

**FINAL MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME
NARRATIVE REPORT**

<p>Participating UN Organization(s)</p> <p>UNICEF, ILO, FAO, IOM, WHO, UN Women, UNFPA and UNDP (lead agency).</p>	<p>Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s)</p> <p>Please indicate Thematic window and other relevant sub thematic areas:</p> <p>Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building</p>
<p>Joint Programme Title</p> <p>Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan</p>	<p>Joint Programme Number</p> <p>MDGF-1978 SDN Atlas Project # 00067232</p>
<p>Joint Programme Cost [Sharing - if applicable]</p> <p>MDG Contribution: USD 6,000,000 Sudan</p> <p>Calculated Fund for North USD 4,000,000</p> <p>Calculated Fund for South USD 2,000,000</p> <p>Govt. Contribution: USD 0.0</p> <p>Agency Core Contribution: USD 0.0</p> <p>Other: USD 0.0</p> <p>TOTAL: USD 2,000,000</p>	<p>Joint Programme [SUDAN]</p> <p>Region (s): Africa: Sudan</p> <p>Governorate(s): South Sudan</p> <p>District(s) Warrap state</p>
<p>Final Joint Programme Evaluation</p> <p>Evaluation Midterm Done Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Evaluation Report Attached Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Date of delivery of final report</p>	<p>Joint Programme Timeline</p> <p>Original start date, 10 Dec 2009 <i>(start date of the programme)</i></p> <p>Final end date, 10 June 2012</p>



Communities celebrating Peace Agreement in Warrap State, 2012
Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building

ACRONYMS

BSPs	Budget Sector Plans
CPPB	Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CDC	Community Development Committees
CoTAL	Council of Traditional Authority Leaders
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CRMA	Crisis Risk Mapping Assessment
DaO	Delivering as One
DDR	Disarmament Demobilisation & Reintegration
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IMAC	Inter-Ministerial Assessment Committee
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IGAD	Inter Government Agency on Development
JP	Joint Programme
MDG-F	Millennium Development Goal-Achievements Fund
MoGCSW	Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare
MoGSD	Ministry of Gender and Social Development
NAP	National Action Plan
NSC	National Steering Committee
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PMC	Project Management Committee
RCO	United Nation Resident Coordinator's Office
RRP	Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPU	Special Protection Unit
SSDP	South Sudan Development Plan
SSPRC	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
SSRF	South Sudan Recovery Fund
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
YEP	Youth Employment Programme

Participating Implementing Line Ministries and/or other organisations (CSO, etc.)

Ministry of Regional Cooperation /Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare
Ministry of Labour and Human Resources Development
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Cooperatives
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Ministries of Health
Ministry of Interior (Police services)
State Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development
State Ministry of Social Development
State Ministry of Health
South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
South Sudan Land Commission
Adventist Development & Relief Agency
Goal Ireland
World Vision International
Save the Children International
VSF-Germany
Organization for Children Harmony
Yar Arol Foundation
Traditional Leaders
Traditional Authorities
The Organization for Children Harmony (TOCH)
Country Coordinating Mechanism
County Health Department
Council of Traditional Authorities/Leaders
Community Based Organisations
Community Based Child Protection Networks
Community Development Committees
Community Leaders
Pastoralists and Farmers Unions
Religious Groups
Law Enforcement Agencies
Justice and Confidence Centres
Paralegal Associations
Women Groups
Women's Rights Networks
Networks Rule of Law Promoters
Media

FINAL PROGRAMME REPORT

The Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building (CPPB) programme is a multi-agency scheme that was funded through the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F). This report summarises progress made in terms of the management and delivery of the programme results as outlined in the project document, describes how the activities contributed to the achievement of specific outputs and demonstrates how the outputs contributed to agreed-upon outcomes of the Joint Programme (JP).

The programme document was approved by the MDG-F Steering Committee on the 7th of December 2009 and signed by all UN partners by the 23rd of November 2009. The total approved budget was US\$6,000,000 for Sudan with US\$2,000,000 allocated to Southern Sudan. The programme had an implementation timeframes of 18 months; from the 10th of December 2009 to the 10th of June 2012. UNDP was the lead agency partnering with seven other UN agencies, namely; UNICEF, ILO, FAO, IOM, WHO, UN Women and UNFPA. The Southern Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) was the main government counterpart in Southern Sudan. The National Steering Committee (NSC) was the main harmonisation structure responsible for the overall management of the JP in Sudan (North and South). Quarterly coordination meetings were held in Khartoum, chaired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and co-chaired by UNDP until the independence of South Sudan on the 9th of July 2011. The JP was approved in March 2010 by the Inter-Ministerial Assessment Committee (IMAC), as required by the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS).

I. PURPOSE

a. Provide a brief introduction on the socio economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.

The JP implementation originally targeted communities living along the 1-1-1956 North-South border areas. This follows the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. However despite the many positive outcomes of the CPA, tensions remained in many areas particularly along the 1-1-1956 border as evidenced by the continued high number of inter-tribal and inter clan conflict and cattle rustling. The communities targeted by the JP were characterised by extreme poverty, absence of social services and a lack of livelihood opportunities. The socio economic contexts of these areas have been worsened by oil development that affected grazing patterns and livestock migratory routes.

Originally the JP was planned for Unity, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap State in the South and South Kordofan State in the North. Consultations in the South with the GoSS resolved that due to budget constraints (US\$ 2 million only) the JP would fund implementation in Warrap state only. This is because Warrap is the most complex, conflict prone State and most susceptible to prolonged violent conflict due to its geographical location with Sudan, issues of competition over grazing, water points, in addition to cattle rustlers from Unity State and insecurity from Abyei Area. Warrap state had a total population of 972,928 people (470,734 male and 502,194 female) and formed 11.7% of the total population of Southern Sudan, according to the Population Census of 2008. Within Warrap state, the JP targeted the most conflict prone counties that are most susceptible to prolonged violent conflict, namely; Twic, Gogrial East, Gogrial West; and Tonj North, Tonj East, Tonj South. Operations were coordinated from State Capital in Kwajok.

The JP aimed to reduce the risk of resurgence in violent conflicts by strengthening national and local capacities and institutions with a focus on developing, implementing and monitoring effective conflict prevention and peace-building policies and programmes. The JP intended to bolster peace-building and

socio-economic recovery within the vulnerable communities through community-led socio economic development and improved local governance that is conflict sensitive, accountable, accessible, efficient and sustainable in the targeted areas. This was to be achieved through the creation of partnerships among stakeholders, local communities, government institution and CBOs/NGOs in the counties. The JP was based on prioritised activities which were identified, developed and implemented through a consultative participatory and part of wider support process which included teams undergoing training, engaging communities in active participation and holding a validation meetings with authorities. The output of the consultations included a conflict analysis in each county, ranking of security needs and a community security action plan.

b. List joint programme outcomes and associated outputs as per the final approved version of the joint programme Document or last agreed revision.

