


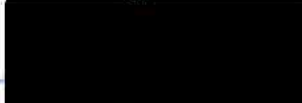




United Nations
Multi-Partner Trust Fund
 Reconciliation | Stabilisation | Resilience

RSRTF ALLOCATION STAGE 3:

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY PROJECT DOCUMENT

GRANT RECIPIENT ORGANISATION:	FAO IOM	PARTICIPATING RECIPIENT ORGS.	UNMISS Rule of Law World Vision
PROJECT TITLE:	Mitigating cattle-related violence in the Tri-State Border Areas of Tonj, Gogrial, and Wau		
LOCATION:	Western Bahr el Ghazal (Wau state): Kuajena, Rocrocdong, Marial Bai, Alur, Wal Bai, Udici, and Kangi counties Warrap (Tanj and Gogrial state): Gogrial, Kuach North, Kuach South, Man Loor, Pagol, Wath Alel, and Tanj South		
AREA REFERENCE GROUP STRATEGY:	Wau Areas Reference Group Strategy Warrap Area Reference Group Strategy		
RSRTF OUTCOME(S) THIS PROJECT CONTRIBUTES TO:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RSRTF OUTCOME 1: Individuals, particularly children and women are facing less violence at the community level. - RSRTF OUTCOME 2: Communities have effective mechanisms in place that meaningfully include women and youth to resolve conflicts peacefully. - RSRTF OUTCOME 3: Justice sector actors are more effectively delivering justice, even in areas with previously limited or no judicial infrastructure. - RSRTF 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 - RSRTF OUTCOME 5: Community resilience is strengthened through increased economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods. 		
INDICATE UNCF PRIORITY AREA(S) THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTES TO:	PRIORITY AREA I: BUILDING PEACE AND STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE	X	PRIORITY AREA II: IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND RECOVERING LOCAL ECONOMIES X
	PRIORITY AREA III: STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SERVICES	X	PRIORITY AREA IV: EMPOWERING WOMEN AND YOUTH X
PLANNED PROJECT DURATION:	24 months	START DATE: END DATE:	1/1/2020 30/12/2021
ARG STRATEGY BUDGET:		ACTUAL PROJECT BUDGET:	5,000,000 USD
PROVIDE DETAILS OF ANY OTHER FUNDING SECURED IN RELATION TO THIS PROJECT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO has secured Peacebuilding Fund funding for a project relating to access to land and capacity building for state and local authorities on land management and land dispute resolution - FAO as coordinator of livestock-related initiatives for the UN entered in discussion with main partners involved in both resilience and peace building. Potential collaboration is being discussed with Canada, UK, USA, EU and others. The project will benefit also from ELRP vaccination and seeds and tools distribution program in the area of intervention. - IOM has secured funding from DFID for a project relating to capacity for implementation of GBV prevention and awareness programming, including 		

		Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP), targeted livelihoods support to women in Wau, and Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) for women in Wau.	
TYPE OF SUBMISSION	NEW PROJECT:	X	AMENDMENT:
AMENDMENT DETAILS:	<p>If it is a project amendment, select all changes that apply and provide a brief justification:</p> <p>Extension of duration: Additional duration in months:</p> <p>Change of project outcome/ scope:</p> <p>Change of budget allocation between outcomes or budget categories of more than 15%:</p> <p>Additional RSRTF budget: Additional amount by recipient organization: USD XXXXX</p> <p>Brief justification for amendment:</p> <p><i>Note: If this is an amendment, show any changes to the project document in RED colour or TRACKED CHANGES, ensuring a new result framework and budget tables are included with clearly visible changes. Any parts of the document which are not affected, should remain the same. New project signatures are required.</i></p>		
PROJECT SIGNATURES			
RECIPIENT ORGANISATION:  Meshack Malo, Country Representative, FAO meshack.malo@fao.org		RECIPIENT ORGANISATION:  Jean-Philippe Chauzy, Chief of Mission, IOM jpchauzy@iom.int	
RSRTE STEERING COMMITTEE CHAIR:  Alain Noudehou, DSRSG/RC/HC RSRTF SC Chair noudehou@un.org		FUND SECRETARIAT:  Charlotte Ashley, Fund Manager, a.i ashley@un.org	
PROGRAMME BUDGET			
CATEGORIES		AMOUNT	
1. Staff and other personnel costs		1,295,090	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		772,300	
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation		-	
4. Contractual Services		978,108	
5. Travel		629,148	
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts		674,844	
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs		323,407	

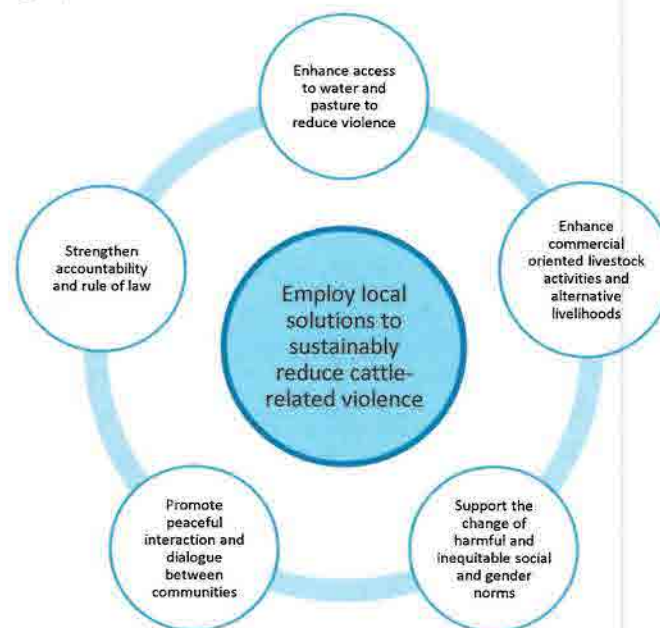
Sub-Total Project Costs**4,672,897****8. Indirect support costs****327,103****PROJECT TOTAL****5,000,000 USD****PROJECT SUMMARY:**
(Max 350 wds)

