



UNITED NATIONS MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR RECONCILIATION, STABILIZATION, AND RESILIENCE IN SOUTH SUDAN

FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT

<p>ABP Title and ABP Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ABP Title: Mitigating cattle-related violence in the tri-state border areas of Gogrial, Tonj and Wau MPTF Office ABP Reference Number:¹ RSRTF19/A1/FAO/IOM/UNMISS RoL/WW FAO ref: UNJP/SSD/015/UNJ 	<p>Geographic coverage RSRTF Outcomes</p> <p>Western Bahr el Ghazal: Alur, Kuajena, Rocrocdong, Marial Bai, Wal Bai, Mapel, Udici, Gette and Kangi counties located in Tonj and Gogrial State.</p> <p>Warrap State: Alel, Gogrial, Kuac North, Kuac South, Makuok, Manaloor, Pagol, Tonj South and Wath.</p> <p><i>RSRTF Outcomes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Building peace and strengthening governance. Improving food security and recovering local economics. Strengthening social services. Empowering women and youth.
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); International Organization for Migration (IOM); and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Rule of Law Advisory Section (ROLAS) Unit.</p>	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision International (WVI) Community Aid for Relief and Development Organization (CARDI) The Alliance for Child Protection (TOCH)
<p>ABP Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per document: USD 5 000 000 MPTF /JP Contribution²:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> 	<p>ABP Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (28 months)</p>

¹ The MPTF Office ABP Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to as "Project ID" on the project's factsheet page the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

² The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

Agency Contribution • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i> Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i> TOTAL: USD 5 000 000	Start Date ³ : 16/12/2019 Original End Date ⁴ 30.12.2021 Current End date ⁵ : 30.04.2022
ABP Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval. Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i> Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	Report Submitted by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Meshack Malo ○ Title: FAO Representative in South Sudan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participating Organization (Lead): FAO ○ Email address: FAO-South-Sudan@fao.org

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ As per approval of the original ABP document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁵ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overall, the project objectives of the ABP significantly contributed to peace and stability in the targeted border areas of Warrap and Western Bahr El Ghazal. Under three components – reconciliation, stabilization and resilience – the project carried out activities fundamental to encouraging peace among communities. The foremost achievement was the establishment and support for the deployment of the Joint Special Mobile Court (JSMC) in remote and hard-to-reach areas, which addressed cattle migration related crimes in the border areas of the two States. The JSMC allowed people to report serious crimes where there was no access to a regular judicial system. This facilitated fair adjudication, deterring people from committing crimes, and ultimately resulting in the reduction of violence and crime in Warrap and Western Bahr El Ghazal (WBeG). Reconciliation and stabilization interventions also included 39 intercommunal dialogues, 4 peace conferences, and 35 mobile peace response and peace sensitizations. This resulted in a significant reduction of intercommunal violence in 2021 and 2022, strengthened social cohesion and enhanced adherence and compliance with the Revised Marial Bai Agreement (R-MBA), regulating the interaction of the communities during cattle migration season.

Resilience interventions, including the provision of three water yards, three goat sheds, one auction yard and one milk bar reinforced the above achievements by creating positive interdependency between cattle keepers and farmers both in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States. Thanks to the relative peace achieved by in ABP areas, livelihood activities, including vegetable and crop production, as well as milk processing, could be conducted. Furthermore, capacity building activities, including Education on the Move water management training, goat fattening group training, milk and yoghurt and hides/skins training that involved women and youth, etc.

As a result of the ABP, communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups, have been empowered and are increasingly able to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes. On justice and rule of law, justice sector actors are more effectively delivering justice, even in areas with previously limited or no judicial infrastructure. Finally, community resilience has been strengthened through increased economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods, which likewise serves to facilitate stability and peaceful co-existence.

PURPOSE

List the RSRTF Outcomes your programme contributes to and by extension describe the contribution to any relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- The ABP strategic objectives centred on addressing the key drivers of conflict by focusing on migration-related conflict in the Tri-State border areas, and planned to achieve the following RSRTF outcomes:
 - Individuals, particularly children and women, face less violence at the community level.
 - Communities have effective mechanisms in place that meaningfully include women and youth to resolve conflicts peacefully.

- Justice sector actors can more effectively deliver justice, even in areas with previously limited or no judicial infrastructure.
- Communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups, are empowered and increasingly able to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes.
- Community resilience is strengthened through increased economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods.

The ABP has additionally contributed to SDGs, specifically:

- Goal 1, Target 1.4 on the need for ownership and control over land and natural resources;
- Goal 2, Target 2.3 on secure tenure and access to land;
- Goal 5, Target 5a on the need for more gender-equal ownership and control over land;
- Goal 10 on the overall reduction of inequality (a common issue in land which has wider impacts on overall inequality); and
- Goal 16, Target 16.3 on the rule of law.

IMPACT AND RESULTS

1. What was the overall objective of the programme and was this achieved

With the overarching goal of mitigating cattle-related violence in the Tri-State Border Areas of Tonj, Gogrial, and Wau, the project specifically aimed at supporting the implementation of some of the key resolutions from the Tri-State Agreement, including the strengthening access to justice and enhancing accountability for crimes; the revision of the Marial Bai Agreement (MBA); and enhancing access to water and pasture.

The ABP recognized that in implementing these resolutions, communities will gain the capacity to independently manage migration- and cattle-related activities without using violence, and will be better equipped to peacefully resolve disputes arising from competition over land and water resources. This would, in turn, break cycles of violence, enabling pastoral and agricultural communities to peacefully coexist. As such, many achievements were made towards the realization of the objectives.

The ABP contributed to enhanced intercommunal harmony, reconciliation, resilience building, rule of law and deepened social cohesion among cattle keeping and farming communities in border areas of Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States. During the project lifecycle, 96 peace interventions, implemented in collaboration with other peace actors, contributed to a significant reduction in violent conflicts between farming and cattle keeping communities. Furthermore, the ABP interventions strengthened the MBA peace structures, including the committees (Intra-State Coordination Committees, Dispute Resolution Committees and Monitoring Committee), chiefs, *Payam* administrators, youth leaders and local peace actors. ABP interventions likewise strengthened the overall compliance with the Revitalized-MBA (R-MBA).

The ABP successfully helped resolve 101 incidences of conflicts in the community (90 percent of the target). Reconciliation and stabilization interventions also included 39 intercommunal dialogues, 4 peace conferences, and 35 mobile peace response and peace sensitizations. In addition, trainings strengthened the capacities of 20 local peace structures, including the Marial Bai Committee (289 percent achievement). As a result, the 2021 and 2022 cattle migration seasons were demonstrably calm, safer and more peaceful

compared to the 2019 and 2020 seasons⁶. A total of 12 out of the 14 ABP target areas along the Warrap-Western Bahr el Ghazal border witnessed no killings, displacements or destruction of property. In Alur and Tonj South counties, only low levels of violent incidences were recorded.

The rehabilitation of a 48 km road linking Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States (through the Kuajena-Pagol *Payams*) contributed to strengthening socio-economic interdependencies between cattle keepers and farmers by facilitating access to markets and deepening social cohesion to improve security in the border area of those states. The capacitated local structures, including the R-MBA committees, played an instrumental role in rapidly responding and de-escalating community tensions, thus preventing the snowballing of small incidents into large-scale intercommunal violence.