The JP identified four outputs under two outcomes, contributing to UNDAF Outcome 1 “By 2012, the environment for sustainable peace in Sudan is improved through increased respect for rights and human security, with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by the conflict”.

Outcome 1 of the JP aimed to improve partnerships and the utilisation of conflict risk information at the state level to enhance the capacity of peace-building institutions, promoting solutions that are locally identified, promote social cohesion and are more effectively targeted.

Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and Management.

Output 1.1: Increased technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in conflict prevention and dispute management.

Outcome 2 focused on recovery, reconciliation and reintegration at the community level through basic service delivery and the enhancement of economic opportunities. Interventions under Outcome 2 were to be based in large part on information collected under Outcome 1.

Outcome 2: Increased conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level (with a focus on women and children) through basic service delivery and development of economic opportunities.

Output 2.1: Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities.

Output 2.2: Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict.

Output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace-building for women and children.

c. Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to National Plan and Priorities

1. This JP was primarily designed to achieve outcomes derived from the national priorities of the Government of National Unity (an inclusive government of Sudan following the signing of the comprehensive peace agreement in 2005 that lasted six years until June 2011) that were consistent with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as well as specific sectoral priorities with regards to sustainable peace for development. In line with the rationale behind the programmes for the 1956 border areas, the JP presented an opportunity for UN agencies, the United Nations Mission in Sudan and national partners to engage in joint planning and implementation to support national peace-building mechanisms whilst simultaneously addressing the needs of underserved populations living across the border areas through the two JP outcomes: *1) Strengthen systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management; and 2) Increased conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level (with a focus on women and children) through basic service delivery and development of economic opportunities.* The JP was intended to complement existing donor supported programmes such as the UNDP’s Abyei

Recovery and Rehabilitation Programme (RRP) and the MDG-F Joint Programme on Youth Employment. The JP: Sustained Peace for Development, Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building focused on selected government institutions to improve capacity for peace-building bodies to coordinate and manage peace-building responses. This focus is consistent with outcome 1 of UNDAF: *By 2012, improved environment for sustainable peace in Sudan in place through increased respect for rights and human security with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict.* The JP sought to address specific tensions between ethnic groups over natural resources, especially between sedentary farmers and nomadic pastoralists. Active involvement of state level authorities contributes to national reconciliation, and conflict reduction ensuring security and the generation of peace dividends to marginalised and conflict affected communities in line with the GoSS Budget Sector Plans (BSPs), for inclusive, equitable growth and peaceful coexistence, and the South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP).

Overall summary of contribution to National Plan and Priorities:

In collaboration with government partners and UN agencies, the JP established a task force that conducted a joint assessment mission in Warrap state in May 2010. By 2011, the JP had made a number of consultations with the government on establishing peace-building bodies at state and county levels. A concept note for Training of Trainers (ToT) for State Peace Workers was developed and pre-tested in Warrap state and resulted in training of initial 53 peace workers. Follow up activities have been undertaken, including the development of a National Toolkit for conflict management and peace-building and an outreach training programme for peace-building. The ToT revived previous peace initiatives and peace committees, which were set-up by the then Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation, via a series of county level peace workshops conducted by the ministry (details of participants, topics, etc with the Peace Commission, department of Peacebuilding).

Through the provision of technical assistance and financial support, the JP contributed significantly to the development of the national toolkit for conflict management and resolution. The toolkit recognised the importance of traditional and community leaders in the state and counties, giving equal significance to both informal peace-building and training. The JP facilitated formation of state coordination forums through a series of meetings with various peace actors (community members including elders, chief, traditional authorities, women, and youth) in the states. Also, through technical advice and material support, the JP enhanced institutional and technical capacity of the SSPRC to coordinate conflict transformation and peace-building activities, approaches and methodologies. As a result, the SSPRC was able to contribute (at Steering Committee level) towards drafting a National Policy (NP) and National Action Plan (NAP) to implement UN resolution UNSCR1325, which calls for the participation of women in all aspects of peace-building through active participation of the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MoGCSW) and States Ministry of Gender and Social Development (MoGSD) in the South Sudan's NAP.

The JP supported the formation of a police Special Protection Unit (SPU) in Warrap's state capital Kwajok. The SPU was designed taking into consideration the need for confidentiality and appropriateness when handling cases of women and children. A total of 15 police personnel were trained and were able to carry out and manage cases at the SPU.

A total of 65 (56M, 9F) justice for children actors (police and social workers) were trained on child friendly standards and procedures. A total of 6 police officers were selected to work specifically in the SPU in order to offer services for women and children. A total of 1,500 children (900 boys and 600 girls) and 200 families were reached through dissemination of messages on child rights and right protection through awareness sessions conducted at community level.

A series of training and referral mechanisms for handling cases of children who come in contact with the law were enhanced through the capacity building interventions, actions plans for handling cases of children on contact with the law were developed jointly with the police, social workers, community leaders and civil society in Kuajok and in the Greater Tonj area. This included referral pathways to be used within the counties for cases of children in contact with the law. 37 cases of children (33 male, 4 female) assisted. Through partnerships with local organizations, the JP enhanced involvement of

community members through participatory joint assessment, design, and transitioning of responsibilities to national counterparts of conflict management and peace-building that resulted in an increased ownership of issues and solutions to conflict prevention. The partnerships presented an opportunity for the recruitment of staff from the target localities, which is beneficial for the sustainability of programme due to their local knowledge and understanding of local contexts and modes of behaviour as well as their long term contacts with the communities.

The JP strengthened the capacity of the State Ministry of Health in early warning and alert, epidemic preparedness and response and disease surveillance. As part of the mandate to fill the critical gap in community health, the JP through health partners such as the County Health Departments, Warrap State ministry of health, and international NGOs (*WVI, ADRA, GOAL*), supported the Ministry with basic kits of medical supplies and medicines to manage common but fatal illnesses such as malaria and acute infections.

Through JP the MoGSD received support to coordinate gender based violence (GBV) prevention and response. A GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) was drafted and contextualised for Warrap state with line ministries and appointment of GBV and Gender Equality focal points. The JP supported training of traditional leaders and women on community based protection and reconciliation mechanisms in the three counties of Twic, Gogrial East and Gogrial West. A total of 960 participants (women, men and youth) from the three counties in Warrap participated in various trainings on gender and women's rights. The JP supported the MoGCSW in the conduct of conflict sensitivity awareness campaigns that targeted cattle camp leaders and community youths because youth are responsible for cattle raiding. Over 200 youths from Warrap State participated in child centred events that included the Day of the African Child and the Universal Child Rights Day with key messages on child rights and child protection that focused on children living on the streets was delivered at the events.

