



UNITED NATIONS
MULTI-PARTNER
TRUST FUND

RSRTF JONGLEI AND GPAA AREA-BASED PROGRAMME

ANNUAL REPORT

RSRTF PROJECT CODE:	RSRTF Jonglei and GPAA Area-Based Program
GRANT RECIPIENT ORGANISATIONS:	World Food Programme (WFP), UNDP, IOM & UNICEF, UNHCR & HRD
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS:	UNMISS Rule of Law Advisory Section (RoLAS) World Health Organization (WHO) Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Germany (VSF-G) Save the Children International Christian Mission for Development UNPOL
PROJECT TITLE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Violence Reduction (CVR) in central-southern Jonglei and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) 2. Providing access to quality learning through secondary school education and functional adult literacy in Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area (Jonglei/GPAA)
LOCATION:	Greater Akobo: Akobo, Walgak, Barmach, Diror, Buong, Dengjok, Bilkey GPAA: Lekuongole, Kongor, Bebusen, Gumuruk, Manyabol, Pibor, Akilo, Verteth, Dorein Greater Bor: Bor, Twic East, Duk.
START & END DATES:	January 1, 2021, to June 30, 2022
PROJECT BUDGET:	\$ 12,496,239.10
REPORTING PERIOD:	January – December 2021



REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

DELIVERY:

Despite the challenges posed by heavy rainfall, flooding and conflict (further details in section 5) that resulted in suspensions of non-life saving interventions in Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), the project largely achieved (and in some cases exceeded) some of the outcome and output targets, based on the results framework (attached in the annex).

The below highlights are a sample of some of the key activities delivered across each of the three thematic pillars: resilience, stabilization and reconciliation.

Community Violence Reduction Consortium (WFP, NP, RoLAS, WHO, VSF-Germany)

- On resilience, WFP strengthened community resilience through the cultivation of 2,000 feddan of staple food, engaged 1,200 youth aged 18-35¹ and women in asset creation, and trained 1,200 youth and women on food production techniques against a target of 2,000 program participants in each category.
- VSF-Germany supported program participants with the treatment and vaccination of 189,901 livestock and four dialogue sessions for cattle camp youths in both Jonglei and GPAA.
- On stabilization, WHO trained 262 Community Health Workers (CHWs) and equipped eight health facilities in Akobo and GPAA with medical supplies, where 1,309 people received medical and psychosocial services from these facilities.
- UNMISS RoLAS focused on strengthening community security, governance and rule of law. This supported the implementation of the Pieri Peace Conference resolutions through reinforcing community governance structures in Bor, Pibor and Akobo. Despite the slight shift in focus to supporting the Pieri Action for Peace, RoLAS still partnered with UNDP and UNPOL to build the capacity of justice sector actors – informal courts, mobile courts, formal courts, police and prisons personnel, across Bor, Akobo and Pibor to manage the interface between them and document the number of sensitive cases handled.
- On social cohesion and reconciliation, Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP) established and trained four women and youth protection teams (WPTs and YPTs) in Akobo West and Pibor. VSF-Germany facilitated four peace dialogue meetings with cattle camp youth and age-sets in Pibor. Further information on the workplan can be found in the coordination section.



Access to quality learning through provision of Secondary School Education and Functional Adult Literacy (UNICEF and IOM)

- 6 secondary schools in Bor, Akobo and Pibor and 19 FAL centres in Bor and Pibor are functional.
- 1,418 (311F) children against a target of 1,500 (525F) enrolled and benefiting from secondary education
- 133 teachers supported and 6 Board of Governors (BoGs) bodies established and capacitated as part of school governance.
- 575 students (95 male and 480 female) enrolled in FAL classes
- At least 50 per cent of FAL participants acquired basic knowledge according to the midterm evaluation.
- Secondary education and FAL project contribute to system strengthening of line government institutions through on-the-job coaching by project staff who are based in the government offices.
- FAL participants are more engaged and involved in community activities-sizable number elected to PTA/BOG in school as well as in community security relation committees.
- Secondary school students are less likely be engaged in violence and more focused on skills acquisition for the future.

Reducing violence and intercommunal conflict in Jonglei and GPAA by preventing the abduction of women and children and facilitating their release (UNHCR, CEPO, UNMISS HRD, SCI)

- Out of a targeted 100 returns, 130 successful returns (38 women, 47 girls, 45 boys) were recorded,
- 491 individuals affected by violence were provided with mental health and psycho-social support services (174 women, 171 girls and 146 boys / 35% women, 35% girls, 30% boys),
- 485 women and girls were empowered as community change agents (360 women, 125 girls),
- 42,833 individuals were reached through community awareness raising activities (483 by CEPO and 42,350 by SCI), and hundreds of thousands more through thematic radio awareness messages² and a total of 10 instances occurred when political engagement and opportunities to leverage political influence were used to reduce tensions.

The project is well on track despite some implementation delays such as a deferred project start to March 2021 as opposed to January 2021 as planned, the halting of project activities in some locations due to insecurity and flooding, as well as restrictions on activities which necessitated gatherings and travel due to Covid-19 regulations.

1. If any budget realignments/revisions made please indicate as well.

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2. HRD talk shows and UNHCR PSA during 16 days of Activism against Gender Based Violence on Radio Jonglei and Pochalla FM (GPAA) with themes on the importance of eliminating sexual violence, GBV and the abduction of women and children.

Community Security for the Most Vulnerable (UNDP and UNPOL)

- 215 justice actors and security actors of which 73 were females (70 Police, 55 Prison, 40 community female paralegals and 50 traditional chiefs) were empowered
- Five hundred sixty-seven (567) vulnerable people, of which 79 percent were female, accessed legal aid services in Pibor, Duk and Akobo through the establishment of three Justice and Confidence centres.
- One hundred and twelve SGBV survivors (97 females) have benefited from victim redress mechanisms. 26 (4 male) of the survivors have pursued justice through the traditional courts and case rulings were in favor of 23 women.
- 40 community female paralegals were trained in Duk and Twic East on strategies of addressing/solving justice problems in their communities, empowered them with knowledge on Human Rights, basics of the South Sudan legislations, alternatives to dispute resolution, psychosocial support, legal and justice protocols/protocols.
- 50 traditional leaders were trained in Pibor (25 traditional leaders) and Akobo (25 traditional leaders) on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) (mediation and reconciliation), and rights-based and gender-sensitive methods of dispute management to address issues of cattle raiding, abductions and intercommunal violence. Two Sustainable conflict resolution groups comprising of the trained traditional leaders were established (one in Pibor and the other in Akobo). The groups meet monthly.
- Twenty-one (21) crime prevention and community security outreaches were organized.
- Eighteen (18) PCRCs were established i.e., Two in Twic East County, four in Pibor, two in Akobo County, 10 in Bor South County and all are fully operational. They held 29 meetings and were attended by 1,128 (451 females).
- Construction of three police posts in Langbaar, Block 8, and Lekyak Block P in Bor County is on-going. The three police posts are at the plastering stage and the work progress is estimated to be 75 percent complete.

RESULTS:

It is important to note that violence reduction and addressing the root-causes of violence is unfortunately non-linear, and the experience of this project in Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) is testament to this.

There was a 42 percent reduction in violence against civilians in 2021 in South Sudan compared with the previous year³. Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) accounted for 17 percent of the victims. Most of the victims were killed or injured during attacks by armed community-based elements. The implementation of the Pieri Peace Agreement signed in March 2021, which was supported by CVR partners, led to a significant reduction in intra- and inter-communal violence.

In Akobo West, while the situation had initially improved greatly after the Pieri agreement and during the subsequent rainy season (March – August 2021), the last quarter of 2022 saw a series of attacks along roads, leading to people having to move with protection from armed youth and in large groups. In Bor South, the killing of two Bor Dinka traders in Anyidi sparked the targeted killing of seven Murle traders in Bor town and two Bor Dinka traders in Gumuruk. These incidents slowed down the implementation of inter-communal peace dialogues and reintegration of abducted women and children. In spite of these setbacks, communities in Jonglei showed forbearance. However, there is an imminent threat of mass mobilization and escalation of inter-communal conflict due to repeated attacks by Murle elements from GPAA.

The creation of community assets such as dykes and access roads, complementing the ability of flights/fixed wing to land in Akobo West throughout the year, ensured continued access for communities to services and markets. This was very critical in creating options for the community because about 80% of the food produced was destroyed by floods. Despite the heavy loss of farm produce and low food consumption scores, the community adapted positively and the most vulnerable were cushioned through the Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA) and unconditional general food distribution (GFD). The provision of food assistance combined with skills development opportunities and livelihood support helped people to cope without resorting to negative coping strategies in times of food shortage. The main coping strategies adopted included restricting consumption of adults in order for children to eat and sending household members to eat in another household.

TRIPLE NEXUS:

The ARG brought together an array of partners beyond the four RSRTF consortium projects in Jonglei and GPAA for coherent coordination and collective implementation of reconciliation, stabilization and resilience interventions. The forum has been instrumental in enhancing information sharing and collaboration through joint assessment, development, implementation and monitoring of interventions. The partners have been able to strengthen the link between humanitarian and development needs and actions and leverage existing programs and economies of scale to address the root causes of conflict.

Through the inter-communal governance structures established pursuant to the Pieri Action for Peace, RoLAS, Peace Canal, NP, WFP, UNHCR, OXFAM, UNPOL, UNMISS CAD contributed to the triple nexus. This was achieved through implementing training for state and local government, facilitating peace dialogue workshops in Bor, Kongor, Gumuruk and Pibor and strengthening the capacity of county commissioners, chiefs, women and youth leaders to implement the resolutions and take responsibility for violations of the peace agreement. Further details are provided under the Coordination section.

Partners also jointly supported the movement of the inter-communal youth mission to the shared borders of Pibor, central and northern Jonglei to disseminate the peace agreement, dissuade armed cattle camp youths from carrying out cross-border attacks, and return abducted women and children.

In December 2021, WFP, UNHCR and Peace Canal/Peace Building Opportunities Fund quickly mobilized NFIs and transported them to the far-to-reach designated destinations in Gadiang, Weikol and Lekuangle. Peace Canal/Peacebuilding opportunities fund mobilized food stuffs and additional NFIs. The youth movement mission continues moving to boarder locations and recently won the support of Dak Kueth, an influential Nuer Spiritual leader whose initial support for the Pieri peace agreement had started to waver in late 2021.



SITUATION CONTEXT

While no major offensives took place in Jonglei in 2021, persistent raids by Murle armed elements into Uror, Twic, Duk, and Ayod, as well as continuing and worsening cycles of intra-Nuer, intra-Dinka, and intra-Murle violence have threatened to undermine gains made in the grassroots peace processes supported by this project and other initiatives under the Jonglei and GPAA ARG. As seen in 2020, such raids, if not contained, can send entire communities back into conflict.