In February 2021, the Chief Justice established the JSMC. From May to July 2021, the JSMC was deployed for the first time to Mapel and Rocrocdong, where it investigated 68 cases, issued 65 arrest warrants for 94 suspects and completed 6 trials that resulted in 4 convictions and 2 acquittals. From 24 January to 11 March 2022, the JSMC was deployed for the second time to Gette, Kuanjena, Makuok, Tonj North and Tonj South, as well as in Western Bahr el Ghazal. During this deployment, the JSMC conducted 35 investigations involving 66 accused, and tried 22 defendants in 18 cases. As a result of these cases, 12 defendants were convicted and 6 were acquitted. The remaining cases for the other four defendants were either discharged or dismissed. Overall, the two JSMC deployments and case assessment missions carried out during this project resulted in the collection of 1 400 complaints containing allegations of almost 2 200 distinct crimes. A total of 103 investigations and 24 cases were decided, which involved 28 defendants, of whom 16 were convicted and 8 acquitted. In all locations where JSMC was deployed, local communities attributed enhanced peace and stability in the border areas of the two states to their presence and requested that the JSMC deploy for longer periods to hear more cases.

RoLAS conducted three trainings in 2021 that addressed referral pathways between statutory and customary authorities and R-MBA members. These workshops occurred in February, May and December. The December 2021 Case Referral Guidelines Validation Workshop validated case referral guidelines that provide authorities with guidance on how to refer cases to the JSMC and the types of crimes that can be referred. The workshop also aimed to provide participants with an understanding of their roles in the process enhance coordination and communication between the different actors involved and enable the JSMC to adjudicate new crimes committed during the 2022 seasonal movement.

In relation to promoting peace and stability in the border areas of the two states, members of affected communities noted that the JSMC contributed to bringing peace to the border, encouraged people to peacefully resolve disputes rather than retaliating violently, increased security, as well as decreased and reduced communal conflict, criminal activity and tensions between communities. In general, the presence of the JSMC in the affected communities was credited with deterring crime, building understanding and trust in the formal justice system and increasing access to justice, especially for remote and vulnerable communities that otherwise had no access to formal justice systems. Local communities reported that the JSMC provided hope to the people that their grievances would be addressed and peace would return to their communities.

⁶ The arrival of the state governors during the third quarter 2020 helped close a crucial gap in the government structure and allowed project partners to engage and seek support for the project at high level. With the new leadership at State level, the increasing implementation of project activities and the imminent start of the cattle movement season, the ABP organized a one-outreach events to inform high level stakeholders of Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap states to advocate for political support of project activities.

JSMC's success can be attributed to its engagement with state and local authorities, such as *boma* administrators, local chiefs, *Payam* administrators and local police, working directly with the court to complete investigations, arrests and trials.

Cumulatively, reconciliation and stabilization interventions, combined with the deterrent effect provided by the JSMC, contributed to the significant reduction of intercommunal violence in 2021 and 2022, strengthened social cohesion between farming and livestock keeping communities and enhanced adherence and compliance with the stipulated peace agreements, such as the R-MBA, regulating the interaction of the communities during cattle migration season. The existence of these agreements facilitated and strengthened the acceptance of the ABP's interventions.

The existence of peace, at least in part due to the above-described activities, has enabled the improvement of livelihoods for border communities, directly contributing to strengthening their resilience. Through ABP interventions outlined below, people are able to farm, harvest their produce and freely access markets without the fear of possible attack, which were common in the targeted areas. The key resilience activities which contributed to strengthening peace and livelihoods are as follows:

- A total of 724 beneficiaries (287 women) were trained on hides, skins, milk and yoghurt processing in Gogrial West, Tonj North and Tonj South counties. The hides and skins group is processing approximately 100 hides a month from the Tonj slaughter slab. The group requested support from ABP in connecting them to the hide and skin market in Juba.
- A total of 150 agropastoralists were trained on milk handling, yoghurt making and business management in Tonj, Kuach North and Man-Aloor *Payams*, and 210 agropastoralists (137 women) were trained on crops and vegetable production and basic business skills (Saving for Transformation, which was formerly Village Savings and Loaning). Tonj South vegetable group members were connected to local restaurants and vegetable markets and supply them with fresh vegetables.
- Two small ruminant groups were formed and are functional in Kuac South Payam of Gogrial West, Man-Aloor Payam of Tonj North.
- One livestock show was organized in Kuajok from 17-18 November 2021. About 789 cattle, 135 sheep, and 217 goats were presented by livestock keepers. The event contributed to boosting the capacity and diversity of the livelihoods of participants, ultimately increasing the resilience of South Sudanese communities.
- A total of 525 beneficiaries were supported in commercially-oriented activities through market linkages in three counties⁷, which helped them generate income.
- A total of 1 069 trainees (434 females & 635 males) were enrolled at five cattle camps in Gogrial West, Tonj North and Tonj South for the Education on the Move activities. Fifty-six sessions were covered in all the cattle camp with a great focus on singing and practical writing of numeracy and alphabets. This was intended to promote peace within the community and with the neighbouring communities.
- A total of 712 beneficiaries (459 women) were trained on agribusiness and alternative livelihood skills in Gogrial West, Tonj North and Tonj South.
- A total of 860 agropastoralists (317 women) were trained on soft skills including GBV/HIV, nutrition and hygiene in both Kuac South and Kuac North *Payam*. The training covered key topics on causes and prevention of malnutrition, roots cause of GBV, types, forms and consequences of GBV, causes and prevention of HIV/AIDs, as well as personal, environmental and household hygiene.

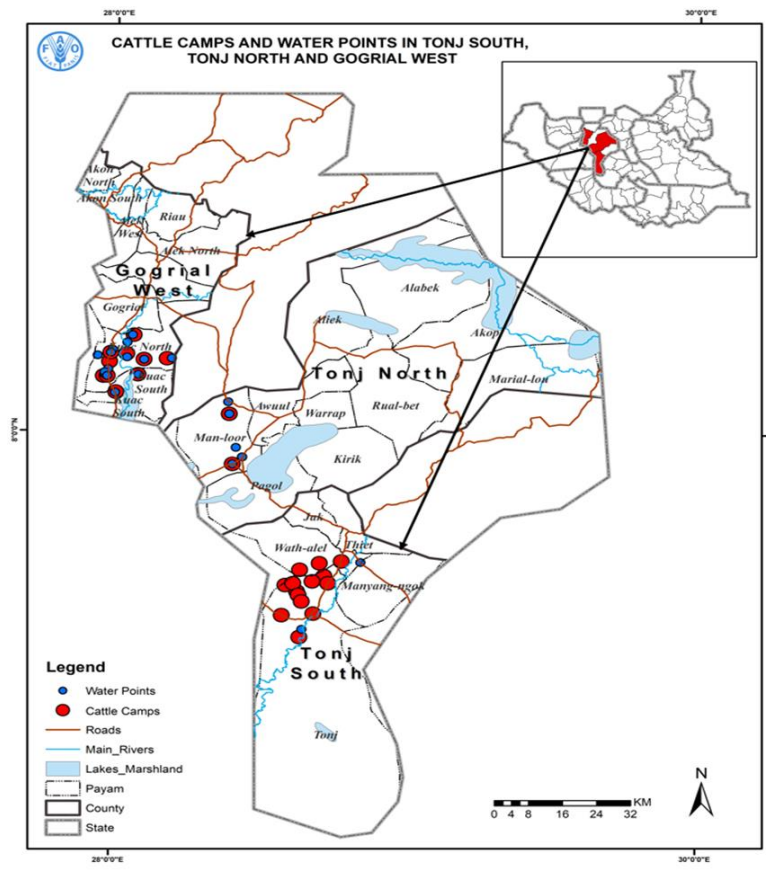
⁷ Tonj North (Manloor and Pagol); Gogrial West (Kuac South & Kuac North) and Tonj South (Tonj & Wanthalel)