The JP supported the government of South Sudan on land disputes/arbitration and dialogue related to cross border movements. At the national level, the JP worked with the South Sudan Land Commission on action oriented arbitration on land use and natural resource management planning; JP supported the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure in Warrap on land administration through improved surveying and documentation of land transaction; territorial mappings and tenure and conflict assessments. Working with the Council of Traditional Authority Leaders (CoTAL) and community leaders of three border payams of Gogrial West and Gogrial East, the JP supported the holding of community awareness programmes on alternative dispute resolution.

The Local Economic Recovery component of the JP mentored and trained business associations composed of women and youths in the local economic recovery. The mentoring and follow up focused on women associations. For example: Panda Women Development Association and Gumter Women Association.

d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results

The overall assessment of the partners has been positive throughout the duration of the programme implementation. Since South Sudanese independence on the 9th of July 2011, Warrap state received approximately 100,000 returnees, the fourth highest number of returnees from Sudan, according to the International Organisation for Migration population verification report, 2012, bringing to the fore the need to provide security and basic amenities for the returnees. Armed conflicts and violent inter-tribal conflicts in areas close to the border with Sudan also led to massive displacements into Warrap state. This is in addition to the intra-tribal clashes and incidences of inter-state cattle raiding which were the main causes of insecurity in Warrap state.

The JP had a Programme Management Committee (PMC) that consistently monitored progress and provided guidance to the JP in terms of implementation and achievement of development results. Through this platform, national counterparts, the SSPRC, Ministry of Regional Cooperation, Ministry

of Foreign Affairs, donors, implementing partners (see page 4) and participating UN agencies jointly contributed to programme design, implementation, monitoring, realignment and reporting of the JP.

II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINTPROGRAMME RESULTS

- a. **Report on the key outcomes achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level)**

Key Outcomes Achieved:

Achieved Outcomes 1

Systems and capacity for sustained conflict prevention and peace-building were strengthened through the establishment of mechanisms such as peace-building and conflict mitigation. The SSP&RC is the peace-building arm of the government and mandated to lead and coordinate conflict transformation and peace building actions. The Commission works with all peace partners, primarily the Ministries of Interior, Humanitarian Affairs, Justice, Defence and Foreign Affairs, the Community Security and Small Arms Control Bureau, and the Civil Service Commission. Then others include the National and State Parliaments, and political parties; State and County governments, especially State level Peace Committees and Commissions, and police forces at central and local levels; the multilateral and bilateral public partners and International NGOs and National CBOs, NGOs, civil society groups, and influencers (traditional leaders and other persons of influence), including the National religious institutions, notably the South Sudan Council of Churches to enhance conceptual, methodological and operational coordination and effectiveness in matters relevant to the building of peace. These institutions provides a platform to coordinate activities, exchange information and analyse impacts and results of conflict transformation and peace building actions, reflecting the variety of leadership including women's participation, particularly at community level, on conflict resolution as well as training on conflict management and peace-building. Special attention was given to natural resources since competition over resources (mainly water, grazing and farming land) has been one of the major triggers of conflicts between pastoralists and farmers. The JP supported the coordination role of national peace-building institutions, referred to above and supported the identification of a package of services to marginalised populations based on needs that have been agreed on with national counterparts (see outcome 2 below). The baseline developed through this participatory process was utilised to inform programme monitoring and evaluation. The results of the baseline has been the organizational capacity assessment and improved fund-raising and resourcing of the Commission, improved coordination, effectiveness and ability of the public peace architecture at national, state and county levels; and establishment and maintenance of an M&E framework for the SSPRC, and use of this framework to engage more actively with partners

The JP supported national and state level peace-building mechanisms in the fulfilment of their national mandates to coordinate and hold community level dialogues and consultations. The JP supported community consultations in areas identified during the second consultations in Warrap, which is strategically located as gateway between Sudan and South Sudan. These consultations supported conflict sensitive initiatives, for example, police presence established in communities that enhanced visibility and legitimacy of the GoSS through a wider peace-building and stabilisation framework for Warrap. The frameworks served to address root causes of conflict, mediate conflicts and identify the needs of local communities and offer conflict transformation projects such as water points, police stations, and agriculture projects in the counties as an incentive not to return to conflict.

The institutional capacity and structure for conflict mitigation, including activities of CoTAL were rejuvenated and peace committees established in the payams in resolving land and property disputes to manage and respond to natural resource based conflicts. The JP carried out a Natural Resource Conflict Assessment in Twic, Gogrial East and Gogrial West in partnership with the South Sudan Land Commission. As a result of these assessments and community sensitization meetings in alternative dispute resolutions, the JP together with the South Sudan Land Commission was able to

develop a manual on alternative dispute resolution. A total of five staff from the land commission were trained as ToT on alternative dispute resolution and led to training of community leaders and local authorities in Warrap. The assessments, sensitization meetings, manual development and subsequently trainings enabled fulfillment of the outcomes of increasing capacity of traditional authorities and other relevant authorities such as the county judiciary and the South Sudan Land Commission in resolving resource base conflict management and in ensuring an integrated, multi-sectoral approach for building synergies with and organizations.

Achieved Outcome 2:

The JP increased access to basic health services, justice, participation in peace-building for women, youth, elders, and opinion leaders as well as livelihood opportunities for marginalised communities and support to police (SPU) for handling cases of children and rule of law institutions.

The policy orientation resulted in an increased number of cases of access to justice for children in contact with the law and State security providers being more responsive to the needs of children in conflict, similarly, the JP reported an increased number of women whose capacities have been strengthened to access justice through enhanced knowledge and understanding of their rights and justice institutions being more responsive to gender issues. The JP also reported an increased number of people having access to basic health services through the functioning of the established communicable disease and early warning alert and response systems for conflict affected communities, including people feeling secure due to improved human and legal rights; reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities resulted in an improved access to water and grazingland and increased livelihood opportunities.

A joint conflict transformation strategy has been developed under the leadership of the SSPRC with a focus on the harmonised National Tool-kit for conflict transformation that resulted in an increased capacity of the officials of the SSPRC to mitigate conflicts at state and lower levels, according to the Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Project annual report, 2012. The CSAC/JP held feedback sessions to assess trainees' understanding of the concepts and their ability to apply trainings within their own communities. Several communities expressed satisfaction and reported an enhanced ability in mapping out local conflicts such as border issues, competition over resources, and a heightened sense of awareness and capacity to address conflict issues through traditional systems, a critical prerequisite for effective early warning systems. The feedback sessions revealed a high degree of appreciation of the conflict tools and their ability to address conflicts at the community level. This conflict approach was previously neglected.

