members have been cited by the State Ministry of Education as being safe grounds for learning.



*Banner for the youth peace conference in Amadi State (January 2017).*

### **Indicator 5.2: CSO coordination forums and capacities are strengthened**

The project strengthened coordination of community media actors through Radio for Peace network (RaPNET). As a response to the RaPNET request, 51 members (14 female) of RaPNET were trained on conflict sensitive reporting and how to coordinate at the field level. Following the training, the journalists developed and broadcasted peace stories in their respective radio stations, under the mentorship of UNESCO and the UNDP.

### **Indicator 5.3: Two policy briefs produced. (Baseline: None)**

One issue brief covering all six debates conducted in 2016 and 2017 focused on strengthening social fabrics among communities was produced.

### **Indicator 5.4: Six public lectures held (Baseline: Three)**

Three public debates on “Strengthening the social fabrics among South Sudanese communities” were conducted at Bor, Wau and Rumbek universities, bringing the total number of debates held since 2016 to six. The debates enabled more than 500 representatives from local authorities, students, and CSOs, youth and women groups to exchange views, identify conflict drivers and ways of addressing them.

Mr. Ariik Ariik, fourth year economics student at Rumbek the university, said after the debate: “*As the students of this university, we will take this information and we will go and distribute messages about peace, peace, peace, and bring it to the communities where we came from...we are going to enlighten them, and say, this is the importance of peace...these are the advantages, as we have discussed them here today*”.

## 2.3 Progress towards Peace and Community Cohesion project outputs

### Project Output 6: Strengthen local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity in the targeted conflict clusters

Indicator	Annual Output Target (2017)	Summary achievement	Status
6.1: Number of traditional leaders/___peace committees trained.	100	440 (119 female) peace committee members trained.	Achieved
6.2: Number of SGBV support groups formed.	Eight	Eight SGBV support groups formed.	Achieved
6.3: Number of peace programmes produced by community radio stations.	16	20 peace programmes produced by local radio stations.	Achieved
6.4: Firearms law Road map operationalized.	Road map implemented	Draft road map towards the implementation of the firearms law developed.	Partially Achieved
Overall status			Achieved

#### Indicator 6.1: 100 traditional leaders/peace committees trained. (Baseline: None)

Four hundred and forty (119 female) peace committee members gained skills in conflict analysis, gender mainstreaming, dialogue and transformational leadership, as a result of the induction trainings in Jubek, Imatong, Eastern Lakes, Aweil East, Gbudue and Jonglei states. The committees are composed of representatives of women groups, chiefs, traditional leaders, youth, religious leaders and local authorities. UNDP monitoring activities revealed that the peace committee members are taking the lead in de-escalating tensions and mitigating conflicts in their respective areas of operation by applying the acquired skills. Discussions with members during monitoring visits have shown that the affiliation with local peace structures is very strong and that it can have a transformative impact, for example by stopping individuals from participating in cattle raiding or preventing them from acts of domestic violence.

*"If I would have not been a member of this committee, I would have gone and raided a cow"*  
A peace committee member in Mingkaman

#### Indicator 6.2: Eight SGBV support groups formed. (Baseline: None)

Eight SGBV support groups are responding to conflict issues in their communities after a ten-day training focusing on peace committee members from Rumbek East, Yirol East, Yirol West and Mvolo counties. A post-training evaluation showed that support group members had gained an understanding of basic concepts of gender and gender-based violence and were intervening in cases related to domestic violence, among others. The groups have been instrumental in sensitizing community members against SGBV and ensuring SGBV cases are treated better in community mediations/arbitration of conflicts.

*"Before the training, I didn't know beating a woman was a bad thing. I learnt that and I no longer beat my wife. I have been telling other men that women should not be beaten, it's bad"*  
Peace committee member



**Indicator 6.3: Sixteen peace programmes produced by community radio stations. (Baseline: None)**

Twenty radio programmes on the peace process, the dangers of small arms and light weapons, and peaceful coexistence were aired by local community radio stations, reaching over 101,500 listeners. Community members called in to participate in the interactive radio programme. An additional three programmes were produced and aired based on three peace forums that were organized in Yambio, Rumbek and Juba by the RaPNET with financial and technical support from UNDP and UNESCO. Two listeners' clubs (composed of 20 men and 20 women) were launched as an outcome of the forum in Yambio. The clubs are providing a community-based platform for people to discuss issues relevant to their community.

