

**Addressing Root Causes Project in South Sudan
Mid Term Review Report**

Submitted by

Innovation for Impact Solutions

to

CARE South Sudan

Consultants

1. Atem Dut de Kuek – Lead Consultant
2. Alumai Godfrey Jeff- Review Manager
3. Ayiik John Kuany – Fieldwork Coordinator
4. Andi Ronald Jimmy- Data Analyst

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Abbreviations

ARC	Addressing the Root Causes project
ARCSS	Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan
CSC	Community Score Card
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
KIIs	Key informant Interviews
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
SNAP	Social Norms Analysis Plot
TOC	Theory of Change
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

Executive Summary

The *Addressing Root Causes (ARC) project* that started in September 2016, aims at tackling the root causes of armed conflict, instability and irregular migration in South Sudan by increasing community resilience to conflict-related and economically-induced shocks in 19 payams in Jonglei state in the counties of Pibor, Twic East, Duk and Bor. The project has distinguished three outcomes areas: Economic Resilience, Peaceful Conflict Resolution and Social Cohesion which are expected to be mutually reinforcing and when all are combined and strengthened together, the beneficial effects will contribute to more resilience and a culture of peace.

This mid-term review was conducted to assess the progress of project implementation since September 2016, and document best practices and lessons learned to inform key stakeholders on future activity design, programming, and implementation. Primary data was collected using household survey, key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions with the targeted communities. Combined with the FGD, a Social Norm Analysis Plot (SNAP) framework was applied as it was considered best suited to measure changes in social (gender) norms.

Key findings from review indicate access to loans and training of VSLA groups is empowering women and youth in the targeted communities to engage in IGAs and micro-enterprises, thereby broadening their livelihood and resilience options and creating market linkages with traders across different ethnic communities. Further, more women and youth reported being confident to participate in economic opportunities and possess relevant tools and skills; and the role of women and youth is being appreciated in contributing to meeting household needs, thereby reflecting the conflict and gender transformation in the targeted communities. It should however be noted that more VSLAs have been formed and are engaged in IGAs and micro-enterprises in Duk and Twic East compared to Bor and Pibor.

Also, peace committees are appreciated and recognized by the targeted communities for facilitating and using peaceful mechanisms to mitigate and resolve intra and – inter community conflict and reconcile past grievances. Most project beneficiaries also reported increased collaboration with each other, and feel have more positive relationships and trust within and beyond their community.

However, there is limited follow- up and monitoring of activities of VSLAs, peace clubs and peace committees for effective supervision and support. Also, most people do not consider themselves displaced or emigrated even when they are displaced from one location to another within the county or state or country, as they consider that emigration only happens when one has moved outside their own state/country. This narrow interpretation affects planning and supporting would-be emigrants, and hence the need for project implementers to contextualize the definition of emigration to the local understanding and interpretation. It was also noted during this review that the ARC project is understaffed as one project officer serves the whole county with no assistants to support project implementation, follow-up and monitoring.

Therefore, as CARE moves forward with project implementation, it is important to hire more project staff for effective implementation, follow-up and monitoring of project activities. This will also allow the close monitoring of VSLA groups, peace committees and peace clubs. CARE should also consider immediate rollout of the PRA projects in other project locations. These community development projects can help to resolve community challenges, especially if it's focused on creating economic opportunities and livelihood security. Also, the Community Score Card (CSC) processes with justice and

security actors and community members (service users) need to be immediately rolled out to support inclusive and effective dispensation of justice and accountability.

Overall, the ARC project still remains relevant in all the four counties, and its activities are helping communities to build resilience, resolve conflicts in non-violent ways and build community social fabric. Cattle raiding, flooding drought, and limited economic opportunities and access to markets still remain a challenge, and the ARC project provides a window of opportunity to address them through its peace committees, peace clubs, VSLA groups and diversification of economic activities. The project should also consider undertaking a value chain and market analysis so as to meaningful empower and support the activities of the VSLA groups as they venture into different livelihood options.



Women, some of them VSLA members, participate in a Focus Group Discussion in Pibor county, Hai Matar.

1.0 Introduction

Two years after South Sudan gained independence, the peace and reconciliation process in the country stalled when armed conflict erupted in December 2013. This resulted in deaths and displacement of communities both internally (IDPs) and outside the country (refugees), increased food insecurity, weakened local peace building capacity and led to the emergence of an elite-dominated, uncoordinated and non-inclusive civil society.

Although the Peace Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) was signed by the government and opposition in August 2015, the agreement was hampered by conflicts between both sides in Juba in July 2016. Thus, the country remains in a precarious system of cyclical violence and relative calm. Violence at the grassroots attributed to cattle raiding and livelihood-based disputes, specifically among pastoralist communities and between agriculturalists and pastoralists over land rights, livestock grazing, and water access rights remain a threat. The youth remain at the center of local resource or livelihood-based conflicts both as perpetrators and victims. With less than 30% of adult's literate, 20% of them women; and only 41.5% and 2.3% of primary school-aged children and secondary school-aged children respectively enrolled in school in 2013¹, gender issues remain critical in the country, negatively affecting the full constructive participation of both men and women, and other vulnerable groups like youth, displaced and disabled people in public discourses. Customs and cultural beliefs and practices such as who becomes an elder or who should go to school continue to create and sustain barriers in access to and influence on decision-making processes in the public sphere, generally granting more decision-making authority to men. At the same time, boys and young men remain at the receiving end of gender-based discrimination in pastoralist communities, as many are denied educational opportunities and are often exposed to acute insecurity while serving as cattle herders. Women and girls continue to be subjected to gender-based physical and psychological violence including rape.

All this casts a shadow of frustration, fear, despair and yet some hope as the conflict and prospects for peace in the county do not manifest sequentially; rather, represent two systems of conflict and peace that interact with each other in a complex social web that requires the need to focus on building and transforming relationships to address multi-dimensional, protracted conflicts occurring simultaneously with local – and sometime national – peace processes. Also, the devastating impact of the 2013 and 2016 conflicts continues to haunt the country as many communities' social infrastructure is shattered and broken during the conflict. This means that there is a profound need to rebuild broken trust and relations to build social cohesion and reconciliation of conflict-affected communities to increase trade, strengthen markets and improve access to livelihoods – particularly resource-based livelihoods that can strengthen food security, provide employment, and offer opportunities for cooperation between formerly warring parties and communities.

1.1. Background of the ARC project

The *Addressing Root Causes (ARC) project*, started in September 2016, aims at tackling the root causes of armed conflict, instability and irregular migration in South Sudan. Funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and implemented by CARE and HDC, the project seeks to increase community resilience to conflict-related and economically-induced shocks in 19 payams in Jonglei state in the counties of Pibor, Twic East, Duk and Bor. To address the root causes triggering violence and instability, to increase the ability of communities in four counties to withstand economic or conflict-

¹ South Sudan National Human Development Report 2015

induced shocks, the project has distinguished three outcomes areas as illustrated in the Theory of Change (ToC): Economic Resilience, Peaceful Conflict Resolution and Social Cohesion. These outcome areas are mutually reinforcing and when all are combined and strengthened together, the beneficial effects will contribute to more resilience and a culture of peace.

Table 1: Project Theory of Change and Assumptions	
Outcome	Assumptions
Outcome 1: Economic Resilience Vulnerable women, men and youth in targeted communities engage in income-generating activities and micro-enterprises and have market linkages with traders across different ethnic communities	Assumption 1 If at-risk youth are engaged in training, mentoring, and market driven income generating opportunities, then the likelihood that they will participate in cattle raids or criminality, or join armed forces decreases, because they will have prospects for sustaining their livelihoods, enhanced social status through increased income and a purpose in their daily activities.
	Assumption 2 If vulnerable women, men, and youth participate in solidarity savings and loan groups (VSLAs) then they are more likely to trust and cooperate with each another and opportunities for peaceful resolution of conflict increase (link between outcome 1 and outcome 2), because they build and strengthen relationships with others.
Outcome 2: Peaceful Conflict Resolution Citizens in targeted communities use peaceful mechanisms to mitigate conflict and reconcile past grievances in a just, effective and inclusive way	Assumption 3 If representatives of peace committees and local customary law actors demonstrate benefits of reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution, then communities' security increases, because citizens are more likely to use peaceful means to resolve conflict
	Assumption 4 If youth are engaged in community reconciliation and conflict resolution processes, then they are less likely to participate in a culture of revenge, because they have a social identity and social role that is part of the community identity
	Assumption 5 If communities reconcile and resolve conflict through peaceful means, then opportunities for trade and commerce increase because communities are more willing to cooperate and have more trust
	Assumption 6 If security and justice processes are more inclusive, just and effective, then economic activities will increase, because citizens perceive a diminution of conflict- related risks that could affect their IGAs
	Assumption 7 If local authorities apply conflict- and gender-sensitive knowledge and skills,

	<p>then the communities and women in particular will have an enhanced sense of security,</p> <p>because security and justice processes are more inclusive, just and effective.</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Social Cohesion</p> <p>Citizens collaborate with each other, have positive relationships and experience trust within and beyond their communities.</p>	<p>Assumption 8</p> <p>If individuals in and across communities interact with each other in positive and mutually beneficial ways,</p> <p>then trust and cooperation within and between communities will increase,</p> <p>because personal relations enable people to focus on commonalities instead of differences</p>
	<p>Assumption 9</p> <p>If trust and cooperation within and between communities is strengthened,</p> <p>then opportunities for trade and commerce increase,</p> <p>because individuals recognize the benefits of working together to achieve greater economic resilience</p>
	<p>Assumption 10</p> <p>If trust and cooperation within and between communities is strengthened,</p> <p>then the utilization of conflict resolution through peaceful means increases,</p> <p>because individuals are better able to identify and appreciate commonalities over differences</p>

1.2 Objectives and scope of the midterm review

The mid-term review was commissioned by CARE South Sudan to assess the progress of project implementation since September 2016, and document best practices and lessons learned to inform key stakeholders on future activity design, programming, and implementation. Primary data collection was carried out in the targeted communities in Jonglei state namely: Twic East, Duk, Bor and Pibor counties. The specific objectives and questions of the review as per the terms of reference included:

Review specific objective	Assessment questions
Establish the situation at midterm as compared to baseline, using the indicators as defined in the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) plan and to assess the progress that has taken place over time as a result of the ARC project.	How effective is the ARC project in increasing community resilience to conflict-related and economically-induced shocks?
	To what extent are the technical strategies for achieving project objectives and outcomes appropriate? What worked and or did not work? Which activities were effective?
Test the validity of assumptions 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 of the Theory of Change.	In how far does communities' security increase because citizens are more likely to use peaceful means to resolve conflict if representative peace committees and local customary law actors demonstrate benefits of reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution?

	<p>a. What kind of conflicts are addressed by the Peace Committees, and in how far are they related to general notions of insecurity?</p> <p>b. How can the effectiveness and inclusiveness of the peace committees be improved?</p>
	<p>In how far are youth less likely to participate in a culture of revenge because they have a social identity and social role that is part of the community identity if they are engaged in community reconciliation and conflict resolution processes? What are the triggers to relapse in a culture of revenge, and does the <i>depth</i> of youth' involvement in local peacebuilding processes affect their participation in revenge activities?</p>
	<p>How have opportunities for trade and commerce increased because communities are more willing to cooperate and have more trust if they reconcile and resolve conflict through peaceful means?</p>
	<p>In how far do communities and women in particular have an enhanced sense of security because security and justice processes are more inclusive, just and effective if local authorities apply conflict- and gender-sensitive knowledge and skills?</p>
	<p>How have opportunities for trade and commerce increased because individuals recognize the benefits of working together to achieve greater economic resilience if trust and cooperation within and between communities is strengthened?</p>
<p>Identify key lessons learned in relation to the project interventions in the different counties and provide recommendations to guide and improve planning and implementation for the remaining years of the project.</p>	<p>What specific lessons can be drawn from this project based on its design, technical strategies, implementation and partnership to inform future planning and programming?</p>
<p>Establish the added value of the ARC program so far, in particularly looking at cooperation with local authorities and with other organisations with similar programs (including UN)</p>	<p>What are the strengths and weaknesses in the design and implementation (particularly the targeting and cooperation with stakeholders) of the project and how is it contributing to the project's success or failure?</p>

1.3 Current context of the project locations



CAPTION: WALKING OVER LONG DISTANCES, BAREFEET AND CHILDREN TIED ON THEIR BACKS, MOST OF THE WOMEN CONTINUE TO DO HARD LABOUR TO FEED THEIR FAMILIES IN MOST OF THE PROJECT LOCATIONS (PHOTO TAKEN IN PIBOR COUNTY, PIBOR PAYAM, LANGACHOT BOMA)

The targeted locations of Duk, Bor, Twic East and Pibor are inhabited mainly by the pastoralist communities of Dinka and Murle with cattle keeping as the main economic activity. Cattle raids and inter-communal conflicts between the Dinka, Lou Nuer and Murle communities remain pervasive, thereby creating insecurity in the area. Social services including education and health facilities are limited in the targeted counties, with low literacy rates in Pibor County compared to the other three counties as most youth² stay in the cattle camps instead of attending schooling. Based on the 2008 National Census, the population is distributed as: Duk (27,633), Pibor (46,475), Twic East (40,811) and Bor (218,946). However, during the 2013 and 2016 crisis coupled with inter-communal conflicts, there have been emigration of persons; therefore, actual population distribution in the targeted locations is difficult to determine as the population data has not been updated since then.

The main economic activities undertaken by the population in the four project locations include animal rearing; fishing; and farming (limited among the Murle in Pibor). Existing social norms that do not permit women to own property, including land and animals, for example, have continued to impede them to effectively participate in valuable economic activities. However, in recent years, probably because of women's rights advocacy, women's economic empowerment initiatives and intervention by international organizations, women are increasingly drawn into commercial activities such as tea making, food restaurants, and hairdressing among others.

² Youth here refers to any person between the age of 15 to 35 years

Literacy rate is fairly high in Bor, Duk and Twic East counties as there are both primary and secondary schools, as well as a national university. In Pibor, where overwhelming majority of children (most of them girls) are out of schools, this is however low.

Insecurity in some areas and limited accessibility because of poor road networks, have prevented wide project coverage particularly in Pibor. For example, during the midterm review, researchers only collected data in Pibor and Gumuruk, while Liguangole and Vertet were hardly accessible because of rains. Most of the people who live in cattle camps and fishing highlands in Bor, Duk, Twic East and Pibor have not been effectively covered by the ARC project.

Most of the common IGAs that women and youth engage in Pibor - in pictures:



CAPTION: A WOMAN SELLS MANDAZI IN PIBOR MARKET (LEFT). HDC PROJECT STAFF AND IIS LEAD CONSULTANT INSPECT SOME OF THE MOST COMMONLY ENGAGED-IN INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES BY THE VSLAs GROUPS. BEADS ARE VERY POPULAR AMONG AGE GROUPS IN PIBOR COUNTY AND ALSO HAVE A POTENTIAL OF MAKING IT TO THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL MARKETS.



CAPTION: WOMEN SELL CHARCOALS (LEFT) AND FIREWOOD (RIGHT) TO MEET HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

2.0 Methodology

The review employed participatory, mixed methodological approach to allow for the triangulation of both quantitative and qualitative data that included desk review of project documents; conducting household survey, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and visual observation of project sites and beneficiaries.



CAPTION: A FEMALE ENUMERATOR FROM TWIC EAST CARRIES OUT A HOUSEHOLD SURVEY WITH A WOMAN RESPONDENT (AJUONG PAYAM, MAKIR BOMA)

2.1 Timeline/process

The review process started on February 25, 2019 with an inception meeting with the project manager to brief the evaluators on the project set-up, targeting and modalities of implementation (see Annex 1: Timeline and process of the mid-term review). This was followed by review of relevant project documents by the evaluators to produce an inception report; develop appropriate tools for data collection; targeting of project beneficiaries and stakeholders for interviewing; and sampling. After approval of the data collection tools, field work started in Twic East with the training of 10 enumerators from Twic East and Duk Counties on the household survey and FGD/KII tools. From April 2nd to 6th, data collection was undertaken in Twic East and Duk by the enumerators, with the Evaluators conducting Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). After completion of the data collection in Twic East and Duk, the training of enumerators and data collection in Bor started, with both quantitative and qualitative data collection taking place from April 9th-13th. Final training and data collection was undertaken in Pibor (from April 16th-22nd). As data was collected using paper questionnaires, data entry of household survey and transcribing of KIIs and FGDs was done after data collection process. Data was then analyzed using STATA.

2.2 Data collection methodologies

Based on the mid-term review objectives and questions, the following mixed methodological approaches was adopted for this review.

Table 3: Summary of review methodologies		
Methodology	Source/Respondents	Quantity
Documentation Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study of the Addressing Root Causes project in Jonglei state of South Sudan • Baseline study of the Addressing Root Causes project in Bor, Jonglei state of South Sudan • Annual Plan 2018 of the Addressing Root Causes project • Annual Plan 2019 of the Addressing Root Causes project • Annual Analytical Progress Report (2016-17) of the Addressing Root Causes project • Inception report Addressing Root Causes project in South Sudan (Sept 1, 2016-April 30, 2017) • Addressing Root Causes Indicator and IATI sheet-Latest Version • Addressing Root Causes consolidated indicator and questions • Addressing Root Causes methodological notes RA1.SG.3; RA1.SG.4; RA3.SG.1; RA3.SG.3; RA4.1.2; RA4.1.3; RA4.2.3; RA4.SG.2; RA4.SG.5 	N/A
Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARE and HDC staff • Civil society actors • Local government officials • Justice and security actors • Peace committees 	6 KIIs per County translating to 24 KIIs for the 4 Counties of Twic East, Duk, Bor and Pibor

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Clubs 	
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth (excluding female except in Pibor) • Male community members • Female community members (including female youth) • Traditional community leaders 	4 FGDs per County translating to 16 FGDs for the 4 Counties of Twic East, Duk, Bor and Pibor
Household survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project beneficiaries in the targeted locations 	Total 576 households distributed among the 4 counties based on the proportion of the targeted population per county.