The project aims to address the following key drivers of conflict (see for more detail below):

1. Conflict over boundaries and competition over access to land and water resources.
2. Alleged involvement of high-level politicians, businessmen, military generals, and SPLA-IO in the proliferation of local cattle-related conflict.
3. The militarisation of cattle keepers in the Tonj and Gogrial, through mobilisation of *titweng* groups by the SPLA
4. Proliferation of arms.
5. Erosion of traditional authority and weak rule of law and governance institutions
6. The legacy of extreme poverty, uneven distribution of wealth, and the lack of education and job prospects.
7. Harmful social and gender norms and behaviours that promote violence.

After careful consideration and consultation with the Wau and Warrap ARGs, partners have decided to use the United Nations Strategic Response Plan to Mitigate Cattle Raiding-Related Conflict as an overarching strategy for addressing migration-related conflict in the Tri-State border areas. Accordingly, the identified priority areas for engagement are framed within the Strategic Response Plan's framework and subdivided into five strategic objectives:

1. Promoting peaceful interaction and dialogue between communities;
2. Promoting and strengthening rule of law and accountability for crimes;
3. Supporting the change of harmful and inequitable social and gender norms and behaviours that promote violence;
4. Enhancing commercial oriented livestock activities and alternative livelihoods; and
5. Enhancing equitable access to water and natural resources.



These strategic objectives will be addressed as follows:

1. Coordinating with UNMISS to conduct patrols in the Tri-State border areas
2. Improving relationships between divided communities through projects that promote reconciliation and social cohesion between communities.
3. Strengthening of community level conflict resolution and prevention mechanisms
4. Ensuring accountability for migration-related crimes through support to a dedicated mobile special court

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Increasing efficiency and coordination between formal and informal justice systems across Tri-State areas 6. Transformation of harmful and inequitable social and gender norms 7. Promotion of commercially oriented livestock activities 8. Development of marketplaces /infrastructures to facilitate income-generation for agro-pastoralists 9. Promotion of diversified livelihoods 10. Construction or rehabilitation of water infrastructure constructed along approved migration routes and along major identified grazing and pasture areas 11. Establishment of community-based water management and pasture management groups <p>Targeted beneficiaries are; men and women, boys and girls in border communities Wau, Tonj and Gogrial border areas.</p> <p>Targeted locations are: Kuajena, Rocrocdong, Marial Bai, Alur, Wal Bai, Udici, and Kangi counties (WBEG state) and Gogrial, Kuach North, Kuach South, Man Loor, Pagol, Wath Alel, and Tonj South (Warrap state).</p>		
	BENEFICIARIES:	<i>Direct:</i> 2,000	<i>Indirect:</i> 500,000
			<i>Catchment Population:</i> Gogrial: 528,512 Tonj: 559,601 Wau: 425,725 Total: 1,567,111
CONTACT DETAILS:	<p>FAO</p> <p>Meshack Malo, <i>FAO Representative in South Sudan</i> (Meshack.malo@fao.org) Pierre Vauthier, <i>Deputy FAO Representative in South Sudan</i> (pierre.vauthier@fao.org) Felix Dzvurumi, <i>Head of Programme, FAO South Sudan</i> (felix.dzvurumi@fao.org) Paulina Prasula, <i>Programme Implementation Specialist</i> (paulina.prasula@fao.org) FAO South Sudan (FAO-South-Sudan@fao.org)</p> <p>IOM</p> <p>Jean-Philippe CHAUZY, <i>IOM Representative in South Sudan</i> (jpchauzy@iom.int) Gaia Baudino, <i>Programme Office</i> (gbaudino@iom.int) IOM South Sudan Programme Support Unit (ssudanpsu@iom.int)</p>		

1.CONTEXT ANALYSIS: (Max 350 wds)

Livelihoods in former Western Bahr el Ghazal depend mostly on sedentary agriculture. However, the annual migration of cattle from former Warrap and Lakes states into farming land around Wau has historically caused tension between the predominantly Fertit and Luo farmers in Wau and the pastoralist Dinka from Warrap and Lakes.

The seasonal migration towards Wau is driven by scarce availability of natural resources such as water and pasture, even more affected by changing climate over last decades.

Pastoralists from Gogrial and Tonj (Warrap) periodically move into Jur River in search of water and pasture for their livestock. The Jur River area is inhabited predominantly by Luo cultivators, although some Luo communities also keep small herds of cattle. The challenge of harmonising land usage so that Luo farmers and Dinka cattle-keepers can peacefully co-exist has been a recurring problem during each dry season. As result a number of cattle-related conflict in the Tri-State border areas has frequently been concentrated in Jur River county, causing.