**Indicator 6.4: Firearms law operationalized**

A draft implementation plan for the Firearms Policy was developed. The plan identifies 21 actions that should be undertaken to begin implementation of the Act and Policy. Due to the unfavourable political environment and lack of funds, the plan was not operationalised.

**Project Output 7: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters**

Indicator	Annual Target (2017)	Summary achievement	Status
7.1: Number of community interdependencies implemented.	Six	Two community inter-dependency projects were commissioned in 2017; 3 under construction.	Partially Achieved
7.2: Number of youth initiatives implemented.	Two	Two youth initiatives were implemented.	Achieved
7.3: Number of migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities.	Three	Three migration conferences were held.	Achieved
Overall status			Partially Achieved

**Indicator 7.1: Six community interdependencies implemented (Baseline Four)**

Two community interdependency projects were commissioned in 2017 to accelerate peaceful coexistence and enhance social cohesion. The first is a peace complex in Wowow, in Amadi state, which has a youth and women centre, a grain and vegetable market, and an open market for cattle. The second is the renovation of a youth centre in Yei River State to bring together the youth from different communities living in Yei River State. The concept of community interdependency has proven to positively contribute to peaceful coexistence in the various conflict clusters.



**Indicator 7.2: Two youth initiatives implemented. (Baseline: 0)**



*Youth ex-combatants during a carpentry training session in Yambio.*

Two youth initiatives were implemented.

a) In Yambio, 200 ex-combatants and idle youth (180 male, 20 female) were provided with practical skills in carpentry, ventilator brick laying, knitting of bed sheets and table covers, salon management, production of bracelets, tailoring, farming (vegetable management), and pig rearing. The youth are already applying the skills for a living.

b) In Juba, the GoGirls ICT initiative launched the “Time-To-Shine” ICT competition for students from two secondary schools, Juba Commercial and Juba Girls schools, and two primary schools,

Atlabara and Munuki East. The school girls presented their stories during the “Time-To-Shine” competition and six students were awarded with school fees for one year as prizes for their participation in the year-long mentorship programme. The topics of the stories focused on domestic violence awareness, student class behaviour, preventing cholera, and protecting young girls from early marriage and HIV/AIDS.

**Indicator 7.3: Three migration conferences resulting in the signing of new migration agreements between migrating pastoralist tribes and host communities. (Baseline: None)**

Three migration conferences held in Duk Padiet (Dinka and Nuer), in Mvolo (Lakes) and Wanyijok



(Misseriya and Dinka Malual) enabled peaceful migration of cattle following the signing of migration agreements to regulate the movement of cattle and the compensation to be paid in case of any incidences. The conferences also provided an opportunity for the participants to discuss issues related to peaceful coexistence such as allowing inter-marriages and discouraging elopement of girls. Community members highlighted that these people-to-people peace processes have a long tradition and are key to building and reassuring trust. Community members and UNDP supported peace committees were tasked to follow-up on the implementation of the resolutions.

**Project 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**

Indicator	Annual Target (2017)	Summary achievement	Status:
8.1: Number of public debates/dialogues and town hall meetings carried out.	12	17 peace dialogues and peace conferences were carried out, bringing the total to 23.	<b>Achieved</b>
8.2: Number of community/county consultations held on ND.	10	112 community consultations carried out by 17 CSOs on the ND process.	<b>Achieved</b>
8.3: Baselines for peace and reconciliation established.	One	A concept note for the development of the indicators is completed.	<b>Not achieved</b>
<b>Overall status</b>			<b>Partially achieved</b>