- A total of five community-based water management committees, with 35 committee members (21 women) are functional in Gogrial West (1), Kuach South (2), Manlor (1) and Tonj South (1), and have been trained on hygiene, sanitation and roles and responsibilities of the executives and members.
- One auction yard with integrated water supply and a sanitation facilities for proper hygiene for the users in Tonj South County.
- One milk bar were constructed is functional with integrated water supply and a sanitation facilities for proper hygiene for the users in Kuajok.
- A total of three boreholes were constructed and are functional in Gogrial West County (Kuach South) and Tonj North County (Man-Aloor and Pagol Payams) along approved migration routes helped facilitate access to water, which reduced livestock movement into neighbouring farmers' and other pastoralist communities' areas, thereby slightly reducing competition and related conflict and will further reinforce the above achievements by creating a "holding period" for cattle keepers to allow farmers to harvest their produce⁸. However, due to multiple migratory routes, more water points for both pastoralist and farmers in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal would be beneficial to increase project impact and efficacy.
- A total of nine community-based, pasture management groups (six common grazing land, three pasture management committees) were established to serve as a platform for pasture management and the promotion of participatory rangeland management systems, including community dialogues, participatory range resource mapping and rangeland restoration. The community based resource management groups engage in fodder production and have established community-owned dry season grazing reserves. The rangeland users have adopted sustainable water and pasture management practices, like rotational grazing and fencing off water points and controlling the number of animals utilizing the water points at any particular time by allowing them to access in shifts.
- FAO vaccinated 29 393 cattle against contagious anthrax, black quarter, bovine pleuropneumonia and haemorrhagic septicaemia. In addition, 49 579 goats and sheep were vaccinated against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, peste des petit ruminants, and sheep and goat pox. The total beneficiaries of the livestock vaccination were 4 469 (of whom 1 690 were women).
- Two of the three goats fattening groups were supported and established with 14 executive members (7 women) having been introduced to roles and responsibility of each member.
- A physical mapping of grazing land and water points were achieved in three counties.

These achievements contributed to facilitating peace through improving interdependencies, economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods between communities.

⁸ See also, End-Term Joint Programme Evaluation of the project: Mitigating Cattle-related Violence in the Border Areas of Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States, July 2022.

Figure 1. Map of cattle camp and water points in Gogrial West, Tonj North and Tonj South



2. What proportion of the set targets were achieved? Did the ABP under- or overachieve in any areas and why?

Overall, the programme has achieved its targets. Resilience activities, in particular, were overachieved, as they attracted an unexpected number of participants (pastoral youth, women and men). The selection of additional beneficiaries was based on gender balance and youth interest.

Five fodder demonstration plots and five groups of alternative livelihoods were supported and are functional in 5 payams. One fodder demonstration group in addition of 4 fodder demonstration plots, market linkages (25 extra beneficiaries); Education on the Move (69 extra beneficiaries); and trainings in alternative livelihood opportunities (12 extra beneficiaries) because beneficiaries were interested in resilience activities

Based on FAO's USAID funded project, ABP supported 201 811 households (152 260 households in Warrap and 49 551 households in Western Bahr el Ghazal States), and distributed 170 708 crop kits, 100 503 fishing kits and 167 119 vegetable kits⁹. Some households received more than one kit.

qThere was a modification to project activities regarding the construction of five *haffirs*. After a technical assessment, FAO sent a letter to the RSRTF Secretariat on 8 July 2021 suggesting that the five *haffirs* be replaced by the construction of three boreholes with solar-powered elevated tanks in Gogrial West County

⁹ FAO South Sudan web report managed by Information Management, July 2022 (<https://fmt.faoss.net/>)

(Kuach South) and Tonj North County (Man-Aloor and Pagol *Payams*), which would serve as a better solution. The request was approved. The budget was therefore modified, with the budget allocated for the construction of a hide and skin infrastructure¹⁰ reprogrammed for the construction of boreholes to account for the underestimation in the cost of *haffirs*. The project also faced additional challenges. For example, due to insecurity and floods in Tonj North, the ABP was not able to deploy staff and partners. In addition, in April 2021, the ABP partners decided to limit zones of interventions to achieve good coordination and successful implementation at the community level. The agreed priority counties were: Alur, Kuach South, Kuajena, Man-Aloor, Pagol, Rocrocdong and Udiz (see Joint Work plan April-June 2021). Likewise, due to COVID-19 restrictions, it was not possible to organize two planned livestock shows. Instead, only one livestock show was organized in Kuajok in 2021.

3. What influence (if any) has the ABP had on the peace and conflict dynamics or political space in South Sudan? Can any evidence-based changes be identified?

In a bid to promote peaceful interactions and reduce conflict, the ABP facilitated various interventions, such as awareness campaigns, intercommunal dialogues, reconciliation and peacebuilding initiatives that involved local communities and state-level actors. Overall, the interventions have contributed to a significant reduction of intercommunal violence between cattle keepers and farmers and enhanced reconciliation in 12 out of 14 targeted border areas during the 2021 and 2022 cattle migration seasons. Notably, the interventions have strengthened capacity at the community level of R-MBA committees, local chiefs and youth to enhance conflict management and peacebuilding. This reduction of conflict was attributable to the utilization of 96 peacebuilding interventions, including sports, dialogues, peace dividend support, conferences and capacity building trainings. The ABP effectively enhanced peaceful co-existence and resolved emerging conflicts in various conflict hotspots in target areas.

The JSMC was also a key influence on the peace and conflict dynamics and politics. Feedback from communities indicated that the existence of the JSMC was an effective deterrent to those who take the law into their own hands to commit crimes. The presence of the JSMC notably reduced crimes, such as rape and other forms of GBV/SGBV, murder, robbery and looting, which were prevalent at the start of the project.

The responses from victims of violent incidents indicated a 13 percent increase in the number of incidents reported to the police, as well as a 9 percent increase in the number of incidents reported to chiefs. Of those who eventually reported the violent incidents to the police (of whom 79 percent reported being victims of violent incidents), 90 percent received an outcome in their case, which is a significant increase (27 percent) from the baseline survey. In these cases, traditional chiefs issued most of the outcomes, with only one incident receiving an outcome from a statutory judge. The majority of cases dealt with by the JSMC related to incidents that occurred prior to 2021 and therefore would not likely be reflected in the responses to the end line survey, as the questions were limited to violent incidents that occurred in the last 12 months (March 2021-March 2022).

¹⁰ The planned budget for construction of a hide and skin infrastructure was 140,000\$.

4. If applicable, explain how the programme contributed to implementation of locally-led peace initiatives (e.g. Marial Bai).