The conflation of cattle-related conflict with the overarching political conflict in South Sudan, as well as competition over increasingly scarce resources, led to the intensification of violence to unprecedented levels in 2015. In 2016, the Marial Bai conference was held, and the resulting Marial Bai Agreement has since become one of the most crucial agreements regulating seasonal migration of pastoralists from Tonj and Gogrial to Wau during the dry season. The Marial Bai Agreement initially succeeded in reducing violence between migrating cattle keepers from Tonj and the farmers in Jur River and Wau. However, in early 2017, violence again erupted between farmers in Jur River and cattle keepers from neighbouring states.

Between February and July 2019, the Tri-State border areas witnessed a series of violent attacks carried out by armed cattle keepers against farmers. These incidents resulted in the killing of at least 65 civilians, including women and children, the wounding of at least 28 others, and the displacement of approximately 20,000 civilians. In August 2019, the food security in Wau was classified in IPC level 3 (Crisis) food insecurity and frequent incidence of cattle-related conflicts can exacerbate already precarious food security situation of inhabitants of Wau. In this volatile context, armed Luo youths and/or SPLA-IO

elements from Wau also carried out numerous retaliatory attacks in Tonj and Gogrial, involving killings, cattle raids, and looting of property. In July 2019, the Governors from Wau, Tonj, and Gogrial, with support from UNMISS and other peacebuilding actors in the region, held a Tri-State Peace and Reconciliation Conference in Wau. The Tri-State Conference managed to largely end the clashes between the pastoralists and agriculturalists. Concerns remain, however, about the lack of implementation of most of the 23 agreed upon resolutions. The next migration will likely start within the next two months, and without meaningful compensation and accountability for the events of last year, the upcoming migration will likely be marred by violence again. This project will aim to support the implementation of some of the key resolutions from the Tri-State Agreement, including the dissemination of the Tri-State conference; enhanced accountability for crimes; revision of the Marial Bai Agreement; enhanced access to water and pasture; strengthening access to justice. Both Area Reference Groups of Wau and Warrap want to see reduced or better managed and less cattle migration and a reduction of cattle-related violence; better enforcement of the amended Marial Bai Agreement and rule of law; enhanced access to water; and enhanced and diversified livelihoods, and local economies revived.

2. NEED / GAP TO BE ADDRESSED: (Max 500 wds)

The RSRTF Steering Committee, in its feedback the original proposals, noted the need for a joint partner analysis to ensure the development of a strategic approach to addressing the cattle-related challenges in the identified areas. Between 30 September and 11 October, FAO, UNDP, and UNMISS therefore conducted a joint mission to Wau and Kuajok to carry a collective analysis of the conflict in the Tri-State border areas. The joint analysis identifies the following issues/needs that must be addressed to mitigate cattle-related conflict in the Tri-State border areas:

1. **Conflict over boundaries:** Conflict over boundaries between Wau and Tonj and Wau and Gogrial.
2. **Competition over access to resources:** competition over access to land and water resources between pastoralists from Tonj and Gogrial and agriculturalists from Wau.
3. **Politicisation of the conflict:** Alleged involvement of high-level politicians, businessmen, and military generals in the proliferation of local cattle-related conflict, as well as increase in SPLA-IO activity in the Jur River areas since 2017 (including allegations of IO reports of SPLA-IO troops attacking cattle keepers).
4. **The militarisation of cattle keepers in the Tonj and Gogrial:** The mobilisation of *titweng* groups by the SPLA disrupted customary institutions that traditionally governed cattle keepers, and led to the proliferation of arms among communities and the weakening of social norms limiting the targeting of vulnerable members of society.
5. **Proliferation of arms:** After the 2017 violence between the Apuk and the Aguok in Gogrial, the President declared a state of emergency and ordered disarmament of Gogrial, Tonj, and Wau. However, to date, only Gogrial has seen meaningful disarmament.
6. **Erosion of traditional authority:** decades of militarised conflict have fundamentally changed societal roles and the nature of traditional authority. Whereas traditional authorities continue to navigate the space between state institutions and their respective communities, the fluidity and contentious nature of their negotiated space increasingly requires them to seek powerful political and/or military connections to secure protection, resources, and rights, compromising the community's perception of their loyalty and independence.
7. **Weak rule of law and governance institutions:** Weak governance and rule of law structures at the sub-national and local levels undermine the sustained prevention and mitigation of cattle-related conflicts
8. **The legacy of extreme poverty and uneven distribution of wealth:** The lack of education and job prospects are key drivers of cattle-related conflict. Cattle keeping is considered a key livelihood among many pastoralist youth in Tonj and Gogrial since alternative livelihoods is hindered by lack of basic literacy, education, and economic opportunities.
9. **Harmful social and gender norms** are intrinsically linked to cattle-related violence across the country and must be addressed in order to enact any sustainable change (see below under gender).

The needs identified form the basis of the strategic approach developed by the Joint Team to address cattle-related conflict in the Tri-State border areas (set out in more detail below). The Joint Analysis is attached to this programme document. Partners have further identified a number of topics that require more in-depth assessment to serve as an evidence-base for project implementation, and future project and sub-project interventions:

1. An analysis of displacement, conflict, and social dynamics to produce a series of conflict and social assessments to better inform project implementation;
2. A series of gender and protection assessments to better understand the role of women in cattle-related violence and conflict and the impacts of such violence and conflict on female populations, including the gendered division of labour;
3. Analysis of local customary laws, specifically those reinforcing discrimination against traditionally disenfranchised groups such as women and children. Such assessments can help programmers to identify entry points of confluence between customary law and human rights, for instance on the use of force during sexual relations, and customary rules on warfare (though eroded) that traditionally protected vulnerable individuals from violence. Such entry points can be used to advocate for changes in discriminatory and harmful customary laws.