**Indicator 8.1: 12 public debates/dialogues and town hall meetings carried out. (Baseline: Six)**

A total of 17 peace dialogues, debates and peace conferences held in Mvolo, Aluakluak, Aduel, Nyamlell, Yei, Mingkaman, and Duk Padiet reaching total of 1,750 community members (492 female). Nine other conferences were organised by civil society partners in Aweil East and Aweil South, Leer, Nimule, Adior, Mvolo, Mundri town and Kodok/Fashoda. During these dialogues, community members agreed on actions to foster peaceful coexistence. The recommendations agreed upon during the conferences are currently being monitored and implemented by community and peace committee members. UNDP is supporting the implementation of some resolutions such as the construction of a youth centre in Yei as well as a peace radio station in Duk Padiet.

**Indicator 8.2: 10 community/county consultations held on National Dialogue. (Baseline: None)**

Through working with 17 CSOs to sensitize local communities on the ND, 112 community consultations were held with local communities, women groups, and persons with disability and minority groups, to make them aware of the ND process. Up to 13,579 people (5,613 female) were reached through sensitization dialogue forums, presentations, puppet performances and participatory theatre. The increased awareness has enabled communities and different interest groups to strengthen their positions on the ND. For example, diverse groups of people with disabilities developed a 14-point position paper on the ND process. During the consultations, community members in various places expressed that they understand the dialogue as an opportunity to address existing community level conflicts and as a platform to voice their concerns.

To enhance inclusivity and credibility in the ND process, members of the steering committee of the ND visited opposition leaders and former detainees in Kenya, Sudan, Ethiopia and South Africa, to dialogue and appeal to these groups to join the ND process. In addition, the members of the subcommittee on refugee and migrant also met with over 200 refugees in Uganda (Kampala and the refugee settlements in Northern Uganda) as well as urban refugees in Nairobi, Kenya.



*Women representatives during a consultative meeting on the ND organized by the CSO Skills in Domoloto payam in Wulu county, 2017*

### **Indicator 8.3: A baseline for peace and reconciliation established**

Development of baseline data on peace and reconciliation has been delayed as a result of resources constraints. The baseline data will be developed in 2018.

#### **2.4 Human Interest Story**

In December 2017, a new agreement was signed governing pastoral migration issues between the Dinka Malual of Aweil East State and the nomadic Misseriya community of Southern Kordofan (Sudan) during a peace conference held in Wanyjok. The conference was co-sponsored by UNDP, UNMISS Civil Affairs Division and Saferworld, and hosted at Action for Children Development Foundation-South Sudan.

The community-driven peace initiative was the largest meeting of members from the two cross-border groups in over a year, with 127 representatives in attendance. Each community contributed to the meeting: Dinka Malual provided 10 bulls, Misseriya leaders provided sugar, flour, onions and cooking oil, and the regional peace coordinator provided sorghum.

“When the Dinka Malual and Misseriya do not have differences, we can remain in peace,” said Angelina, one of the Dinka Malual women members of the joint peace committee from Wanyjok.

“[In the past], when the road was closed due to fighting everyone suffered. Things like sugar, salt, and medicine, all stopped arriving over the border [with Sudan]. It’s important we work for peace, so that their cows may enter, people may move peacefully and there are no killings,” she continued.

The signed agreement between the two communities covers 12 resolutions and numerous recommendations. The resolutions set forth clear guidelines for compensation and fines for acts such as intentional killings, rape, cattle theft and burning of bushes.

Peter Makuac Makuac has been involved in the peace discussions between the two communities since he was a young man, and later, as a leader of his community when he inherited the title of Paramount Chief for Aweil East from his father. Peter is one of the main signatories representing the Dinka Malual chiefs in the new agreement. “I wanted to take good steps to continue the peace between Dinka Malual and Misseriya that my father worked towards. When the Misseriya come looking for water and grass, and later when the rainy season sends them back home, they will sometimes kill or take cows,” said Peter. “This meeting establishes how the agreement [between us] will work, and relations are always better after signing because there are now instructions for interventions and rules that govern what to pay in compensation [for violations],” he said.

Deng Luol Akuei is the peace committee chairperson for Aweil East. He began attending the peace conferences and meetings between the Dinka Malual and Misseriya in 1991.