2.2.1 Documentation review

A desk review of all available project documentation (see table above for documents reviewed) was done to assess the relationship between programme activities and results. Furthermore, progress on some of the indicators was additionally assessed by assessing monitoring data: 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 2.4B, 2.6.

2.2.2 Interviews and FGDs

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Key informant interview was held with 24 stakeholders (see annex 2 for the list key informants):

- Representatives of peace committees (indicator 2.4a and 2.6 in relation to programme activities) and peace clubs (indicator 2.4B and 2.5 in relation to programme activities)
- Justice & security actors (indicator 2.9, 2.10 in relation to programme activities)
- Local government authority officials (indicator 1.4 and cooperation with CARE and partners)
- CARE staff and staff of CARE partners (link between programme activities and outcomes, main challenges and successes)
- Civil Society actors (cooperation with CARE and partners, added value CARE and partners)

Annex 3 a-e provides an overview of the questions per group.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

Focus group discussions were conducted to assess qualitative results in relation to sub-outcomes: 1.1b, 1.2b, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 and:

- Norms related to cattle raiding and masculinity through a vignette study among youth, men and community leaders using the 5 questions in the vignette document for the FGD and developing additional questions to address indicator 1.18 and 1.19
- Norms related to women's participation in economic activity through a vignette study among women and men, using the 5 questions in the vignette document for the FGD
- Validity of assumption 3 (link between peaceful conflict resolution and role of peace committees and customary law actors) among community members
- Validity of assumption 4 (link social identity/social role and between peace clubs) among youth
- Validity of assumption 5 (link between opportunities for trade & commerce and cooperation & trust) and among community members

- Validity of assumption 7 (link between sense of security and gender-sensitive knowledge and skills of local authorities) among community members
- Validity of assumption 9 link between trade and trust within and between community members) among community members
- Indicator 1.4, 2.8 and 2.11 as well as sub-outcome 3.2b-related indicators to be addressed in FGD with traditional community leaders, covering also their feedback about the assumptions and cooperation with CARE and partners.

Focus group discussions was held with youth, male community members, female community members/ VSLA members and traditional community-leaders. Questions for the different groups of respondents – including the questions to assess norms through vignette – are provided in Annex 4 (a-d). The vignette to assess norms related to male’s role as protectors of their communities and women’s economic participation was developed by CARE. A total of 4 FGDs (with youth, men, women/VSLA members and traditional community leaders) per county was conducted in each of the 4 counties. Each group comprised of eight to twelve participants who are primary beneficiaries of the project so as to provide first-hand perspectives regarding impact and experiences with the project activities. In total, 168 participants were reached through focus group discussions in all the four locations (see annex 5 for the participants of the FGDs). Utilizing these perspectives, the review team documented project success, best practices and lessons learned, along with recommendations on how to improve future programming.



CAPTION: MALE PARTICIPANTS DURING A FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION IN BOR COUNTY, MAKUACH PAYAM, KONBEEK BOMA.

2.2.3 Survey and Demographics

Household surveys

To establish the situation at midterm as compared to baseline on

- the three key intermediary outcomes and related indicators, and
- ARC impact level indicators and CARE international indicators,

as defined in the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) plan, household surveys was held with programme beneficiaries. Annex 6 provides an overview of the survey questions and the specific programme indicators they are linked to. Household surveys was conducted with 576 programme beneficiaries (see Table 4: demographics and profile of respondents; annex 7 for full data set from the household survey). The household survey was conducted by locally selected enumerators and trained on the survey tool by the evaluation team leader in each of the project location. The training covered the survey tool, ethics, respondent selection, and data collection techniques including issues of confidentiality. As part of the training, the trainer along with the enumerators reviewed the survey content and agreed on standard translations into local languages. Following the training, the enumerator teams piloted the survey to rectify any complications such as the wording or translation of a question. The Boma served as the primary sampling unit.

2.3 Analysis process

The review findings is informed by the primary data collected, along with the results of the desk review. The analysis focused on identifying trends and significant findings as they relate to the mid-term review objectives and questions. All analysis utilized survey weights, where appropriate, to account for any differences in the probability of household or respondent selection owing to the sample design. Qualitative field notes were analyzed thoroughly to extract patterns of thought, outliers, and key quotes. The final report was prepared in line with the structure presented in the terms of reference. All deliverables (e.g. review report and PowerPoint presentation) was first submitted to CARE/HDC for review and comments before producing final documents. The finalized deliverables include photographs and illustrative quotes, data collection tools and cleaned datasets. To share and validate the review findings, and generate lessons learned and recommendations for future interventions, the review process included a validation workshop with key stakeholders organized in collaboration with CARE/HDC.

2.4 Ethical and gender considerations

The review team ensured that the review was conducted in an environment of free and un-coerced consent with absolute confidentiality and anonymity ensured for participants, and the right to withdraw at any time. Participation in the review process was voluntary; as such all participants were fully informed about all procedures associated with the review and before proceeding, they first agreed to participate.

Gender was a key component of the assessment, not only as an opportunity to elicit positive change in programming, but also to contribute to the broader base of gender equity and equal opportunity for women and men in development. The team ensured that the review process was participatory and safe for all – lending a voice to project beneficiaries, project staff and stakeholders equally. We also ensured that the team of enumerators comprised of both male and female, and all collected data was sex disaggregated (where possible) and analyzed with a conflict, cultural and gender-sensitive lens.

2.5 Study limitations

- Inaccessibility to some project locations because of poor roads: while it was planned that data from Pibor County would be collected from Pibor, Gumuruk, Likuangole and Vertet, the team was not able to travel to Likuangole and Vertet because of poor roads. Most of the data was collected from Pibor where HDC concentrates their intervention and the results might only reflect what participants in Pibor think and not what could be the situation in the other locations. For instance, only a couple of VSLA groups have been formed in Vertet.
- The continuous use of old administrative areas for programming by agencies is confusing local authorities. It also confuses project beneficiaries as to where they really belong, partly explaining why some respondents were adamant to indicate their counties, hence none response on the county to which participants belongs.
- It also time-consuming for researchers and project staff to seek for permission from several semi-autonomous local authorities; besides adding unwarranted misunderstanding and mistrust from local authorities who may construe that that the international community (organizations) is rejecting the new government administrative areas.
- As some of the questions and analysis done at baseline was different from the mid-line, for some indicators, it was difficult to make direct comparison on the progress of achievement. Also, the baseline report is not concise enough and it was a challenge to draw information from the baseline report to inform the mid-term report.
- Due to displacement and emigration as a result of the conflict, no reliable data exists on the current population distribution in the project location and the country at large.

3.0 Main Findings

The main findings have been drawn based on 576 household surveys, 24 Key informant interviews and 16 Focus Group Discussions in the project locations of Bor, Duk, Twic East and Pibor counties. The table below summarizes the demographics and profile of respondents, It should be noted that the difference in numbers for different categories is due to missing responses in the different variables. Majority of the respondents or 79% of the household's surveys were females. This is in part because of the timing for surveys during which most men were outside homes but also in instances when men were available, they delegated their wives to speak to enumerators. While men delegated responding to the survey to their wives, it is instructive to note that the survey results indicate most men make major household decisions (highest in Pibor) such as what to buy and what household income to spend on critical purchases.

The concept of emigration, particularly the idea of internal displacement, seems to have not been understood by the participants. In fact, a fair portion of the current population of Bor, Duk, Twic East and Pibor counties do not reside in their ancestral homes because of insecurity; but they continue to refer to their native administrative areas when asked to name their Bomas/Payam etc. For instance, a survey targeting 25 households for Lith Payam (Twic North County) was conducted in Panyagor and researchers were able to find each of the Bomas that CARE targets. CARE provides services to these group in the locations they have been displaced to. The continuous use of old administrative areas for programming by agencies also explains why there were differences in numbers of respondents by county as some respondents reported the newly created ounties and Payams. This also presented misunderstanding that international community (organizations) is rejecting new administrative areas.

Table 4: Demographics and Profile of respondents		
Demographics	Frequency	Percentages (%)
County(n=571)		
Bor	139	24.4
Duk	144	25.2
Pibor	144	25.2
Twic East	144	25.2
Gender(n=575)		
Male	116	20.4
Female	459	79.6
Age(n=573)		
Less 36	329	57.1
36 – 55	219	38.0
Above 55	28	4.9
Residence status(n=538)		
Resident	425	79.0
Returnee	63	11.7
IDP	49	9.1
Refugee	1	0.2

The following are the main findings as relate to improving economic resilience, peaceful resolution of conflicts and building social cohesion in the targeted communities as at mid-term stage. The findings are presented as per indicator.

3.1 Outcome 1 - Economic Resilience

	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.11	Number and % of project beneficiaries who reported a reduction of negative social/economic interaction across intra-societal divides over the last 6 months <i>as a result of economic activities of VSLAs</i>	345 out of the 456 (75.7%) respondents indicated that they had experienced a time when tensions between communities or ethnic groups prevented cooperation or trading with another group	Overall, 74% of the respondents feel that there has been reduction in intra-societal conflicts as a result of the project support to women and youth in targeted communities to engage in IGAs and micro-enterprises and create market linkages with traders across different ethnic communities compared to 16.9% who felt that there has been an increase in intra-societal conflicts.

Overall, 74% of the respondents feel that there has been reduction in intra-societal conflicts as a result of the project support to women and youth in targeted communities to engage in IGAs and micro-enterprises and create market linkages with traders across different ethnic communities compared to 16.9% who felt that there has been an increase in intra-societal conflicts. This perceived reduction in intra-societal conflicts is an indication that trust, cooperation and trade is increasing in the targeted communities.

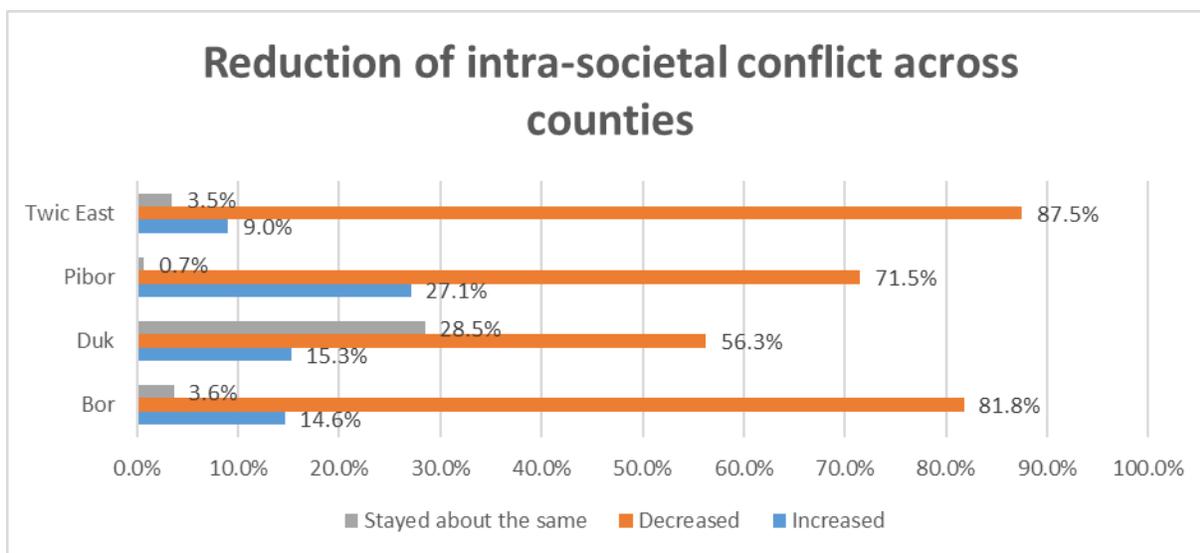


CAPTION: TIRITEEN (HELP), ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL VSLA GROUPS IN PIBOR, SHOWCASE THEIR TEAMMAKING SKILLS DURING THE EVALUATION.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Have you in the last 6 months experienced <u>a reduction of intra-societal conflict, tension and/or lack of trust /cooperation, which led for instance to more discussions, cooperation to solve a mutual problem or trade with people from groups in society with whom your group experiences conflict, tension and/or lack of trust /cooperation (n=573)</u>		
1. <i>Increased</i>	97	16.9
2. <i>Decreased</i>	424	74.0
3. <i>Stayed about the same</i>	52	9.1

Across the counties, 87.5% of the respondents in Twic East, 81.8% in Bor, 71.5% in Pibor and 56.3% in Duk felt that there is a decrease in intra-societal conflicts though cases of revenge attacks persist. However, more respondents (27.1%) in Pibor feel that intra-societal conflict has increased, though recent clashes among the age-set groups continue to perpetuate intra-communal conflicts. It should be noted that much as intra-communal conflicts is reducing; in Duk county, respondents warned of the

increasing inter-community attacks related to cattle raiding which in the long run, if not addressed, will under-mine the strides made to build both intra and inter communal relations and cohesion. Also, as indicated by some of the Key informants and FGD participants, inter-communal (intertribal) relations are improving not only because of the ARC interventions but also due to reduction in the politicization of the local conflicts as well as signing of the peace agreement. . Nevertheless, reduction in most internal conflicts – girls’ elopement, cattle theft, resource competition etc – has been largely attributed to effective roles played by peace committees formed under ARC programme in respective project locations.



	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.20	Number and % of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who report ability to meet current and future (12 months) household needs	Overall, just 3.1% of all respondents (n=14/459) report being able to meet their current household needs. SADD: 1.4% of men (n=3/219), 4.6% of women (n=11/240), 2.8% of adults (n=9/321) and 3.7% of youth (n=5/137) report that they are able to meet their current household needs. 3.3% of respondents (n=15/459) expect to be able to meet their household needs over the next 12 months. SADD: As with current household needs, women were the most likely to report being able to meet their future needs. 2.3% of men (n=5/219),	About 63.3% of the respondents feel that they can <i>currently</i> partially meet their household needs for physical wellbeing such as food, shelter, health services and basic compared to 15.2% that feel are able to meet the needs. Also, more respondents (57.5%) project that they are only partially able to meet their households needs over the next 12 months compared to 17.8% who report being able to meet their future needs.

		4.2% of women (n=10/240), 3.1% of adults (n=10/321) and 3.7% of youth (n=5/137) expect to be able to meet their household needs over the following 12 months.	
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About 63.3% of the respondents feel that they can *currently* partially meet their household needs for physical wellbeing such as food, shelter, health services and basic compared to 15.2% that feel are able to meet the needs. Also, more respondents (57.5%) project that they are only partially able to meet their households needs over the next 12 months compared to 17.8% who report being able to meet their future needs. This indicates that households feel insecure in the targeted communities to meet their current and future household needs. Fears among project beneficiaries for their ability to meet current or future household needs can also be attributed to external threats (intertribal attacks), as was indicated through the interviews.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
To what extent do you currently feel you (or the head of the household) are able to meet your household needs for physical well-being, such as food, shelter, water, health services and basic education?(n=564)		
1. <i>Not at all able</i>	46	8.2
2. <i>Partially able</i>	357	63.3
3. <i>Almost able</i>	75	13.3
4. <i>Able</i>	86	15.2
To what extent do you feel you (or the head of the household) will be able to meet your household needs for physical well-being, such as food, shelter, water, health services and basic education over the next 12 months?(n=550)		
5. <i>Not at all able</i>	57	10.4
6. <i>Partially able</i>	316	57.5
7. <i>Almost able</i>	79	14.4
8. <i>Able</i>	98	17.8

	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.21	Number and % of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who report reduced grievances (e.g. those related to conflict, instability or irregular migration) regarding income/livelihoods	24.0% of respondents (n=108/450) indicated that they felt the need to complain. SADD: 24.5% of men (n=53/216), 23.5% of women (n=55/234), 23.3% of adults (n=74/318) and 26.0% of youth (n=34/131) felt the need to complain.	36.8% of the respondents indicated definite need to complain about receiving unfair amount or quality of income/livelihoods; while 44.8% probably thought there is need to complain. Nevertheless, 37.4% of the respondents feel that things have changed in the last 6 months, though 28.6% feel otherwise.