SUB-NATIONAL DYNAMICS

In the aftermath of the Pieri Peace Conference (15 – 26 March), Lou Nuer and Bor Dinka communities reportedly experienced increased safety and security for approximately three months, with relatively few violent incidents perpetrated by Murle elements throughout central-southern Jonglei between March and May. The Conference, which brought together traditional and armed youth leaders and women representatives from all three communities, built on the peace process that had been underway since December 2020. An extensive set of resolutions emerged, covering the return and reunification of abductees, cattle-related violence, traditional justice and governance mechanisms, the dissemination of the peace, and measures to strengthen development. While this process and its resolutions presented a significant step towards violence reduction and potential peace in the region, the implementation of resolutions, particularly relating to communication channels and accountability for continued raids, were considered crucial for the agreement's sustainability and success. As such, the ARG, in coordination with the Peacebuilding Opportunities Fund/Peace Canal, worked with organisations from all four consortiums and other members to ensure that interventions designed for the RSRTF programmes were amended to be in accordance with priorities set during the Conference.

Despite the increased stability in Lou Nuer and Bor Dinka areas, including through enhanced communication channels established under the Pieri resolutions and attempts on all sides to ensure accountability and return of raided cattle and abducted women and children, tensions reached a boiling point in the GPAA in April when approximately 2,000 Gawaar Nuer from Ayod (reportedly supported by a handful of Nyarweng Dinka from Duk) mobilised towards the GPAA, ostensibly due to their non-inclusion in the Pieri conference, to attack the Murle in revenge for a raid in Ayod earlier in the year. On 7 and 8 May, they attacked and raided several cattle camps in Nanaam and Gumuruk. Clashes continued in the Nanaam area, and on 10 May expanded to Gumuruk, which was captured by Gawaar forces, as well as to areas around Verteth. In response, Murle youth mobilized to counter the Nuer. Following clashes in Nanaam River on 15 and 16 May, the Gawaar Nuer left the GPAA and returned to Ayod. These attacks, and fear of further attacks, particularly after the large-scale mobilization of Murle for a counterattack, resulted in civilian displacement into larger settlements. It should be noted that throughout the Gawaar Nuer-led offensive, Bor Dinka Gelweng leaders and Lou Nuer White Army leaders refused to join the attack, and consistently stressed the importance of abiding by the Pieri Peace Resolutions. Nevertheless, this created divisions within the Lou Nuer community, particularly following several further raids suspected to be perpetrated by Murle elements in May. To address concerns of potential Lou Nuer and Bor Dinka mobilization, ARG partners organised a follow up peace conference to the Pieri conference in Pibor on 7 June. During the event, Murle, Lou Nuer, and Bor Dinka representatives reconfirmed their commitment to the Pieri resolutions and expressed a wish to include the Gawaar Nuer community within the process. The three communities furthermore agreed to continue engaging each other to ensure the return of cattle stolen since the start of the Pieri process. This meeting clarified a number of misunderstandings between the Nuer/Dinka and the Murle (on both sides), and ultimately led to the Murle from Kongor accepting responsibilities for ongoing raids and a commitment to end such raids – including by recalling their age-set members from “the bush”.

These engagements, coupled with an intensification of the rains and the need for prioritization of agricultural activities during the May-June planting season, managed to restore relative stability in the area.

Unfortunately, since August, central-southern Jonglei has seen an increase of small-scale incursions and violent raids and attacks, including killings and abductions, by suspected Murle into Dinka and Nuer areas, along three key routes: 1) along the Duk Ridge (passing through Bor South to Duk Padiet and Duk Pagak towards Ayod); 2) moving through the Nanaam pasture into Uror and towards Nyirol; and 3) passing via Akobo East into Akobo West and across the border with Ethiopia. Targeted killings have also been on the rise. An attack by suspected Murle in Anyidi on 19 November led to a rapid mobilization of youth from the same Anyidi clan, who proceeded to kill seven Murle in Bor town. A few days later, two Dinka traders were killed in Manyabol in the GPAA. December also saw Dinka Bor elements raid 210 cattle from Murle traders near along the Juba-Pibor Road, exacerbating tensions between the two communities. Community records presented at the second Kongor Dialogue in late November showed that the Lou Nuer community had lost 64 people; the Murle community had lost 31 (not including “thieves” who were killed; the Gawaar had lost 29; and the Dinka Bor community had lost 20. As such, despite ongoing peace engagements at all levels of community and authority, tensions in Jonglei and the GPAA persist to date. With continued reports of Murle raids, Bor Dinka and Lou Nuer threats to mobilize a large-scale counterattack in the GPAA are becoming more frequent, as the persisting raids are considered to be a direct provocation and violation of the Pieri Peace Agreement.

On 23 January, at least 30 people were killed during an attack on Baidit in Bor South in the most violent incident of violence during the reporting period. Property was also destroyed, and 2,600 cattle were reported to have been taken. The incident increased tensions following months of smaller scale raids. Previously restraining attempts at mobilization within Dinka and Nuer communities seemed energised by the incident, particularly as the scale of the attack and its apparent high level of organization solidified perceptions of threat from the Murle community and undermined attempts to argue that the raids are perpetrated by wayward individuals. Nevertheless, with no mobilisations having materialised since 23 January, there is some hope that tensions between Murle, Dinka, and Nuer communities might have begun to ease and a flurry of community level interventions to prevent violence have had some success. However, support for an escalated conflict remains high in some areas and the threat will remain extant for much of the forthcoming dry season.

By the end of 2021, attempts to forestall violence through engaging community leaders were seemingly having diminishing returns as confidence in the process declined. However, the RSRTF consortium has continued to support intra-community dialogues. During the inaugural meeting of intra-communal governance structures in Pibor in December, it was agreed that authorities and partners would coordinate the nomination and mobilisation of three youth missions to the border areas that remain hotspots for violence between the Murle, Bor Dinka, Lou Nuer, and Gawaar Nuer, with the purpose of jointly disseminating the peace to the unreached areas. These missions were set to in early 2022 and are seen to be a final effort in enforcing restraint of elements within the Lou Nuer and Bor Dinka communities who wish to mobilize against the Murle. As such, partners will focus their energies in Q1 of 2022 on supporting the joint youth movements, to hopefully decrease the likelihood of a significant punitive counter raid in the short term.

LOCAL DYNAMICS

While there have been no large-scale offensives between the Lou Nuer, Bor Dinka, and Murle, the 2021 dry season saw persistent intra-community tensions and violence. In particular, areas around Lekuongole, Gumuruk, and Pibor saw intense age-set violence within the Kurenen and between the Kurenen and Lango age sets as part of ongoing power struggles. Similarly, violence between various sub-sections and clan of the Lou Nuer in Akobo caused numerous casualties and general insecurity throughout the reporting period. Indeed, revenge cycles between belligerent clans in greater Akobo, Uror, and Nyirol majorly compromised the safety and security of communities, with relatively frequent incidents that caused injury, loss of life and, on occasion, escalated to larger scale organized violence. Finally, the last quarter of 2021, also saw various conflicts between different sub-sections of the Athooch section of Bor Dinka in Bor South as well as violent incidents due to factional fighting for control of the Episcopal Church of South Sudan diocese in Bor. These incidents have led to accusations that Governor Denay Jock Chagor has struggled to assert his authority in the state while Chagor's supporters complain that at least some of the chaos in the state is orchestrated by his opponents who resent his political affiliation.

NATIONAL DYNAMICS

Finally, the fall-out from the 3 August Kitgwang Declaration by the former SPLM/A in Opposition (SPLA-IO) Chief of Staff Simon Gatwech, and the resulting split within the SPLA-IO, initially affected communities in northern Jonglei (Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Ayod) as the increased insecurity, combined with unprecedented flooding, reduced cereal harvest and affected mobility, constraining access to food and livestock markets (an important element in household coping capacity). Since September, the fall-out of the Kitgwang split has also been felt in Lou Nuer counties of Nyirol, Uror, and Akobo. Indeed, Uror became the focus for conflict dynamics related to split loyalties along the Machar/Gatwech fault line and saw an increase in tensions after a small group of Lou Nuer White Army youth, under leadership of Col. Tutnyang Gatkak, declared their allegiance to Simon Gatwech. The group left from Pieri to Paduai on 26 September to physically distance themselves from the pro-Machar SPLA-IO forces in the area. Pro-Machar forces also left Pieri town and moved towards Motot. On 30 September, however, shots were fired between the groups. The first week of October also saw a small skirmish around Pieri between forces loyal to Riek Machar and those loyal to the Kitgwang faction. On 13 October the Kitgwang faction furthermore announced that 102 members of the Cieng-Makiir sub-section of the Goon section of the Lou Nuer joined the breakaway movement. This group included chiefs, elders, and intellectuals. Finally, December saw the (former) leader of the Lou Nuer White Army, Liyliiy, join the Kitgwang faction, a move supported by the influential Nuer spiritual leader, Dak Kueth. The implications of this, including how many fighters he has taken with him, are still unclear. Persistent defections from the SPLA-IO to the Kitgwang faction may lead to additional violence in central Jonglei in the upcoming dry season. Elsewhere in Nyirol and Akobo, an increase in violent incidents have also been reported between different Lou Nuer sections. While these incidents appear less directly related to the political divisions within the SPLA-IO, community divisions may be instrumentalised as part of ongoing political competition in the area.

IMPLICATIONS

As the dry season progresses and flood waters recede, incidents of cattle-raiding and related violence are expected to increase. The suspension of non-life saving assistance in Pibor (October 2021), coupled with access issues (blockage of Bor-Pibor road and concerns that Murle elements might start targeting Bor-Gadiang-Yuai road to stall transportation to Duk, Uror, Akobo) could mean communities could face further deprivation, which could encourage additional cattle raiding as a means of resource acquisition or zero-sum livelihoods strategy. The numerous documented violent incidents involving Murle, Bor Dinka, and Lou Nuer and Gawaar Nuer raiders correspond to patterns of violence that have been prevalent in Jonglei in recent months – as well as previous years – and will underline the fact that notwithstanding concerted efforts to address grievances in the ongoing Pieri process, the underlying drivers of conflict remain in place. This provides an early warning that the threat of large-scale violence, as the area dries, remains extant. In particular, the possibility that small numbers of individuals, acting outside of the consensus of their respective communities, can stir larger conflict remains a concern.

Nevertheless, the likelihood that these tensions will escalate into a more serious confrontation, of the type experienced in 2020 still seems remote. Within the communities, appetite for such violence appears limited, particularly as at least some of the cattle raided from Uror has been returned.

Meanwhile, intra-ethnic violence and killings highlight deeper divisions within the Bor Dinka, Lou Nuer, Gawaar Nuer, and Murle communities, whereby sectional affiliation has gained increasing salience. Deep seated divisions within the four greater communities – dating back to before the latest civil war – will likely be exacerbated by conflicting opinions as to the resolution of the Murle/Dinka/Lou Nuer/Gawaar Nuer conflict. These divisions could easily be instrumentalised by either security actors on all sides of the government/opposition/ Kitgwang divides, which creates further potential for violent schisms across the region.

Finally, despite high-level commitments by SPLA-IO officials in Jonglei to not join the Kitgwang faction of the SPLA-IO, communities and forces on the ground continue to weigh the risks and rewards of siding with either faction. Continued disagreement between Gatwech and Machar may lead to further fracturing of the Lou Nuer and additional changes in allegiance and alliances are expected in Uror, Akobo, and Nyirol moving forward. This would likely lead to an increase in insecurity in central-northern Jonglei.