Locally-led initiatives, such as the Marial Bai committees, local chiefs and youth forums that promoted dialogues, such as intercommunal sports and social activities, have strengthened the capacities of community-level mechanisms for conflict management and peacebuilding. In collaboration with R-MBA Committees, local authorities and peace partners in the two states, the ABP carried out 96 interventions geared to promote and consolidate inter-communal reconciliation, social cohesion and peaceful co-existence. Mobile peace responses were deployed to sensitize local communities on salient provisions of R-MBA, monitor cattle seasonal movements and to de-escalate and resolve tensions and emerging conflicts between farmers and cattle keepers in hotspot locations. The response agility, mobilizing power and accompanying presence of mobile peace response was seen by both communities and partners as a critical contributor to the significant reduction of violence witnessed during the 2021 and 2022 cattle migration seasons. Sports and cultural interventions, such as cultural dances, provided spaces for youth to form strong mutual bonds, develop friendly relationships and connect across the lines of divide, thus facilitating enhanced social cohesion among the divided communities. These platforms contributed to widely disseminating and sensitizing communities on R-MBA and other articulated resolutions, strengthening adherence and compliance with the stipulated agreements regulating the interaction of the communities during the cattle migration seasons.

Finally, the ABP also supported intercommunal and youth-to-youth dialogues, which enabled conflict-affected communities to express their deep-rooted grievances and forge ways forward based on the constructive resolution of conflicts and commitment to engendering a peaceful co-existence. In all the above interventions, approximately 12 000 beneficiaries were engaged directly and indirectly in activities geared towards the promotion of reconciliation and social cohesion and a much wider population was impacted indirectly through the interventions.

5. Have there been any (positive or negative) changes or outcomes delivered by this ABP that were unexpected or unintended and what are they?

The rehabilitation of Kuajena-Pagol link road connecting Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States produced more positive outcomes than anticipated. In addition to strengthening social cohesion and the peaceful existence between the farmers and cattle keepers, the initiative spurred the governments of the two states into action to address the safety and security of citizens during cattle migration season. Consequently, for the first time, the two state governments constituted a joint police patrol team to assure citizens' security during cattle migration season. Additionally, the two governments opened traffic police posts along the new road, and this added a sense of security to the area.

The deterrent effect of the JSMC and its support from local communities was also far greater than expected. Even a chief member who was tried by the JMSC later became a significant supporter of it and called for it to remain to address more cases. Additionally, during the second deployment, communities would call members of the JSMC to ask them to return to address more cases.

FAO's support to the national land policy development had a positive impact in facilitating dialogues between community leaders and traditional chiefs, as well as states and national governments, on MBA mechanisms and the UN Strategic Response Plan to Mitigate Cattle Raiding-Related Conflict in South Sudan (2019-2025).

On 1 July 2022, the FAO Representative presented the ABP'S key achievements at the UN Senior Management Meeting, which included the status of the implementation of the UN Strategic Response Plan to Mitigate Cattle Raiding-Related Conflict in South Sudan 2019-2025. As result, a South Sudan national livestock conference jointly organized by the Ministry of Livestock, FAO and UNMISS ROLas, entitled Stop Cattle Raiding and Migration-related Conflict–Transition to Commercialization, is planned from 1 to 3 September 2022 in Juba. The conference will host more than 150 participants countrywide. It aimed to: (i) review the current situation of cattle raiding and migration related conflict in South Sudan; (ii) explore solutions to tackle cattle raiding and migration related conflict; and (iii) share strategies to transform the livestock industry, moving towards greater commercialization.

The two processes (ADR mechanisms and JSMC) have influenced and continue to positively influence the long-term sustainability of the ABP across South Sudan.

6. Were there any major deviations from the initial ABP design? If yes, why?

There were no major deviations from the initial ABP design.

7. Describe any changes in the operating context that affected the ABP delivery and implementation process. What were the changes, in what way did they impact implementation and how did the ABP adapt?

Interruptions to programme implementation were attributable to protracted processes involved in the formation of state governments, which delayed activities that required coordination with relevant state line ministries and other key state authorities. This influenced the implementation of interventions, including Education on the Move, gender norms assessments, the establishment and operation of the JSMC, and additionally, the construction of boreholes, milk bars and the auction yard. The Chief Justice did not create the JSMC until February 2021. The planned second deployment of the JSMC was delayed as state governments had not executed arrest warrants, and therefore there were no accused in custody whose cases could be heard. This was remedied primarily through other approaches, such as referral, undertaken by the JSMC and through further engagement with local authorities rather than state governments.

Restrictions imposed by the government to reduce the spread of COVID-19 further disrupted or delayed key aspects of programme implementation, especially activities involving large gatherings of people, such as sports and cultural activities and Education on the Move. The project resorted to implementing activities that would not require large gatherings, and in some instances, it adhered to the standard operating procedure from the government relating to reducing the spread of COVID-19.

Finally, the implementation of activities was partially impacted by access constraints encountered owing to violence in Warrap State, as well as intracommunal conflict in greater Tonj and flooding incidents, which also hampered access and mobility in some locations. The RSRTF Steering Committee granted a four-month no-cost extension from January to 30 April 2022.

8. Assess the effectiveness of coordination within the following: a) Consortium members, and b) ARG members. How have they impacted the achievements of the ABP results or failure thereof?

Under FAO's lead, the coordination structures between consortium members took into consideration regular joint planning, monitoring and reporting to reduce the overlap of interventions and activities

implemented by the same partners. The coordination also ensured complementarity and closer links between the components to maximize capacities and opportunities across the strategic objectives. As such, consortium members held a number of virtual and physical coordination meetings and workshops to develop joint work plans and share information. In addition, bilateral consultations and technical review meetings among consortium members were conducted.

The coordination workshop from 25 to 26 May 2021 held in Wau took note of an existing coordination mechanism called Partnership for Reconciliation and Resilience, Area Reference Group. During the workshop, participants recognized interest for the RSRTF Area Reference Group to be included in the platform led by UNMISS and deputized by the Head of Sub office of FAO at Wau. The workshop highlighted the need for effective coordination among all actors to maximize impact and ensure the state-level government coordination, which requires strengthening the UNMISS-RSRTF extended partner coordination.

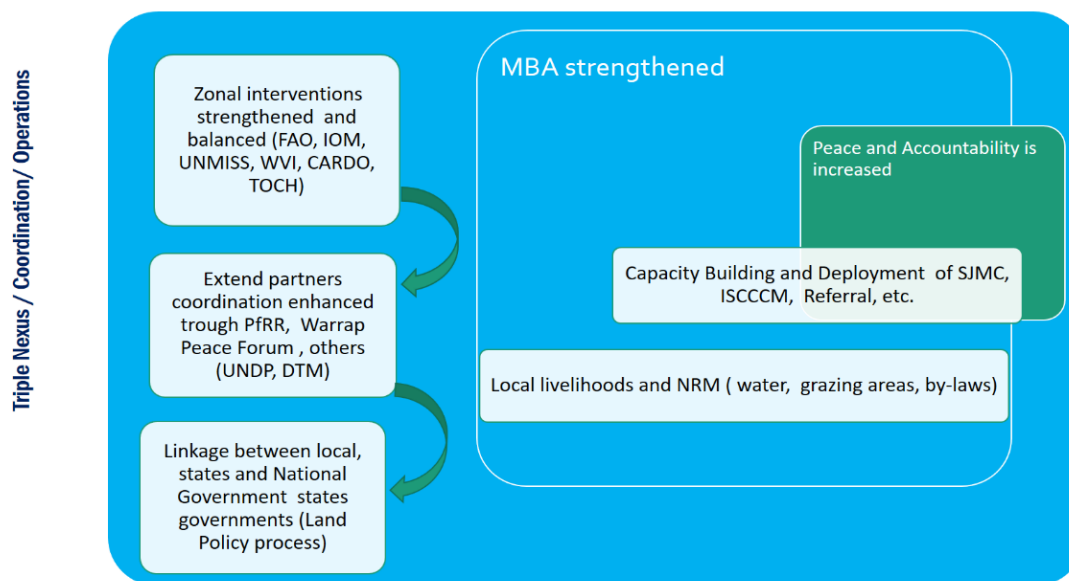
Additionally, project partners maintained closed coordination and partnership with Marial Bai Committees, state and *payam* level authorities, local thematic groups including Peace and Reconciliation Working Group, Peace Actors Forum, and GBV-related clusters in both states.