Further the JP supported the Ministry of Social Development on the Day of the African Child and the Universal Child Rights Day in which key child protection messages on child rights and child protection were delivered. These messages focused on children living and working on the streets. Also, groups of children and community peace ambassadors were established in Gogrial East, Tonj North, Tonj South and Tonj East. These areas are conflict prone counties along the 1-1-1956 North-South border. Also, the MoGSD received support to coordinate GBV prevention and response through GBV Standard Operating Procedures. The SOPs was drafted and contextualised for Warrap state with focal points for GBV and gender equality within the line ministries, including mobilization and training of existing community based protection and reconciliation, community dialogue and training for community, traditional leaders and women on community protection and reconciliation in Warrap, which strengthen community on positive changes. JP carried out discussions to assess knowledge of participants on topics of conflict prevention, gender awareness and gender based violence/GBV, women economic empowerment and HIV/AIDS awareness. This followed previous workshops/rallies on human rights, conflict prevention and GBV/HIV. The workshop/rallies in Gogrial East, Gogrial West, and Twic attended by each three Counties commissioners, executive officers, chiefs with a total of 960 women, men and youth from Warrap. The participants reported improved understanding of the harmful traditional practices.

The local economic recovery component of the JP conducted forums and mentoring of business associations, which identified challenges and provided context specific ways forward, for example: 1) Follow-up and mentoring of business association in the local economic recovery forum 2) capacity building of business associations/ economic agents 3) liaison with inter agencies in UN JP CPPB and JP YEP and 4) match fitting and or positioning of youth and women in the South Sudan Development Plan & State Development Plan 2011-2014: Facilitated sessions of economic development in the State Strategic Planning workshop and in the SSDP 2011-2014 in prioritizing youth and women priorities on 14/9/2011 to 21/09/2011. Priorities identified included vocational training for self-employment, youth employment in government projects, youth payam service , business skills training, women and youth micro credit , peace building through dialogue and for a for discussion and modern agriculture as means to food security and income generation.

In addition the JP engaged community leaders from transhumant and settled communities and agreed on the purpose, location, and ownership of the new water points and set up water management committees including clear operation and maintenance guidelines, roles and responsibilities for the water points as part of a sustainability strategy. Through the action oriented plan, the JP improved capacity of the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure in arbitration on land use and natural resource management planning and improved capacity of the County Local Government in Land administration in the community and improved framework and tool to Council of Traditional Authority Leaders CoTAL, Land Commission, chiefs, and communities.

Finally as an extension to the increased sensitive recovery reconciliation and integration of ex-combatant support, the JP developed synergetic relationship with Disarmament Demobilisation & Reintegration, Community Security and Arms Control and South Sudan Recovery Fund Stabilisation in preventing a return to conflict through the extension of state authorities and delivery of basic services and livelihoods options to communities.

b. In what way do you feel that the capacities developed during the implementation of the joint programme have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?

Capacity building activities implemented through the JP enabled peace-building and conflict resolution professionals to better execute their tasks in the assessment, negotiation and resolution of conflicts. The trained professionals have contributed to the establishment of improved conflict prevention and management and s in providing services to the citizenry on peace and development.

The training and mentoring of social workers and police officers in Warrap has been instrumental in minor helping and advancing positive changes in the dispensation of formal justice system in the state with the SPU increased knowledge and understanding on the rights of women and children through the activities of the JP as well as child friendly justice procedures and standards in handling of cases for women and children. For example, social workers and civil society in Kuajok and greater Tonj area followed up on cases of children who are in conflict with law and advocated the handling of cases through child friendly procedures with the courts. This applied knowledge followed training of government staff from the rule of law and justice sect in relation to justice for children.

As part of conflict reduction between transhumant and sedentary communities, the JP improved access to water for humans and animals. The skills capacity carried out to the local community in operating and maintaining water points and business association. Water management committees were set up in advancing local ownership and engagement, and fostering peace and stability in villages.

c. Report on how outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these outputs. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, amongst beneficiaries/right holders.

1.1 Improved partnerships and utilisation of conflict risk information at state level to enhance capacity of relevant peace building institutions

1.1.1 Baseline related to localized peace building needs established and activities planned and targeted collectively by UN and government

The outcomes of the 2010 election and 2011 referendum were expected to influence the security and political situation country wide. Despite the UN Security declaration of Phase 2 and 3, limited operations and non-essential staff, JP peace advisors were able to identify peace-building needs and partner with peace-building institutions, outline earlier in the report, reflecting a variety of leadership, particularly on conflict management and mitigation. The Crisis Risk Mapping and Analysis (CRMA) risk data from JP Warrap target areas were useful information and enhanced relevant peace-building institutions playing a role in securing political commitment at the state and local level based on the programme objectives. The statistical incident data sets include, international cross border attacks with Sudan, inter/intra communal attacks, other form of arms conflicts and resulted in a total 29 incidents and deaths, 244 (2010) and 339 (2011) and 128 (2012). A total of internally displaced persons (IDPs) that occurred during the same period, 27,705 (2010) 103,205(2011) and 0 (2012) were largely due to influx from North (Sudan) into Warrap State but also some internal displacements happened as a result of arm conflict. .

Due to the prevailing environment of insecurity in the country prior to the referendum, it was not possible for the programme to carry out the planned perception survey. Instead, the programme engaged in key human rights activities amongst communities to strengthen community knowledge and understanding on positive changes in relation to gender and human rights and to foster peace and reconciliation initiatives. The result of this work on women and children with regards to reduction on gender based violence/HIV; child protection in the communities have had an increased awareness and realisation of the positive impact on women and children.

1.1.2 National and state-level peace-building mechanisms more effectively respond to conflicts

As part of the National and State level peace-building mechanisms described in the report, JP worked closely with CRMA project in ensuring effective response to conflict management at state, county, and community levels. The SSPRC carried out 13 forums in 2011 and 2012 in Warrap on peace building for local authorities and traditional leaders through the state coordination conferences. These forums/conferences enabled clarity on mechanisms and state understanding of the processes and methods of conflict transformation and peace building and as a result have enhanced the SSPRC's institutional and technical capacity at State to coordinate conflict transformation and peace-building activities, approaches and methodologies. In addition, appropriate coordination supports were established between the various peace-building mechanisms such as operational support across the counties and across the borders. Based on programme support to the SSPRC, several communities in Warrap expressed an enhanced ability in mapping local conflicts and a heightened sense of awareness through traditional systems, or formal mechanisms where local authorities were unable to address conflicts. The SSPRC and other stakeholders are now able to provide technical and operational support in monitoring and coordinating implementation of the recommendations..