CONCLUSION

There have been significant and constant fluctuations in the peace and stability environment over the duration of this project, which makes any overall assessment challenging. There have also been challenges associated with tracking indicators to successfully measure quantitatively the impact of the project. However, the project team, through observation and discussions with participants, believe the project has contributed to improving conflict and security dynamics, and has facilitated, in places and for periods of time (for example in Akobo), a better environment for humanitarian, development, and peace interventions in central-southern Jonglei and the GPAA.

This improvement was primarily achieved following the Pieri Peace Process Agreement (March – August 2021) which created a more stable environment. 2021 was also significant as there were no mass mobilizations across central and Southern Jonglei and it appears that mobilizations will be less likely in 2022. The Pieri Peace process has placed an emphasis on the relations between the three main communities of Greater Jonglei; Lou Nuer (and now work is underway to integrate the Gawaar Nuer into the process), Dinka Bor and Murle. Certain drivers of conflict are at the intersection of those communities, whereas others are internal to those communities, which adds to, and fuels, complexity. Despite this progress, conflict is still a regular occurrence and there are frequent flare-ups of violence between different local, regional and national groups which has negative implications for individuals in these areas. Because unresolved internal issues can also indirectly fuel inter-communal conflict and undermine stability, there will be no sustainable peace without focused interventions within the main communities. As such, the RSRTF consortium will focus its interventions in 2022 on intra-communal tensions, while continuing to link any interventions at this level to the inter-communal peace and reconciliation agenda established through the Pieri process. It must also link to the material dividends of peace, in the form of development priorities that are articulated by the communities themselves.

WFP COORDINATION

In addition to the overall project coordination, WFP facilitated ARG monthly meetings and leveraged capacities across the Humanitarian, Development and Peacebuilding (HDP) nexus through the pillar-based working groups and field-level meetings in Bor, Pibor and Akobo.

WFP chaired the resilience sub-working group which brought together WFP, UNICEF, IOM, WHO and VSF-Germany. The partners shared key findings, lessons learned, achievements and challenges from mid to late 2021. A consolidated workplan was developed for the resilience partners under RSRTF outcomes 2, 5 and 6 covering the period December 2021 to June 2022. In 2022, participation in the resilience sub-working group will be extended to non-RSRTF projects to enhance overall coordination and ensure synergies between resilience, livelihoods, education and health programmes in Jonglei and GPAA. In addition to the RSRTF partners, representatives from at least seven other projects are expected to participate.

As WFP seeks to expand the number of beneficiaries supported under the Canadian-funded Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) project in Anyidi and Kolnyang payams of Bor South, efforts are being made to target people trained and graduating under IOM's functional adult literacy (FAL) programme, funded through the RSRTF. With FFA activities being production oriented in Bor South, targeting people who have received literacy and numeracy training is expected to benefit the project outcomes as these individuals could potentially be leaders in savings and loan groups expected to be formed through FFA.

Peace Canal, a non-RSRTF funded partner chaired the Social Cohesion/Reconciliation Working Group which brought together NP, UNHCR, OHCHR, Save the Children, USAID-funded Shejah Salam, UNDP, CRS, CAD, RoLAS, and representatives of UNMISS Peacekeeping Forces. From October, weekly meetings were held to follow the progress made on the Pieri Peace Agreement Implementation matrix including consultative meetings on the inclusion of Gawaar into the peace agreement, inception workshop for community governance structures in Bor, follow up meetings in Kongor and Gumuruk for inclusion of Gawaar, high-level meetings in Juba to de-escalate tensions related to security incidents in Anyidi, Bor town, Manyabol and Gumuruk which led to the death of Murle and Dinka traders. Since then, the Jonglei State Ministry of Peacebuilding and the GPAA Peace Commissioner are bilaterally pursuing blood compensation for victims and retribution for the perpetrators. UNMISS CAD supported community movement for blood compensation of Nuer traders who were killed in Lekuangole, social cohesion missions in Walgak and Pieri and airlifting of traditional and local authorities into the remote areas of Nanam for peace messaging. The Pibor community governance structures which was directly supported by Peace Canal, Shejah Salam, UNMISS RoLAS, UNHCR, NP and WFP led to the signing of a communique with resolutions to support an inter-communal Youth Mission of 350 Nuer, Murle and Bor Dinka youths for peace messaging across their shared borders to avert looming escalation of violence due to relentless cattle attacks by Murle cattle camp youth operating from the remote areas of Nanaam, Bich Bich, Keriak and Kotome.

The UNMISS RoLAS-led Stabilization Working Group has fewer partners – UNPOL, NP and UNDP. Although the group met monthly, there is a sizable overlap between the Stabilisation and Social Cohesion Working Groups, and therefore most of the coordination was subsumed into the Social Cohesion Working Group. Nonetheless, RoLAS collaborated and coordinated extensively with NP and POF/Peace Canal to ensure that reconciliation interventions related to the “Traditional Leaders Circuit Court” established pursuant to the Pieri Action for Peace were consistent with national law.

Monthly field-level coordination meetings involving local authorities (Ministry of Peace Building, Peace Commission and RRC) were held in Bor, Pibor and Akobo West. In Pibor, the Chief Administrator acknowledged in public that Murle cattle camp youth remain the main obstacle to the implementation of the Pieri Peace Agreement. During the meetings, it was emphasized that the youth movements being mobilized for peace messaging in border areas must be accompanied by local authorities and traditional leaders to increase the chances of success.



In November 2021, UNMISS CAD established a Jonglei Working Group. The ARG had a number of discussions with CAD to avoid duplication of coordination efforts underway by the ARG. In the end, CAD decided that the Jonglei working group would focus on internal UNMISS coordination of early warning/early response actions, and that the ARG coordinator and the HCT Access Working Group would be standing members to ensure coordination with the ARG and other HCT members.

PROGRESS AGAINST INDICATORS

OUTCOME 1: Individuals, particularly children and women, are facing less violence at the community and local level.

This outcome indicator was broken down into qualitative sub-indicators for ease of measurement, to capture the ebb and flow of safety and security in different communities in Jonglei and GPPA over time and articulate perceptions of safety and security from community perspective.

1a: Percentage of individual respondents reporting increased personal safety and security in the target area in.

The development of safety and security indicators was concluded during Q2 in Akobo (East and West) and Pibor. A list of indicators was established in Q3. The indicators were first surveyed in Akobo and Bor South in October 2021, with follow-up focus groups conducted in January 2022. It was not possible to conduct the follow up in Pibor due to an increase in insecurity related to age-set violence, as well as 4 October ultimatum by the Pibor Youth Wing that gave humanitarians 72 hours to remove all relocatable staff from the area. As a result, aid agencies withdrew from the GPAA, and only critical, life-saving activities were maintained until a resolution was mediated and agreed upon on 16 November. WFP is planning to survey the indicators in the GPAA in March 2022.

The outcome of this first monitoring exercise in GPAA will likely be used as a baseline against which future monitoring will be measured. The results should be viewed within the context of ongoing peacebuilding, stabilization, and resilience interventions since January 2021. As such, the results will not be fully representative of perceptions of safety and security at the onset of the project in January 2021. Below are the preliminary findings on Everyday Safety and Security Indicators.

Indicator 1: Women's ability to move safely on the road.

- While 68% of female respondents in Akobo West reported having safely collected firewood between October and November, 73% reported fearing for their safety while doing so. 9% of female respondents reported not returning home safely due to insecurity taking place while they were collecting firewood between October and November. In follow up FGDs in January and February 2022, women in Akobo West described several incidents in the previous few months whereby women moving in large groups to collect firewood or go to fishing camps were targeted by Murle attackers, which resulted in several abductions. The women explained that they move in large groups so that survivors of an attack would be able to run back to inform their families of what happened. Women bemoaned that while the conflict is between men, it is the women that suffer. In Walgak payam, women reported that only men can now go for firewood collection in the forest. Women collect firewood along the main road only where it is relatively safe.
- In Bor South, 100% of female respondents reported having safely collected firewood between October and November, but 67% reported fearing for their safety while doing so. 17% of female respondents reported not returning home safely due to thefts along the road while they were returning home.

Indicator 2: People's ability to move freely and safely along the roads without carrying guns or moving in large groups and while carrying bags/valuables:

- 15% of respondents in Akobo reported not being able to use roads within, to, and from their community between October and November, largely due to floods (9% of men and 25% of women reported not using roads in the previous month). Most respondents (94% of male and 91% of female respondents) reported travelling in large groups for safety. In FGDs, respondents from Akobo West explained that while the situation had initially improved greatly after the Pieri agreement and during the subsequent rainy season (March –

August 2021), the last quarter of 2022 saw a major incident of attacks along roads, leading to people having to move with protection from armed youth and in large groups. All roads that are covered by bush are of concern and respondents raised the need for clearance exercises. Traders fear travelling to Bor or even Yuai (Uror), which has also greatly affected the available goods in the market.

- 30% of respondents in Bor South reported not being able to use roads within, to, and from their community between October and November, due to fear of harassment (100% of female respondents) and fear of ambush (100% of male respondents). 100% of the respondents reported travelling in large groups for safety.

Indicator 3: People's ability to move far away with cattle, for fishing or for cultivation.

- 74% of respondents in Akobo reported foregoing livelihood activities such as planting or tending crops far from home, moving to desirable grazing land far from the homestead, or going to fishing camps. In follow up FGDs, it was explained that since September, all livelihoods activities outside of the population centers have been stopped due to ongoing attacks by suspected Murle, increased intra-Nuer violence, and constant threats of mobilizations. People living in remote areas have moved to Wechjal, Donykan, and Walgak for protection. Flooding has further affected people's mobility. Many described the constant choice between physical security and food and livelihoods security.
- 50% of respondents in Bor South reported foregoing similar activities. The reasons were not clearly reported and will require follow-up.

Indicator 4: Communities' ability to hold activities with and move to different communities.

- 97% of the respondents from Akobo (including 100% of female respondents) reported not being able to travel to communities with which conflict remains prevalent. However, due to increased social cohesion between most sub-sections of the Morr section of the Lou Nuer in Akobo West, there has been a major increase in social activities and intermarriages between various bomas and payams in Akobo West. Most respondents explained that this was, in particular, due to the intra-Morr dialogues that were organised by politicians and traditional leaders in Akobo West to mediate ongoing intra-Morr dynamics. During the mediations, agreement was reached on various compensations and outstanding disputes and, as such, the situation between sections in Akobo West has greatly improved.
- 80% of the respondents from Bor South reported not being able to travel to communities with which conflict remains prevalent. 50% reported staying in other Bor Dinka communities and 50% reported staying in Lou Nuer territories. 100% Respondents reported that no travel to Murle areas was possible.

Indicator 5: People's ability to move after dark.

- Only 3.1% of respondents in Akobo reported feeling secure enough in the previous month to sleep outside at night. 31% reported getting home after dark from and within the community without any issue. 47% reported travelling outside the village during the day without issue, while only 19% reported feeling safe enough to travel outside of the village at night. Throughout Akobo West, youths have organised themselves to patrol the settlements at night and people living in isolated areas have moved towards the larger settlements to benefit from the additional security provided by such patrols.
- 20% of respondents in Bor South reported feeling secure enough in the previous month to sleep outside at night. 80% of the respondents reported travelling outside the village during the day without issue. Follow up is required on questions around getting home after dark from within the own village and travelling outside the village at night.