3. GENDER ANALYSIS: (Max 350 wds)

Harmful social and gender norms are intrinsically linked to cattle-related violence across the country and must be addressed in order to enact any sustainable change. The commodification of women, encouraged by bride wealth-based marriage practices, is one of the drivers of the conflict. Young girls are often forced to marry in exchange for large dowries paid in cattle. Although communities and families support men to pay their dowry, pastoralist communities, struggle to pay the high dowry through their existing herds. This situation is aggravated by the construction of masculinity through the use of violence and generation of status through cattle raids. Owning a gun and participating in cattle raids is also seen as a rite of passage for adolescent boys in many communities and for men these are symbols of manhood and virility, which confer social status.

Women and girls are seriously affected by cattle-related violence – specifically as a result of sexual and gender based violence. However, women and girls should not simply be viewed as victims. Gender dynamics play a critically important role in fuelling conflict in South Sudan and women play complex roles, at times acting as peacemakers and other times as spoilers or inciters. For example, traditionally women in South Sudan sing songs that encourage men into conducting raids or revenge attacks. Moreover, issues related to women are some of the most prominent drivers of inter-communal and cattle-related violence in the country (including high dowry prices, land disputes around inheritance laws, and tensions surrounding marriage). Despite these factors, women have continuously been side-lined from peacebuilding efforts and peace processes.

In order to address the harmful social and gender norms that drive much of the cattle-related violence, partners will work alongside communities to advocate for meaningful change. This includes promoting youth who have benefitted from sensitisation, capacity building, and training to act as mentors and advocates of peace, and as first-line identifiers of spoilers. This can be done directly with cattle camp youth by integrating home-grown conflict resolution mechanisms and promoting youth ownership over norms and processes seeking to address and end cattle-related conflict. Working with the youth so they can re-imagine a future where they are contributing to a peaceful and stable environment will support the sustainability of all activities implemented under this project. Simultaneously, the traditional authorities, elders, and spiritual leaders of communities are the “keepers of custom” and must therefore be included in all sensitisation and awareness raising activities.

Analysis will be undertaken of local customary laws, specifically those reinforcing discrimination against traditionally disenfranchised groups such as women and children. Such assessments can help programmers to identify entry points of confluence between customary law and human rights, for instance on the use of force during sexual relations, and customary rules on warfare (though eroded) that traditionally protected vulnerable individuals from violence. Such entry points can be used to advocate for changes in discriminatory and harmful customary laws. The participation of women in this process and all peacebuilding activities is paramount in addressing the root causes and changing attitudes.

4. DESCRIPTION OF BENEFICIARIES: (Max 350 wds)

Interventions will target agriculturalist and pastoralist communities in the Tri-State border areas of Wau, Tonj, and Gogrial, with a particular focus on women and youth. The effects of the conflict, displacement, and marginalization on women and youth has been acute. The project will therefore give special attention and put in place mechanisms to encourage and ensure strong participation of young women, aiming for at least 60% and 60% participation of women and youth respectively. In line with the project strategy and theory of change that will seek peaceful co-existence and social cohesion for the area, the entire catchment area is realistically expected to benefit from foreseen improvements, and this will be measured through certain impact indicators in the baseline (at inception) and end line (at the end of the project period) assessments. Direct beneficiaries can be considered under the categories below:

- Awareness raising, sensitisation, peacebuilding, and reconciliation activities will be conducted in critical hotspots. Specifically, cattle camps, traditional and spiritual authorities, community leaders, women, and youth leaders will be targeted. Statutory bodies, including county, payam, and municipal authorities and rule of law actors, will be included where possible.
- Traditional and formal rule of law and governance actors will benefit directly from the enhancement of accountability and rule of law institutions through technical and logistical assistance. Simultaneously, the accountability mechanism envisaged under the Tri-State peace agreement and strengthened rule of law institutions will support justice for victims and survivors, closing the impunity gap, and the prevention of cyclical retaliatory attacks during the next cross border migration.
- In order to address the harmful social and gender norms, youth who have benefitted from sensitisation, capacity building, and training will be promoted to act as mentors and advocates of peace, and as first-line identifiers of spoilers. Simultaneously, the traditional authorities, elders, and spiritual leaders of communities are the “keepers of custom” and must therefore be included in all sensitisation and awareness raising activities.
- Livelihoods activities, specifically relating to commercialisation of the livestock sector, will focus specifically on pastoralist youth and women. Cattle keeping is considered a key livelihood among many pastoralist youth since access to alternative livelihoods is hindered by lack of basic literacy, education, and economic opportunities.

Alternative livelihoods, made possible through value adding income-generating activities and improved access to markets for livestock, would provide youths with an opportunity to make an adequate living. Women and girls will be included in all livelihoods activities, and empowered to generate alternative sources of income to enhance their resilience and independence, as well as their ability to influence decisions.

- Water management activities will target pastoralist communities. The rehabilitation of existing and construction of additional water infrastructure along approved migration routes is essential. This will reduce livestock movement into neighbouring farmers' and other pastoralist communities' areas and will contribute to reduction in competition and related conflict. Multiple and/or cascading water structures along major identified grazing and pasture areas will reduce high cattle concentrations and overgrazing which, in turn, can help prevent longer term land and environmental degradation.