1.2 Increased capacity of traditional authorities and other relevant actors to resolve disputes over natural resources

1.2.1 Capacities of communities, traditional institutions and local authorities in resolving land and property disputes improved

The JP supported the GoSS at three levels of government on land disputes/arbitration and dialogue related to cross border conflict. At the national level, South Sudan Land Commission received technical advice in the development of manual and at the State level, the Ministry of Physical

Infrastructure and CoTAL received both technical and material support in the resolution of land and property disputes.



Greater Gogrial peace conference in support of previous peace activities and consensus on the Kal Kuel Peace Covenant of Tonj on border and land dispute, 2011

Output 2.1 Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities

Output 2.1.1: Increased access to child friendly education for communities affected by conflict

A total of 981 community members (613 male; 368 female) were reached through messages on conflict prevention and conflict transformation. The community messaging was conducted through groups of child community peace ambassadors established in four counties of Gogrial East, Tonj North, Tonj South and Tonj East in Warrap state. A total of 12 child community peace ambassadors (7 boys and 5 girls) were identified, trained and supported on communicating messages on conflict prevention and peace-building in the four counties. The peace ambassadors were also supported by community peace committees which were established by the government and trained by JP on the basics of conflict prevention, peace-building and non-violent conflict resolution. The community peace committee members comprised of youth, women and community leaders of a total of 180 community members (137 male and 43 female). The peace committees facilitated forums and channel social demands on conflict prevention, non-violent resolution and peace-building with a specific focus on protection of women and children within the communities. The output of the forum resulted in reduced dislocation, restored trust and addressed local conflicts through sustainable public policies and governance and led to increased access to Justice for Women and Children in the Warrap state.

2.1.2 Conduct awareness sessions on child rights and child protection for local communities for children and families

A total of 1,500 children (900 boys and 600 girls) and 200 families were reached through dissemination of messages on child rights and protection through awareness sessions conducted by the JP's local NGO partner (TOCH) in Warrap State at community level. The community messaging was conducted through groups of child community peace ambassadors established in four counties of Gogrial East, Tonj North, Tonj South and Tonj East and involved training and supporting children on communicating messages on conflict prevention and peace in the four counties.

2.1.3 Dialogue across ethnic, government unit and political boundary lines deepened through establishment of communicable disease early warning alert and response systems

The JP provided support to the State Ministry of Health in the target counties. A total of 160 (male 100, female 60) health workers were trained on the basic principles of communicable disease surveillance and response and are now able to detect, report and verify potential outbreak of epidemic prone diseases. The availability of effective communication and transport means at state, county and facility levels contributed to timely transmission of surveillance data to the higher level and prompt investigation to outbreak alerts. Communication support was provided to four County Health Departments in Twic, Gogrial West, Gogrial East and Tonj North, which further strengthened the function of surveillance and improved the timeliness and completeness of the reporting of disease surveillance from 27% and 34% (2010) to 48% and 64% (2012) respectively based on WHO's tracking. In addition, a total of 60 community health workers were trained on sanitation, waste management and management of water related and diarrheal diseases. According to the Warrap State Ministry of Health, the response to suspected outbreaks was greatly improved due to early detection and rapid transmission of health information and as such the capacity of the State Ministry of Health in epidemic preparedness and response was enhanced as measured by the changes in the established baseline and target indicators

2.1.4 Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict

The JP, through health partners such as ADRA, GOAL and World Vision supported the Ministry of Health with 60 basic unit kits of medical supplies and medicines to manage common but fatal illnesses among the vulnerable populations. In addition, local NGO partners such as CHD and CCM were backstopped with anti-malarial and rapid diagnostic test kits to carry out confirmation testing for epidemic prone diseases. Of these kits, over 38 were directly donated to frontline partners. A total of 64,983 people (male 21,683, female 43,300) received treatment for common illnesses with support of life saving drugs. Those that received the drugs and other medical supplies included WVI, ADRA, GOAL, CCM and the health facilities supported by the State Ministry of Health.

One hundred and twenty three (male 70, female 53) community health workers who benefited from the five trainings reported improved knowledge in cases management using standardised treatment guidelines developed by the MoH-RSS. They also reported improved skills in handling infection /investigating outbreak alerts or responding to outbreaks. This was a result of capacity building by the ministry of health, department of epidemic preparedness and response strengthening knowledge, and skills among first line health care workers, laboratory technicians, surveillance officers, public health officers and other health managers on case management of epidemic prone diseases, outbreak investigation and response and data management.

Output 2.2 Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict

2.2.1 Reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land

The specific output of reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land was achieved as set out in the project document. All infrastructure and attitude change interventions were implemented according to the work plan. The capacity building effort directly addressed community members and proved to be an essential component of the overall activity on improved access, serving approx. 17,000 direct beneficiaries (male 8,500, female 8,500 female). The JP made reference on the situational analysis, carried out at inception, of existing communal tensions between transhumant and settled communities and how the intervention eventually led to peace and coexistence. This was based on programme design and work

that focused on selecting agreed locations and assessing water sites that are accessible to all, designing agreed upon intervention with the two communities.

2.2.2 Increased livelihood opportunities in target communities through establishment of Local Economic Recovery fora

As part of the local economic recovery initiative, women groups such as Warrap State Women Association, Gurmtel, Panydit Women Association, Women Can Do It Association, were taken through the process of group formation and the advantages of groups in enhancing business and enterprises in creating employment opportunities in post conflict settings. The JP discussed the South Sudan NGO Act, the Cooperative Societies Act and the Partnership and Business Names Act. This exposed the participants to the laws that govern groups as well as roles and responsibilities of women and youth groups in peace.



Director General State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries Opens JP CPPB Training



Sensory Indicators of Milk Inspection Validation by the Milk Processing Entrepreneurs

The participants reported to the local economic recovery manager on an increased economic opportunities within their local economy following training on local economic recovery that involved the identification of opportunities and appreciation of challenges and opportunities for employment creation.

Output 2.3 Improved community confidence in local rule of law institutions in South Sudan

2.3.1 Strengthened capacity of rule of law institutions in Southern Sudan through increased awareness of human rights especially gender issues

The implementation of conflict-sensitive development projects in Warrap provided an opportunity for taking government to the people, an important ingredient for establishing a social contract between the citizens and their government. This has also provided a new entry point for broader peace-building and reconciliation, led by the SSPRC. A key focus of the intervention involved developing inclusive political processes and mainstreaming conflict prevention and mitigation and fostering social cohesion. The state-society and inter-societal relations aimed at informal and formal institutions and serving as drivers of peace, reconciliation and development are the necessary space for dialogue. Moreover the Rule of Law teams organized consultative workshops with all the community which were security-related organizations operating in Warrap state under the leadership of the State Peace Commission and discussed the role of community security organizations in rule of law.