Indicator 6: Traditional dances and other large community social activities can take place, including religious gatherings, traditional dances, weddings, and sport events.

- In Akobo, 19% of respondents reported on having participated in traditional dancing events, 12.5% participated in weddings, 44% participated in church services, 6% participated in other social activities, and 19% reported having participated in no social events at all between October and November. Of those that did not participate in social events, 86% reported flooding as a reason, while 14% preferred not to mention their reason. During FGDs conducted in January and February, respondents reported that traditional wedding celebrations were not taking place due to fear of attack by Murle elements lurking in the bush. Consumption of alcohol was banned to prevent more violence among the youth.

- In Bor South, 20% of respondents reported having participated in traditional dances, 40% participated in church services, and 40% reported having participated in no social events at all between October and November. Of those that did not participate in social events, 50% reported fear of harassment and 50% reported fear of theft of ambush as a reason.

Indicator 7: Youth fighting with sticks –not guns –in age-set fights.

- No reporting on this indicator as no follow-up was done in the GPAA.

Indicator 8: General questions relating to communities' perceptions and experiences of insecurity over the last 6 months were also put to respondents:

- 36% of respondents from Akobo sometimes feared for their personal safety or the safety of their household in the last 6 months. 3% reported having their property destroyed and 3% reported one of their households being killed in an ambush in the same period. 8% reported that one or members of their household had to flee their home in order to stay safe in the last six months. In follow up FGDs, participants explained that most people living in remote areas had decided to move to Wechjal, Donykan, and Walgak to benefit from the additional security provided by youth patrols.
- 50% of respondents from Bor South sometimes feared for their personal safety or the safety of their household in the last 6 months, although none of the respondents reported being forced to flee from their home, having their property destroyed in the same period, or a member of the household being killed in the same period.
- Through complementary funding, WFP is expanding the safety and security data collection within Bor South, Uror, Nyirol and Ulang in 2022.

Outcome Indicator 1b: number of violent incidents and related civilian casualties in targeted area over a 13-months period:

Between March – December 2021, partners recorded a total of 473 civilian casualties, in Jonglei and the GPAA. According to project baseline data, UNMISS HRD recorded 1006 casualties between June 2019 – July 2020 and 687 casualties between August – December 2020. A gradual decrease in civilian casualties can be observed during the reporting period, in comparison to the 18 months preceding the negotiation of the Pieri Peace Agreement and the project implementation period.

OUTCOME 2: (INTERCOMMUNAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT) Communities have effective mechanisms in place that meaningfully include women and youth to resolve conflicts peacefully.

During a focus groups discussion conducted by NP, chiefs indicated that they have observed a significant reduction in the number of gender-based violence (GBV) cases reported to the traditional justice system in the last two months of 2021. They reported that, in late 2020 and early 2021, the number of GBV cases reported were comparatively high. They attributed the changes in behaviours of the men to the efforts taken by the women protection teams (WPTs) in making the communities aware of the dangers of GBV.

2a: Number of instances where disputes referred to community-based conflict management mechanisms supported in the target area were successfully resolved in 'x time period'

In Walgak, numerous disputes were referred to the youth protection team (YPT). In Manyumen Boma, Pibor, there was a conflict between Lango and Kurenen age-sets. YPT members intervened and mediated, resulting in the resolution of the conflict to prevent further escalation and loss of lives. Four communities in Akobo West and Pibor now have functional mechanisms for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution, comprised of 94 community members (9 men, 28 women and 57 young men). Four conflict management, prevention, and resolution activities (two meetings and two dialogues) were conducted to encourage the participation of youth in leadership within peace processes. NP and Peace Canal/ POF jointly conducted a peace dialogue in Pibor. The peace dialogue brought representatives from the Pieri peace agreement together to reaffirm the peace between Dinka, Lou Nuer and Murle communities. The dialogues presented an ideal opportunity to make meaningful connections between local leaders and bridge the gap between youth and established decision makers.

OUTCOME 3: (ACCOUNTABILITY & RULE OF LAW) Justice sector actors are more effectively delivering justice, even in areas with previously limited or no judicial infrastructure.

3a: The number of reported cases of serious human rights violations (including SGBV) that are investigated and prosecuted receiving judgment in the formal justice system.

There is registered improvement in community security and social cohesion i.e., reduction in house breaking, thefts affrays etc., in areas where PCRCs are operational like Langbaar, Hai Machur, Taragok, Total, and Malek. The PCRCs address security challenges with locally identified interventions/remedies like night foot patrols, community work for those who are found overly drunk and those involved in affray. 215 justice actors and security actors of which 73 were females (70 Police, 55 Prison, 40 community female paralegals and 50 traditional chiefs) were empowered with professional and technical skills civil policing, inmates' management, legislations of South Sudan and the legal protocols, alternatives to dispute resolution and human rights. The objective was to support them professionally executive their duties. The skills have been put to use and there is a marked improvement in service delivery which evidenced by numbers of people seeking redress in the formal and informal justice and security institutions, e.g., 567 vulnerable people, of which 79 percent were female, gained access to legal aid services in Pibor, Duk and Akobo through the established of three Justice and Confidence centres, 112 (97 female) SGBV survivors have benefited from victim redress mechanisms. 26 (4 male) of the survivors have pursued justice through the traditional courts and case rulings were in favor of 23 women. With continued support across Jonglei State and GPAA there is positive behavioural and attitude change of the service providers and the beneficiaries.

OUTCOME 4: (CIVIC PARTICIPATION & GOVERNANCE) Communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups are empowered and increasingly able to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes.

Discussions with religious leaders in Walgak indicated that women protection team members have started taking a leading role in local peace initiatives. During FGDs in January and February 2022, WPT members mentioned that they were clearly against the process of mobilization of youth attacks in Pibor and had been voicing their continuous support to the Pieri Peace Agreement. The WPT in Walgak have initiated advocacy with humanitarian organizations, including NP, to mobilize for a conference with Murle women to discuss peace and security issues.

4b: Increased frequency of local government officials engaging communities in political, peace and security decision making.

In coordination with NP and POF/Peace Canal, RoLAS supported the implementation of the Pieri Action for Peace, and in particular, the intercommunal governance structures established therein. In October, RoLAS participated in the Inter-Communal Governance Structure Inception Workshop in Bor. RoLAS also coordinated with NP and POF/Peace Canal, to co-organize the Kongor Youth Forum and Pibor Inter-Communal Governance Structure Meeting in November and December, respectively. Through the Inter-Communal Governance Structures meetings in Bor and Pibor, local government officials, namely County Commissioners, were able to increasingly engage with communities in political, peace and security decision-making.

OUTCOME 5: (ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS) Community resilience is strengthened through increased economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods.

To assess the household food security status, WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys in June/July and October 2021. While the sample size (39 households) was smaller than planned given that activities were largely suspended in the planned locations in Pibor, the data still allowed an analysis of project related outcomes over the first six months of the project.

5a: Percentage of households with Poor, Borderline and Acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS), disaggregated by sex of household head.

The household's status of food consumption reflects the quantity and quality of their diets. The aim is to have less households with poor food consumption scores. Households with poor FCS consume staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy. Between May/June and October, the percentage of households with poor food consumption decreased by 1.7 percent. The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption score decreased; therefore, the percentage of households with borderline food consumption increased.



This may be attributed to the fact that household harvests were heavily affected by flooding in Akobo West around the time that the 2nd round of outcome monitoring was conducted. As such, more households became heavily reliant on humanitarian food assistance provided through the project.

OUTCOME 6: (ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES) Reconciled communities have increased access to equitable and reliable basic services and reduced humanitarian aid dependency.

6d: Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) number of People in Need in targeted area (county level) in 'x time period'. (Disaggregated by sex, age)

Indicator 6a: Percentage of children, youth, and adults (16-18 years) enrolled in formal and non-formal education (sex and age disaggregated). Baseline: 0; Target: 1,500 learners; Achievement: 1,418

In 2021, a total of 1,418 (311F) learners were enrolled in six secondary schools, which represents 94 per cent of the 1,500 students targeted by the project. Unlike in Bor County where the project is supporting already functional schools, in Pibor and Akobo, RSRTF facilitated the reopening of non-functional secondary schools thereby providing an opportunity for children who would otherwise be out of school to continue learning.

Indicator 6b: Level of public confidence in the delivery of equitable and reliable basic services (disaggregated by sex, age groups, income groups) in the target area in "x time period." Baseline: 50%; Target: 70%; Achievement: Not yet formally assessed

UNICEF and IOM conducted baseline surveys on the status of education services and education infrastructure in project locations based on in improving school infrastructure. UNICEF and IOM developed criteria for exact project locations. Akobo, Bor, and Pibor Counties were selected for implementation of the secondary education component. IOM selected Bor South (Anyidi, Makuach, Bor Town and Kolnyang) and GPAA (Lekuangole, Gumuruk, Pibor Town and Verthet)

Output 1: Evidence-based interventions designed based on the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) comprehensive baseline of availability of local services and infrastructure at the boma level.

During the inception period of the project, WFP conducted CBPP in all project sites. IOM and UNICEF provided input to the CBPP questionnaires and the outcome of the CBPP exercise was used by IOM and UNICEF to inform the design of project priorities within the framework of provision of secondary education and FAL.

UNICEF and IOM strengthened their field coordination and collaboration. This included conducting preparatory activities on the collection of baseline data and consultations with stakeholders. Project locations were identified and formal discussions were held with political leaders in the states.

Data was collected between March and April 2021, with previously inaccessible facilities and settlements in Akobo assessed in May and June 2021. DTM assessed 25 bomas in seven payams (83 per cent coverage) in Akobo and 34 bomas in four payams (55 per cent coverage) in Pibor. Five bomas in Akobo could not be assessed due to insecurity and road inaccessibility. In Pibor, among the four targeted payams, five bomas could not be assessed due to road inaccessibility. In Akobo County, teams mapped a total of 387 facilities (see Table 1), 317 of which were operational and 70 non-operational. Ali payam was not assessed because residents had deserted it due to insecurity. Nyandit, Diror, Barmach and Buong payams had several deserted villages due to insecurity and fear of attacks. A total of 387 facilities, infrastructure and services were assessed: 43 administrative buildings, 44 education facilities, 15 healthcare facilities, five markets, 83 religious buildings, seven transport hubs and 190 water points or facilities.

See Annex 7: Datasets Outcome Indicator_6b_IOM for Table 1 Breakdown of assessed facilities, Akobo County. Also includes Datasets and Maps of the Village Assessment Surveys of Akobo and Pibor. See Annex 12: IOM DTM VAS_Report_Feb_2022_Draft

In Pibor County, teams faced significant logistical and security challenges which led to reduced coverage of four of the seven payams: Gumuruk, Lekuangole, Pibor and Verthet, and 139 villages or settlements. A total of 221 facilities, infrastructure and services were assessed: 17 administrative buildings, 31 education facilities, seven healthcare facilities, nine markets, 30 religious' buildings, five transportation hubs and 122 water points or facilities.