“There is no way for our two communities to remain separated, we are connected in many ways and over many, many years. The peace conference this year has gone well and it’s added to what has been discussed in the previous meetings,” said Deng.

“My hope is the resolutions will help us build even better relationships with the Dinka Malual, in order for us to live peacefully,” said Mohammed, a rapporteur for the Misseriya who attended both the workshop and the peace conference. In addition to the productive outcomes and peace agreement, Mohammed noted he had also made many friends across the community lines at the conference.

“We will be going back to our Misseriya communities to educate them on the outcomes and how we are going forward with our relationship with the Dinka Malual. A year from now, if the resolutions and recommendations of this conference are applied, we will have improved relations,” he continued.

### 3. Cross Cutting Issues

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#### 3.1 Gender results

Gender results	Evidence
<b>Gender result 1:</b> Strengthened peaceful coexistence between women from different ethnic groups through improved livelihoods opportunities for women entrepreneur groups. For example, the provision of a posho mill for women in Mvolo has increased the income of the women and enabled them to expand the revolving grants in size and number; 120 female youth (including 16 ex-combatants) in Yambio benefited from income generating activities.	<b>Monitoring reports</b>
<b>Gender result 2:</b> Increased participation of women in local consultations and meetings: 5,613 women participated in the ND consultations and 492 women were engaged in peace dialogues and peace conferences. Through the engagement, community members were made aware of women's contributions to peace processes. Also, women were able to solve a boundary dispute through their engagement in Rumbek East.	<b>Consultation reports</b>
<b>Gender result 3:</b> Improved skills of women in the area of leadership, gender-based violence and women economic empowerment: 116 women were trained and included in local peace structures.	<b>Training reports</b>
<b>Gender result 4:</b> SGBV support groups with members from Rumbek East, Yirol East, Yirol West and Mvolo were formed and are raising awareness on SGBV issues in their communities.	<b>Back to office report</b>

#### 3.2 Partnerships

The project was funded by Sweden, DfID, Switzerland, Japan, UNDP core resources and the Peacebuilding Fund. UNDP partnered with other UN organizations such as UNESCO, UN Women and UNMISS (Civil Affairs, Return and Reintegration Programme) to make use of the existing networks of partners and to ensure complementarity of work. In addition, the project enjoyed partnership with the ND Steering committee with regard to provision of technical capacity to conduct the ND process. Through a partnership with USAID's Vistas programme, the impact of community level peace initiative could be scaled up in terms of the number of community members reached and engaged. The project's strong partnership with CSOs continues to ensure the project work sustainability and reach to communities in remote areas across various divides.

Furthermore, collaboration among UNDP projects was improved, for example with joint trainings on peace, SGBV and human rights (PaCC, Access to Justice and Rule of Law project and Democracy and Participation projects).

#### 3.3 Environmental Considerations

Environmental impact assessments were conducted for the Wowo peace complex in Mourpodit and the fish cold storage in Bor. The assessments showed that the projects have no negative environmental impact. Both projects will use solar as source of lighting and for the case of the fish cold storage, to run part of the plant.

### 3.4 Sustainability

The project partners with local institutions including CSOs as a sustainability strategy as they will remain within the community even after the project has ended. Strengthening the local mechanism for peace through the peace committees, youth and women leadership enables

### 3.5 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
Peace committee members increased skills and knowledge in conflict analysis, conflict management, gender and peacebuilding,	Community peace committees	Conflict transformation capacity of local peace committees
Selected CSOs increased their knowledge on internal control and corporate governance frameworks, as well as on the ND process and community sensitization methods.	Civil Society Organizations	Institutional and technical capacity of Civil Society Organizations
Youth and women groups provided with entrepreneurship and business management skills.	Youth and women groups	Entrepreneurship, business and craft skills of youth and women improved