Preliminary impact assessments carried out by JP reveal an increased confidence in police by community members, prevention of cattle raiding, increased territory covered by police, improvement in socio-economic status of women (gender projects) such as income generating opportunities including but not limited to; baking and confectionary, bricking making, vocational skills building,

restaurant operation and establishment, milk processing, operation of local passenger transport from Kuajok to Mayen Gumel Returnee settlement and more robust information/communication between police and local/state authorities. The consultations guided other conflict-sensitive interventions, including the SSRF portfolio, which focuses on large scale state-level stabilisation programmes.

2.3.2 Conflict affected communities empowered through increased knowledge of human and legal rights and strengthened traditional conflict resolution mechanisms

The South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission, with technical support from UNDP South Sudan, conducted a 5-day training of trainers (ToT) course in conflict transformation in Warrap state on 24 to 28 June 2011 and the participants were drawn from Twic, Tonj North, and Tonj East. The objectives of the TOT was to develop a Training of Trainers Manual for use by practitioners to deliver training on peace building and to revive peace committees in 3 counties of Warrap State via a series of county level peace workshops with additional technical support in the form of communications equipment for peace committees on knowledge transfer, sharing of skills, and stimulate an environment which encourages positive attitudes/behaviour toward peace-building activities in Warrap State

The TOT orientation training was intended for SSPRC members to carry out peace-building and reconciliation and conflict transformation ToT to peace-building stakeholders in Warrap. Feedback sessions were conducted and evaluation carried out to test the participants. The training was extended to the county level where a pool of training cadres in peace-building benefited. These peace cadres were drawn from religious leaders, youth, women, local authorities and chiefs and focused on access to justice through local conflicts mediation dialogue.



SSP&RC Led TOT Course in Kwajok in June 2011



TOT Participants in Group Exercise, Kwajok in June 2011

Furthermore the JP conducted consultations with county commissioners and the Ministry of local government that resulted in the procurement of transportation and communication equipment for the police in target counties. A large proportion of the trained peace actors in the target communities in Warrap expressed to UNDP an enhanced ability in mapping local conflicts such as border issues, competition over water, revenge killings, grazing. This has heightened sense of increased knowledge and awareness to address them through traditional systems or formal mechanisms where previously local authorities were unable to address conflicts. The feedback sessions provided by the participants revealed a high degree of appreciation of the tools and ability to address conflicts at the community level, which were reported as being previously neglected.

Output 2.4 Increased access to Justice for Women and Children in the South

2.4.1 State security providers more responsive to the needs of children in conflict

JP programme constructed and established one facility for the SPU in Kuajok, Warrap,. The SPU was designed taking into consideration the need for confidentiality and appropriateness of handling cases of women and children. A total of 15 police personnel were trained to carry out the day to day responsibilities and manage the cases at the SPU. It is recognised by the JP programme that continued advocacy will be required to ensure that the trained police personnel remain assigned to the SPU

responsibilities given the limited capacities of the local police and the frequent redeployment of police personnel which affects continuity and sustainability. Through these series of trainings, the referral mechanism for handling cases of children in contact with the law was enhanced. A total of 37 cases of children, 33 male, 4 female were assisted through the referral mechanism with some positive benefits such as privacy of information and confidentiality of the child and access to justice.

2.4.2 Stronger juvenile justice system in place and communities and authorities have increased awareness of, and responsiveness to juvenile justice issues.

The JP trained professionals (police, social workers, judges, etc.) to work with children in contact with the law. It also supported the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development and Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare to carry out training on child rights, children in armed conflict, violence against children, prevention of child recruitment and child Disarmament, with a focus on girls and special focus where juveniles remained in the army. At least six different trainings were undertaken, including training of Social Workers of the Ministry of Social Development in Juvenile Justice and their work to support alternatives to imprisonment for children. A total of 60 professionals (30 male and 30 females) and in addition 20 (5 males and 15 females) were trained in Warrap to work with children in contact with the law. During the trainings a systematic record keeping was introduced to track cases of juvenile by the trained professionals (police, social workers and judges) to support alternatives to imprisonment for children. This special training had increased awareness for the staff of the line ministries on juvenile justice issues.

2.4.3 Women’s capacity to access justice strengthened and justice institutions more responsive to gender issues

About 960 women, men and youth from the three counties in Warrap state actively participated in an open discussion and engagement on protective issues against women and children. The programme reported increased access to justice for women and children in Warrap following positive changes to conditions of women and children as measured by the result of sensitisation and dialogue. Overall the community has seen positive changes including justice institutions that are now more responsive to women and children issues.



Traditional leaders and women’s group on Human Right Workshop in Kwajok (Warrap) 2012



Gogrial West Rallies (Warrap) in 2012

The JP provided support on the existing community based protection and reconciliation, including community dialogue for traditional leaders and women in the three counties of Twic, Gogrial East and Gogrial West. A total of 960 women, men and youths (male 660, female 300) from the three counties in Warrap participated in various trainings on gender and women’s rights. Also, three commissioners

and the executive members from the counties, Women Associations, chiefs and sub-chiefs participated in these training programmes.

The JP also trained traditional leaders and informal court officials on gender and women's rights within the context of legal rights, conflict resolution, and peace-building, which enhanced the capacity of women's rights advocates and networks to influence equitable access to justice especially at the community level. Overall the training programmes have built technical capacity of women and organizations to advocate, lobby and negotiate for the protection of women's human rights. The capacity enabled women's organisations and rule of law promoters, law enforcement agents, women's rights networks, media and traditional leaders.

2.4.4 Strengthened community and institutional capacities for planning, protecting and responding to gender based violence

The JP strengthened the capacity of the MoGSD to coordinate gender sensitive planning and GBV prevention and response across the three counties of Warrap. A GBV Coordination forum was established under the leadership of the State Ministry of Gender and Social Development and resulted in the development and contextualisation of GBV SOPs for Warrap state with line ministries focal points for GBV and Gender Equality. According to training report this has improved the quality of care for survivors. The report also indicated 25 healthcare providers (male 5, female 20) were trained in clinical management of rape, and six (3 male 3 female) trained as Master Trainers. In addition several GBV awareness initiatives sessions were held targeting men, women, religious leaders, local authorities and youths, including peer educators and overall impacted over 5,000 people.

d. Who are and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the joint programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific joint programme (e.g. gender, age, etc)

The primary beneficiaries under Outcomes 1 and 2 have been children, youth and women in the communities in Gogrial East and West County, Greater Tonj Area and Twic of Warrap state. The beneficiaries, the rights holders have been engaged through a various mode such as group/individual discussions/feedback, community consultations and validation exercises, skills trainings, technical advice, workshops and rallies directly in the JP implementation through the respective programme output areas, which contribute to outcome 1 and 2. Below are relevant beneficiary type disaggregated as appropriate.