Due to challenges in data cleaning, mainly related to the lack of unified administrative divisions of the country, especially targeted areas, production of information products was delayed until the end of the year. Pibor County poses a particular challenge in processing data, as it de facto belongs to the Greater Pibor Administrative Area. However, there is no officially recognized layer of administrative divisions for the GPAA, hence for operational and processing purposes, IOM DTM used geographical framework of Pibor County for easier navigation.

The team is currently working on inter-active PowerBi dashboard that will include all findings. Further to that, in the upcoming period, the team will hold a presentation of results to all partners.

The summary of findings and baseline data is available on below links and draft report is added as Annex 7: Datasets_Outcome Indicator_6b_IOM; FAL phase one Midterm Evaluation Report; FAL Listening Survey in Jonglei and GPAA

Output 1.2: Equitable access to safe and quality learning opportunities for secondary school students (returnee and host communities' children and adolescents aged 16-18)

- OC6.1/RG 3.5.1 Number of people supported to stay in/return to secondary education (sex and age disaggregated). Baseline: 0; Target: 1,500 learners; Achievement: 1,418
- OC6.2/RG 3.5.3 Number of community-based centres or education hubs established to provide second chance education (SCE) opportunities are provided to youth and adults (sex and age-disaggregated). Baseline: 0; Target: 6; Achievement: 6
- Output indicator 2.3 Number of PTA/SMC members with strengthened capacity on prevention of GBV, PSEA, school management and development of School Improvement Plans. Baseline: 0; Target: 82; Achievement: 82
- Output indicator 2.4 Percentage of adolescents/youth provided with education services who successfully pass the national examination at the secondary level (sex and age-disaggregated) Baseline: 0; Target: 90 per cent; Achievement: TBD (to be measured at the end of the academic year in March)
- All the six target secondary schools in Bor, Akobo and Pibor are functional, with an enrolment of 1,418 (311F) children against a target of 1,500 (525F). The schools altogether are managed by 133 (3F) teachers against a target of 80 (22F) and established functional Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs)/ Board of Governors (BoGs) committees to improve school capacities to manage and strengthen delivery of protective quality basic education services to children and adolescents/ youth as well as improve relationships between schools and communities.

Learning environments in the schools are being improved. So far three temporary learning spaces have been completed and construction is ongoing for two against a target of five.



In addition, WASH facilities, handwashing facilities and exchange rooms are being constructed alongside the TLS. To date, three exchange rooms and WASH facilities have been constructed.

Outcome indicator 3.1 Number of students enrolled and graduated from functional adult literacy and second-chance education (SCE) programme. Baseline: 0, planned target: 500, Achieved: enrolled, 575 students (95 male and 480 female), cycle of learning will be completed in May 22 and graduation will be conducted thereafter in the same month.

Regarding overachieving on this indicator, over-enrolment was linked to high demand for the FAL program. Guided by the FAL listening survey and CBPP, targets were adjusted and increased to 500. Findings from two assessments also highlighted the impact of FAL to other RSRTF partners and beneficiaries, thereby requesting for more FAL centres.

The duration of learning was for six months from June 2021 to December 2021. Important subjects taught to the FAL participants included literacy, numeracy, simple business records, empowering women, and youth in participating in conflict mitigation, and managing livelihoods activities, among others.

According to the FAL midterm evaluation report, average learners have reached at least 50 per cent level of the participation in basic knowledge acquisition. Based on their knowledge retention rate, there is an excellent potential of learners reaching over 80 per cent in phase two even though 20 per cent of the enrolled participants have not previously had attain any formal education. FAL phase one enrolment increased from 240 to 252 in GPAA and from 270 to 323 in Bor South of Jonglei State. Based on communities' FAL demand and requests from RSRTF partners, enrolment into FAL phase two is expected to increase as noted from the 18 per cent (GPAA) and 82 per cent (Jonglei State). Based on qualitative and quantitative data collected for the midterm evaluation, out of 575 learners enrolled, at least 30 per cent reported attending FAL class four times a week, 60 per cent reported at least attending three times a week, eight per cent twice per week, and only two per cent said attending once a week.

PROGRESS AGAINST OUTPUT INDICATORS

OC1.1: Number of UNMISS patrols conducted, by location and patrol type.

In 2021, UNMISS Peacekeeping Forces completed about 200⁴ air and road patrols with the objective of protecting civilians and humanitarian actors and safeguarding transport infrastructure across Jonglei and GPAA including Bor, Akobo, and Pibor towns, Lekuangole, Bangachorot, Pochalla, Gadiang, Lankien, Baidit, Anyidi, Gumuruk and Manyabol. A temporary operating base (TOB) was established in Gumuruk, and additional TOBs are planned for strategic areas such as Gadiang and Lekuangole to monitor security and deter violence and criminal activities on roads, markets, towns and protect civilians during the dry season in 2022. The ongoing repair of Bor-Pibor and Pibor-Akobo roads coupled with the security patrols and force protection for humanitarians have contributed to increased movement humanitarian aid, people and traders thus promoting social cohesion.

OC1.2: Number of safety and security/conflict monitoring activities conducted and reports disseminated to inform advocacy and programmatic direction.

WPTs and YPTs conducted 26 (out of 9 planned) safety and security/conflict monitoring meetings in Pibor and Akobo. These meetings helped the communities in Walgak identify conflict hotspots especially in isolated payams like Buong, where there were many isolated incidents of Murle attacks in late 2020 and early 2021. In addition, 43 people (18 men and 25 women) were trained on preventing violent conflict. Three peace ceremonies (one in Walgak and two in Pibor) were organized with 124 participants (55 men, 27 women, 30 young men, and 12 young women). Observations during the monitoring activities in Lony and Wechiedengruei showed that women had adopted the strategy of walking in groups to protect themselves and each other in high-risk areas against SGBV.

OC1.3 targeted 4 instances when political engagement and opportunities to leverage political influence are used to resolve conflicts / reduce tensions.

Progress: a cumulative total of 25 such engagements were reported by consortium partners. The aim of the political engagements was to lead key influencers/stakeholders to exert their influence to prevent and stop the abduction of women and children, and to facilitate returns. Activities included political engagement with local elites, national and State authorities at Juba and Bor⁵ levels to prevent abductions and facilitate the release of women and children, bilateral and high-level meetings with Nuer, Dinka and Murle leaders/influencers to prevent abductions and facilitate the release of women and children and carrying out high-level events/dialogues to raise awareness and advocate for the end of abductions as a means to mitigate violence and conflict in Jonglei/GPAA.

OC1.6 targeted a 20% increase in the proportion of men in target communities who demonstrate attitudes more supportive of women's inclusion in political, social, and security processes in their communities, with an established baseline of 58% of men in target communities demonstrating such supportive attitudes.

4. Data available for April to November 2021 indicates 145 patrols, rounded up to include estimated patrols for January-March and December 2021 because data was not provided during the time of reporting. Also, baseline data was not provided – recommendations have been made to make this indicator more relevant.

5. Seat of the State government in Jonglei.



Progress: a 4% increase of men showing more acceptance of women's inclusion in political, social, and security processes in the target communities, was reported in 2021. This is a significantly low progress rate and project partners are still analysing the contributing factors which may include deeply rooted societal norms which regulate gender roles and exclude women from inclusion in political and security processes. Activities which will be prioritised concerning this are strategically engaging men and male youth in the women, peace, and security agenda as partners in promoting women's participation in the prevention and resolution of armed conflict, peacebuilding, and post-conflict situations.

OC1.8 Number of youths in cattle camps trained on preventing violent extremism

Seventy-five youths (60 male cattle camp youths in Pibor and 15 youths in Bor) were trained on non-violent conflict resolution and mitigation particularly related to cattle related conflict. This was against the project target of 60 youths in 2021.

OC2.1: Number of conflict management and reconciliation activities (dialogue forums, conferences, workshops) implemented at the national and subnational level.

CVR partners participated in 12 dialogues and high-level consultative meetings in Juba, Bor, Pibor and Akobo: e.g. The Pieri Peace Conference in March, peace rituals in the Pibor-Kongor-Lekuangole axis, High-Level Dialogue on Identification and Return of Abductees, First Steps to Gawaar Inclusion, Inception Workshop for the Inter-communal Governance Structures, Follow-up Kongor and Gumuruk Dialogue, Governors Forum in Bor, High-Level Juba Meeting, Pibor Meeting on Intercommunal Governance Structures and Youth and Local Authorities Movement/Mission for Peace. The results framework will be updated for this OC following a change in approach to improve relevance.

OC2.5 Percentage of conflict management, prevention, and resolution activities that broaden the space for youth leadership in peace processes and actively reinforce their role as agents of peace

NP organized 15 community level meetings to strengthen coordination between youth and young women with different sectors and with other protection and peace actors. The meetings had a total of 847 participants (260 men, 119 women, 257 young men, 93 young women, 84 boys, and 34 girls). During the meetings, youth were informed about their roles in preventing and deescalating conflict, raising awareness on peace processes such as the Pieri peace process, as well as engaging other humanitarian organizations. The meetings were a precursor to the establishment of a multi-sectorial youth coordination mechanism to coordinate and report on youth engagement in humanitarian development and peacebuilding activities.

OC2.6 Number of intra- / inter- communal dialogue sessions conducted

The project partnered with Peace Canal in the implementation of intra-communal dialogues in Bor, Gumuruk, Kongor, Pibor and Akobo. After the Pieri Peace Conference in March 2021, a series of consultative meetings were conducted in Kongor, Gumuruk and Pibor for inclusion of Gawaar who had been left out. Community Governance Structures Workshops were held in Bor, Gumuruk, Pibor and Akobo. Partners also jointly facilitated three high-level consultative meetings for state and local authorities in Juba.

OC2.12 targeted 100 women and girls empowered as community change agents with an established baseline of 0.

Progress: Partners reported a cumulative total of 485 (360 women & 125 girls), from target communities with increased skills and knowledge to act as change agents and prevent abductions and sexual and gender-based violence. Activities included supporting youth-led and peer-to-peer activities on peace building, gender equality and non-violent behaviour through the formation of 4 youth clubs, developing training modules on the causes and consequences of conflict in Jonglei & GPAA and recommending contextualised change-agent roles women and children can play to mitigate violence, with special focus on abductions and sexual violence and based on these training modules, conducting trainings to support the 4 established female networks' capacity to analyse the causes and consequences of conflict, and to identify change-agent roles they can play to mitigate conflict. Further, developing training modules on women's leadership in the context of South Sudan, with special focus on the project's target communities and based on these modules, facilitating 4 dedicated leadership trainings targeting the female networks.

OC2.11 targeted 100 abductees supported with family tracing and reunification. The baseline study revealed that prior to project implementation, no such efforts had been made.