5. INTERVENTION STRATEGY: (Max 500 wds)

As mentioned, the identified priority areas for engagement are framed within the United Nations Strategic Response Plan to Mitigate Cattle Raiding-Related Conflict and subdivided into five strategic objectives:

1. Promoting peaceful interaction and dialogue between communities;
2. Promoting and strengthening rule of law and accountability for crimes;
3. Supporting the change of harmful and inequitable social and gender norms and behaviours that promote violence;
4. Enhancing commercial oriented livestock activities and alternative livelihoods; and
5. Enhancing equitable access to water and natural resources.

This graph indicates how each strategic outcome corresponds to the RSRTF Outcomes as identified under the Wau and Warrap Area Reference Group Strategies.

Promoting peaceful interaction between communities: Awareness raising and sensitisation campaigns, especially on the contents of the Tri-State Peace Agreement and the (revised) Marial Bai Agreement, will be conducted in critical hotspots. Furthermore, inter-communal dialogue and peacebuilding initiatives that involve local communities and state-level actors will be facilitated, for instance through the establishment of peace committees. Emphasis will be given to reconciliation activities, which are fundamental to developing cohesion between communities. Partners will furthermore provide opportunities for youth from competing communities to meet in forums that promote dialogue, such as inter-communal sports and social activities. Moreover, inter-generational dialogue will be facilitated. Given the decline in traditional structures and authority, and the resulting space that was created for armed youth, it is essential to bring these groups together. This is necessary to complement efforts to restore local/traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, since youths may not want to engage with structures they feel excluded from or they feel have no legitimacy.

Promoting and strengthening rule of law and accountability: While cattle-related conflict typically occurs in rural areas beyond the current reach of formal justice structures, innovative interim solutions should be promoted. One immediate solution to achieve accountability for recent migration-related crimes is the establishment and operationalisation of the Mobile Special Court contained in the July 2019 Tri-State Conference resolutions. However, longer term, forward-looking engagements to strengthen existing infrastructure and capacity should also be implemented. To this end, a two-tiered approach is recommended to achieve accountability for the 2019 migration-related crimes and durable rule of law mechanisms capable of mitigating and responding to future cattle-related conflict.

UN Strategy to Mitigate Cattle Raiding-Related Conflict Objectives:

Strategic objective 1: Enhance access to water and pasture to reduce violence

Strategic objective 2: Enhance commercially oriented livestock activities and alternative livelihoods

Strategic objective 3: Promote peaceful interaction and dialogue between communities

Strategic objective 4: Strengthen accountability and rule of law

Strategic objective 5: Support the change of harmful and inequitable social and gender norms

Corresponding RSRTF Results Framework Outcomes:

RSRTF OUTCOME 5: Community resilience is strengthened through increased economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods.

RSRTF OUTCOME 2: Communities have effective mechanisms in place that meaningfully include women and youth to resolve conflicts peacefully.

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

RSRTF 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.

Supporting the change of harmful and inequitable social and gender norms and behaviours: In order to address the harmful social and gender norms that drive much of the cattle-related violence, partners will work alongside communities to advocate for meaningful change. This includes promoting youth who have benefitted from sensitisation, capacity building, and training to act as mentors and advocates of peace, and as first-line identifiers of spoilers. This will be done directly with cattle camp youth by integrating home-grown conflict resolution mechanisms and promoting youth ownership over norms and processes seeking to address and end cattle-related conflict. Simultaneously, the traditional authorities, elders, and spiritual leaders of communities are the "keepers of custom" and will therefore be included in all sensitisation and awareness raising activities.

Enhancing commercial oriented livestock activities and alternative livelihoods: The absence of livelihoods for youth and macro, as well as micro-economic collapse due to the proliferated armed conflict clearly bears an impact on the violence and insecurity in the Tri-State border areas. Alternative livelihoods, made possible through value adding income-generating activities and improved access to markets for livestock, will provide beneficiaries with an opportunity to make an adequate living, including raising money for dowry payments. Simultaneously, increased livelihood opportunities could reduce the use of dowry as an income generator for families.

Enhancing equitable access to water and natural resources: Irregular migration patterns, caused by droughts (during the dry season) and/or floods (during the rainy season) are a major source of conflict in the Tri-State border areas. Accordingly, water solutions are required to prevent cattle keepers from Tonj and Gogrial entering Jur River outside the agreed upon times. The rehabilitation of existing and construction of additional water infrastructure along approved migration routes is essential. This will reduce livestock movement into neighbouring farmers' and other pastoralist communities' areas and will contribute to reduction in competition and related conflict over major perennial water sources. Multiple and/or cascading water structures along major identified grazing and pasture areas will reduce high cattle concentrations and overgrazing which, in turn, can help prevent longer term land and environmental degradation.

6. EXISTING COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS/STRUCTURES: *(Max 300 wds)*

Several ongoing activities/programmes and existing mechanisms and institutions will serve as a baseline which can complement the implementation of this project. Where possible, direct synergies will be supported with existing projects, such as existing food assistance, livelihoods support, and vaccination schemes, through mindful selection and location of tasks. Partners will coordinate with OCHA, the respective ARGs, and UNMISS to ensure a complementary approach.

PfRR:

The UNCF and ongoing PfRR initiative provide the necessary coordination mechanism and intervention priorities based on the recently completed resilience profiling for multi-agency partnership in saving lives and protecting human capital, restoration of productive capacity, peace building, strengthening governance and empowering women and youths.