## 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activity	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
M&E activity 1: UNDP and SIDA undertook a week long joint monitoring of the community security and cohesion projects in Western Lakes and Western Equatoria states.	<p>UNDP conflict cluster approach in Lakes has contributed to addressing local level conflict.</p> <p>Working with inclusive peace committees with women and youth as integral parts as well as the local administration has proven to be positive in addressing drivers of conflict.</p> <p>Gender issues and how to address SGBV need to be strengthened in the interventions of the peace committees.</p>	<p>UNDP to mainstream gender and women rights in the community level peace and conflict management mechanism that UNDP has established.</p> <p>It is important for the PaCC project to be supported and to roll-out without a gap as gains made may be lost if the work does not continue.</p>	A two weeks training for the peace committees, women groups and youth peace cadres, focusing on Women rights, SGBV prevention and mitigation as well as transformation leadership is planned for 25 April- 5 May.
M&E activity 2: Monitoring progress of community interdependency activities.	Construction of the fish cold storage was going on as per schedule. However, the structure was 70 meters away from the river and thus, there was need to negotiate for additional land so that there is free access to the river Nile from the cold storage.	The Bor Commissioner was asked to write a letter to allow UNDP to request for additional land to allow the passage.	The land was requested and granted.
M&E activity 3: Joint field visit with DFID to Mingkaman.	Sports has potential to bring divided communities together, especially the youth,	Sporting events should be promoted as they attract large number of people and create an opportunity to disseminate peacebuilding messages.	Sports activities were organized in Yambio through civil society organizations such as Rural Development Action Aid, in Mingkaman through Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development etc.
M&E activity 4: Monitoring the performance of trained peace committees in Lakes state.	The peace committee's members retained key lessons from the training and have applied some key learnings, especially in mediating local conflicts.	Continuous monitoring and refresher courses are needed to entrench the training.	Monitoring and mentorship is ongoing.
M&E activity 5: Summative evaluation of CSAC project.	<p>CSAC has reduced violence, contributed to improved security and strengthened the peace infrastructure at local level.</p> <p>Theory of change not sufficiently geared towards core conflict drivers.</p> <p>Potential to amplify impact at the local level not exhausted.</p>	<p>Develop a tested theory of change.</p> <p>Strengthen collaboration with other organisations to amplify impact at the local level.</p>	<p>New theory of change developed as part of the new PaCC project document.</p> <p>New partnership with the Vistas programme established.</p>
M&E activity 6: Ongoing monitoring of community interdependency activities.	<p>Expansion of wrestling ground in Awerial completed.</p> <p>Setting up of community structures to manage the interdependency project completed.</p>	Facility ready for handover to the county authority and the community (wrestling committee).	The wrestling ground was handed over to the community during a donor field visit in July 2017.

## 5. Risk management

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Risks	Mitigation Measures
Escalation of armed violence and conflict.	Established relations with local actors that are capable of building bridges and crossing existing divides in places such as Duk Padiet, Mingkaman where the project made strides in de-escalation of local conflicts.
Availability of funding to see activities to completion.	A donor round table was organized and meetings held with potential funding. UNDP has also contributed resources to ensure continuity of key project activities.
Lack of national ownership of the reconciliation and dialogue process if it is labelled as a 'government project'.	The offices of the United Nations Resident Coordinator continued to work for the establishment of a robust political dialogue.
Continued conflict in some parts of the country, making it difficult to engage in conflict prevention, social cohesion and reconciliation activities.	Continuous conflict analysis helped address emerging issues even the project implementation continued.

## 6. Challenges

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Being a new project, the project started with insufficient funds, causing uncertainty within the project team and implementing partners. UNDP sustained the project with its core resources whilst resource mobilisation was underway. More resources were generated during the course of the year.

The ongoing national level conflict, coupled with lack of political will to implement the peace agreement made the situation worse in most areas of the country as there were many areas where there was on-going conflict. Although communities were able to differentiate between local and national conflict, and were more interested in addressing local level conflict, the impact of the national conflict could not be underestimated.

Impassable roads due to the rainy season delayed the project's civil works. For example, although work on the community peace complex in Wowow, Western Equatoria was commissioned during the second quarter, construction delayed as it was difficult for the contractor to transport materials because of poor road conditions during the rainy season. The project will improve on planning in the future to avoid commencement of civil works during the rainy period.