Progress: Partners reported 130 successful returns in 2021. These included 38 women, 47 girls and 45 boys (29% women, 36% girls and 35% boys). Returns consisted of abductees and children born in circumstances of abduction. Activities included assessing the victims' needs and whether they are willing to return to their natal families, with a view to preparing them for their release and smooth reintegration, providing needs-based services including psycho-social support and referrals to victims of abduction, tracing the location of the abductees' families, assessing families' attitudes towards the return of abductees and children born during abduction and through a survivor-centred and needs-based approach, organising low profile returns facilitated by implementing partners (depending on locations, accessibility of locations and expected reactions by original communities). Activities also focused on engaging with the victims' families and communities on victim reintegration, stigma prevention, gender roles, stereotypes, and the gendered impact of conflict, as well as providing comprehensive case management services to 130 women and children with different protection risks (including CAAFAG, GBV, children with conflict related injuries). Through these activities, female network members have played an active, even if low profile role, in the prevention of abductions and return of former abductees. For example, some of them are foster caregivers to abductees awaiting reunification. Moreover, key local actors such as chiefs and revered leaders are arguably more gender aware and committed to protect women and girls, and are keen on their change agent roles.

OC2.8 targeted 100 individuals (25% women, 28% girls, 44% boys) affected by violence to be provided with mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) services. The baseline study revealed that prior to project implementation, no such efforts had been made.

Progress: Partners reported 491 individuals (174 women, 171 girls and 146 boys / 35% women, 35% girls, 30% boys) who during 2021 were supported through MHPSS. This includes trauma counselling and other forms of comprehensive case management for victims of sexual violence, gender-based violence and conflict related injuries, which may cause disability in persons of concern.

OC3: Access to Justice, Rule of Law, and Human Rights protection supported.

NP trained 331 community representatives (173 women, 29 young women, 129 young men) on community security and action planning. This is expected to contribute to larger numbers of youth and women advocating for the delivery of justice within the communities. In this regard, post-training follow up and mentoring is required to ensure that youth and women apply and utilise the community security approach and action planning skills.

UNMISS RoLAS undertook eight targeted needs assessments in Anyidi, Duk Padiet, Pibor, Akobo, Pagak, Panyagor, Gumuruk, and Likuangole. During these assessments, RoLAS engaged with key formal and informal justice stakeholders. Based on these consultations, RoLAS confirmed that rule of law infrastructure in these eight locations is either non-existent or ineffective to fight against impunity and reduce cycles of violence. The assessments identified infrastructural, institutional, logistical, and human resources gaps, as well as entry points and areas of engagement to strengthen the capacity of formal and informal justice actors. Based on these assessments, a detailed six-month work plan was prepared.

RoLAS organized a Rule of Law and Accountability Conference and a Prevention, Investigation, and Prosecution of SGBV Crimes Workshop, which brought together formal justice actors (police, prosecutors, prisons, and judiciary), local government officials (payam administrators), and community leaders (traditional chiefs, women, and youth) from Bor Town, Anyidi, Baidit, Makuach, Kolnyang, and Jalle payams. The events, which engaged 70 participants (59 male, 11 female) provided a platform for participants to engage with one another and expand their understanding of the roles and responsibilities of justice actors and linkages between formal and informal justice systems, including with respect to compensation mechanisms, and protection of witnesses and SGBV survivors. The participants were also given an opportunity to identify challenges faced in justice delivery and opportunities for increased coordination and engagement.

RoLAS, in collaboration with NP and POF/Peace Canal, also strengthened community-based protection mechanisms through two workshops to support the Inter-Communal Governance Structures established by the Pieri Action for Peace. In the December workshop held in Pibor, RoLAS led discussions for traditional leaders from Lou Nuer, Murle, and Dinka communities on the formation of the "Traditional Circuit Court" mentioned in the Pieri Action for Peace.

Specifically, RoLAS offered several different options available under the national law to ensure the accountability for inter-communal incidents and violations of the PIERI Action for Peace, ranging from a special court to a compensation committee. While additional time is needed for chiefs and county authorities to clarify the proposal for a “Traditional Circuit Court”, the December workshop laid an important foundation and advanced the conversation across community lines as to what constitutes an appropriate mechanism. Further discussions will be held during the Inter-Communal Governance Structure meeting in Ayod, which is planned for March 2022.

OC3.1/RG 1.4.3 Number of individuals provided with legal aid services disaggregated by gender. (Baseline: TBC, Target: 400)

Five hundred sixty-seven (567) vulnerable people, of which 79 percent were female, accessed legal aid services in Pibor, Duk and Akobo through the establishment of three Justice and Confidence centres. The JCCs have made it possible for vulnerable people to receive legal aid services including legal advice and representation. Furthermore, 122,430 people of which 51 percent were female have been reached with legal information including access to available services at the JCCs.

OC3.2/RG 1.4.4 Number of SGBV survivors benefitting from victim redress mechanisms, including on transitional justice. (Baseline: TBC, Target: 120)

One hundred and twelve SGBV survivors (97 females) have benefited from victim redress mechanisms. 26 (4 male) of the survivors have pursued justice through the traditional courts and case rulings were in favor of 23 women.

OC3.5 Number of justice chain actors trained disaggregated by gender and type of support/training (police, prosecutors, prison and judicial personnel) (Baseline: 0, Target: 250)

A total of 215 justice actors of which 73 were females, were trained in Pibor and Akobo. 70 (16 females) ex-combatants absorbed from army to police were trained on democratic policing, obligations and roles of a Police Officer according to South Sudanese Police Service Act 2009, South Sudan Legislations, community policing and sexual gender-based violence (SGBV).

55 (15 females) prison personnel absorbed from the army to prison were provided with skills in functions and duties of a prison staff under the Prison Act 2011, general prison management and prisoners’ rights, responsibilities and discipline which is essential in helping them to professionally execute their duties. 40 community female paralegals were trained in Duk and Twic East on strategies of addressing/solving justice problems in their communities, empowered them with knowledge on Human Rights, basics of the South Sudan legislations, alternatives to dispute resolution, psychosocial support, legal and justice protocols/protocols.

50 traditional leaders were trained in Pibor (25 traditional leaders) and Akobo (25 traditional leaders) on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) (mediation and reconciliation), and rights-based and gender-sensitive methods of dispute management to address issues of cattle raiding, abductions and intercommunal violence. Two Sustainable conflict resolution groups comprising of the trained traditional leaders were established (one in Pibor and the other in Akobo). The groups meet monthly.

OC3.3 Number of justice sector facilities (traditional and formal) constructed, renovated, and/or equipped. (Baseline: 0, Target: 7)

In progress.

Construction of three police posts in Langbaar, Block 8, and Lekyak Block P in Bor County is on-going. The three police posts are at the plastering stage and the work progress is estimated to be 75 percent complete. Construction works at Bor Central Prison which includes the renovation of the female wing, construction of a 2-stance VIP lined latrine, and renovation of the sewage system for the whole prison is underway with progress estimated at 30 percent. The renovation of the Special P Unit (SPU) fence is in progress and 80 percent of the work is complete while the construction of the latrine is at 50 percent complete.

OC3.6/RG 1.4.2 Number of police and community relationship committees established and operational at community level (along county borders and hotspots) (Baseline: 9, Target: 10)

Eighteen (18) PCRCs were established i.e., Two in Twic East County, four in Pibor, two in Akobo County, 10 in Bor South County and all are fully operational. They held 29 meetings and were attended by 1,128 (451 females). The PCRCs deliberated on the conflict and security issues in their communities i.e., the child abductions, cattle thefts, house breaking and thefts in their localities and discussed appropriate solutions like informing authorities of presence of strangers in their neighbourhood, conduct sensitization campaigns on security, women to move in a group while going for firewood in the forest accompanied by the PCRC patrol team, the local herders to be accompanied by the PCRC patrol team this would enhance social cohesion and strengthen security.

Twenty-one (21) crime prevention and community security outreaches were organized. These were attended by 1,872 (891 females) community members. The outreaches were informed by formal and informal information security issues. For instance; in areas where there are prevalent intra communal tensions (Pibor among the age sets, Akobo east, Malek in Bor South) community members were sensitized on enhancing community security and peaceful coexistence, on “Security as a personal responsibility” and urged to maintain safe practices for example walking in groups in crime hotspot areas. In Pibor following increasing cases of child abduction, 143 women were sensitized on child safety and stranger awareness, following recent revenge killings that took place in Bor where seven Murle were killed by Dinka Youth. The outreaches sensitized the community members on the importance of social cohesion, the repercussions of taking law in their hands (mob justice) and advised them to always seek redress from established security and justice institutions.

To reinforce the achievements of the PCRCs and outreaches, 10 PCRC patrol teams were provided with 90 gumboots, 90 raincoats and 90 torches to support them during the patrols and response to incidents and of the 18 PCRCs each received 2 bicycles to enhance mobility while executing their duties.

OC5.1: Number of people who actively participate in Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises to identify structural drivers of recurrent crises, disaggregated by sex and age of participant.

This output was completed during the first phase of the project during which 233 people (117 men, 116 women) participated in CBPP processes in Akobo West and Pibor. This was higher than the target (36 men, 36 women) because more bomas (11) than initially planned (6) at the project design phase were eventually targeted. This was done with a view to ensuring equitable spread of resources across the payams in the targeted areas.

In the five bomas where CBPP was conducted in Pibor, 16 people per boma (8 women, 8 men) participated in the exercise. The youngest participant was 28 while the eldest was 56; the average age of the participants was 40. In the six bomas where CBPP was conducted in Akobo West, on average 16 to 17 people participated, and 47 percent of the participants were female. The youngest participant was 19 and the eldest was 65. Thirteen participants represented the armed youth across the six bomas.

During the CBPP, conflict hot spots and drivers were identified, and asset creation plans were created with a view to offering livelihood support that could help discourage mobilization for conflict. The conflict analysis highlighted that in Akobo West intra-Nuer conflicts had a greater impact on hunger while in Pibor sub-national conflict had the greater impact, followed by age-set fighting.

While the CBPP was conducted in five bomas in Pibor, the implementation of activities only started in one boma due to various incidents which put on hold activities throughout 2021.

VSF-Germany engaged 160 participants (80 men and 80 women) in community based participatory needs assessment. In these forums, structural drivers of crises identified included livestock related conflict such as a theft, cattle raiding and disputes with farmers over grazing land. The project target was 72 people, which was achieved and surpassed due to high demand and attendance.

OC5.2 Number of events/activities/plans developed in a participatory manner on priority projects to address community-level violence.

Cumulatively in 2021, CVR partners have supported 25 (the target was 13) events to look at means through which community-level violence can be addressed, concentrating on economic and livelihood activities that can help to address the root causes of violence.



This included the CBPP in 11 bomas and Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP) consultative processes and validation sessions conducted in Akobo West and Pibor in Phase I of the project and Uror County in December 2021/January 2022. WFP internal resources also allowed the SLP process to be conducted in Nyirol and Ulang counties in early 2022, which has provided useful context for planning in RSRTF project areas, given the conflict dynamics between these counties and the existing project counties.

In 2022, WFP plans to expand the livelihoods activities started under the RSRTF project to additional counties in Jonglei, including Uror, Akobo East and Nyirol, as well as Ulang County of Upper Nile State. These counties were prioritized for expansion as the CBPP, and safety and security indicators processes highlighted the cross-county conflict dynamics between the 2021 project locations and the planned new areas.

OC5.3 Number of community assets built, restored or maintained

Asset plans were based on community priorities, as identified during the CBPP, and were designed to address root causes of violence and hunger.