Institutional capacity (see attachment):

An initial joint assessment of formal and traditional justice structures in the Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap regions revealed limited existing capacity that could be strengthened and expanded with increased coordination and targeted technical, logistical, and programmatic assistance. Basic infrastructure and core actors in the formal justice sector exist and operate in Wau, Kuajok and Tonj towns but are currently hampered by limited resources and poor coordination. Interviews with customary and traditional justice actors demonstrated clear professional integrity and dedication to removing delays and impediments to effective rule of law mechanisms. As set out in the annex, projects aimed at strengthening access to justice in the Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap regions should accordingly focus simultaneously on targeted capacity-building, increased coordination and mutual reinforcement of existing institutions.

Community-led initiatives to mitigate cattle and migration-related conflict are also central to maintaining intercommunal dialogue and ownership over dispute resolution. However, difficulty in fully implementing and enforcing existing intercommunal agreements has been identified as a major contributor to the increase in cattle-related violence and parallel erosion of traditional intercommunal governance systems. In the absence of formal courts in many of the Tri-State border areas traditional courts often pass judgement on serious crimes like armed robbery, murder, and rape. This violates jurisdictional requirements and risks perpetuating discriminatory practices that are harmful to traditionally disenfranchised groups like women, children, and displaced persons. Nevertheless, efforts to mitigate the effects and enhance accountability for cattle-related violence and crimes should take into account the role of traditional courts in Wau, Tonj, and Warrap, which have historically filled gaps in access to justice, particularly in areas where access to formal courts is limited. Efforts to strengthen the capacity of the formal justice sector should therefore also harness opportunities to complement traditional justice mechanisms. The ability of traditional leaders to effectively exercise legitimate authority over disputes within their jurisdiction, including determining awards of compensation, would reduce demand on statutory courts and preserve established customary practices.

7. NATIONAL LINKAGES: (Max 250 words)

The actions planned are linked and contribute to several national priorities and countrywide strategies:

- The United Nations Cooperation Framework: The aim of the UNCF is to empower national partners and communities, in particular women, youth and other vulnerable groups, to be more resilient and better placed to withstand the many challenging and complex impacts of the ongoing protracted crises. The priority thematic areas identified are the following: building peace and strengthening governance; improving food security and recovering local economies; strengthening social services; and empowering women and youth.
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide a universally mandated framework to define national priorities and support a long-term vision for recovery and development. With this in mind, South Sudan drafted its inaugural SDG report in November 2017. The inaugural report found that progress on SDG 16, which covers topics related to peace, justice and strong institutions was the overwhelming priority for most stakeholders. It highlights factors that underpin violence, insecurity and injustice and possible means to sustain peace over the long term. SDG 16 was also seen as an 'enabler' due to its nature to unlock progress in nearly all other SDG areas, including food security and hunger (SDG 2), which was identified as the second priority SDG.
- The National Development Strategy: The NDS has the overarching goal of consolidation of peace and stabilization of the economy. It specifies three main outcomes for the population: they should feel safe to go about their business; enjoy stable prices (notably of food, currency and labor); and have access to basic services (health, education and rule of law, in particular). To achieve these goals over its three-year implementation cycle, the NDS outlines six strategic deliverables: create enabling conditions for and facilitate the voluntary return and integration of displaced South Sudanese; develop appropriate laws and enforce the rule of law; ensure secure access to adequate and nutritious food; silence the guns by facilitating a permanent cessation of hostilities; restore and expand the provision of basic services at all levels of government; and restore and maintain basic transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges.
- Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan: The project actions are well aligned with key priority areas identified in the main agricultural development guiding documents for the Government of South Sudan, namely Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) and Irrigation Development Master Plan (IDMP). These planning documents prioritize, nutrition, peace building, gender equality, institutional and human capacity, service delivery, enhancing agricultural production and productivity, infrastructure development and farmer organizations as key areas of intervention.

8. PROJECT THEORY OF CHANGE: (Max 250 words)

IF competition over land and water resources can be addressed through enhanced access to water and pasture, **AND IF** rule of law and access to justice can be enhanced and accountability for cattle-related crimes and violence can be ensured, **AND IF** peaceful interaction between communities is encouraged including, through support for local agreements regulating cattle migration and resource sharing, dialogues, and reconciliation activities, **AND IF** commercially oriented livestock activities are enhanced and pastoralist communities also have access to diversified and alternative livelihood opportunities, **AND IF** communities are encouraged to transform harmful and inequitable gender and social norms that promote violence,

THEN

Communities will have the capacity to independently manage migration and cattle related activities without using violence and to peacefully resolve disputes arising from competition over land and water resources,

THEN

Cycles of violence will be broken and pastoralist and agriculturalist communities will be able to coexist peacefully,

BECAUSE

There will be more equitable access to water and resources, enhanced access to justice and accountability, communities will be reconciled and have peaceful interaction, communities will have access to diversified livelihoods and enhanced commercial livestock production, and harmful social and gender norms and behaviors will be transformed.

9. RECIPIENT ORGANISATIONS / IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS (Max 250 words per partner)

This project is designed by several partners operating in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal. Each partner brings a unique contribution to the project. FAO is the lead/recipient organisation for the implementation of this project.