36.8% of the respondents indicated definite need to complain about receiving unfair amount or quality of income/livelihoods; while 44.8% probably thought there is need to complain. Nevertheless, 37.4% of the respondents feel that things have changed in the last 6 months, though 28.6% feel otherwise. This indicates that progress is being made in addressing grievances and complains about unfair amount or quality of income/livelihoods.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Do you currently feel the need to complain about receiving an unfair amount or quality of income/livelihoods? (n=543)		
1. Definitely	200	36.8
2. Probably	243	44.8
3. Do not know	27	5.0
4. Probably Not	43	7.9
5. Definitely Not	30	5.5
Have these grievances/complaints/strong feelings of receiving an unfair amount or quality of income/livelihoods changed recently (approximately the past six months?)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	69	12.8
2. <i>Disagree</i>	154	28.6
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	76	14.1
4. <i>Agree</i>	201	37.4
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	38	7.1

Sub-Outcome 1.1: Women and youth are confident to participate economically and possess relevant tools and skills

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.5	Percentage of women and youth with positive attitudes towards IGAs and micro-enterprises	<p>69% of female respondents under 36 (n=173/249), 80% of women between 36 and 55 (n=58/73), and 63% of women over 55 (n=22/35) agree that women should be able to participate in IGAs outside the household.</p> <p>63% of male respondents under 36 (n=84/134) and 69% of female respondents under 36 (n=173/249) agree that women should be able to participate in IGAs outside the household.</p>	<p>Overall, 84.20% of the respondents either agree or strongly agree that women should be allowed to work outside the household; while 91.7% of the respondents either agree or strongly agree for youth to work outside home.</p> <p>45.1% of female respondents agree that women should work outside home, with 35.4% strongly agreeing. While 50.4% of male respondents agree</p>

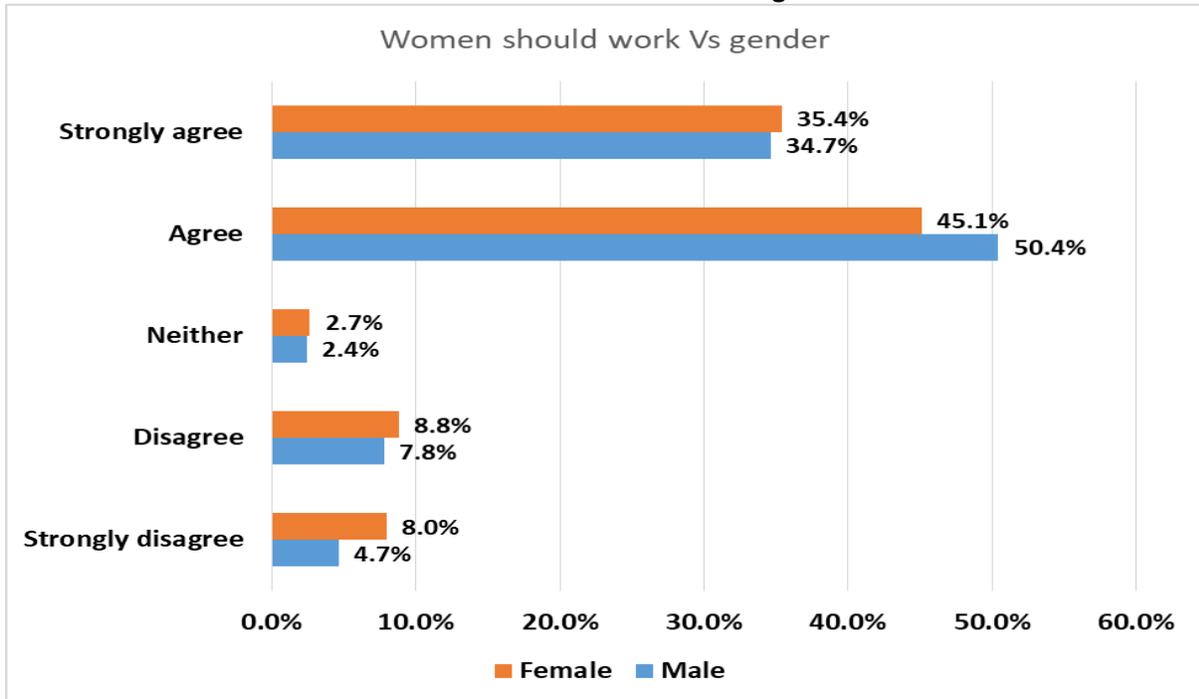
			<p>that women should work outside home, with 34.7% strongly agreeing.</p> <p>Furthermore, 52% of the respondents under 36 years of age, 43.5% of respondents between 36 and 55 years of age, and 51.1% of respondents over 55 years of age agree that women should be able to participate in IGAs outside the household.</p>
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Overall, 84.20% of the respondents either agree or strongly agree that women should be allowed to work outside the household; while 91.7% of the respondents either agree or strongly agree for youth to work outside home. On disaggregating by gender, 45.1% of female respondents agree that women should work outside home, with 35.4% strongly agreeing; while 50.4% of male respondents agree that women should work outside home, with 34.7% strongly agreeing. Furthermore, 52% of the respondents under 36 years of age, 43.5% of respondents between 36 years of age and, and 51.1% of respondents over 55 years of age agree that women should be able to participate in IGAs outside the household.

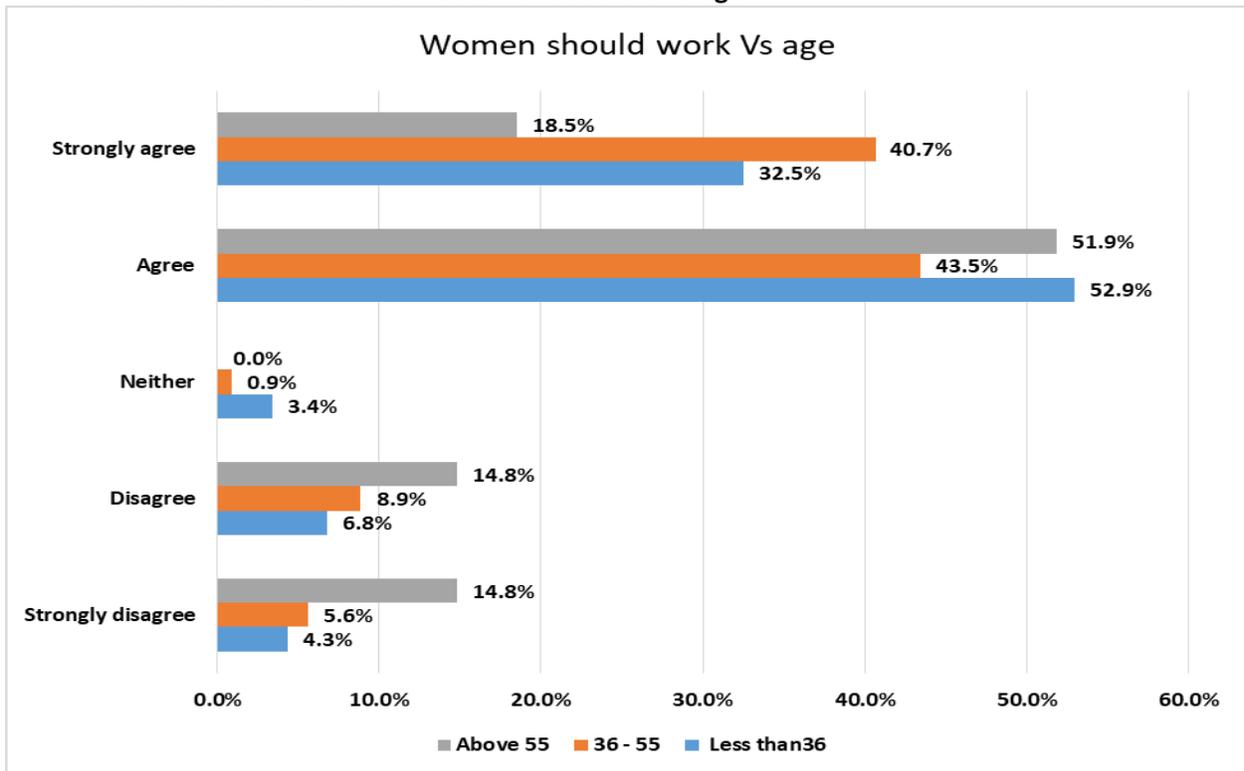
This indicates there is some level of gender progress in the targeted locations where women contribution to the household is appreciated beyond child bearing and catering. In the same breath, with 65% of the respondents agreeing that youth should be allowed to work outside the household, with indeed 26.7% strongly agreeing, this shows the recognition of the youth contribution towards household wellbeing.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Women should be allowed to work outside the household."(n=564)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	30	5.3
2. <i>Disagree</i>	45	7.8
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	14	2.5
4. <i>Agree</i>	278	49.3
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	197	34.9
Why do you think women should be allowed to work outside the household?		
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Youth should be allowed to work outside the household."(n=551)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	18	3.3
2. <i>Disagree</i>	19	3.5
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	9	1.6
4. <i>Agree</i>	358	65.0
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	147	26.7
Why do you think youth should be allowed to work outside the household?		

Women should be allowed to work outside their household vs. gender



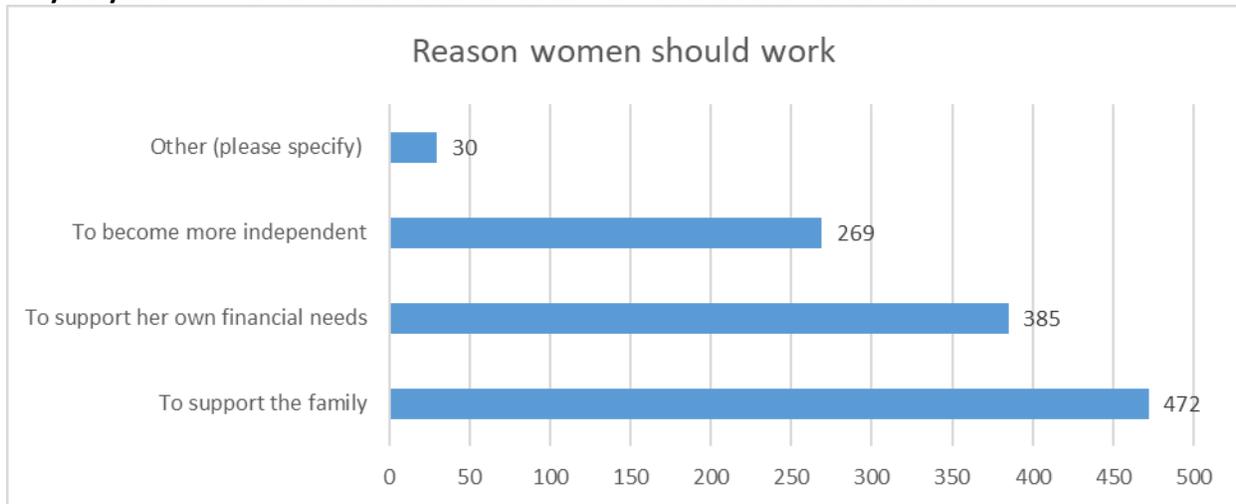
Women should be allowed to work outside household vs age

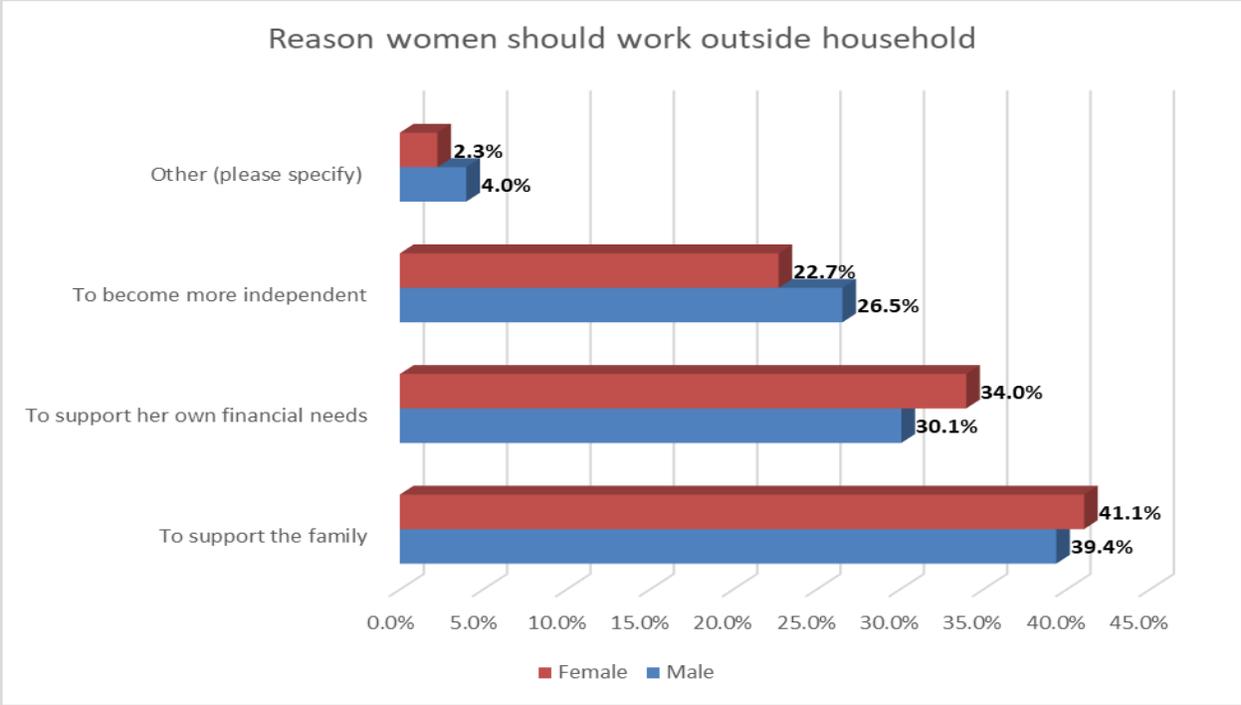


The common reasons given for allowing women to work outside the household included: support the family; support their own financial needs; and so to become more independent. While, most of respondents who disagreed cited that women should only look after the household; only men should

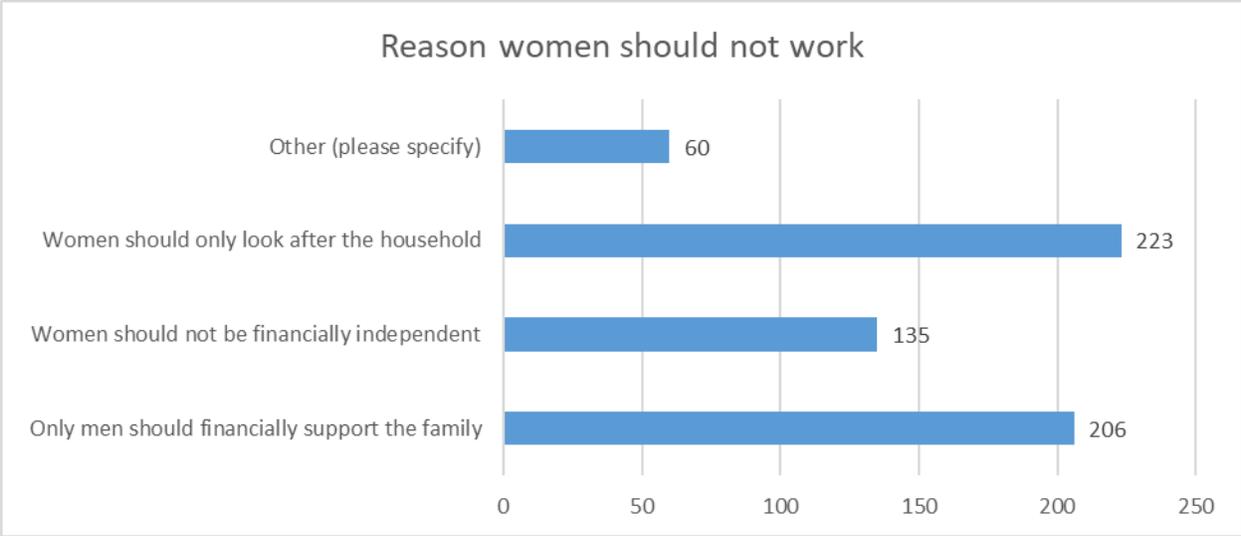
financially support women; and women don't need to be financially independent as the main reasons for not allowing women to work outside the household. The same reasons were advanced by the respondents for allowing or not allowing youth to work outside the household. The main sources of livelihoods that women listed from the interviews includes: support from relatives; borrowing and paying back later; selling of 'lalop' (tamarin fruit), onions and other fruits and vegetables; collecting firewood; and gathering/cutting grasses for thatching houses. Some women also said they buy clothes from Bor and sell them in Twic East and Duk, but security and transport remains a critical challenge for such ventures.

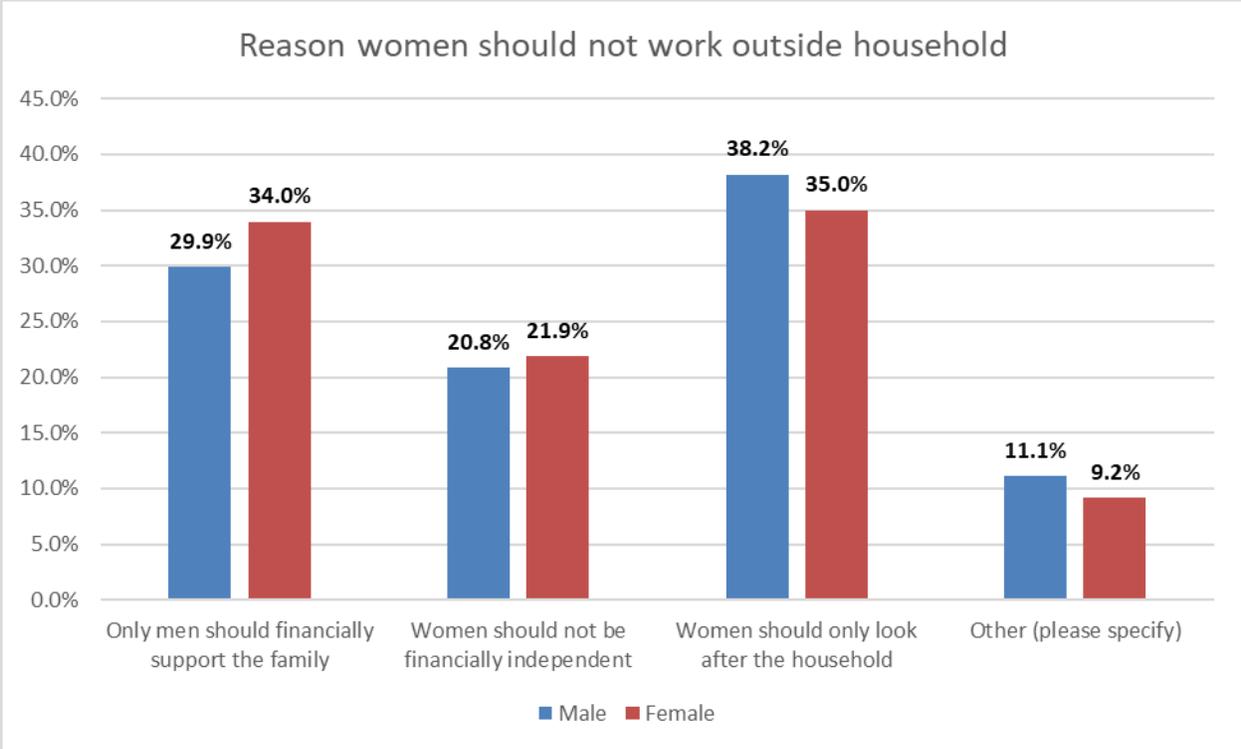
Why do you think women should be allowed to work outside the household?