Since July 2021, the ABP played a catalytic role for the Partnership for Reconciliation and Resilience Area Reference Group Wau and Warrap Peace Forum in sponsoring awareness and coordination meetings and workshops. Also ABP triple nexus implementation informed the two platforms such Annual Inter-state Pre-migration Conference, Warrap Pre- Migration Conference 2021, etc.

At the national level, the ABP supported the national land policy review and technical support through:

- a technical and planning workshop for the review and development of the national land policy in South Sudan (March 2022);
- a technical retreat for review and update of national land policy in South Sudan (April/May 2022); and
- a workshop on building blocks for the Partnership for Reconciliation and Resilience and the area-based work plan for Western Bahr el Ghazal /ARG.

Figure 2. ABP's effective and operational coordination mechanisms.



9. Has the programme implementation involved any partnerships with any non-RSRSTF Consortium actors to deliver results? Which external UN agencies, NGOs, community-based organizations or government entities were involved in the programme delivery and how did these key partnerships impact the achievement of results?

During the Warrap Peace Forum in Kuajok, FAO, UNMISS and UNDP synergized their support towards organizing the 2021 Warrap pre-migration conference (in October 2021) and Warrap Peace Forum Orientation Workshop (March 2022).

A part from the member of the consortium, the livestock show and agriculture exhibition held in Kuajok from 17-18 November 2021 involved 19 partners,¹¹ included national and state ministries of livestock and agriculture, donors,¹² the private sector¹³ and the media.¹⁴ Most of the donors and government officials expressed their appreciation for witnessing the livestock and agriculture exhibition in Kuajok in contribution to peace at communities' level.

Under the reconciliation component, the programme collaborated with the USAID funded entity DT Global to provide technical support and facilities support to MBA Committees. While the RSRTF programme assisted MBA Committees with the development of the coordination framework, the facilitation of activities and capacity building, the USAID funded project provided the committees with enabling facilities, including ten motorcycles and office chairs. Additionally, hosting the Peace Conference involved coordination, collaboration and co-funding with multiple actors including the state governments of Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal, UN entities (UNDP, UNHCR, UNMISS), International and local NGOs and local peace structures.

The creation and deployment of the JSMC required collaboration by various UNMISS actors, including the Heads of Field Office for Wau and Kuajok, who were critical for political engagement and support; UNPOL, who deployed on a daily basis with the JSMC to provide technical advice; UN Force, who provided security for UNMISS members assisting in the court and the stabilization of patrols in local areas; and Civil Affairs Division (CAD), who engaged local leaders, provided advice to RoLAS and conducted assessments in communities on the impact of the court. Women Training and Promotion also participated in the first JSMC deployment and offered support to communities, victims and witnesses. Eagle Eye was responsible for the three defence attorneys who represented the defendants during all trials.

10. Explain how the approach of combining complementary reconciliation, stabilization and resilience activities has made a difference to what the programme has been able to achieve with regard to peace and stabilization. What specific difference has linking the three pillars of activities made in the target areas?

Engagement with state and local authorities was key for the success of reconciliation, stabilization and resilience activities and their implementation, especially with local-level authorities, such as *boma* administrators, local chiefs, *Payam* administrators, local police, etc. Outreach was critical for community engagement with the JSMC, maximizing the court's deterrent effect and for ensuring support for the court's operations. The interdependencies created by the peace and resilience activities created trust between

¹¹ FIRO, JAM international, NRC, VSF Germany; ACF, ADARA, WADA, HELPO, FADA, WCD, SSGID, UNMASS, LCAD

¹² The Norwegian Ambassador, the USAID team led by Mission Director, Chinese Ambassador, Canadian Embassy (Program Officer), British Embassy (Deputy Head of Mission), DMI, Swiss Embassy (National Program Officer) USAID, Canada and China

¹³ Alpha Commercial Bank

¹⁴ Eye Radio (Reporter) and Radio Community (Journalist)

pastoralists and farmers. The peace and stability created by the resilience interventions implemented by FAO and WV (Outcomes 5&6) strengthened trade and interdependencies between communities, thereby increasing the cost of returning to violence.

On the Western Bahr el Ghazal-Warrap border area, the conflict had multiple drivers that were aptly addressed through the Triple Nexus approach. The reconciliation component adequately responded to the challenge of broken relationships, mistrust and historical trauma among and between conflict-affected communities. At the same time, stabilization interventions helped address and challenge the pervasive culture of impunity that had taken root among the same communities, and thus provided a powerful deterrence to perpetrators and profiteers of communal violence. The resilience component helped address natural drivers of conflicts by providing water for livestock at the point of origin, hence creating a “holding ground” for livestock until the farmers have harvested their crops. For example, boreholes are shared by both farmers and pastoralist communities in Kuach South with multi-purpose services.

11. Have the ABP stabilization activities (Outcomes 3 and 4) contributed to a reduction of violence and sustaining peace in the target areas in the short and long term?

Outcome 3: Justice Sector actors are more effectively delivering justice, even in areas with previously limited or no judicial infrastructure.

The JSMC provided communities with their first experience with the formal justice system and stabilization patrols further promoted peace and stability in the border areas of the two states. Feedback from communities showcased that the JSMC contributed to: i) the voluntary return of over 180 internally displaced households to the homes they had abandoned during the 2019-2020 crisis; ii) improved trade and free movement between Luo and Dinka communities; iii) the reduction of crimes in the border areas; iv) access to justice for vulnerable people; and v) preventing impunity. By the end of 2021, the JSMC was well-known and communities expressed their fear of being brought before the court, thereby deterring them from committing crimes. Support for the JSMC was incorporated in the pre-season cattle movement conference communiqué, which called for the government and other stakeholders to strengthen the JSMC to try new cases committed during the 2022 movement due to their belief that the JSMC contributes immensely to fighting impunity, fostering reconciliation and deterring future crimes.

Outcome 4: Communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups are empowered and increasingly able to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes

IOM and the Alliance for Child Protection (TOCH), engaged men, women, boys and girls in gender and violence prevention dialogues in addition to train 60 women peace actors. The end line report showed that women were supported in articulating their demands to their chiefs and traditional leaders. As a result, ABP participants reported a lesser inclination to use violence to resolve issues at household, communal and intercommunal levels, which contributed to an environment for women to participate in peace processes. The trained women have been incorporated in MBA peace committees and are effectively participating and proving to have influence on peace outcomes in the interest of women and girls. IOM and TOCH engaged 632 participants (101 boys, 105 girls, 130 young men, 101 young women, 95 men and 100 women) through gender dialogues and eight intergenerational dialogue groups.