FAO: FAO works closely with the Government of South Sudan to improve food and nutrition security and eradicate hunger in the country. FAO provides support in three priority areas: sustainable increase in production and productivity, agriculture-based economic growth, and increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis. Access to land and security of tenure are essential components of post-conflict development stability, food security, and economic growth. In 2019, FAO took the lead in the developing the United Nations Strategic Response Plan to Mitigate the Effects of Cattle-Raiding Related Violence (endorsed by UNCT in September 2019). Furthermore, FAO has been leading and coordinating projects relating to livestock and livelihoods across the country, including in Wau, Tonj, and Gogrial. The project will also benefit from ongoing FAO's Emergency Livelihoods Response Programme, including vaccination and animal health programmes and seeds and tools distribution in Wau, Tonj, and Gogrial. FAO, in partnership with UN Habitat, is furthermore implementing a project on access to land in Wau state. The project aims to improve land management and administrative systems at the state and county levels; build the capacity of (traditional) land dispute resolution mechanisms in Wau state; and, ultimately, enhance tenure security for returnees and host communities in Wau state. Additionally, with the imminent adoption of the draft National Land Policy, FAO will train traditional authorities and communities across Wau on the expanded land rights afforded by the policy.

IOM: This intervention will also complement IOM's ongoing efforts aimed at advancing Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights in Wau. IOM is presently undertaking a holistic settlement pilot project in four communities in the Wau area. Aimed at looking beyond emergency shelter construction, the project uses an area-based approach to provide multi-sectoral services. As a key component of this pilot project, gender-balanced Village Development Committees (VDCs) have been established. Collaborative Dispute Resolution mechanisms have been incorporated into VDC trainings, allowing communities to arbitrate land disputes in a transparent and accountable manner. Under a recently implemented project, IOM provided small business management training and livelihood trainings to 110 beneficiaries and provided start up kits at the areas of high return in Wau town, with a focus on the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP) model. Under an ongoing project, IOM is expanding livelihood support for IDPs, returnees, and host community members in Wau, with a focus on youth, building upon existing training packages and delivering demand driven livelihood and business training, in addition to procuring and distributing livelihood start-up kits, and providing ongoing guidance and advice for start-up businesses.

World Vision: World Vision will work closely with Peace Forums which were facilitated by World Vision in 2016. World Vision will further work in close collaboration with Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in Warrap that have good experience on promoting Sport for Peace activism. The proposed project will also link with government such as the County Agriculture Department and related ministries in executing its mandate to provide extension services to the community, as well as with traditional structures in their dispute resolution and natural resource management capacity

UNMISS Rule of Law Advisory Section (RoLAS): RoLAS adopts a proactive approach targeting five priority areas countrywide: (1) increasing access to justice for conflict-related crimes against women and children, including sexual violence; (2) redressing reported instances of widespread human rights violations arising from prolonged and arbitrary detention; (3) protecting civilians by maintaining security within UNMISS PoC sites through clear and consistent enforcement of detention policies and standards of treatment; (4) assisting with the implementation of the ARCSS by developing innovative frameworks to peacefully resolve land disputes, support the resettlement and allocation of land to the displaced population, and reintegrate former combatants into the civilian sector through increased agricultural and livestock opportunities; and (5) advising on legal institutional reforms to advance good governance.

10.DEPENDENCIES: (Max. 250 wds)

This project focuses on: 1) promoting peaceful interaction and dialogue between communities; strengthening rule of law and accountability for crimes; 3) supporting the change of harmful and inequitable social and gender norms and behaviours that promote violence; 4) enhancing commercial oriented livestock activities and alternative livelihoods; and 5) enhancing equitable access to water and natural resources. However, as discussed above, the cattle-related conflict in the Tri-State border areas is not an apolitical phenomenon existing in a vacuum, but rather – in some cases – an extension of politics by other means. Consequently, engagement with national and state-level authorities is essential to achieving meaningful solutions and durable peace. However, because of the significant variation in the intensity of attacks, the root causes of the cyclical violence, and the armed and non-armed actors that participate, this project will use locally generated and community-oriented solutions and approaches. The project therefore does not include full peacebuilding, governance reform, or disarmament campaigns. Nevertheless, considering the importance of addressing local and national issues in concurrence, all interventions under this project will be carried out in coordination with and complementary to national, international, and organizational strategies focusing on national reconciliation, governance reform, and disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. Specifically, the project partners are reliant on the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) which is undertaking interventions to address the broader conflict and any emerging dimensions through good offices with leadership at all levels – in Tonj, Gogrial,

and Wau, and at the national level. The project partners will work closely with UNMISS to address the political and military dimensions of the conflict, as set out in key drivers. Specifically, the project partners would depend on UNMISS Force to scale up patrols along migration routes during the migration season and for UNMISS Heads of Field Office (Wau and Kuajok) to use their good offices for advocacy purposes to state and county authorities, when required.

11. MONITORING & EVALUATION: (Max 500 wds)

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analyzed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	Annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	Annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Quarterly, annually, and at the end of the project (final report)	
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Bi-annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.