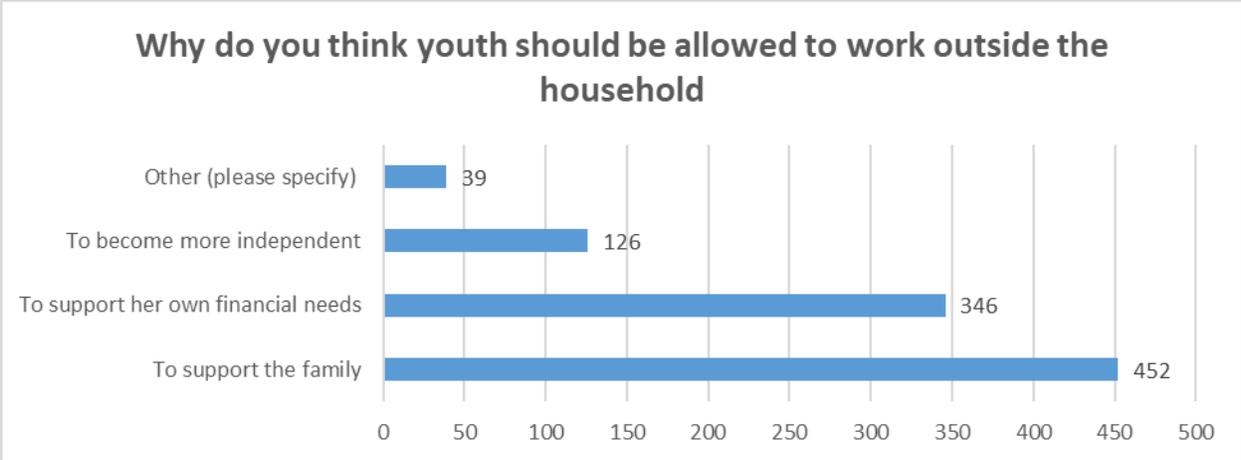


Why do you think women should not be allowed to work outside the household?

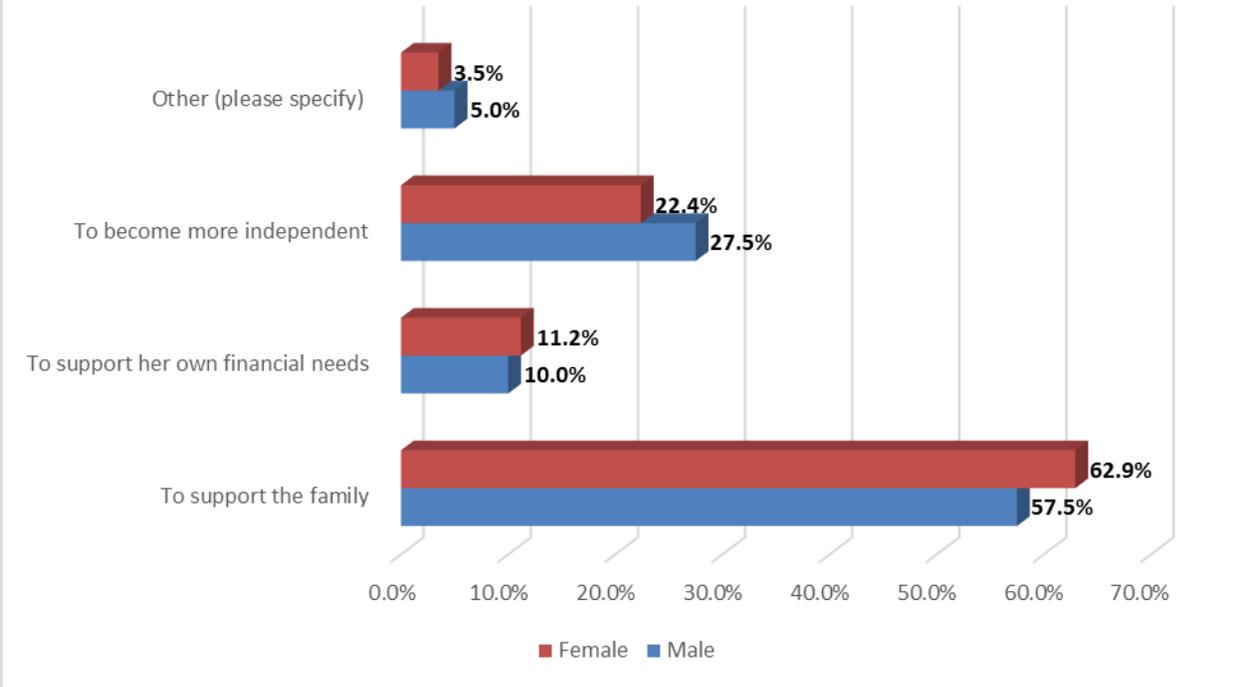




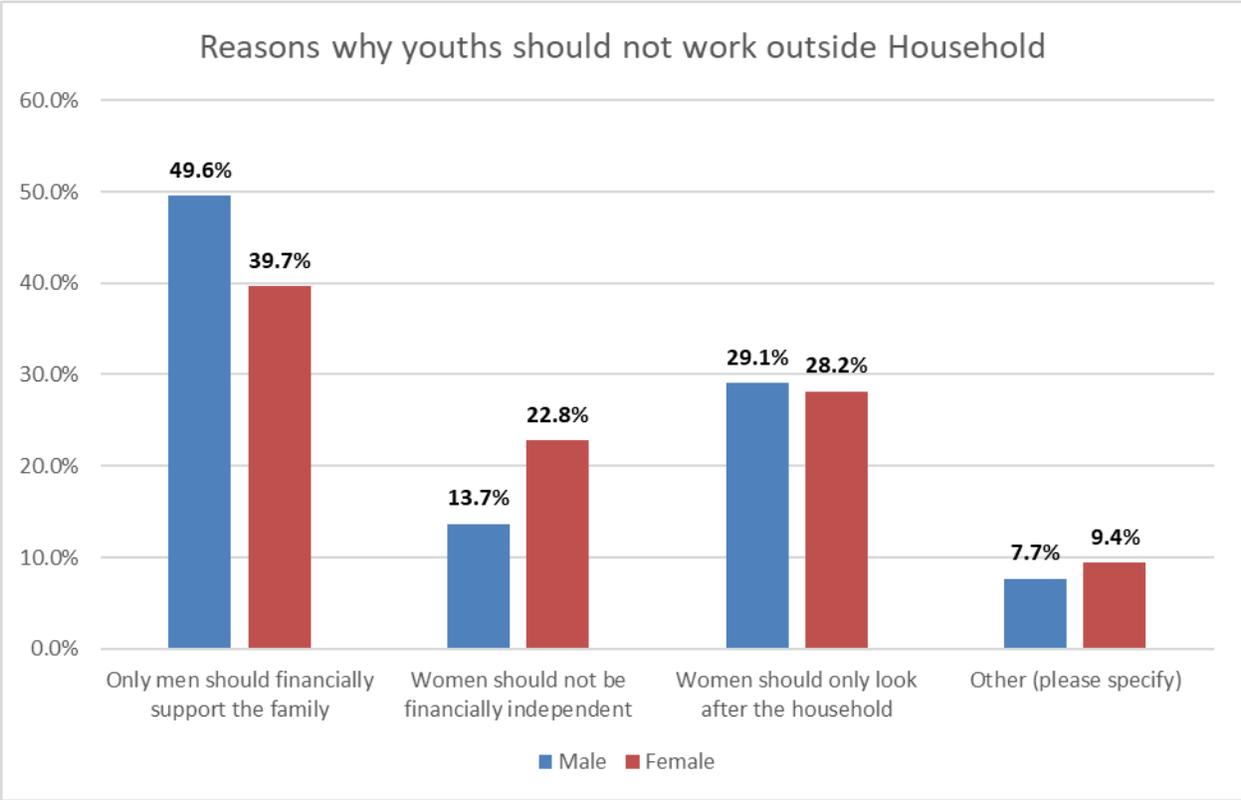
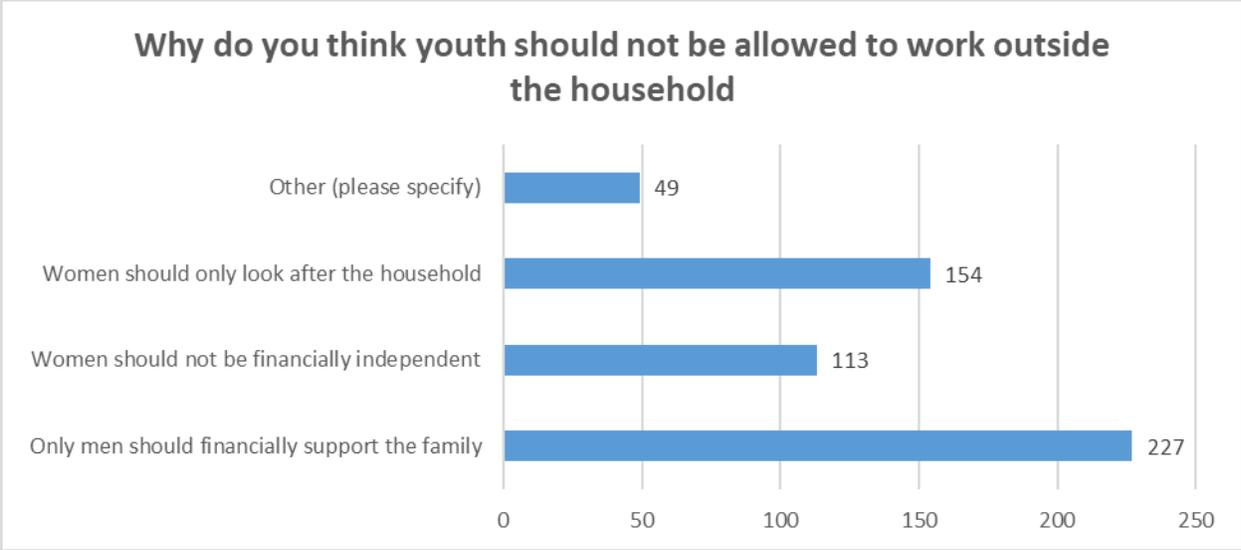
Why do you think youth should be allowed to work outside the household?



Reason youths should work outside Household



Why do you think youth should not be allowed to work outside the household



#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.12	Number (%) of trained women and youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they have a higher income than before their participation in the project	Of the 38 respondents who are members of or have been trained by a VSLA, 54% (n=20/38) say that their income has increased after the training. SADD: 55% males	Overall 48% of the respondents indicated being a member of a VSLA in the project location; with more respondents in Pibor (70.8%) indicating being

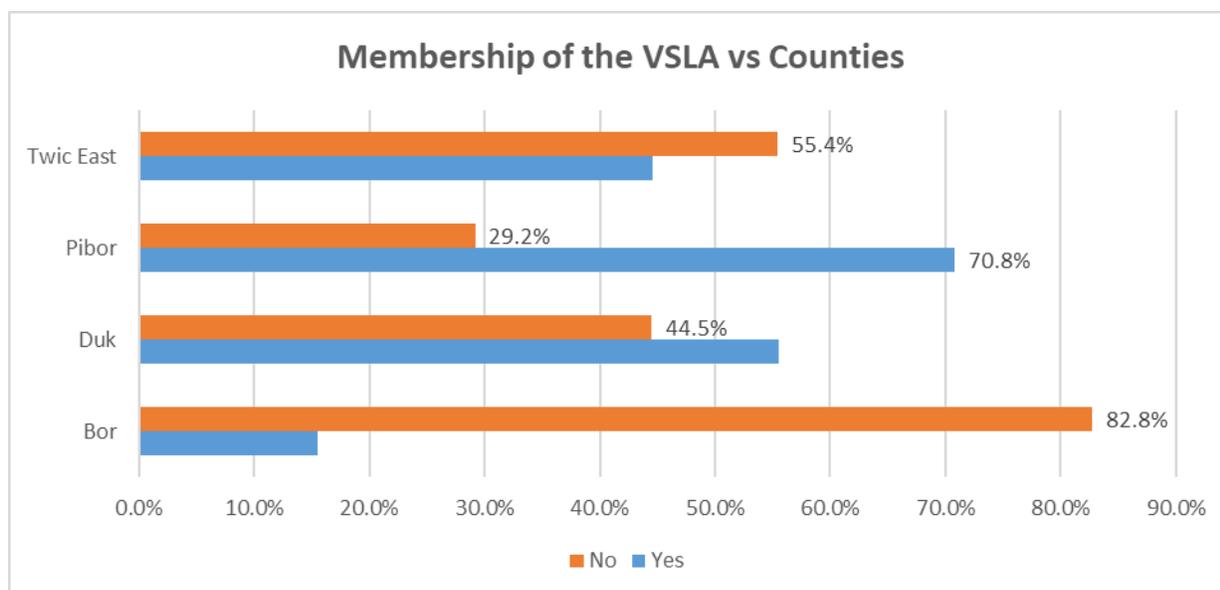
(disaggregated by gender and age)	respondents (n=8/14), 53% females (n=13/24), 51% of respondents under 36 (n=15/29), 78% of those from 36 to 55 (n=4/5), 46% of those over 55 (n=1/3)	members of VSLA compared to 55.5% in Duk, 44.6% in Twic East and 17.2% in Bor. More respondents (40.6%) feel that they have higher income after receiving training from the VSLA compared to 31.2% who feel that their income is not higher than before the training.
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Overall 48% of the respondents indicated being a member of a VSLA in the project location; with more respondents in Pibor (70.8%) indicating being members of VSLA compared to 55.5% in Duk, 44.6% in Twic East and 17.2% in Bor. Majority of the household surveys were conducted in Pibor town where most of the VSLAs have been established (25 of 30 VSLAs targeted are formed according to project records). This means that there was a high probability of selecting most members of VSLAs compared to other counties where household sampling was spread across all payams, which perfectly makes Pibor county an outlier in this case. On the other hand, delayed project kickoff accounted to the poor performance of Bor county, where only seven (7) of the 40 VSLAs are formed so far. The composition of the VSLA members in the project locations is as below.

VSLA group distribution by County, Payam and Sex				
County	Payam	Sex		Total
		Female	Male	
Twic East	Lith	238	62	300
	Nyuak	105	47	152
	Pakeer	237	108	345
	Ajuong	100	75	175
	Kongor	355	195	550
		1035	487	1522
Duk	Payuel	205	73	278
	Ageer	197	50	247
	Padiet	180	120	300
	Panyang	114	86	200
		696	329	1025
Bor	Kolyang	52	0	52
	Makauch	84	16	100
	Anyidi	25	0	25
		161	16	177
Pibor	Pibor	222	108	330

	Gumuruk	46	54	100
	Lekuangle	68	92	160
	Vartet	10	10	20
		346	264	610
Total		2238	1096	3334

This indicates that VSLA penetration is still very low in Bor. There is need to continue supporting the set-up of VSLAs in Bor while consolidating the high penetration in other counties. During the focus group discussions across all project locations, some women acknowledge existence of “Sanduk Sanduk” groups within their community; but do not differentiate if they are organized and coordinated by CARE or other agencies implementing the same interventions in these locations. It was tricky to establish this although the researchers asked the participants for further details after which they would be able to name CARE or a VSLA staff of CARE.. In some interviews, respondents were able to indicate the name of a saving scheme and the organization supporting it, while for others it was difficult, especially those who were not themselves members of these saving schemes, to tell which organizations are/is supporting them. More respondents (39.15) feel that the economic situation in their community has not improved compared to 36.3% and 24.6% who feel the situation has improved or stayed the same respectively. Nevertheless, more respondents (40.6%) feel that they have higher income after receiving training from the VSLA compared to 31.2% who feel that their income is not higher than before the training. Similar views were reflected throughout the interviews and focus group discussions across project locations that the economic situation has improved to some extent among those participating in the VSLA groups, and not the entire community.



Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Are you a member of the VSLA? (n=537)		
1. Yes	258	48.0
2. No	279	52.0

Has the economic situation within your community improved within the last 6 or 12 months? (for example: are there more job opportunities, access to more services/products, more diverse exchange of market information?). (n=504)		
1. <i>Increased</i>	183	36.3
2. <i>Decreased</i>	197	39.1
3. <i>Stayed about the same</i>	124	24.6
In your opinion, do you have a higher income than before the training you received by the association?(n=465)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	33	7.1
2. <i>Disagree</i>	145	31.2
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	50	10.8
4. <i>Agree</i>	189	40.6
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	48	10.3

Having higher income than before training received by association Vs age

In your opinion, do you have a higher income than before the training you received by the association?							
		<i>Strongly disagree</i>	Disagree	<i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Age	<36	17	92	34	109	18	270
	36 - 55	14	42	15	76	28	175
	>55	2	11	1	4	2	20
Total		33	145	50	189	48	465
Pearson chi- square= 21.58, p= 0.006<0.05(Significantly different across different age groups)							

Having higher income than before training received by association Vs gender

In your opinion, do you have a higher income than before the training you received by the association?							
		<i>Strongly disagree</i>	Disagree	<i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
Gender	Male	1	29	8	50	16	104
	Female	32	115	42	139	32	360
Total		33	144	50	189	48	454
Pearson chi – square = 16.05, p = 0.042<0.05 (Significantly different across different sex)							

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.13	Number (%) of trained women and youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they are more confident about meeting their household needs (disaggregated by gender and age)	Of the 38 respondents who are members of Or have been trained by a VSLA, 55% (n=21/38) are more confident that they will be able to fulfil the needs of the household. SADD: 54% of male respondents (n=8/14), 55% of female respondents (n=13/24), 56% of those under 36 (16/29), 54% of those 36 to 55(n=3/5), 46% of those over 55 (n=1/3)	40.3% of the trained women and youth indicated more confidence in meeting their household needs after the training by the VSLA compared to 24% who feel unconfident.

40.3% of the trained women and youth indicated more confidence in meeting their household needs after the training by the VSLA compared to 24% who feel unconfident. This shows that the training by the VSLA is empowering members; indeed, after the training 22.9% feel very confident to meet their household needs.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
In your opinion, are you more confident you will be able to fulfil the needs of your household than before the training you received by the association? (n=462)		
1. <i>Very confident</i>	106	22.9
2. <i>Confident</i>	186	40.3
3. <i>Neither confident nor unconfident</i>	45	9.7
4. <i>unconfident</i>	111	24.0
5. <i>Very unconfident</i>	14	3.0

Across gender

Are you more confident you will be able to fulfil the needs of your household than before the training you received by the association?							
		Very confident	Confident	Neither	Unconfident	Very unconfident	Total
Gender	Male	32	42	7	21	0	102
	Female	74	144	38	89	14	359
	Total	106	186	45	110	14	461
Pearson Chi-square = 12.9, p = 0.115 > 0.05 (Not significantly different across gender)							

Across age

Are you more confident you will be able to fulfil the needs of your household than before the training you received by the association?							
		Very confident	Confident	Neither	Unconfident	Very unconfident	Total
Age	< 36	50	116	28	70	7	271
	36 – 55	53	65	16	35	5	174
	>55	3	5	1	6	2	17
	Total	106	186	45	111	14	462
Pearson Chi-square = 15.43, p = 0.051 > 0.05 (Not significantly different across different age groups)							

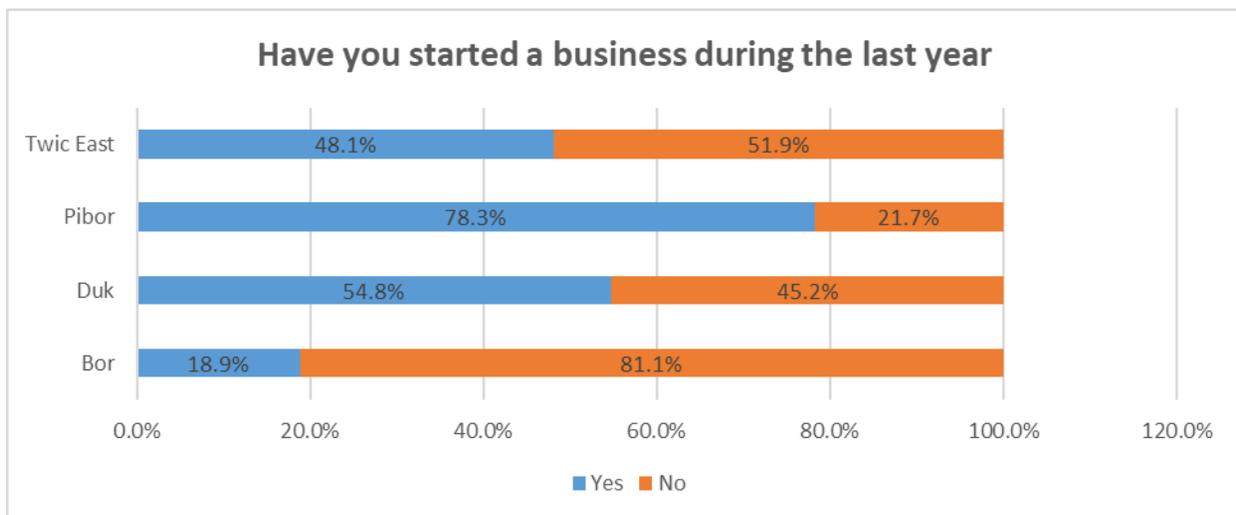
#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.14	Number and % of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who started a business/self-employment activity and sustained it six months after they started	14% of all respondents (n=78/577) started a business last year. SADD: 16% of all male respondents (n=35/219), 12% of all female respondents (n=43/358), 15% under 36 (n=57/383), 10% from 36 to 55 (n=12/128), and 13% over 55 (n=8/65). Of the respondents who started a business, 71% (n=54/75) were able to sustain that Business for six months or longer. SADD: 73% of male respondents (n=23/32), 70% of female respondents (n=30/43), 71% of those under 36 (n=39/55), 71% of those from 36 to 55 (n=9/12), and 71% of those over 55 (n=5/7).	53.6% of the project beneficiaries (women and youth) indicated starting a business in the last one year; with 78.3% in Pibor, 54.8% in Duk, 48.1% in Twic East and only 18.9% in Bor. 52.6% indicated that their business lasted more than 6 months, even though 46% still indicated their business did not survive beyond 6 months.

53.6% of the project beneficiaries (women and youth) indicated starting a business in the last one year; with 78.3% in Pibor, 54.8% in Duk, 48.1% in Twic East and only 18.9% in Bor (consider explanation in indicator 1.12 above on why Pibor performs better than the rest of the counties). 52.6% indicated that their business lasted more than 6 months, even though 46% still indicated their business did not survive beyond 6 months. It is recommended that the project staff overseeing the VSLAs component should regularly monitor what kind of businesses are easily sustained in respective project locations.

Most respondents were involved in restaurant, hair dressing and selling of merchandise. Other businesses included tea making, firewood and charcoal trading. Some of the respondents were involved in cattle trading, fish mongering, phone charging and airtime selling. However, some women said VSLAs

were not directly generating incomes for every member as motives for joining the group are different: others join VSLAs to access cash to address pressing needs such as paying school fees; medical bills or buying new clothing for family members, which are not economic activities. Overwhelming majority of interviewees agreed that loan is only effective among the few entrepreneurial women who joined to access funds with concrete plans for investments. In most project locations, restaurants and tea-making seem to be among the top income generating activities that have been so lucrative. While these businesses are generally popular, and maybe successful in most project locations, some businesses can be innovatively unique to specific counties: cultural beadmaking in Pibor, milk in Twic East, beehive in Duk and fish and fruits in Bor. The project should consider undertaking a value chain analysis or market assessment for such businesses to enable meaningful and integrated support.

“These saving schemes (VSLAs) are impacting on women both positively and negatively; those who borrow the cash without concrete business plan find it difficult to payback the loan with interest but those who invest it in small business are happy with the loans,” said a secretary to one of the VSLA groups supported by CARE in Bor County.

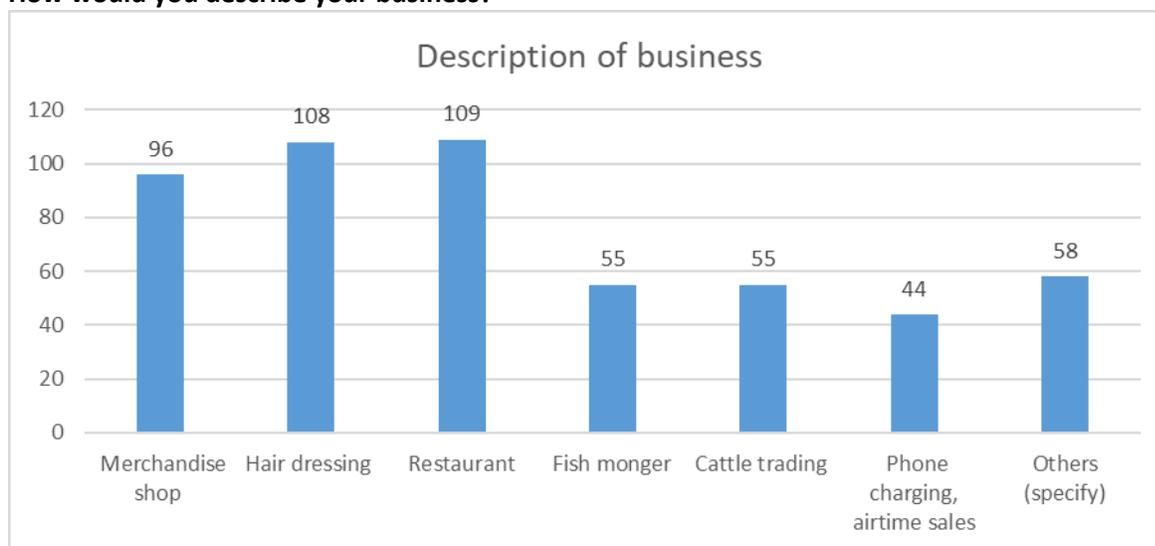


Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Have you started a business during the last year?(n=506)		
1. Yes	271	53.6
2. No	235	46.4
Did your business last six months or longer?		
1. Yes	223	52.6
2. No	201	47.4

Beneficiaries who started business across gender and age

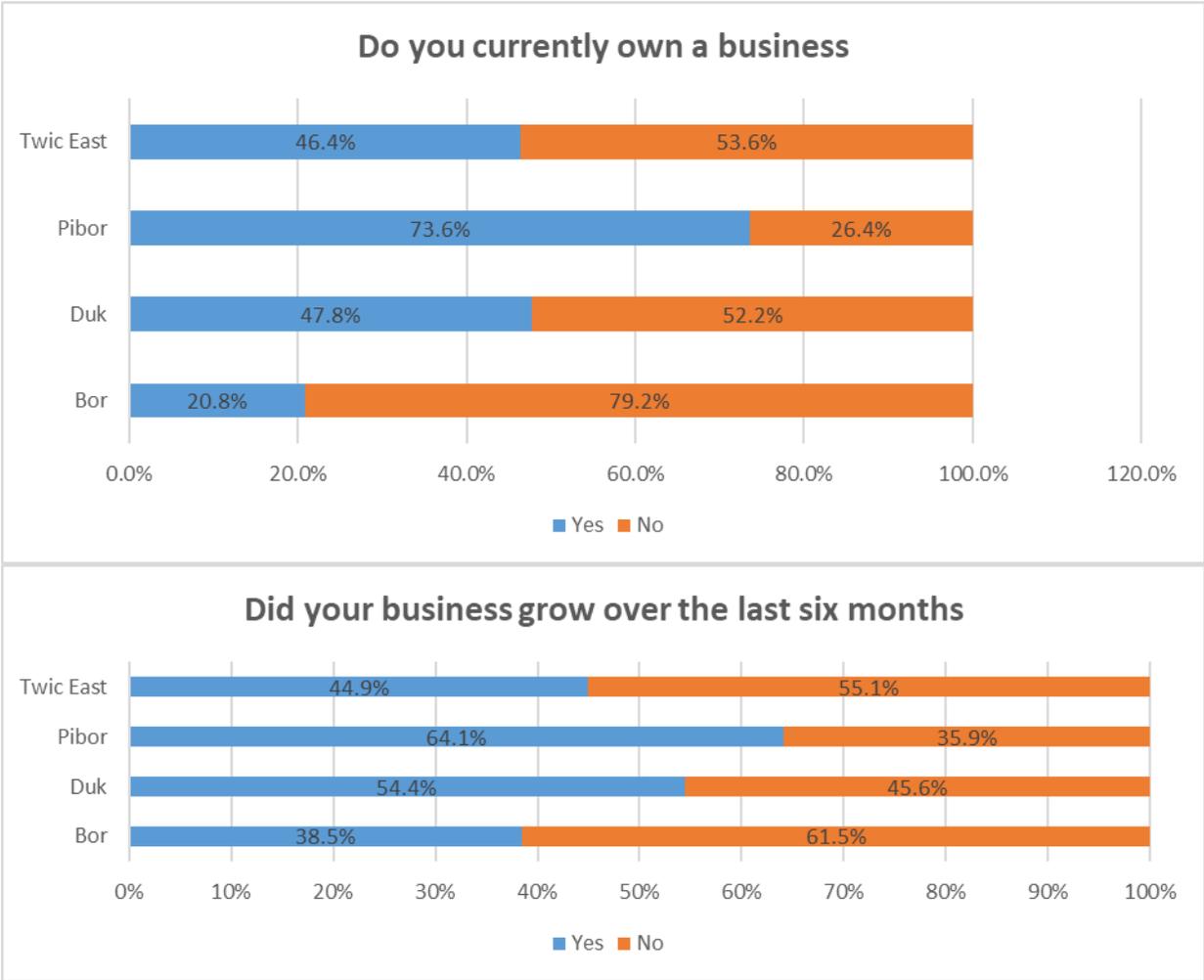
Have you started a business during the last year?				
Gender		Yes	No	Total
	Male	74	32	106
	Female	196	203	399
	Total	270	235	505
Pearson chi-square = 15.3, p = 0.000<0.05(Significantly different across sex)				
Age		Yes	No	Total
	<36	152	144	296
	36 - 55	114	78	192
	>55	5	13	18
	Total	271	235	506
Pearson chi-square=8.00, p = 0.018<0.05 (significantly different across age groups)				

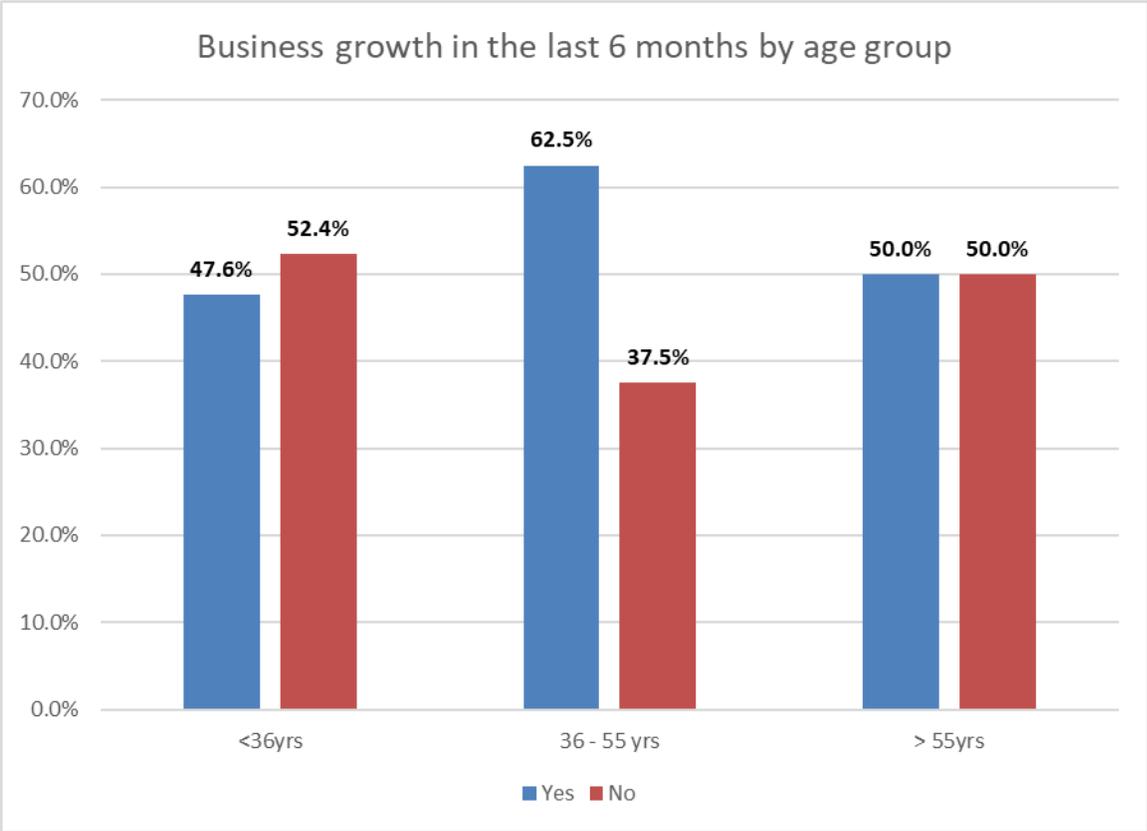
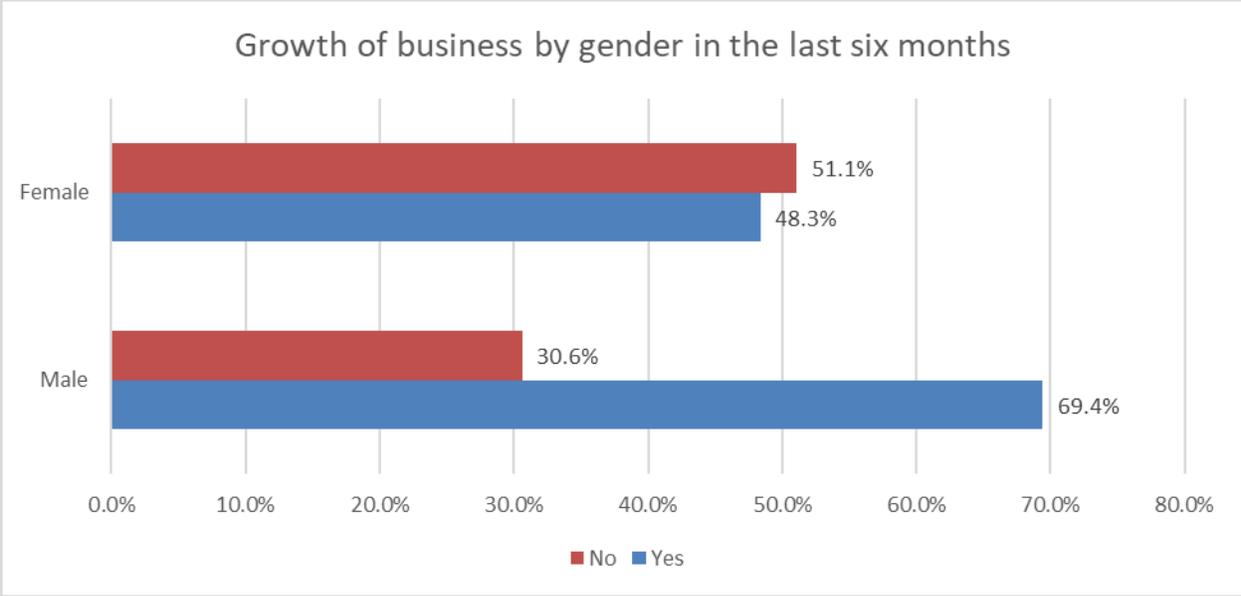
How would you describe your business?