In all targeted bomas, hunger was identified as a source of conflict, and assets to enhance household food production were prioritized. In total, 2,000 feddan (~840 hectares) of land were identified for clearance and production of staple crops. In all locations where the project was successfully implemented, 100% of the plan was achieved in terms of land preparation and planting. Flooding had a significant impact on crop performance in Akobo with about 80 percent of production destroyed. However, the targeted communities were supported to adapt the programme activities to secure as much of the harvest as possible, building small dykes around the farmlands and drying the remaining sorghum. In 2022, the beneficiaries plan to start planting earlier, and seeds are being procured by WFP's implementing partner, to be able to harvest before the potential floods. In Pibor, less land was cultivated compared to the overall plan as the project was only successfully implemented in four of the five planned bomas due to insecurity at different points in the project period. However, where land was prepared and planted (Akilo Boma), feedback from the targeted beneficiaries was positive as they were supported to increase staple crop production and cultivate vegetables for the first time.

Community infrastructure was identified as a secondary priority, and hence investments in assets to improve livelihoods and access to basic services were made. Due to floods in Akobo, more drainage construction was achieved compared to the plan as people shifted from working on access road and pond construction. Pond construction is still expected to be done in some locations of Akobo in 2022; site selection was completed in Q3-2021 though excavation works have not started. Airstrip levelling in Walgak (Akobo West) was initially planned at the start of the project; however, this was deprioritized after Walgak became a regular UNHAS flight location, and maintenance was therefore done outside of this project.

One of the key project successes was that drainage construction and road rehabilitation in Walgak helped to protect the town and its market, which also allowed traders to continue receiving goods from Juba through the rainy season with the road serving as an airstrip for fixed wing aircraft. This was the first year in which such deliveries were possible. In addition, improved access to the community enabled the movement of a government delegation of parliamentarians who conducted reconciliation meetings between different sub-sections in the community.

County	Pillar	Activity	Unit	Plan	Actual	% Achieved
Pibor	Restoration of the productive Arable Land	Land Clearance and Planting	Feddan	1,000	200	20%
	Community Asset Development	Community access Road Construction	Km	2	2	100%
	Community Asset Development	Road Dyke Construction	Km	2	0	0%
Akobo	Restoration of the productive Arable Land	Land Clearance and Planting	Feddan	1,000	1,000	100%
	Community Asset Development	Drainage construction	Km	3	5.8	193%
	Community Asset Development	Community access Road Construction	Km	3	1	33%
	Community Asset Development	Multipurpose Ponds	#	2	0	0%
	Community Asset Development	Airstrip levelling	#	1	0	0%

OC5.4 Number of individuals engaged in building restoration or maintaining community assets (e.g., community centre) through cash for work.

1,200 people (606 women and 594 men) out of a target of 2,000 were engaged in the asset creation activities outlined in output 5.3. Food assistance was provided monthly to ensure that households had a sufficient kilo-caloric intake to participate in asset creation activities. At the same time, food assistance was essential given the severity of food insecurity in the project locations where populations were classified as facing famine-like conditions by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group.

To date, the project engaged fewer people than planned since activities could not start in four bomas of Pibor. However, WFP and its cooperating partner, Oxfam, are in the process of re-engaging with the originally targeted bomas in Pibor (Lekuongole, Verthet, Gumuruk) now that physical access has improved. This will allow for a resumption of activities in the 2022 dry season.

Using complementary funding, WFP has a plan to scale up activities started under the RSRTF in the 11 bomas targeted in Akobo West and Pibor. Additionally, similar livelihoods activities will be rolled out to Akobo East where services are being provided by other RSRTF partners, focusing on four bomas where UNICEF/Church Mission and Development (CMD) supported primary and secondary schools are located. Livelihood support will also be extended to Uror and Nyirol counties which are focus areas for social cohesion activities under RSRTF.

OC5.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving capacity strengthening/training/ technical support by type.

1,200 people (606 women, 594 men) out of a target of 2,000 received training in good agricultural practices to boost production and productivity and improve post-harvest management. The same people also received training to support community infrastructure creation and maintenance, linked with the assets planned and created under output 5.3.

Sixty community animal health workers (CAHWs) (30 men, 10 women, 20 youths –10 boys and 10 girls) were supported with vaccines and treatment drugs and were continuously engaged in vaccination and treatment campaigns in the first year of the project.

OC5.9 Number of at-risk youth provided access to career development and employment/ livelihood opportunities.

Of the 1,200 people engaged under output 5.4, 758 (63 percent) out of a target of 1,400 are youth aged 18-35 who are being supported to develop their livelihoods, mainly through increasing production of staple crops beyond small-scale household level farming.

OC5.10 Number of disaster management strategies and plans developed and supported accounting for competition over resources that drives conflict.

Due to flooding which prevented access to many bomas during the reporting period, this output has not yet started. However, assets to help prevent damage to community infrastructure and farms from flooding were prioritized during the CBPP.

OC6.1 Number of participatory consensus building and community health priority setting sessions.

Community Participatory Needs Assessment Meetings

Six out of the planned six community participatory needs assessment meetings were held in 2021 in Akobo County (Walgak and Bikey Payams) and GPAA (Pibor Payam). These are participatory consensus building and community health priority setting sessions. These sessions aid the communities and boma health teams in deliberating and outlining their priority health needs that can contribute to fostering peace and conflict resolution among communities.

Summary of Key issues mapped out the Community Participatory Needs Assessment Meetings;

- Community participated in selections of health facilities to be supported with health services.
- Community involvement in prioritization of CVR health services to be provided within these designated sites.
- Need to involve the local population especially the youths in delivering CVR health services and employment opportunities within the CVR project.
- Long-term availability of CVR supported health services.
- Possibility of expanding to other health facilities beyond the designated eight facilities.
- Support for referrals of cases, especially trauma cases from areas of conflicts to the nearest health facility with a capacity to manage trauma cases.

#	Location	Payam	Specific Location	No. of Meetings
1	Akobo East – Akobo County	Bikey Payam	CHD Compound, and Youth Centre Hall	3 meetings
2	Akobo West – Akobo County	Walgak Payam	Youth Centre Hall	2 meetings
3	GPAA	Pibor Town/ Pibor Payam	GREDO Meeting Hall	1 meeting

OC6.2 Number of Health Workers trained on conflict resolution; psychosocial support skills; basic mental health and substance abuse management skills; promotional health; community-based surveillance of epidemic-prone disease; and clinical management of rape.

Trainings and Capacity Building: Under the CVR project, WHO trained 262 (Male 148 and Female 114) health care workers from Akobo County and GPAA out of the targeted 300 beneficiaries. The participants were health cadres identified from the 8 health facilities where CVR services are being provided: Akobo County Hospital, Thuokliel PHCC, Buong PHCU, Walgak PHHC, Chatyier PHCU, Pibor PHCC, Gumuruk PHCC and Lekuangule PHCC. 102 participants were trained in conflict resolution and psychosocial support skills in the context of health service delivery; 60 of them in Basic Mental Health and Substance Abuse Management; and 100 in Clinical Management of Rape.

In addition to the 262 health workers trained, 16 CVR health facilities focal points were oriented on the weekly and monthly reporting tools and protocols to follow when offering care to survivors. These individuals are also directly responsible for providing health services supported by the CVR project and submitting both weekly and monthly reports.

A total of 1,309 (out of a target of 4,200) individuals sought services at CVR-supported health facilities in 2021. Cumulatively, trauma and MHPSS were the leading cause for consultations accounting for (78% of all consultations, trauma 602 (46%) trauma cases and 414 (32%) MHPSS cases from July to December 2021. 129 (10%) SGBV survivors with medical complications were managed in the same period.

Health Services in CVR Health Sites: The CVR health component is implemented through eight out of a target of eight selected health facilities in Akobo County and Greater Pibor Administrative (GPAA). In quarter three, five out of the eight designated health facilities were operationalized to provide health services under the CVR project. The other three facilities in GPAA were later operationalized in quarter four. The table below shows details of the facilities offering services supported by the CVR project.

Location	Health Facility	CVR Functionality Status	
Akobo County	Akobo East	Akobo County Hospital	Functional
		Thuokliel PHCC	Functional
	Akobo West	Buong PHCU	Functional
		Walgak PHHC	Functional
		Chatyier PHCU	Functional
GPAA	Pibor PHCC	Functional	
	Gumuruk PHCC	Functional	
	Lekuangule PHCC	Functional	

Medical Supplies for CVR Health Services: To ensure access to essential health services in the selected sites, WHO dispatched over 200 boxes of medical supplies in the following categories to all eight CVR sites in Akobo and GPAA.

• **Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits (IARHK):** This kit contains administration and training supplies, post-rape treatment, oral and injectable contraception, medications for the treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI), and Suture of tears (cervical and vaginal) and vaginal examination. The kits are issued in blocks, and the quantity procured will serve the following beneficiaries.

- » Block 1 kits serve 10,000 people for 18 months
- » Block 2 kits serve 30,000 people for 18 months



DELAYS IN IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES

Insecurity in GPAA in May 2021 had a major impact on roll-out of activities planned after the baseline assessment. While some activities were able to resume in July, others that were based on the seasonality of livelihood activities could not do so and hence fewer outputs were achieved than planned under Outcome 5.

Plans were made to re-engage communities for dry season activities in October/November, but this was hampered by evacuation of relocatable humanitarian staff and a suspension of non-lifesaving activities. The rainy season prevented access to some communities by road, requiring project implementation staff to walk several hours to reach some of the targeted communities, lasting from August through December in some places.

Outcome 3 and 4 activities were also affected by seasonality and insecurity. For example, the flooded road from Bor to Anyidi resulted in postponement of 'Crime Prevention and Community Safety Workshop', which was scheduled to take place on 18-20 October. RoLAS was unable to invite all three communities –Bor Dinka, Nuer and Murle to the "Rule of Law and Accountability Conference" held in Bor.

To ensure that all communities have an equal opportunity to assess gaps and challenges related to justice delivery, RoLAS will hold additional, separate "Rule of Law and Accountability Conferences" in Pibor, Akobo East and Akobo West, during first quarter of 2022.

The ongoing security situation in Anyidi, further prevented RoLAS from delivering its 'Crime Prevention and Community Safety Workshop'.

RoLAS is now considering shifting the location to Bor in 2022, since Anyidi residents have relocated to the vicinity of Bor Town fearing further attacks. RoLAS continues to engage with the UNMISS Field Office to better align UNMISS long duration and dynamic air patrols to strategic programming delivery.

COVID-19 travel restrictions affected timely hiring of project staff during Quarter 1 of 2021. To compensate, NP will hire an extra international staff for the last 5 months of the project to ensure full implementation of the program. On request of WFP, NP changed its base of operations from Akobo Town to Walgak.

However, finding appropriate and secure office space delayed the implementation of the programming as the team was not in Walgak full time until the middle of the second quarter. To avoid further delays in programming, the team began operating from Lankien (Nyiröl County), where NP already had an office, located two and a half hours drive from Walgak.

Lack of health implementing partners supporting static facilities in Akobo West affects the quality of services and availability of healthcare workers; this continues to threaten the sustainability of the CVR-supported health services in facilities like Walgak PHCC and Chatyier PHCU.