Beneficiary type	Number of Institutions to date	Number of Women To date	Number of men to date	number of individuals from Ethnic Groups to date
National Institutions	12			
Local Institutions	24			
Urban	5	30	30	
Rural	95	54280	34047	11200
Total	136	54310	34077	11200

e. Describe and assess how the joint programme and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:

a. To what extent and in which capacities h of socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?

- b. **Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-a-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?**
- c. **Has the programme and its development partners strengthened the organization of citizen and civil society groups so that they are better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples.**
- d. **To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?**

This JP and its development partners did not specifically seek to address issues of inequalities during the design or implementation of the programme. All activities were open to individuals from any ethnicity, religion, race, political orientation and economic situation. However, inequalities may be better addressed in the future due to the realisation of more transparent and democratic governance and decision-making structures, such as the National Peace building policies. The JP partnered with a local NGO (TOCH) in Warrap state that significantly enhanced the involvement of community members including children and women in advocacy. This resulted in increased ownership of the issues and solutions targeted through conflict prevention and peace-building project activities. The partnership also enabled recruitment of staff from the target counties in Warrap state. Involvement of locals in JP activities is expected to enhance the sustainability of initiated programme activities.

Nomadic tribes are usually marginalised in development work due to their mobile lifestyle. The provision of adequate water supplies for both sedentary farmers and transhumant pastoralists ensured that the latter benefitted directly from the JP. However, the JP did not address the natural resource policy issues hence limiting the JP's impact on influencing high level decision making on conflict prevention and peace-building.

- f. **Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:**
 - a. **Paris Declaration Principles**
 - **Leadership of national and local governmental institutions**
 - **Involvement of CSO and citizens**
 - **Alignment and harmonization**
 - **Innovative elements in mutual accountability (justify why these elements are innovative)**

The GoSS fully owns the JP and steers its implementation according to national priorities. This is also reflected in the alignment of the JP to both the UN and GoSS and National Sectoral strategies. Implementing partners in the JP are mutually accountable in implementing activities through a number of MOUs and agreements. Regular quarterly meetings were held under the supervision of the PMC and ensured smooth programme implementation. Constant communication with the central and local government counterparts in all activities at all the levels of their implementations has empowered the GoSS and contributed to smooth implementation of the JP. Civil society institutions have been instrumental in defining a number of activities related to the JP through the GoSS BSPs and the South Sudan Development Plan.

b. Delivering as One

- **Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other MDG-F joint programmes**
- **Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices (justify why these elements are innovative)**
- **Joint United Nations formulation, planning and management**

The JP is part of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office Programme in Sudan [North and South] and is structured under the governance, Sustained Peace and Development. The UNRCO's office participated in all stages of the JP, from the formulation stage to the implementation and closing events. UNDP chaired the PMC as the lead agency and as delegated by the UNRCO with the

Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation, providing oversight and guidance to the UN agencies participating in the JP.

The JP activities were structured to complement each other and were closely interlinked to prevent the various components of the JP from running in parallel as separate sub-programmes. At the invitation of the Resident Coordinator (field-based in Warrap) the JP coordinators held meetings to share lessons learned and experiences to improve and strengthen the work of all the programmes in the field. The conflict sensitive programming approach of the JP fed into the creation of a Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) between IOM and UNDP. Important lessons learned emerging from the JP were identified and highlighted, for example, conflict sensitivity training.

The innovative approach can be attributed to the JP synergies with other UN flagship projects working on community resilience and state issues such as the CRMA, CSAC, SSRF Stabilisation and DDR. The synergies are in terms of data sharing, for example, risk data from CRMA, community consultations data from CSAC, and stabilisation data from SSRF and reintegration and livelihood data from DDR. They've contributed to achieving development results through the use of appropriate information.

III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

a. Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future joint programme design and implementation

Good practices

Local level engagement: Direct involvement of local government institutions, communities, CBOs and NGOs in the consultations, assessment, planning and implementation has increased their capacity and sense of ownership. The JP was able to deliver high impact projects through a participatory approach of working with communities and people who have profound local knowledge of political dynamics, culture and security.

Role of RC office: UN Resident Coordinator's Office [at field office] played a key role during the inception phase by supporting the re-prioritisation of activities, including the revision of the JP Workplan to increase programme coherence.

Lessons Learned

Design of future JP: Future joint programmes should be designed taking into consideration practicalities on the ground as well as political developments and in this case anticipated independence of South Sudan in 2011 and consequent split of country offices, which had a direct bearing on the annual workplans and their budgets (calculations for South Sudan).

JP office: In line with the guidelines provided by the MDG-F Secretariat, it is necessary for future JP to identify adequate premises for the programme team within the leading ministry. The co-location of the programme office within the lead government department will have the advantage of facilitating team planning and coordination resulting in more efficient Delivering as One (DaO) and not delivering within agency mandates.

Joint Programme Staffing: Consider additional funds for opening of full-time positions, especially for the lead agency to coordinate for the entire duration of the joint programme rather than existing practice where tasks are assigned to staff with full day time jobs.

Joint Programme Assessment: Joint programme assessment missions by participating agencies and the government require appropriate planning and coordination. This enables a review of key priorities by key stakeholders (including government counterparts) that will result in increased participation greater national ownership.

Large UN participation in JP: When a large number of UN agencies are involved in a Joint Programme (eight in this case), there is a need to ensure good programme design and coordination to avoid duplication of effort or skewed activities between agencies.

b. Report on any innovative development approaches as a result of joint programme implementation

JP staffing: Considering the limited number of staff foreseen to be part of the joint project team, notwithstanding the limited funds for the opening of full-time positions, some UN participating agencies who do have full time JP posts co-opted existing programme staff and assigned them as focal points responsible for the workplan implementation of the activities of JP seen as innovative approach. .

JP activities: Given the lapse of time from design to the implementation of activities and the limited resources for South Sudan, the JP team deemed it necessary to revisit the activities in close consultation with national counterparts. This resulted in a refocusing of the JP activities into a single state of Warrap and the three counties of Twic, Greater Gogrial and Tonj rather than the original planned three states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Warrap- states with over 20 counties combined. Also it was deemed necessary that in cases where insecurity poses a threat to joint programme implementation, agencies were able to use existing project structures to help implement remotely within existing areas of operations and this produced successful results.

c. Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation

a. Internal to the joint programme

The implementation of key activities in Warrap state was significantly delayed as a result of the Abyei crisis in mid-2011. The JP participating agencies were heavily involved in the emergency responses in Warrap State, assisting at least 100,000 displaced persons, the majority of whom fled to Warrap State from Abyei.