#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.15	Number (%) of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who indicate that their business-self-employment activities (which existed already before the grantees intervention) have grown over the last 6 months (disaggregated by gender and age)	11% of all potential beneficiaries (n=63/577) currently owned a business. 70% of those respondents who own a business had one that grew over the past 6 months (n=40/57). SADD: 63% of male respondents (n=14/22), 74% of female respondents (n=26/36), 69% of respondents under 36 (n=26/38), 80% from 36 to 55 (n=8/11), and 53% over 55 (4/7).	52.8% of the respondents indicated owning a business, and 53.5% indicated the business has grown in the past 6 months. Pibor has the high percentage of respondents who reported owning a business (73.6%), followed by Duk (47.8%), Twic East (46.4%) and Bor (20.8%).

52.8% of the respondents indicated owning a business, and 53.5% indicated the business has grown in the past 6 months. Pibor has the high percentage of respondents who reported owning a business (73.6%), followed by Duk (47.8%), Twic East (46.4%) and Bor (20.8%). The high percentage of 53.5% reporting growth in their business in the last 6 months indicates that the project intervention is relevant and helping empowering businesses operations.



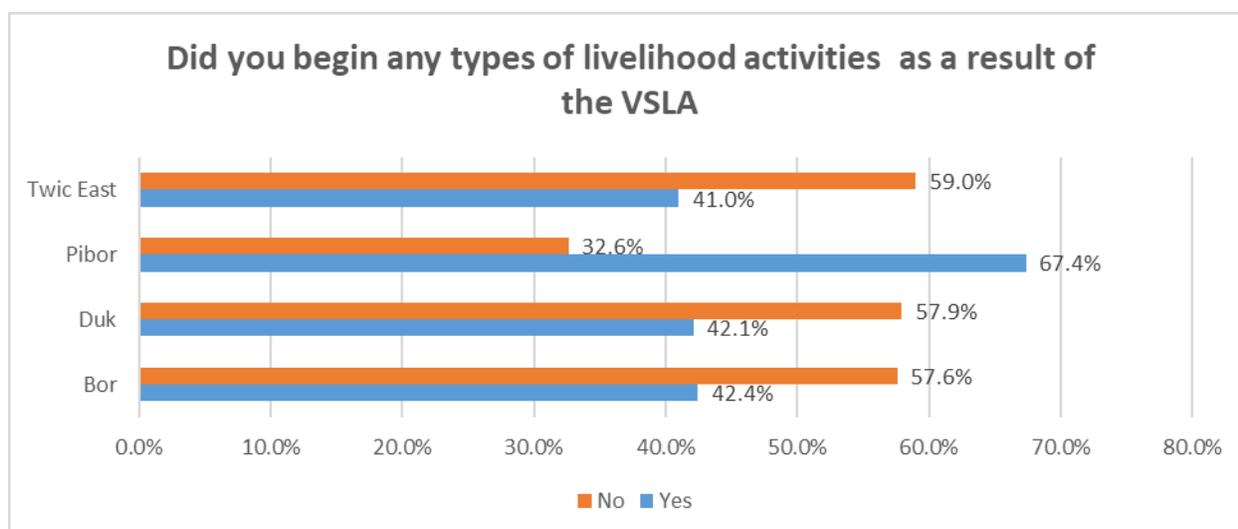


Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Do you currently own a business? (n=472)		
1. Yes	249	52.8
2. No	223	47.2

Did your business grow over the last six months?		
1. Yes	231	53.5
2. No	201	46.5

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.16	Number and % of communities in project area that have adopted and are implementing livelihood strategies through functioning VSLA groups	Of the respondents who were trained by or members of VSLAs, when asked how the VSLA helped to improve their livelihood, 47% (n=17/36) cited weekly saving, 36% (n=13/36) said support families with basic needs, 31% (n=11/36) cited loan and loan repayment, 19% (n=7/36) cited ompetition in economic activities to raise income, and 6% (n=2/36) cited training in record keeping.	Less than 50% of the respondents indicated adopting and implementing livelihood strategies through functioning VSLA groups; with Pibor having the highest adoption (67.4%), and on average 42% in Bor, Duk and Twic East.

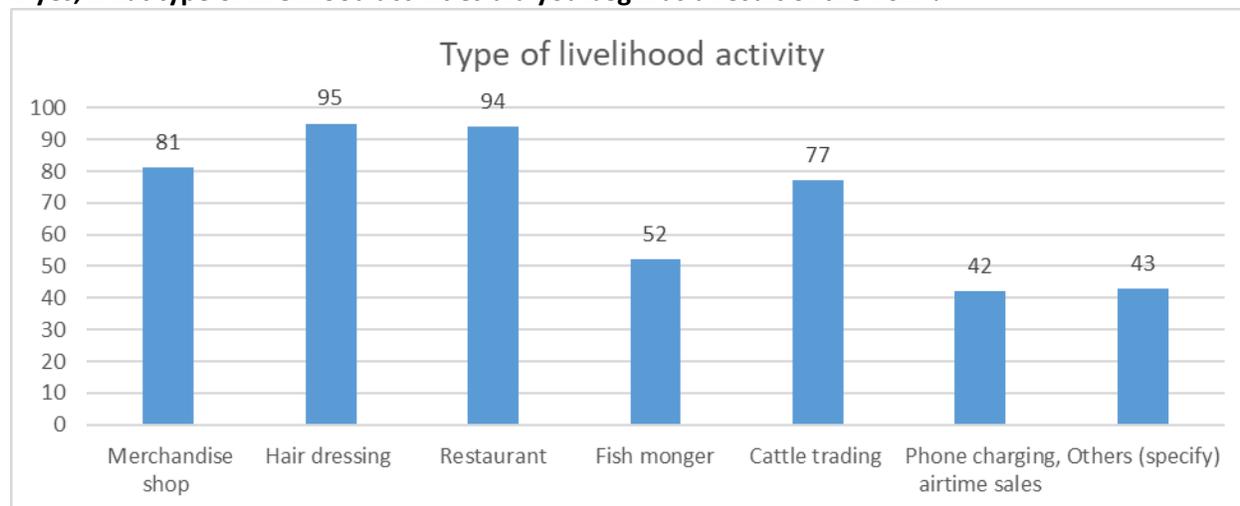
Less than 50% of the respondents indicated adopting and implementing livelihood strategies through functioning VSLA groups; with Pibor having the highest adoption (67.4%), and on average 42% in Bor, Duk and Twic East. Key livelihood activities include: hair dressing, restaurant, selling merchandise, cattle trading, charging phones and selling airtime. Other businesses include Kiosks, sewing clothes, and tea making.



Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Did you begin any types of livelihood activities (ways of earning an income) as a result of the VSLA? (n=447)		

1. Yes	222	49.7
2. No	225	50.3

If yes, what type of livelihood activities did you begin as a result of the VSLA?



#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.17	Number of community members (in communities with livelihood strategies) with income above livelihood protection threshold	Mean CSI score of 26.3. 78% of all respondents (n=449/577) said that they did not have a job to make money, 70% (n=406/577) said that they faced difficulties earning money in their communities,	Mean CSI score of 18 at mid-term was calculated showing improvement in household coping strategies hence better household food security since project activities started.

To determine community members in communities with livelihood strategies and income above livelihood protection threshold, household Coping Strategies Index (CSI) was calculated based on responses to seven questions (see below table for questions) as used at the baseline to enable comparison. For each question, a severity weight was assigned to calculate the CSI.

Question	Severity weight
Compared to what you normally eat, how often did you eat less quality and variety of food during the last month?{(1
How often did you give adults less food, so kids can eat during the last month?{(2
How often did you reduce your number of meals per day during the last month?{(2
How often did you skip entire days without eating during the last month?{(4
How often did you send children elsewhere to eat during the last month?{(2
How often did you send children to work to earn money for food during the last month?{(3
How often did you depend on assistance from friends or family to get by and meet all your needs in the past month?{(2

The CSI of the household is then calculated by multiplying the number of observations (respondents), frequency score of coping strategies with their respective severity weights. The sum of the scores is then used to determine the CSI. When these components are combined into a single indexed score by dividing by the average observations (respondents), the resulting score varies between 0 and 64, with 0 indicating that a household has made no use of coping strategies at all, and is thus very food secure, and a score of 64 indicating that a household has made use of all coping strategies every day and is thus exceptionally food insecure. At the mid-term review, the average household CSI score is 18.0 compared to 26.3 at baseline. This shows improvement in household coping strategies since project activities started, hence household food security is better than at baseline.

Calculation of Coping Strategy Index				
	Observations	Frequency score	Severity	Total score
Compared to what you normally eat, how often did you eat less quality and variety of food during the last month?(n=525)				
<i>Every day</i>	111	4	1	444
<i>Almost every day of the month</i>	152	3	1	456
<i>Half the time</i>	108	2	1	216
<i>A few days a month</i>	139	1	1	139
<i>Never</i>	15	0	1	0
How often did you give adults less food, so kids can eat during the last month?(n=564)				
<i>Every day</i>	55	4	2	440
<i>Almost every day of the month</i>	106	3	2	636
<i>Half the time</i>	113	2	2	452
<i>A few days a month</i>	226	1	2	452
<i>Never</i>	64	0	2	0
How often did you reduce your number of meals per day during the last month? (n=563)				
<i>Every day</i>	52	4	2	416
<i>Almost every day of the month</i>	84	3	2	504
<i>Half the time</i>	100	2	2	400
<i>A few days a month</i>	259	1	2	518
<i>Never</i>	68	0	2	0
How often did you skip entire days without eating during the last month?(n=558)				
<i>Every day</i>	18	4	4	288
<i>Almost every day of the month</i>	73	3	4	876
<i>Half the time</i>	84	2	4	672
<i>A few days a month</i>	229	1	4	916
<i>Never</i>	154	0	4	0
How often did you send children elsewhere to eat during the last month?(n=564)				
<i>Every day</i>	12	4	2	96

<i>Almost every day of the month</i>	21	3	2	126
<i>Half the time</i>	36	2	2	144
<i>A few days a month</i>	130	1	2	260
<i>A Never</i>	365	0	2	0
How often did you send children to work to earn money for food during the last month?(n=555)				
<i>Every day</i>	15	4	3	180
<i>Almost every day of the month</i>	15	3	3	135
<i>Half the time</i>	15	2	3	90
<i>A few days a month</i>	92	1	3	276
<i>Never</i>	418	0	3	0
How often did you depend on assistance from friends or family to get by and meet all your needs in the past month? (n=557)				
<i>Every day</i>	4	4	2	32
<i>Almost every day of the month</i>	30	3	2	180
<i>Half the time</i>	60	2	2	240
<i>A few days a month</i>	203	1	2	406
<i>Never</i>	260	0	2	0
Total score	9,990.0			
Average observations	555			
<i>Coping Strategy Index= total score/average observation</i>	18.0			

Sub-Outcome 1.2 Inclusive VSLAs are operational and starting to generate income

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.7	Total amount of money saved by community savings groups (i.e. VSLAs)	Overall, respondents who were members of VSLAs – where they were operating –reported that their local VSLAs saved an average of 9,648 SSP over the previous year (n=66). SADD: According to respondents in Duk (n=26), VSLAs saved 19,692 SSP; in Pibor (n=5), they Saved 39.20 SSP, and in Twic East (n=35), they saved 3,558 SSP.	Overall, SSP 6,847,525 has been saved the VSLA groups in the four counties spread as follows: Year 1 (SSP 112,775), Year 2 (SSP 4,119,350), and Year 3 (SSP 2,615,400).

Overall, SSP 6,847,525 has been saved the VSLA groups in the four counties spread as follows: Year 1 (SSP 112,775), Year 2 (SSP 4,119,350), and Year 3 (SSP 2,615,400).

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.8	Number of loans provided through VSLAs for IGAs and micro-enterprises	<p>Among members of active local VSLAs, 77.3% of respondents (n=51/66) had borrowed money from the VSLA in the previous 12 months. SADD: 84.6% of respondents in Duk (n=22/26), 40% of respondents in Pibor (n=2/5), and 77.1% of respondents in Twic East (n=27/35) had borrowed money from the VSLA.</p>	Overall, 456 loans have been provided through VSLAs for IGAs and micro-enterprises broken down as follows: Year 1 (107), Year 2 (274), and Year 3 (75).

Overall, 456 loans have been provided through VSLAs for IGAs and micro-enterprises broken down as follows: Year 1 (107), Year 2 (274), and Year 3 (75). As most of the participants in the VSLA groups are women (67%) compared to men (33%), it is presumed that women are the most beneficiaries of these loans.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.9	Number of VSLAs actively engaging in IGAs and micro-enterprises	<p>Overall, 28.8% of respondents (n=132/459) report that there is a VSLA currently operating in their area. SADD: 25.3% of respondents in Duk (n=39/154), 14.5% of respondents in Pibor (n=20/138), and 43.7% of respondents in Twic East (n=73/167) report that a VSLA is operating in their areas.</p> <p>Among respondents who are VSLA members, 80.3% (n=53/66) indicate that they began new livelihoods activities as a result of the VSLA. SADD: 92.3% of VSLA members in Duk (n=24/26), 80% of VSLA members in Pibor (n=4/5), and 71.4% of VSLA members in Twic East (n=25/35) report beginning new livelihoods activities as a result of the VSLA.</p>	In total 134 VSLAs are actively engaged in IGAs and micro-enterprises. Bor has the least number of formed VSLAs of 17 groups compared to the targeted 40; while Twic East and Duk have more than achieved the targeted 40 VSLA groups per county.

In total 134 VSLAs are actively engaged in IGAs and micro-enterprises. Bor has the least number of formed VSLAs of 17 groups compared to the targeted 40; while Twic East and Duk have more than achieved the targeted 40 VSLA groups per county. The total number of participants in the VSLA groups is 3483 (1112 Male, 2371 Female) in all the locations. However, there is minimum follow up and monitoring of the activities of the VSLA groups by project staff.

Name of County	Target	Achieved	Variation	
Twic East County	40	61	+21	153%
Duk County	40	41	+1	103%
Bor County	40	7	-33	18%
Pibor County	30	25	-5	83%
Grant Total	150	134	-16	89%

Sub-Outcome 1.3 Men, boys and influential community leaders endorse conflict and gender transformational activities/roles in the economic sphere

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.4	Number of men/boys and formal/informal leaders that commit to endorse conflict- and gender transformational roles/activities	Community leaders and local authorities Play an important role in promoting peace Through advocating peaceful coexistence, Condemning criminal acts, and promoting Peaceful activities. Local authorities in Pibor argue for increased women's participation in conflict resolution.	Across all project targeted counties, participants were generally receptive to conflict and gender transformational activities including allowing women to join VSLAs and peace committees. However, there seems to be no formal mechanism for incorporation/inclusion of women in conflict resolution process.

Based on the results from KIIs and FGDS conducted coupled with SNAP analysis, across all project targeted counties, participants were generally receptive to conflict and gender transformational activities including allowing women to join VSLAs and peace committees. However, there seems to be no formal mechanism for incorporation/inclusion of women in conflict resolution process.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.10	Perceptions by men/boys on the role of women and youth in VSLAs/IGAs and micro-enterprises	67% of male respondents (n=146/219) agree that women should be able to participate in IGAs. 13% of male respondents who disagree (n=8/63) that women should be able to participate in IGAs said that this is because women should only look after the household.	60.9% of the respondents agree that women should be allowed to work outside the household; with 27.3% strongly agreeing, and only 6.2% do not agree with the idea.