The worsening humanitarian crisis, especially in areas affected by drought such as Kapoeta, can have an impact on communities' readiness to engage in peace activities that do not show immediate peace dividends. However, following consultations with the communities, civil society partners were able to complete their work successfully. Communities were made aware that, in the long term, peacebuilding has a strong potential to improve drought resilience. The lessons learned from the implementation of CSAC activities were used to develop a new proposal to strengthen the resilience of drought affected communities.

## 7. Lessons Learned

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After the finalization of the CSAC project and the first year of implementation of the PaCC project the following lessons learned have been identified that will guide the peacebuilding efforts of UNDP during the upcoming years:

- Inclusive peace committees are instrumental in achieving community peace, but they must be trained and well equipped. Youth can play an important role to stop local level violence and conflict if they are properly integrated in peace committees.
- Working at the local level requires cooperation and collaboration with all actors and especially local authorities.
- Most local level conflict are also driven by poverty. Linking local peace building work with livelihood initiatives create better impact and community cohesion. Small local level projects for women and youth contribute immensely to livelihood security and peace at the grassroots level.
- There is added value in working with CSOs whose capacity is strong and have a wider geographic reach, as demonstrated in the activities related to grassroots sensitization on the ND. The CSOs were agile and able to reach far, and hard to reach areas, where security restrictions would not allow UNDP staff to reach.
- The need for local level structures to address community conflicts is high. The affiliation with these structures can have a transformative impact on individuals. The project should continue to include more community members in the peace structures to increase community commitment to peace.
- The triangular relationship between UNDP, civil society organizations and local authorities has proven to be effective in delivering satisfactory results. Whereas local civil society organizations are very good at mobilizing community members at the grassroots level, UNDP's engagement can generate stronger commitment on the side of local authorities to the peace initiatives.

## 8. Conclusions and Way Forward

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Based on the lessons learned, challenges and risks, the project will, in the coming year, focus on working more with local communities through conflict clusters, harmonize the work of the CSOs and peace committees, as well as continue to support national peace processes such as the ND and the high-level revitalization process.

Data and conflict analysis will continue to be the basis of the projects initiatives. In this regard, the project will endeavour to update its conflict sensitivity analysis on a quarterly basis as well as conduct continuous needs assessment. The project will operationalize field offices in the five conflict clusters and ensure resources are directed to support strategic activities to bring together communities in conflict such as dialogue and migration conferences.

Internally, the project will continue to build synergy with other projects, through an area based approach for maximum impact to the beneficiaries. Collaboration with other UN agencies, such as UNMISS, UNESCO and UN women will be strengthened, as well as with national think tanks and academic learning.

Resources have been a major constraint to the project to achieve its objective. To this end, the project team will double efforts, in support of the country office resource mobilization strategy.

Finally, the project will seek to support emerging peace initiative such as the discussion around the high-level revitalization forum of the peace agreement. The focus will be to ensure that grassroots communities and especially women have a chance to exercise voice and agency.