Another challenge was delayed in securing the inter-agency reproductive health kits. These are comprehensive prepacked health kits tailored to support a wide array of interventions, including clinical management of rape, an essential health service under outcome six.

Unfortunately, they were not available in-country, and the procurement took long. They were eventually procured and dispatched in the third quarter of 2021.

- **Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK):** The kit contains medicines and medical devices as well as specific units such as;

- » PEP unit, post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV, 150 treatments adults, and 30 children
- » Mental health medicines such as Biperiden, Diazepam, Fluoxetine, and Haloperidol.
- » Solutions correcting water, electrolytes, and acid-base disturbances such as dextrose and ringers lactate solutions
- » Analgesics, anesthetics, antibiotics, disinfectants, and antiseptics

The procured quantity of the IEHK supplementary Module Serves 1,000 people for 18 months

- **Trauma and Emergency Surgery Kits (TESK)**

- » TESK 2019 module 1A Set, Drugs, Basic Kit - Serves 150 patients requiring surgical care in emergencies, assuming two operations per patient (300 surgical interventions)
- » TESK 2019 module 1C Set, Supplementary, Splints- Serves 90-120 fracture cases

- **Development and adoption of a county specific SGBV referral pathway:** A draft SGBV referral pathway was developed that will serve as a flexible mechanism that safely links survivors to supportive and competent services in a timely way. The draft pathway (Annex 7) was adopted in Akobo and GPAA in a collaborative manner. For instance, in Akobo West sub-County, input and support were received from consortium member and two national NGOs in Walgak (CAO, and CRADA).

WOMEN AND YOUTH AS CHANGE AGENTS

Women Empowerment

The CVR project aimed to help address the drivers of conflict from various perspectives (youth, women, and ethnic/tribal lines, etc.). Community consultations conducted in several project locations recorded active participation of youth leaders, amongst other members of the community, who fall outside of global and South Sudan definitions of youth (i.e., they are older than 35), although they self-identify as youth. While efforts were made to ensure representation of younger youth (age 18-35), contribution and participation from people who self-identified as youth were respected as contributions from youth, despite the actual age of the participant.

During planning processes, partners made efforts to ensure that both women and male community members were equitably represented, including during CBPP and SLP processes, beneficiary selection, and through participation in various community-based groups. Women were actively encouraged to participate in consultative meetings and project partners also ensured that women's opinions were heard in discussions with local authorities.

In terms of recipients of food assistance under Outcome 5, 51 percent of household heads receiving the food were female in both Akobo and Pibor. The average age of participants in asset creation & livelihoods activities was 33 in Akobo and 40 in Pibor.

Women Protection Teams (WPT) were trained on conflict prevention and mitigation, GBV prevention and response, early warning and early response mechanisms and child protection. These trainings strengthened their ability to serve as leaders and conflict mediators in their communities.

Before consultations, women were supported to form groups and discuss issues that they would like to bring up through safe space sessions. During the consultations in Walgak and Pieri and dialogues in Kongor, NP specifically allocated time for the women to speak and ensured their points are considered.

In GPAA, women have been trained to facilitate dialogues and de-escalate tensions between age-set groups, which the women have now taken an active role in. Women in Gumuruk have been trained on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and risk-mapping. With the support of NP, they are now planning to set up a weapon free zone and have started addressing issues with youth who bring weapons into the town centre. This contributes to the legitimacy and acceptance of women as equally affected by issues related to SALW and security.

However, the low number of women in formal and informal justice systems has made equal representation difficult.

During the activities, RoLAS encouraged women to participate actively in discussions to share their thoughts on the substantive topics as well as highlighting specific needs and challenges of women in communities. In addition, in forming the groups for group work RoLAS ensured that women were represented in all groups. The Women's Committee, which forms one of the Inter-Communal Governance Structures established by the Pieri Action for Peace, also offers an avenue to ensure that women are fully engaged, and their viewpoints considered in community decision making.

Effective Participation of Youth in the Implementation of Peace Processes

YPTs were established and trained on SALW, unarmed civilian protection (UCP), leadership, early warning early response (EWER), and most importantly rumor-control. This is an important element because youth often respond to unverified rumors of mobilization of others (as was witnessed recently between the Lou Nuer, Murle and Dinka Bor). Youth in Walgak have been instrumental in de-escalation of the conflict between Lou Nuer and Murle groups.

The youth were also involved in peace messaging and dissemination the Pieri Peace Agreement amongst youth in GPAA and Akobo. They were also engaged through preparation meetings before consultations and dialogues with a focus on the need for nonviolent conflict resolution. In Akobo, the youth were also continuously engaged in relationship building between youth (including the white army) and local authorities to support trust building between these actors.





Engaging the Most Influential Agents of Change for Sustainable Peace

White army leadership and the YPT that includes white army youth in Walgak, as well as younger age-set youth leaders in Pibor, are important agents of change because their social responsibility is that of community protection and defence which sometimes can take the form of more aggressive advances towards other communities including cattle raiding. Their socialisation into martialized roles, and social expectations as well as peer pressure to participate in violent acts can be immense. Changing incentives, countering harmful narratives and removing susceptibility of youth to be drawn to violence and the promise of cattle from raids would enable white army youth to be agents of change towards peace.

County Commissioners are well-positioned to influence the community because they are the link between traditional leadership and higher levels of government and have increasingly been involved in shaping community dynamics. Inaction on the part of commissioners can be harmful and vice-versa determined action on the part of commissioners in pursuit of supporting grassroots peace initiatives is key to institutionally anchor peace processes and grassroots decision making.

Traditional authorities, red chiefs and spiritual leaders are able to stimulate peace through their traditional roles in solving intra- and inter communal disputes. However, their authority has been weakened by the proliferation of arms, especially among the youth. They are also susceptible to bias and corruption in adjudication of court cases and instrumentalisation of conflict for personal interests.

Women Protection Teams are at least, in part, composed of women leaders from the respective local communities. Often, women's role in peace and conflict is under-recognised and women play a crucial role in shaping social expectations of the different demographic groups within their areas including those of male (and often armed) youth. As women are frequently the de facto head of a household through their reproductive roles (not necessarily in an economic and political sense), WPTs are instrumental in reshaping community priorities and how they are achieved.

Targeting Persons with Disabilities

WHO gave special considerations for the needs of the disabled by ensuring access to essential services; the CVR procured supplies for health services have the following components targeting disability needs;

- The Trauma and Emergency Surgery Kits (TESK) have splits that minimize trauma, supplies for managing fracture complications in victims that could lead to disabilities, and essentials to short-term needs of those with a physical disability.
- Mental health drugs or antipsychotics to address the mentally disabled.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

WFP as the project lead signed an agreement with the Bridge Network, a national NGO, to expand the safety & security indicator work to include communities in Bor South, given that the process had so far only been conducted with Lou Nuer and Murle communities in Akobo and Pibor, respectively. The expansion of the work, funded through WFP internal resources, includes conducting FGDs and interviews in Anyidi and Kolnyang payams of Bor South, which is ongoing. The outcomes of the FGDs will be analysed to develop peace and security indicators for Bor South. The Bridge Network will also conduct a project ethnography in Greater Akobo, Greater Bor, and the GPAA to support the monitoring and programming activities in these areas in relation to their impact on perceptions of peace and security. Data collection is also being expanded to Uror, Nyirol, Ayod and Ulang counties. WFP has also integrated measurement of safety and security indicators in post-distribution monitoring (PDM).

NP ensures that after each activity, the teams in Pibor and Walgak provide activity reports, which are compiled on a weekly basis. Every month, the number of activities per activity line is updated to the internal project monitor to track progress. NP holds internal progress meetings on a quarterly basis to ensure challenges are addressed and evaluations are taken into consideration for further implementation. In the first week of February 2022, NP conducted an outcome monitoring exercise in both Pibor and Walgak, using FGDs and KIIs with government officials, WPTs, community leaders and selected community members (women and men separately). In doing so, NP aimed to measure changes in community perceptions of their security and safety. Monitoring further focused on questions regarding the effectiveness of formal justice systems in their service delivery for SGBV survivors.

WHO conducted a baseline survey to set benchmarks for project performance indicators to further measure project performance on the target population over time. WHO also conducted quarterly project review meetings to monitor the progress of activity implementations and bi-weekly project review meetings to discuss bottlenecks affecting the implementation of activities.

VSF-G established a community-based surveillance and reporting system which informs annual and incidental vaccination and treatment interventions. Within this system, cattle camp chiefs communicate herd disease situations systematically to their Community-Based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs). This is then reported to Animal Health Auxiliaries, to Stock Persons and to Veterinarians who carry out preliminary investigations and where necessary make outbreak reports to VSF-G and Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MARF). MARF with support of VSF and FAO carries out confirmation investigations and defines immediate and longer-term intervention plans.

COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

The communal approach to asset creation under Outcome 5 has helped to strengthen unity within communities – an important approach given that clan, section and sub-section or age-set conflicts have had significant impacts on safety, security and people’s ability to conduct their livelihood activities. Nyagewa Ding (29) is one of the participants in Akobo West (Walgak Payam) who returned from a refugee camp in Ethiopia in early 2021. She explained that “When we were doing the farm work, it brought us together and strengthened our unity in the community. It benefits the whole community and makes women feel empowered. Working together showed me the importance of loving yourself and loving your neighbour. There is a strengthened sense of community, when people are in a good place, they will also take care of the vulnerable and orphans.”

Nyagewa also benefited from training offered by Nonviolent Peaceforce on how to live peacefully as a community and avoid conflicts. As a member of the Women’s Protection Team, she is involved in disseminating peace and observing and reporting protection concerns. “Since the [Pieri] peace agreement was signed, there have been signs of peace in Walgak. There have never been as many NGOs operating here before and their presence now shows that the situation improved. People used to flee and fear Murle attacks. Attacks have been minimized and (the White Army) youth have been prevented to come into town with guns, which has contributed to the security and safety of people in Walgak,” explained Nyagewa.

Social Medial Links

https://twitter.com/WFP_SouthSudan/status/1485553334375358466

[UNMISS empowers rule of law actors in Jonglei to investigate and prosecute cases related to violence against women | UNMISS \(unmissions.org\)](#)



VALUE FOR MONEY

CVR partners jointly agreed on prioritization of Akobo West at the onset of the project. Multiple partners have established or strengthened their presence in Walgak which now serves as a main hub for multiple organizations in greater Akobo. Co-location in Walgak has facilitated layering of activities by different partners and targeting of the same communities and households which magnifies the impact of the different types of support. For example, WFP targeted 51 percent female headed households for livelihood support activities. The same women were selected by NP as WPT members and were provided with training in peacebuilding and protection monitoring and provided an important social development opportunity for these women.

VSF-G built on its gains in cattle camp dynamics and conflict mitigation from its USAID funded Climate Conflict Livestock Emergency Response Program (CCLERP) in Greater Upper Nile to further support the animal health service delivery and social cohesion activities under this project. In addition, VSF-G used its own pipeline resources to swiftly respond to livestock disease outbreaks

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Reducing Violence and Inter-communal Conflict in Jonglei and GPAA by Preventing the Abduction of Women and Children and Facilitating their Release (UNHCR, CEPO, UNMISS HRD, SCI)

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