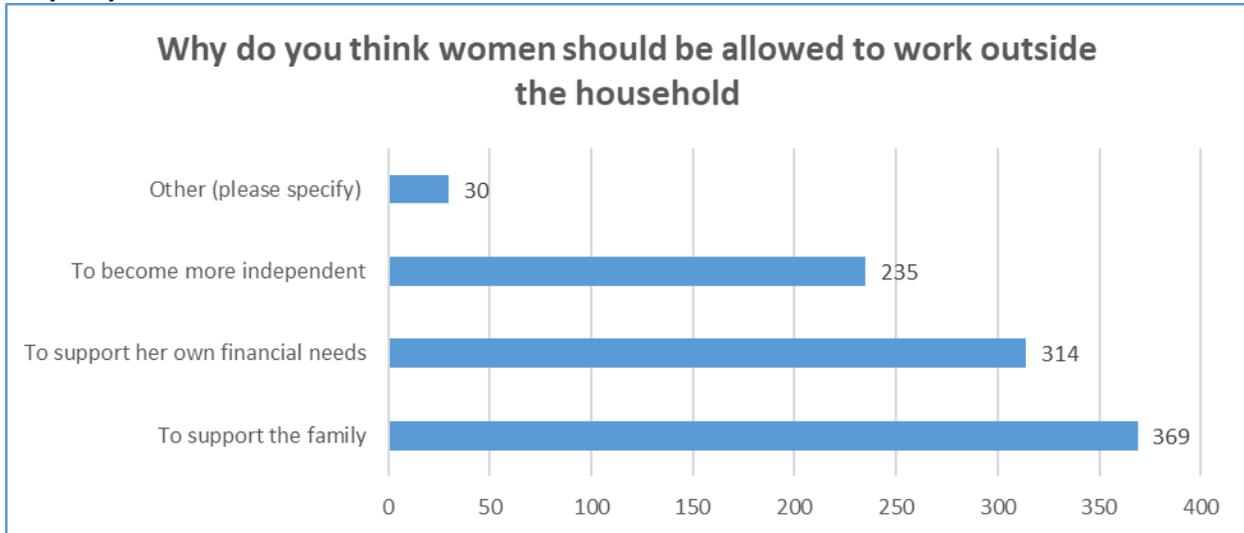
60.9% of the respondents agree that women should be allowed to work outside the household; with 27.3% strongly agreeing, and only 6.2% do not agree with the idea. This indicates there is some level of gender progress in the targeted locations where women contribution to the household is appreciated beyond child bearing and catering. Likewise, 66.6% of the respondents agree that youth should be allowed to work outside the household, with indeed 25.2% strongly agreeing. Only 3.8% disagree with the notion of allowing youth work outside the household. While a fair majority of interviewees agreed that women should be allowed to engage in income generating activities, a few hesitant voices said men should be involved in IGAs to understand how their women are generating incomes to avoid disputes at the household level. They said that men should be witness or even guarantors for women when engaging in VSLAs and other IGAs. Some interviewees, especially in Pibor County, reported cases of men secretly or even openly conducting surveillance on their wives when running business in the market. In Twic East, majority of traditional leaders during a focus group discussion warned that CARE project staffs should not engage beyond “acceptable hours” in the market because “they have important responsibilities within their households”.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Women should be allowed to work outside the household." (n=450)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	20	4.4
2. <i>Disagree</i>	28	6.2
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	5	1.1
4. <i>Agree</i>	274	60.9
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	123	27.3
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Youth should be allowed to work outside the household."		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	15	3.3
2. <i>Disagree</i>	17	3.8
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	5	1.1
4. <i>Agree</i>	299	66.6
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	113	25.2

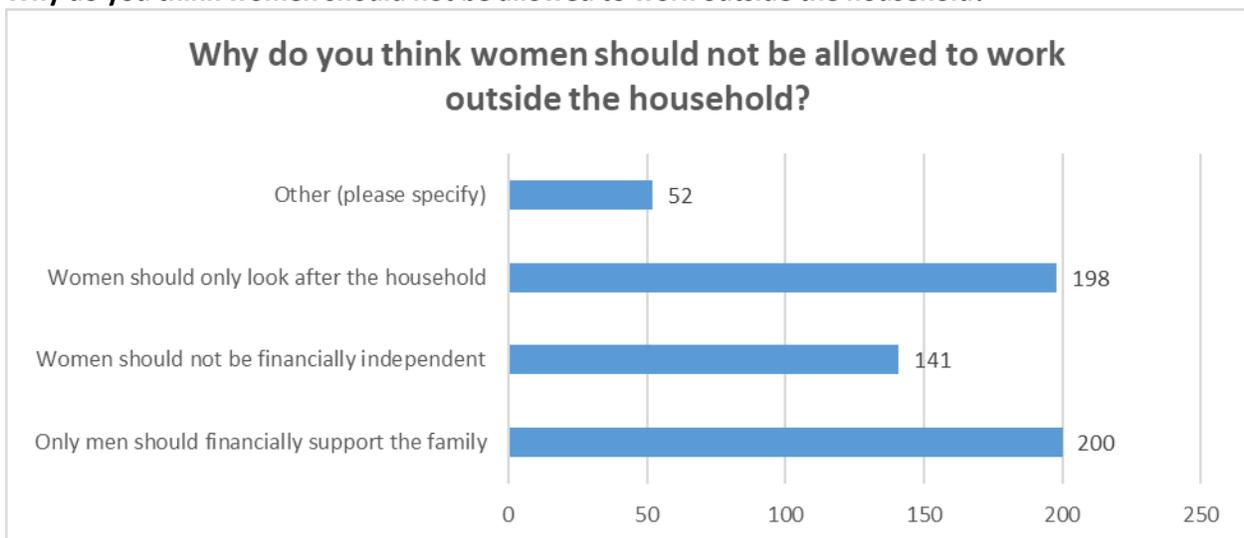
The common reasons given the for allowing women to work outside the household included: support the family; support their own financial needs; and so to become more independent. While, most of respondents cited that women should only look after the household; only men should financially

support women; and women don't need to be financially independent as the main reasons for not allowing women to work outside the household. The same reasons were advanced by the respondents for allowing or not allowing youth to work outside the household.

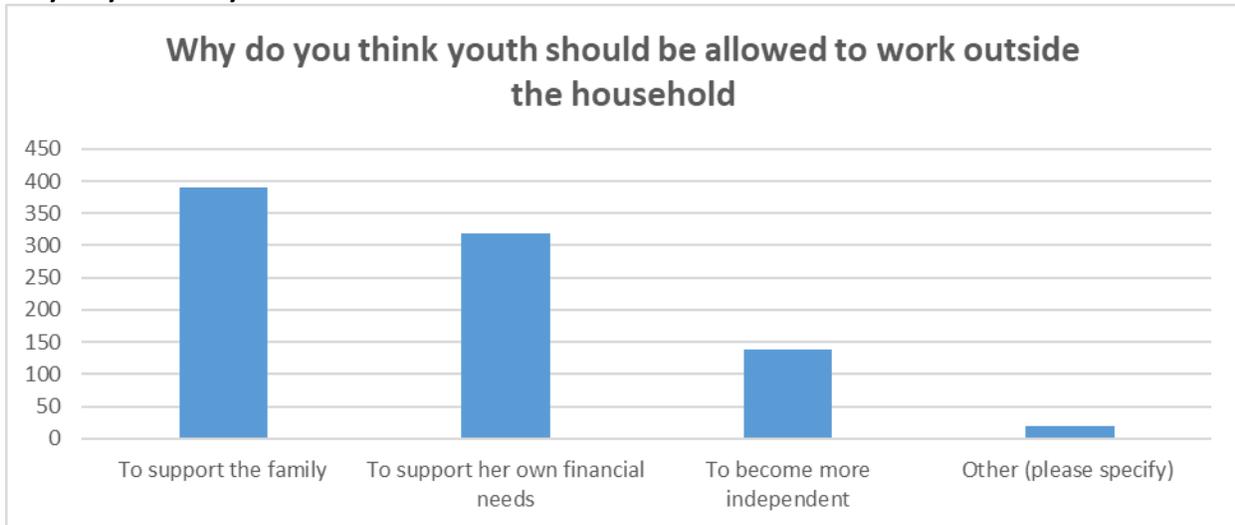
Why do you think women should be allowed to work outside the household?



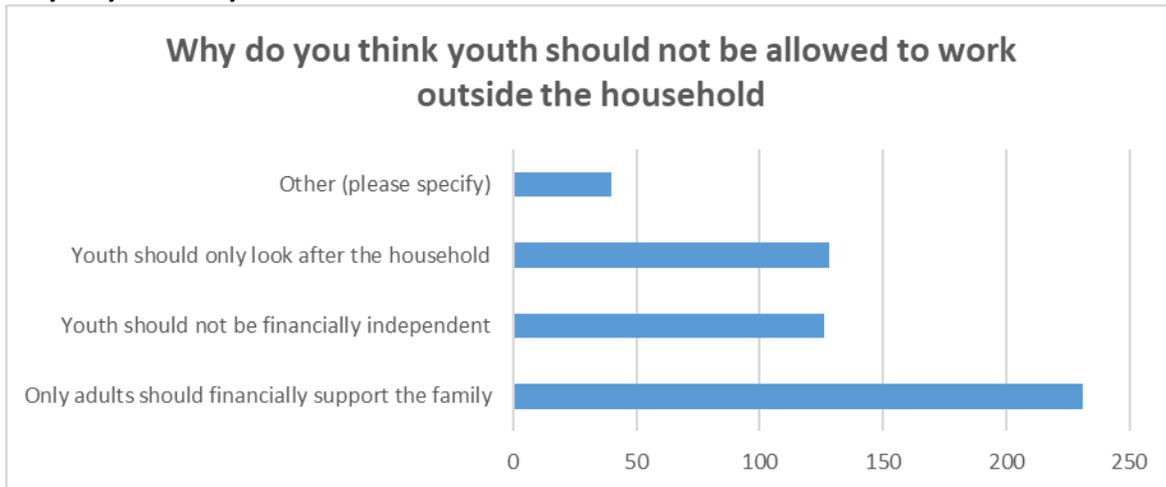
Why do you think women should not be allowed to work outside the household?



Why do you think youth should be allowed to work outside the household?



Why do you think youth should not be allowed to work outside the household



#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.18	Number (%) of youth participating in cattle raids/criminal activity (disaggregated by gender) was changed to number of cattlekeepers participating in ARC	Participants in Duk and Twic East argue that youth in their community do not participate in cattle raiding; those in Pibor are reported to participate predominantly in retaliation for outside attacks.	115 youth (male=15; female=100)

As per project records, 115 cattle keeper youth (15 male, 100 female) are participating in ARC project interventions.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1.19	Number of inter-communal raids within project communities was changed to reduction in inter-communal raids within project communities	Inter---communal cattle raids prevalent in the three counties examined. In Duk, community members accuse Nuer and Murle of raiding their cattle; the latter are also accused of cattle raiding in Twic East. In contrast, in Pibor, accusations are levelled against youth in Bor.	Based on qualitative interviews, inter-communal raids have reduced through there is no concrete data collected by the project on the % reduction.

Based on findings from KIIs and FGDs, inter-communal raids have reduced though there is no concrete data exists on the number or percentage reduction of cattle raids.

OUTCOME HARVESTING³ – ARC-MISSED OPPORTUNITIES?
Outcome harvest is an appropriate tool to understand indirect impact of an intervention.
Case study 1
TWIC CATTLE CAMPS’ “SAVING” GROUPS

³ this was not a methodology to be used as per the Tor but then the evaluators used it to captured some of the opportunities for the project.



CAPTION: IIS LEAD CONSULTANT BUYS A BOTTLE OF FRESH MILK IN TWIC EAST, KONGOR PAYAM, PAWEL.

During the midterm review of the ARC programme, Evaluators from the Innovation for Impact Solutions (IIS) were tipped about a successful saving group of cattle keepers, most of them women, who have formed a cattle camp saving group like the CARE's village saving loans associations (VSLAS). IIS lead consultant decided to interview this group to trace the idea, using the outcome harvesting approach: the impact undoubtedly points to how other actors are differently using ARC's VSLA concept.

We met two groups, comprised of 10 members, from Pabiech and Atedal cattle camps. Both cattle camps are close to Pawel, an urban centre in Kongor payam, Twic East county. There were two men in each group – one of the men a secretary to the saving group. All the women do not know how to read and write. For a start-up capital, each of the 10 members is asked to contribute about two litres of milk produced from their own cows. All the milk, about 20 litres is sold at the local commercial centre by one member. The recipient receives about 8,000 SSP, of which he or she gives back 3,000 SSP as his or her deposit into the group's savings. The cycle is continued until all members are covered. Within 10 working days, the group saves 30,000 SSP, a common fund where all members can borrow from and pay back with interest. The recipient spends the remaining 5,000 SSP as they wish, including investing the fund in any income generating activity of their own. Some members have invested the returns in veterinary services, selling drugs to other cattle keepers while others have started coffee business at the cattle camps.

CHALLENGES FACED BY THE GROUPS

Ready market: *while an-under-the-tree milk stall has been known for this kind of groups, there are no milk shops in Twic East county and sometimes milk go bad because of lack of buyers.*

Lack of facilities to preserve milk: *large amounts of milk get spoiled because of poor preservation*

methods.

Distance to The Markets: members walk long distances from the cattle camps to the commercial centre, presenting risks to women and young girls.

Recommendation to CARE-ARC

Under the VSLAS, ARC programme can effectively support economic resilience among the hard-to-reach populations in the cattle camps by creating a milk market in Pawel, which is already known to milk consumers in the county. CARE should support one of these groups by constructing a milk bar and furnish it with electricity and milk preserving facilities. This can promote large scale sales of dairy products, allowing the VSLAS to further innovate as much as they aspire (they can venture into milk packaging, yoghurt, butter/ghee etc). Important benefits on economic resilience may include reduced migration as cattle keepers would try to remain close to the market for milk product, improved income among the hard-to-reach populations leading to peaceful living and improved social cohesion.

3.2 Outcome 2 Peaceful Conflict Resolution

Interventions under this outcome are meant in fostering the use of peaceful mechanisms to mitigate and resolve intra and – inter community conflict and reconcile past grievances in a just, effective and inclusive way among the citizens in targeted communities.

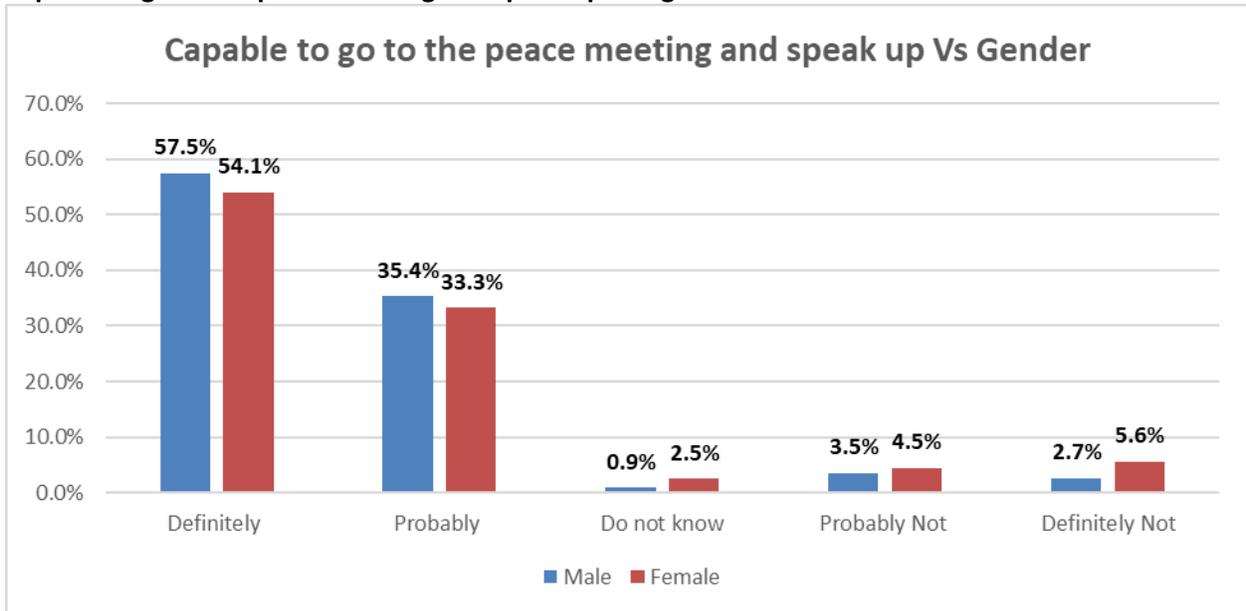
#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.14	Number and % of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who feel they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution	<p>37.5% of all respondents (n=172/459) report that they are capable of speaking up at a peace meeting to make their voice heard. SADD: 40.2% of men (n=88/219), 35.0% of women (n=84/240), 39.3% of adults (n=126/321) and 33.6% of youth (n=46/137) report being able to speak up at a peace meeting.</p> <p>In total, 34% of all respondents (n=156/459) indicate that their opinion would be recognized and taken seriously by other participants in a peace</p>	<p>Most of the respondents feel that they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution, with 54.7% indicating they definitely feel are capable to go and speak at a peace meeting, while 33.9% felt probably capable. Also, 69.2% felt that their opinion is recognized and taken seriously in such meetings</p>