The gender dialogues were integrated with peacebuilding activities, such as sports and cultural dances, to ensure that they do not only change gender norms but also impact on peacebuilding outcomes. This integration has contributed to reduction of violence and sustaining peace in the long term to address the key gender-related drivers of conflict by changing knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviours that are critical

for the transformation of gender attitudes and beliefs at the individual level. It likewise enables nonviolent ways of resolving conflicts at home and at the communal level. On the other hand, intergenerational dialogues have also enhanced youth participation in peace processes whereby young men in particular have a platform for raising their issues, and see themselves as part of the solution to intercommunal violence. In addition, eight intergenerational dialogue groups were formed to build on the gender dialogues to ensure that voices of the youth and women are being heard. Women peace networks were also formed and trained to facilitate women's participation in peace building processes and structures.

12. Have the ABP resilience activities (Outcomes 5 and 6) contributed to reduction of violence and sustaining peace in the target areas in the short and long term?

Outcome 5: Community resilience is strengthened through increased economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods

The resilience activities focused on promotion of alternative livelihoods through value-adding, income-generating activities and commercially-oriented livestock activities, which especially targeted the youth, as a means of reducing cattle movement and bringing about peaceful co-existence between the communities. In efforts to achieve this, the ABP successfully developed capacity of 1 069 learners in pastoralist community members through the activities listed under Question 1¹⁵. To compliment these activities, three promotion campaigns on markets as "arms-free zones" and hubs for basic services were carried out in the area of Kuac North, Magala, Malual, Muok and Yieth Liet in Gogrial West, Tonj South and North Counties, which were attended by approximately 2 999 participants.

Due to an increase in participation and adoption of market-based livelihood interventions,¹⁶ such as in vegetable production, goats fattening groups and milk bar groups, value chains and market linkages have been strengthened and have increased wealth creation opportunities for poor and marginalized communities. These enhancements to livelihoods have contributed to reducing violence and sustaining peace, which are proven to have both short- and long-term benefits.

13. Describe how the programme either mainstreamed or addressed gender equality as a stand-alone objective and what actions were most effective in delivering expected results?

Dynamics of violence in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States are largely shaped by gender constructs. Therefore, the gender and social norms components of the ABP ensured that the gender attitudes, behaviours and norms of boys, girls, men and women of different age groups were transformed by engaging them to understand the power dynamics underpinning individual, communal and intercommunal violence. The gender and social norms change also ensured that an enabling environment for violence prevention and participation of women in peace processes was created. Seventeen of the 60 women trained as women peace actors were incorporated into decision-making structures on peace, such as peace committees, which demonstrates that the project created not only an enabling environment for women to participate in decision making, but also empowered women to have their voices heard in building peace and preventing violence. For instance, the end line survey demonstrated that women and youth were supported to articulate their needs and demands to their leaders and chiefs, with 63 percent of youth feeling supported and 72 percent of women feeling supported, respectively.

¹⁵ Page 6

¹⁶ Endline Assessment Report, June 2022.

14. What has the programme done to promote the effective participation of youth in the implementation of peace processes?

Cattle keeping is considered a key source of livelihoods among many pastoral youth since access to alternative livelihoods are hindered by the lack of basic literacy, education and economic opportunities. IOM organized a series of Youth-Only Dialogue forums geared to stimulate youth commitment to addressing the cattle migration challenges by discussing constructive and peaceful approaches to conflict-management as articulated peace agreements. In the Youth Forum held in Kangi town, which brought together youth leaders from Udici, Kuach South, Kuach North, Kweng, Kangi and Marial Bai, the youth credited the Marial Bai Peace Agreement for pledges to adhere to peace.

During the first quarter of 2022, the ABP deployed four cultural interventions and traditional sports (e.g. cultural dances) to bring together and strengthen social cohesion and reconciliation between conflict-affected communities in target border areas of Udici, Marial-Bai, Khor-Jamus and Tharkueng. In total, 300 Dinka and Luo youth and their local leaders participated in cultural and sports events geared to promote peaceful co-existence, social cohesion and reconciliation between the communities.

During the dialogue, the armed youth from Dinka and Luo communities deliberated and identified that key drivers of violence stem civilians openly carrying guns and unsupervised cattle movement, the latter of which leads to the cattle destroying crops and conflict over limited water points. The platforms provided youth with opportunities to forge new youth-to-youth friendships and to dedicate themselves to championing peaceful co-existence in their communities in the spirit of MBA on cattle migration management.

Finally, the youth shared an appeal with the local leaders present to lobby the state government to take concrete steps to address the issue of weapons in the hands of civilian population. For instance, a peaceful and voluntary disarmament is ongoing in Greater Tonj and the state government has already received 5 000 AK47 rifles since the end of May 2022.¹⁷

15. As relevant, describe any additional crosscutting issues addressed by the programme, such as environmental sustainability, climate change, inclusivity and disability. Highlight the activities and results achieved either through standalone or crosscutting interventions.

Gender was the main crosscutting intervention that was addressed by the programme. Gender dialogue sessions targeting different age and sex groups of adolescent boys, adolescent girls, young men, young women, older men and older women were conducted to address gender issues underpinning violence at individual, communal and intercommunal levels as one way of ensuring inclusivity in peacebuilding processes. This made it possible for men and women, boys and girls to actively participate in sessions and support them appropriately in their journeys of changing social and gender norms.

16. Were there any similar activities/interventions undertaken in the target areas by other actors? What made this programme different from them? (See Annex I: Summary of mapping of ABP similar intervention Warrap-Western Bahr el Ghazal)

¹⁷ Peace Actors Forum Coordination meeting, 31st May 2022.

i) Beneficiaries:

	Outcomes	Number of direct beneficiaries/ participants	Number and % women	Number and % youth	Number and % men	Number of indirect beneficiaries/participants
Planned	Outcomes 1 and 2	12 300	3 923 31.9%	7 258 59%	1 119 9.1%	
	Outcomes 3 and 4	(IOM & UNMISS/ TCB)	60%	60%		
	Outcomes 5 and 6	3 700	500 14%	500 14%	2 700 72%	
Achieved	Outcomes 1 and 2	12 300	3 923 31.9%	7 258 59%	1 119 9.1%	
	Outcomes 3 and 4	1 256	453	366	437	
	Outcomes 5 and 6	4 882	1 035 21.2%	1 204 24.7%	2 643 54.1%	184 315 in Warrap and 102 051 in Western Bahr el Ghazal ¹⁸

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Annex II. ABP Indicator Tracking Matrix

iii) Success Story:

The deployment of the JSMC from 24 January to 11 March 2022 to remote areas of Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States is a key achievement towards answering communities' repeated calls for accountability, deterring potential violence, promoting peace and demonstrating that the justice system in South Sudan is a viable alternative to resolving disputes rather than pursuing revenge and escalating violence. The JSMC enabled victims to have their cases addressed and the harm they suffered acknowledged, with one individual, by the name of Arop Akol Manyiel, reporting that the "JSMC gives hope to people that their grievances are addressed," and that its accessibility, particularly as it is free, "encouraged people to seek justice." As large numbers of community members attended the proceedings, the presence of the JSMC also demonstrated to the communities that their grievances could be addressed in a fair and impartial manner, thereby enhancing trust in the formal justice system. On one occasion, over 150 people from Jur River and Tonj North attended the JSMC session. As one local police officer noted about her discussion with community members:

"There was great fear from police, thinking that if they attended the court they might be beaten by police. They were asking where they could attend court, I replied: 'you are welcome, feel free.' At last, after attending the court session, they came to understand that JSMC has allowed for the community to enable

¹⁸ FAO South Sudan web report managed by Information Management, July 2022.

its victims to understand and exercise their rights, and resolve their differences and for peace to prevail,” explains Elizabeth Nybol.