## 9. Financial Summary

Outputs / Activity Result		Annual Budget (US\$) (Jan – Dec 2017)	2017 Expenditures	% Expenditure (Cumulative)
		A	D	D/A*100
<b>Output 1: GRSS BCSSAC's capacity is Strengthened to advance the agenda for small arms control in South Sudan</b>				
AR 1.1	Road map for implementation of small arms in place	23,000.00	21,341.46	92.79%
AR 1.2	National Policies and Legislation on small arms control are developed and passed	227,451.37	222,983.36	98.04%
<b>Output 1 Sub-total</b>		<b>250,451.37</b>	<b>244,324.82</b>	<b>97.55%</b>
<b>Output 2: Conflict sensitivity and community participation integrated into early recovery and development programming to improve the local stability and peacebuilding environment</b>				
AR 2.1	National Institutions undertake public outreach efforts through public awareness raising , peace promotion and community security	49,000.00	44,195.37	90.19%
AR 2.2	Inter-communal interdependencies and forms of exchange are strengthened	309,543.61	156,368.27	50.52%
AR 2.3	County Budgeting & Planning	0.00	0.00	
AR 2.4	Project Management	273,300.49	221,601.10	81.08%
AR 2.5	Research and knowledge management	182,176.61	135,919.27	74.61%
<b>Output 2 Sub-total</b>		<b>814,020.71</b>	<b>558,084.01</b>	<b>68.56%</b>
<b>Output 3: Infrastructure for peace are established and operational, ensuring effective coordination of national unity and reconciliation</b>				
AR 3.1	Solidarity and cohesion	63,088.85	62,700.13	99.38%
AR 3.2	Grassroots engagement	10,000.00	8,057.58	80.58%
AR 3.3	Political and governance discourse are influenced towards peace and reconciliation	88,504.92	82,097.31	92.76%
AR 3.4	NPPR is strengthened	20,736.04	15,497.09	74.74%
<b>Output 3 Sub-total</b>		<b>182,329.81</b>	<b>168,352.11</b>	<b>92.33%</b>
<b>Output 4: Operational capacity of county governments in conflict-prone counties improved through infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of equipment</b>				
AR 4.1	County support bases (CBSs) fully completed	0	0	
<b>Output 4 Sub-total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Output 5: Strengthen civil voice, promote accountability and engender social cohesion</b>				
AR 5.1	Support Mitigation of conflict drivers through downstream dialogues and local government initiatives	680,500.00	676,078.83	99.35%
AR 5.2	Facilitate upstream dialogue and civil society positioning on key social, political and economic decision making process	272,950.00	247,819.04	90.79%
AR 5.3	Impact Assessment and Shared Learning	191,126.27	188,655.80	98.71%
<b>Output 5 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,144,576.27</b>	<b>1,112,553.67</b>	<b>97.20%</b>

<b>Output 6: Strengthened local and traditional mechanisms for addressing conflict drivers and insecurity in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				
<b>AR 6.1</b>	Local level traditional and conflict resolution mechanism strengthened	358,738.00	354,411.80	99%
<b>AR 6.2</b>	Community based interventions on sex and gender based violence addressed for reconciliation	1,000.00	810.27	81%
<b>AR 6.3</b>	Community-based healing provided to trauma survivors to support reconciliation	50,852	49,803.57	98%
<b>AR 6.4</b>	Peace culture promoted through conflict sensitive media	67,024.00	49,740.59	74%
<b>Output 6 Sub-total</b>		<b>477,614.00</b>	<b>454,766.23</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Output 7: Recovery processes and community interdependency reinforce social cohesion and enable rapid return to sustainable development in the targeted conflict clusters</b>				
<b>AR 7.1</b>	Community interdependencies strengthened	720,434.00	560,185.54	78%
<b>AR 7.2</b>	Cross-border conflicts managed	172,272.00	154,851.96	90%
<b>AR 7.3</b>	Internal conflict between pastoral and farming communities mitigated	18,435.00	18,311.01	99%
<b>Output 7 Sub-total</b>		<b>911,141.00</b>	<b>733,348.51</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Output 8: Policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enabled at the national and sub-national levels for the peaceful management of emerging and recurring conflicts and tensions</b>				
<b>AR 8.1</b>	National space for citizen voice and dialogue	552,676.00	456,775.80	83%
<b>AR 8.2</b>	Reconciliation and healing taken root in South Sudan	133,255.00	119,839.30	90%
<b>AR 8.3</b>	Progress on reconciliation and peacebuilding measured	0	0.00	
<b>AR 8.4</b>	Project management	373,951.00	226,647.84	61%
<b>AR 8.4_1</b>	Strengthened dialogue platform - ND	55,948.15	55,948.15	100%
<b>AR 8.4_2</b>	Shared Goals & Strategies Peace	33,388.15	33,388.15	100%
<b>Output 8 Sub-total</b>		<b>1,149,218.30</b>	<b>892,599.24</b>	<b>78%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>4,929,351.46</b>	<b>4,164,028.59</b>	<b>84%</b>