JP coordination: At the start of the JP implementation, the role of the JP coordinator was a National Programme and coordinated from Khartoum in Sudan, after independence on 9 July 2011 this was eventually clarified by UN participating agencies albeit after experiencing implementation delays.

JP approval: Although the official start date of the JP was December 2009, the JP became fully operational after IMAC approval in March 2010 and started with the joint assessment in May 2010. The reasons for the delay were attributed to the decision by Government of National Unity and then the IMAC approval process of the Government of South Sudan. The delay had direct effect on the workplan, which was later revised in August 2011.

b. External to the joint programme

CPA milestones: The years 2010 and 2011 were critical to South Sudan with elections and referendum, the resulting South Sudan independence and consequent split of country and UN offices. The eruption of armed conflict between Sudan People Liberation Army and Sudan Arm Forces prior to independence in June 2011. For example: due to deteriorating security situation along the 1-1-1956

border, majority of the JP partners operated remotely mainly from Wau in Western Bahr el Ghazal with limited presence in Warrap and Abyei with negatively consequences on the JP implementation.

Austerity measures: By end of 2011, the government of South Sudan instituted austerity measures that lasted until the end of the JP. The austerity measures were the results of crude oil down by the government of South Sudan due to disagreement with Sudan. The decision introduced austerity budget that affected government incentives and allowances and created apathy within the public sector workers with adverse consequences on the implementation of the JP.

Frequent changes in government leadership: The JP lived through the leadership of three Commissioners and one Minister of CPA Implementation and two Ministers of Regional Cooperation. The frequent changes in the leadership of the two main national counterparts led to delays in decision-making processes and meant extra effort, time and energy on the part of the JP team to update the newly-arrived partners and decision-makers.

2011 Abyei Crisis: The May 2011 crisis in Abyei resulted in massive population displacement into Warrap state. The crisis drew human resources away from planned activities in response to the emerging humanitarian crisis and the influx of the returnees from Sudan into South Sudan.

c. Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints

Following the activation of the emergency response to the Abyei crisis, the JP resumed implementation of activities towards the end of 2011 and continued into 2012. Intensive communication with national counterparts has been the focus of the JP throughout from design and implementation to closure. Key players such as government departments and international NGOs were kept up to speed through formal and informal channels, including project support to coordinate and monitor quality. Information on austerity measures were shared effort to engage with the successive government to ensure update following the frequent management changes at the SSPRC over the two years.

d. Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:

- a. Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results**
- b. Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability**
- c. Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data**
- d. To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?**

The JP coordinator, together with the agency managers and focal points submitted quarterly and semi-annual reports to the MDG-F Secretariat for discussion and approval. Quarterly meetings were held to provide updates to government counterparts on progress and financial status of the JP.

In Dec 2011, the MDG-F Secretariat commissioned a mid-term evaluation of the JP. However the mid-term evaluation was conducted late into the JP with the aim to provide feedback that would address underlying structural problems of the JP, which included the following:

- 1. Coherence of JP activities:** Activities were conducted in isolation from each other, with little if any interagency planning and collaboration under the JP.
- 2. Management arrangements:** Since the JP split in July 2011 for the Northern component, no NSC or PMC has been constituted, nor have JP agencies met in Juba in relation to the project.

3. **Ownership issues:** Perhaps due to design issues or the fact that the Coordination Team was based in Khartoum, there has never been a great sense of ownership of the project by UNDP South Sudan.
4. **Interagency coordination** - There is no active coordination of JP activities at the central level. Due to the reduced geographical coverage area of the JP, this has resulted in 8 agencies engaging in overlapping and duplicative activities.

e. Describe and assess how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the:

- a. Improve the sustainability of the joint programme**
- b. Improve the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the joint programme or any of its components**
- c. Providing information to beneficiaries/right holders**

Working with government partners on advocacy to create sustainability and improved opportunities for scaling up information, the JP intensified community awareness sessions. The sessions targeted women, children and youths on peaceful co-existence, and peace-building including through outreach radio programmes. Resultantly, there has been an increased awareness on women and child protection, children's rights to education and complementary efforts on conflict resolution and peace-building.

The sustainability of the programme has been assured through the involvement of the local communities in programme planning and decision making processes. There was transparent information sharing and communication to beneficiaries through discussions, workshops. To bolster sustainability of the interventions, the JP prioritized training and capacity development of targeted communities in areas such as; water point maintenance and hygienic use of the water resources, which could be replicated for future JP.

f. Please report on scalability of the joint programme and/or any of its components

- a. To what extent has the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?**

The design of the "Peace-Building Plan" contained activities which directly or indirectly contribute to the achievement of the development results as stated by the GoSS. In general, the systemisation and incorporation of JP results into Government's Peace-Building Plan agenda has been a key factor when designing the activities, with focus at the national level (support to fulfilment of obligations under the sector strategy, etc). Replication of similar projects with the original cross border vision is only feasible when the security situation will have improved to allow for long term planning and programming.

- b. Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken**

The JP has enabled the acquisition, development and upgrading of the required skills by the respective government partners needed for an up to date standard of management of conflict transformation and peace-building. Some of the staffs of SSPRC were sent on study tours and others on training in other peer institutions in the neighbouring IGAD countries, including AU peace Centre in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

- c. Describe the joint programme exit strategy and assess how it has improved the sustainability of the joint program**

The exit strategy, which was developed by the JP in cooperation with the national stakeholders, made the closure of the JP activities a smooth process and further ensured for the national ownership of the outputs and results produced during the lifetime of the JP. The outputs under each UN participating agencies have been transitioned and responsibilities given to national counterparts, clearly identifying functions and handover of outputs.

IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

a. Provide a final financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

1. Total Approved Budget **USD 6,000,000 (For Sudan)**
2. Total Budget Transferred **USD 2,000,000(Calculated for South Sudan)**
3. Total Budget Committed **USD (PUNO Specific Reports)**
4. Total Budget Disbursed **USD (PUNO Specific Reports)**

b. Explain any outstanding balance or variances with the original budget.

V. OTHER COMMENTS AND/OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

NO OTHER COMMENTS

VI. CERTIFICATION ON OPERATIONAL CLOSURE OF THE PROJECT

“By signing, Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNO) certify that the project has been operationally completed”.

PUNO	NAME	TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
UNDP	Balazs Horvath	Country Director		
UNICEF	Dr. Iyorlumun Uhaa	Country Director		
UNFAO	Sue Lautze, PhD	Head of Office		
UNFPA	Barnabas Yisa	Country Representative		
WHO	Dr Abdi Mohamed Aden	Head of Office		
UN Women	Izeduwa Derex-Briggs	Country Representative		
ILO	Yousef Qaryouti	Director Decent Work Team For North Africa / Cairo Office		
IOM	Malka Dharmaratne	Chief of Mission a.i.		