Other comments from community members included that the JSMC was the “first time to have ever seen a court.” They also heard “this is justice” for the first time and understood its meaning: “people are receiving fair trials.”

Moreover, the arrest and trial of the chief and local police officer in Gette for voluntarily causing grievous harm, demonstrated that local authorities are not above the law and that there are limits to their authority. Although the case was ultimately dismissed due to the required procedural requirements not being properly undertaken by the police and prosecutors, the judge issued a powerful public judgment to the chief, the police officer and members of the community in which he was clear that government authorities and the police could not authorize or carry out beatings and that doing so violated the Constitution and constituted a criminal offence, which could result in those authorities being relieved of their duties and imprisoned. The chief and police officer subsequently acknowledged their wrongdoing.

Finally, authorities and community members expressed their appreciation for the JSMC and its role in contributing to peace and stability in the two states and in encouraging disputes to be resolved peacefully. Local authorities and community members commented that the JSMC is “bringing peace and stability to the area” and that “communal conflict and criminal activity has reduced significantly.”

DELAYS & CHALLENGES:

ABP implementation in the first six months was hampered due to the establishment of the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) and resulted in a vacuum of governance at the state level. Additionally, the outbreak of COVID-19 in South Sudan led to restrictions of movement, termination of internal travel to and from the states, and an inability to meet and engage partners and local stakeholders. As a result, the launch and inception workshop, as well as the baseline assessment and other key ABP activities were postponed on multiple occasions.

Intensified insecurity involving intracommunal violence in Greater Tonj area, fuelled by cattle raids and revenge killings, hampered access and implementation of project activities in the area for some time during the reporting period. The situation has since been de-escalated after direct intervention of newly appointed Governor of Warrap State in affected of Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South.

Continued uncertainty in the political spheres persisted and continued to affect the implementation of the ABP during 2020, before the appointment of governors at the end of June 2020, while they arrived in their states during the third quarter. By the end of the third quarter of 2020, state governments had not been formed yet.

Nevertheless, the ABP partners continued to mitigate external factors delaying the planned ABP timeline and by applying alternative implementation modalities and shifting emphasis on activities that can be conducted remotely and advance implementation and the delivery of targets. Such modalities included using existing synergies to reduce the implementing partners’ footprint in the field and engaging with local partners to support activities on the ground. These modalities continued until the end of the programme.

The main challenge posed to the JSMC was the lack of execution of arrest warrants by authorities in both states and initial resistance from local communities, who did not fully understand the purpose or scope of the court. The local communities’ apprehension was later overcome. Additionally, a second JSMC

deployment was postponed to coincide with the 2022 seasonal cattle movement, which meant only one deployment was conducted in 2021. To address the lack of government cooperation and misunderstandings of the JSMC, in Q3 and Q4 of 2021, two workshops gathered ministers of local government, county commissioners, paramount chiefs, *Payam* administrators and R-MBA committee members from both states to learn about and discuss the JSMC. The second deployment was successfully undertaken in the first quarter of 2022.

The SPLA-IO controlled areas remain no-go zones for cattle keepers from Warrap in line with the resolution reached during 2021 Pre-Migration Conference. Simmering border tensions reportedly surfaced between Wau and Jur River Counties around Bisselia-Udici *Payam* boundaries but this has not escalated into inter-communal conflicts.

LESSONS LEARNED & 'GOOD PRACTICES'

- **In bullet points, briefly list below the main lessons you have learned during ABP implementation.**
 - Building and maturing interdependencies among communities through socio-economic activities to sustain gain of the ABP.
 - The ABP was the pilot for implementation of the UN Strategic Response Plan to Mitigate Cattle Raiding-Related Conflict in South Sudan. There is a need to scale up interventions targeting the roots causes of conflict.
 - Technical support from the RSRTF Secretariat to the ABP was intensive and productive. The documentation of approaches and tools development is required for future ABP and capacity building of ABP partners.
- **Provide recommendations and 'good practices', if any, for the successful design and implementation of any future similar ABP.**
 - Regular coordination and interaction between partners (ABP Management Board) would facilitate Triple Nexus implementation and monitoring of the project; Sustained dialogues/information sharing (e.g land policy process for sustainability, pre-migration conference), between local, state and national levels would further sustain linkages, helping to improve the capacity at state and national level including establishment of livestock police unit to strengthen accountability and rule of law as well as implementation of government directives;
 - Additional tool development, including ToT, training tool kits, mediation guides, etc.), would further mitigate cattle raiding and migration related conflict under the Revitalized Peace Agreement. Review the United Nations strategy to mitigate cattle raiding related conflict and update it to the national context

RISKS, EXIT STRATEGY & SUSTAINABILITY:

i. Risks

S/ N	Risks	Level of risks			Mitigation measures	
		H	M	L	Action	Responsible
1	Lack of funding to sustain the gain of ABP	x			Resource mobilization	ABP partners / RSRTF
2	Political instability/insecurity/inter-intra communal conflicts		x		Peace and dialogue	Government, UNMISS HoFO Wau and Kuajok
3	Weak judiciary system/continuity of JSMC		x		Support to the JSMC	RSRTF/Government/UNMISS HoFO
4	Lack of political will to enhance MBA and JSMC		x		Advocacy	ABP partners/RSRTF
5	Cultural beliefs and attitudes / traditional rules	x			Raise awareness among local communities	Government

ii. Exit Strategy & Sustainability

How did the programme ensure that local concerns are at the center of peacebuilding? To what extent has the programme supported local ownership of peacebuilding and established or strengthened locally owned structures and solutions?