12. RISKS & MITIGATIONS

Risk & Constraints	Likelihood	Impact	Rating	Mitigation
Insecurity because of cattle raiding, cattle-related violence,	HIGH	Project implementation disrupted	High	Comprehensive approach to peacebuilding to mitigate risks.

retaliatory attacks, and other forms of violence		Reverse progress achieved		Conflict analyses identifies drivers of conflict. Sustained engagement with local authorities Increased patrols (UNMISS Force/UNPOL and national security actors)
Participation of women may be perceived by some as culturally inappropriate.	Medium	Reduced project impact since women are central in project activities	High	Disseminate consistent messages through diverse media on relevance of women's participation, using IEC materials developed
Self-interested peace spoilers attempt to derail forward progress.	Medium	Undermined project implementation hence reduced impact	Medium	Promote participation of spoilers in activities to enhance ownership of social agreements. Ensure buy-in of traditional leadership and employ respected culturally appropriate practices to marginalize spoilers.
Prolonged rainy season, road inaccessibility; concerns over safety of staff travelling by road	High	Project locations inaccessible	Medium	Implement project activities during dry season Sequence activities as per accessibility
Fluid and changing political landscape in the targeted areas/locations such as creation of counties and distortion of existing boundaries, changes in ministerial and commissionership positions	High	Lack of internal awareness and understanding of programme objectives by new leaders	Medium	Sensitisation of new stakeholders through meetings and workshops Sustained engagement with government officials and law enforcement agencies

13. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (Max 350 wds)

In promoting greater cooperation, consistency and coherence within the reconciliation, stabilization and resilience interventions, many partners including UN and NGOs as well as the government will be involved in this project. However, the recipient organizations will be FAO, IOM, World Vision, and UNMISS RoL with FAO taking the lead role in coordinating the overall project. The strategy aims to build synergy and increased mutual accountability of ARG members for services provided to communities. The agencies were selected based on their comparative advantage and experience in South Sudan, and Wau and Warrap in particular. As FAO has the mandate for livestock related activities and led the drafting of the *UN Strategic Response Plan to Mitigate Cattle Raiding Related Violence in South Sudan* it makes sense that they take the coordination role to ensure activities are implemented according to the correct standards and to ensure it links to future programming related to the *Strategic Response Plan*.

In line the *Strategic Response Plan*, the project is divided into strategic objectives with a different organization in charge of leading each strategic objective based on their expertise and existing capacity on the ground. While all organizations will work together to ensure the objectives complement and support each other, by having one agency leading each objective you can ensure that there is proper direction and control over resources as well as accountability. As Word Vision is one of the largest implementers in Warrap, they will work across the different objectives to help directly implement on the ground. The management arrangements are as follows:

1. Promote peaceful interaction and dialogue between communities: IOM Lead
2. Rule of law and accountability: UNMISS Rule of Law Lead
3. Commercial livelihoods and diversification of livelihoods: FAO Lead
4. Water and pasture management: FAO Lead
5. Support change of harmful social and gender norms: IOM Lead

FAO as leading agency will receive the funds and disburse them to UNMISS Rule of Law and World Vision. IOM will receive second transfer for implementation of activities that they lead.

14. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY / EXIT STRATEGY: (Max 400 wds)

The project was designed through extensive community participation by partners actively working on the ground. Through consultations with both the Wau and Warrap ARGs, a wide range of actors and experiences were engaged throughout the design cycle process. The intervention will be implemented with the community at the core of programming – both in design and implementation – whilst maintaining close collaboration with the local administration, as well as national and international partners where appropriate. Throughout implementation, target populations will constitute active partners rather than passive recipients. This will be achieved through applying a participatory approach and holding regular consultations to reflect the needs, resources and concerns of beneficiaries, in order to increase local ownership, buy-in, and best ensure sustainability. The guiding principle will be that the proposed intervention has to be accepted and owned by the local community. The stakeholders include but are not limited to youth, women, chiefs, community elders, local administrators and religious groups. Through the program interventions, components of capacity building has been factored in for all stakeholders involved, thus creating the needed capacity for sustaining the efforts once the RSRTF activities end.

Specific considerations around sustainability and exit strategy are based on the following key principles:

- The project is designed with a strong emphasis on building the capacity and awareness of target communities, groups and individuals who have skills to continue providing services to their communities or to continue making use of the practices that they have adopted.
- Skills transferred to community members – Partners will act mainly as facilitators and catalyst creation or strengthening of community groups while allowing their formation and growth to occur independently
- All activities will be done by or through community groups– facilitation by project staff will guide and encourage individuals and group members by “walking with” them rather than “doing for” them. To some extent the way in which this works itself out will depend on the specific type of group.
- To be effective and lead to lasting change, capacity building and training and sensitization activities are linked to community-level groups that are actively facilitated, empowered and gender transformative. In other words, the project recognizes that the structure of the project and the process of engagement with communities, households and individuals are both critical to sustainability -- and is organized accordingly.
- There is a strong focus on gender and youth aimed at building skills for the future while addressing equality issues and avoiding over-burdening of women.
- Where there is an established institutional, the project will work to revitalize, strengthen, and encourage as required – making sure not to take over and impose things the group.

15. AREA REFERENCE GROUP COORDINATION: (Max 250 wds)

As this project targets issues highlighted by both the Warrap and Wau Area Reference Groups strategies, the overall program will be guided by both ARGs with UNMISS as the designated chair (co-chair) of the in both Warrap and Wau. However, as this program focuses on the border region of Wau, Gogrial and Tonj States, a mini-ARG is being proposed in order to facilitate the coordination of the designated activity along the border region. The mini-ARG, as proposed, will convene regular meetings and conduct joint monitoring of the activities, ensuring maximum impact of collective efforts. They will determine how and where synergies in local interventions can be established, and ensure effective coordination amongst all operating partners on the ground. During the initial phase of the project, the ARG will convene monthly meetings, however, the frequency of meetings will be adjusted to quarterly basis (every 3-months), depending on the pace of implementation.