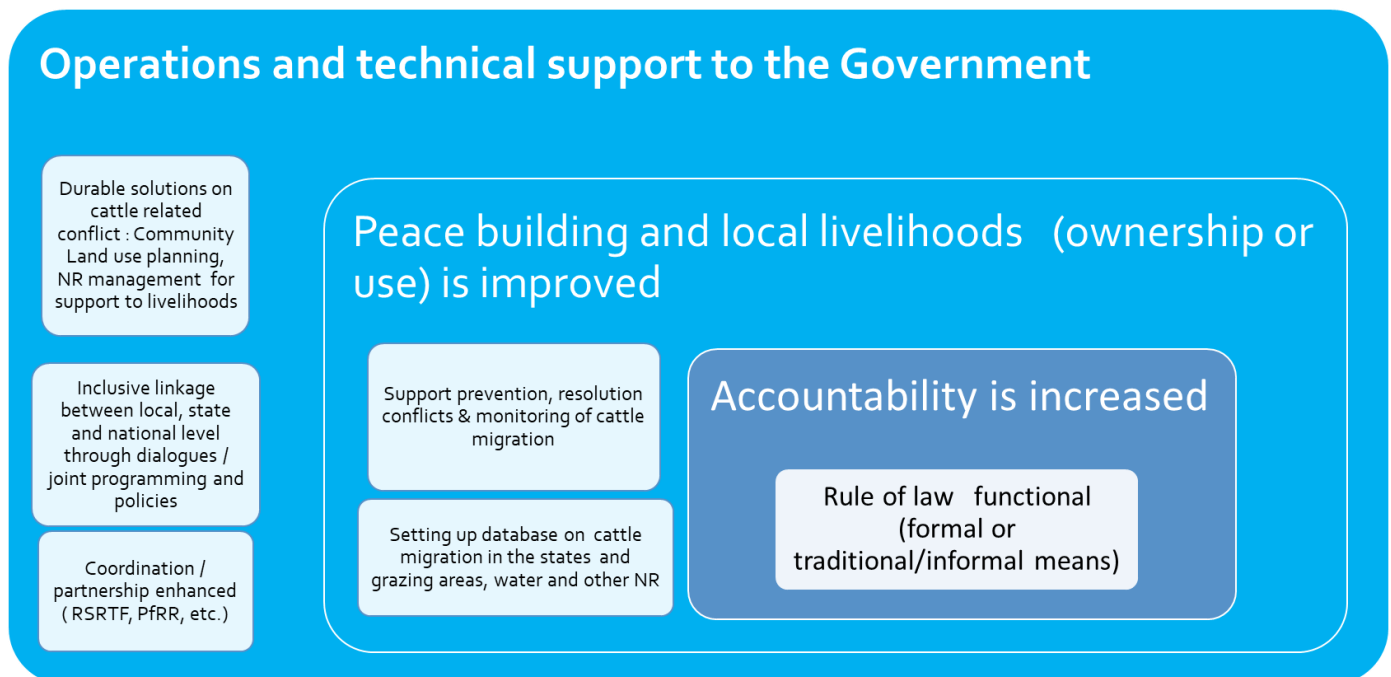
The programme invested heavily in capacity development and strengthening local peace structures as a means of ensuring the sustainability of interventions and an optimal exit strategy. The MBA committees and two local NGOs were involved in programme implementation from the onset. By implementing activities together, FAO leaned on their local knowledge and experience and local NGOs gained new technical skills and other practical information. The local peace structures also benefited from tailored capacity development trainings on coordination, programming, conflict management and conflict mediation.

The programme developed close networking and collaborative relationships with duty-bearer state institutions in the two states, including the ministries responsible for peacebuilding, local government and commissions responsible for conflict resolution. The duty-bearer institutions are in a steady position to sustain and carry the peacebuilding and reconciliation agenda with support from other partners in the immediate future and in the long term.

- **How likely is it that the structures and practices supported by the programme will be sustainable?**
 - The communities and local government had been involved during the mobilization and identification of project sites as well as during the construction and drilling of these facilities. Trainings were also conducted to familiarize the beneficiaries through the committees selected by them on the management of these facilities. Boreholes, milk bar and auction yard were officially handed over to line ministries in Warrap State to ensure the communities and local government take over the facilities for ownership and sustainability purposes.
 - Goat fattening groups were linked with Ministry of livestock, which is now providing support.
 - Development groups' bylaws for Natural Resources Management and alternative livelihoods in facilitating communication, coordination and risks management among communities.
- **If the sustainability of results is unlikely, explain why and summarize the steps taken to ensure an appropriate exit strategy is in place.**

The ABP achieved a great deal of positive progress. However, there is a need to sustain gains through additional interventions. While the situation at this current time seems stable, it remains unknown how long that will endure, considering the impending threat that the operation of IO and SPLA poses in the two states. Cattle migration and land grabbing may also lead to conflict in Wau County (Western Bahr el Ghazal), which could extend beyond cattle migration routes. Therefore, it is urgent to enhance and institutionalize the MBA process. There is still a need to increase access to the formal justice system in more remote counties, by undertaking activities, such as building the capacity of police and deploying prosecutors and judges to these areas. Now that there is enhanced peace and security in the border area of Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal, it is more feasible to focus on this type of capacity building. Figure 3 below explains how sustainability of the ABP can be enhanced.

Figure 3: Sustainability of the ABP



MONITORING & EVALUATION

Under the overall coordination of FAO as ABP lead agency, an M&E framework was developed and implemented to monitor ABP internal processes and enable accountability, planning for potential advocacy efforts and tracking and timely monitoring, evaluation and reporting on ABP results. The M&E structure, reinforced by joint coordination meetings, facilitated and supported (i) the measurement and reporting of performance indicators set against each result, (ii) the joint development of data collection tools, (iii) commissioning of evaluation surveys (baseline and end line) and (iv) the coordination of end of programme evaluation.

Specifically, the ABP was able to effectively coordinate the following:

- As per RSRTF Secretariat's requirement, the ABP conducted baseline and end line surveys with the aim of generating a comparable data set and enabling an estimate of the impact of interventions. The baseline served as the basis against the level of attainment of milestones and targets, which was compared during reviews, results assessments and impact evaluations. It also provided information on the specific issues and needs of stakeholders in the project areas and enabled the adaptation of programme targets. The end line survey determined the extent to which the ABP has been able to achieve its intended results (outcome and outputs) of promoting and strengthening the rule of law and accountability; promoting peaceful interaction and dialogue between communities; enhancing equitable access to water and natural resources; and supporting the change of harmful and inequitable social and gender norms that promote violence. The end line findings also fed into the evaluation carried out at the end of the programme.
- Through an independent consultant, the ABP conducted a joint end of programme evaluation to appraise the programmer's design, impact, operations, administration and outcomes in order to identify lessons learned and good practices that can improve future joint programming.

The evaluation:

- Assessed the resources used, implementation methodologies and results achieved of implementing partners.
- Provided an overview of successes and areas of improvements.
- Provided insights on future programming designs and the replication of the programme in South Sudan or elsewhere.

PROGRAMMATIC REVISIONS (if applicable)

- Explain any major adjustments made to the project since the proposal. Include an explanation of any changes made to activities, any targets adjusted, or budget amendments.

The no-cost extension did not have a major adjustment. The attached Programmatic / Budget Revision / No-Cost Extension Request provides further information. See Annex III

VALUE FOR MONEY

The ABP sustained the practice of co-financing the majority of positions for staff implementing the project. Additionally, wherever possible, the ABP consortium encouraged and worked with implementing partners,

including the local authorities on a cost-sharing basis to implement common interventions. For example, during the Annual Cattle Migration Conference the governments of both states supported specific budget lines using in-kind as well as cash-based modalities (IOM-UNMISS CAD); Warrap State Annual Cattle Pre-migration (FAO-UNDP-UNMISS Kuajok).

In order to evaluate the value for money of the project, FAO applied the standard 3E framework-economy, efficiency and effectiveness. See Annex IV.

COMMENTS AND FEEDBACKS (optional)

The ABP acknowledges the technical support from the RSRTF Secretariat during the specific activities as follows:

- ABP Implementing partners' meeting (FAO, IOM, UNMISS, WV, CARDO, TOCH), 4 March 2021;
- Independent Early-Stage Evaluation of the South Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilization, and Resilience (RSRTF);
- 2021 RSRTF Cross-partner Learning Workshop in Juba from 21-22 June 2021 organized by RSRTF Secretariat for project partners;
- RSRTF joint field monitoring mission in Warrap, 13-17 September 2021 (FAO);
- RSRTF information gathering mission to Wau and Kuajok, 8-14 March 2022;
- 2022 RSRTF Cross-Partner Learning Workshop, 1-2 June 2022; and
- Review of ToRs and reports of the End-Term Joint Programme Evaluation and the end line report (February-June 2022).

PLEASE LIST ANNEXES HERE SINCE THEY ARE NOT ALL REFERENCED IN THE TEXT. Please ensure all annexes are included.