	meeting. SADD: 37.9% of men (n=83/219), 30.4% of women (n=73/240), 35.8% of adults (n=115/321) and 29.9% of youth (n=41/137) believe that their opinion would be recognized and taken seriously.	
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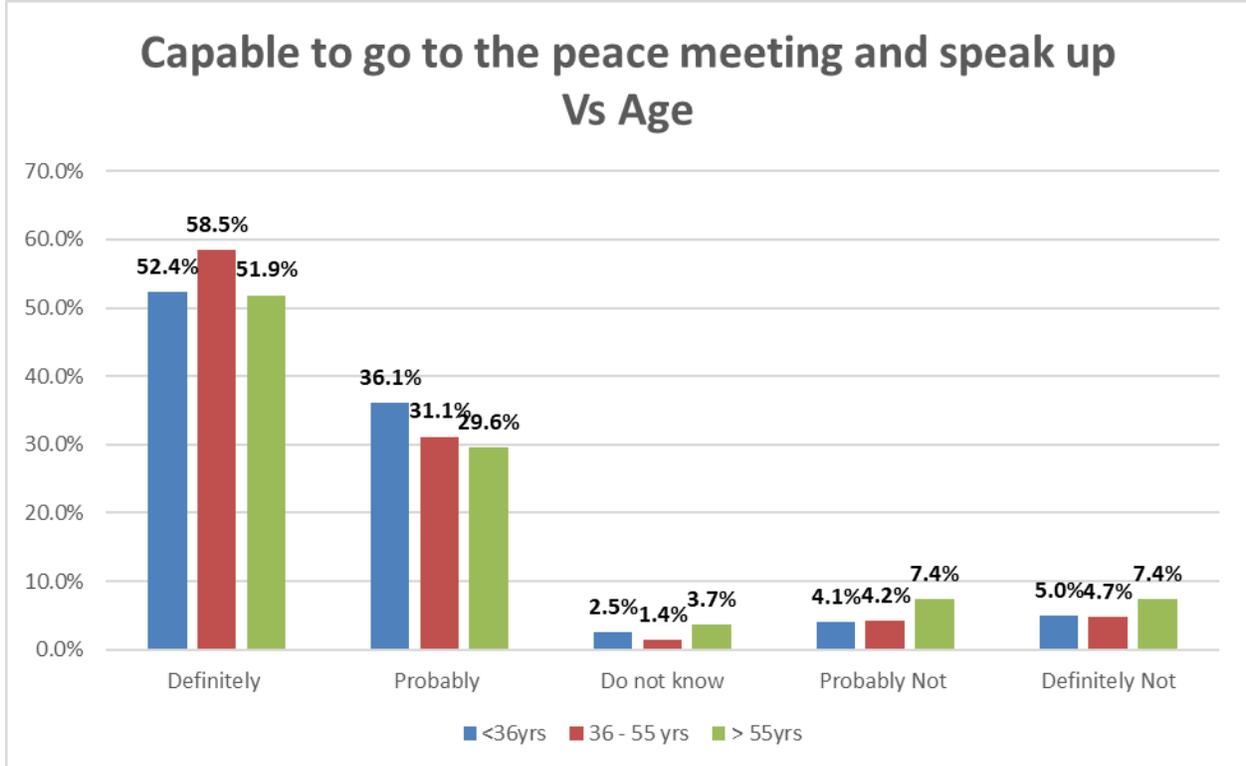
Most of the respondents feel that they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution, with 54.7% indicating they definitely feel are capable to go and speak at a peace meeting, while 33.9% felt probably capable. Also, 69.2% felt that their opinion is recognized and taken seriously in such meetings. Supported by majority of respondents from the qualitative interviews, this clearly indicates that community members feel empowered to participate and contribute in meetings to resolve conflicts. Women’s participation is however still quite minimal; although their membership in the peace committees has been guaranteed through the ARC project but their contributions to peaceful conflict resolution processes are minimal. Interviewees said women’s participation in general conflict resolution has been impeded because most conflicts being resolved have made women victims; most concerned disputes over marriages: forced marriages, girl elopement, adultery, rape among others. Even though being members of peace committees or peace clubs established under the ARC programme presents women the opportunity to participate in community conflict resolution processes, there still remains practical challenges. As indicated during the key informant interviews and focus group discussions, cases related to marriages are always referred to established traditional courts within their communities when women do not get the opportunity to participate and contribute to the resolution processes as traditional court benches are occupied by men with no assigned role for women. Other conflicts relate to land disputes: pasture lands, administrative centers, farmers vs cattle keepers, interstate borders and internal borders; renaming of lands/places; forceful settlement on other’s land, all of which revolve around ownership. It is therefore crucial to raise awareness to local government officials and traditional leaders (some of whom are members of the peace committees in various project locations), and advocate for the inclusion and participation of women representatives in traditional conflict resolutions mechanism where they were currently excluded.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Do you feel that you are capable to go to the peace meeting and speak up?		
1. Definitely	305	54.7
2. Probably	189	33.9
3. Do not know	12	2.1
4. Probably Not	24	4.3
5. Definitely Not	28	5.0
Do you feel that your opinion is recognized and taken seriously by other participants?		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	17	3.3
2. <i>Disagree</i>	47	9.0
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	39	7.5
4. <i>Agree</i>	361	69.2
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	58	11.1

Capable to go to the peace meeting and speak up and gender

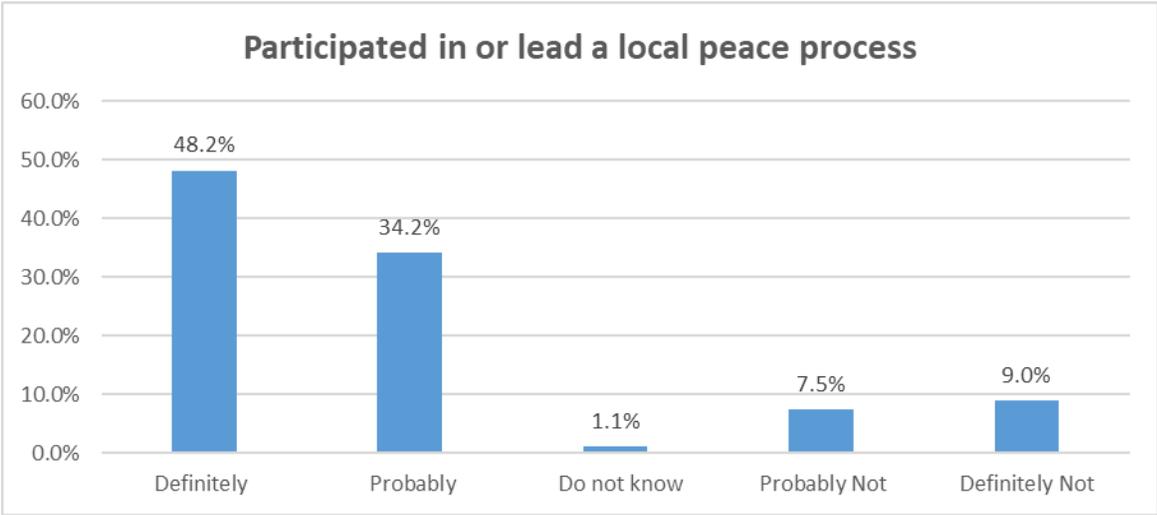


Capable to go to the peace meeting and speak up and age

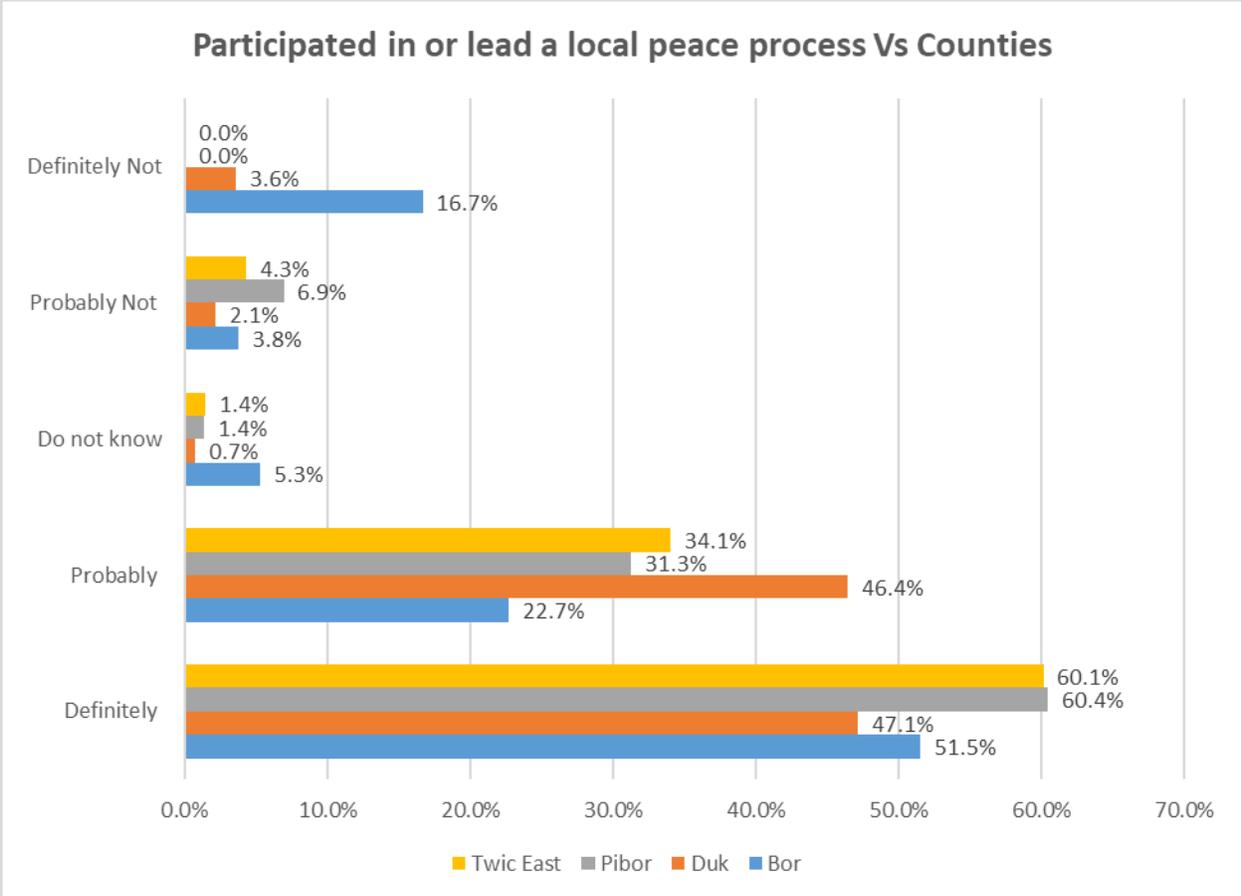


#	Indicator status	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.15	Number and % of female project beneficiaries who participate in and/or lead local peace processes	59% of all respondents have participated in local peace process. SADD: 60% of male respondents (n=132/219), 58% of female respondents (n=207/358), 59% of those under 36 (n=225/383), 62% of those 36 to 55 (n=79/128), 54% of those over 55 (n=35/65).	83.4% of the respondents indicated participating in or leading a local peace process such as conflict resolution, outreach to different communities to promote peace.

83.4% of the respondents indicated participating in or leading a local peace process such as conflict resolution, outreach to different communities to promote peace. Considering only female respondents, 47.3% indicated definitely participating in local peace process and 34.3% probably. However, with about 16.5% of all participants (with 9.7% only female respondents) indicating not participating or leading such processes, there is still a need to continue sensitizing and empowering community members to be active in peace work. Across the counties, more people reported participating or leading such processes in Twic East and Pibor compared to Duk and Bor. From the interviews across all counties, most of traditional leaders, other men and youth, said they have participated or led local peace processes, while less than half of the women said they have done the same.



Participation in local peace process across counties



Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Have you ever participated in or lead a local peace process? [Probe: such as conflict resolution in your community, outreach to different communities to promote peace, etc](n=544)		
1. Definitely	262	48.2
2. Probably	186	34.2
3. Do not know	6	1.1
4. Probably Not	41	7.5
5. Definitely Not	49	9.0

Female respondents only

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Have you ever participated in or lead a local peace process? [Probe: such as conflict resolution in your community, outreach to different communities to promote peace, etc](n=432)		
1. Definitely	205	47.4
2. Probably	148	34.3
3. Do not know	5	1.2
4. Probably Not	32	7.4
5. Definitely Not	42	9.7

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.16	Number and % of project beneficiaries who report a reduction in violent conflicts in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level)	<p>20% of all respondents (n=113/577) believe that the level of conflict in their communities has decreased in the past year.</p> <p>SADD: 23% of male respondents (n=51/219) 17% of female respondents (n=62/358), 21% of those under 36 (n=79/383), 22% of those from 36 to 55 (n=28/128), 9% of those over 55 (n=6/65).</p> <p>73% of all respondents (n=418/577) believe that the level of conflict in their communities has increased in the past year.</p> <p>SADD: 70% of male respondents (n=153/219), 74% of female respondents (n=265/358), 72% of those under 36 (n=276/383), 70% of those 36 to 55 (n=90/128), 81% of those over 55 (n=52/65)</p>	69.8% of the respondents including men and women reported a decrease in the level of violent conflicts such as cattle raiding, vandalism and theft, sexual violence and robbery in their communities; while 19.9% indicated an increase and 10.3% thought there was neither increase or decrease in the level of violent conflict.

69.8% of the respondents including men and women reported a decrease in the level of violent conflicts such as cattle raiding, vandalism and theft, sexual violence and robbery in their communities; while 19.9% indicated an increase and 10.3% thought there was neither increase or decrease in the level of violent conflict. This is a good sign that perhaps the peace clubs and peace committees are helping to promoting non-violent ways of resolving conflicts in their localities. Across project locations, respondents agreed that internal conflicts have remarkably reduced because of the positive contribution of the peace committees. “Our peace committees were able to prevent what would have been one of the major clashes between two clans in Kongor county; they were able to intervene immediately, and the issue was handled before turning into a conflict,” said a secretary of the peace committee who is very conversant with both the Peace Under Construction (PUC) and current ARC programme by CARE. Key informants and FGD participants in Bor, Duk and Pibor also attested to the roles played by peace committees in their communities, saying they have participated in both intracommunal and external conflict resolutions. All those interviewed praised peace committees for playing a critical role in preventing, mitigating or quickly responding to conflicts in their areas. Peace committee members have advantage of being drawn from existing structures within their communities, making it easy for them to

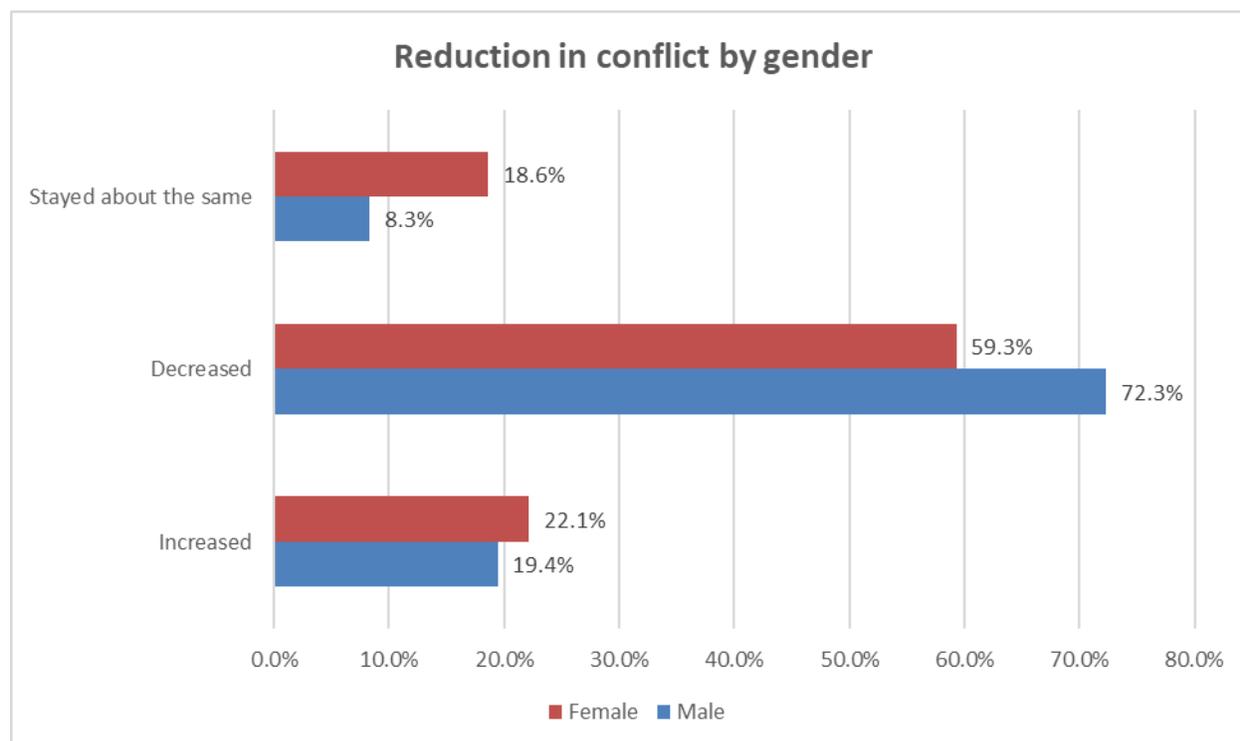
be accepted by community members as mediators between people. Also, peace committees, as opposed to other community structures, are most trusted by the people.

Except for Pibor where clashes among the age-set groups continue to haunt communities, participants reported reduction in violent conflicts in the area where they live, particularly when it comes to intracommunal conflicts, but most people still fear external attacks which have been unpredictable.

“I strongly believed that the intercommunal conflict between the Murle and other tribes is resolvable; but the issue of age sets, I am afraid, is very complicated. The age set issues are much more pressing than external tribal and political issues,” said a prominent church leader in Pibor.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Has IN THE PAST YEAR the level of violent conflict in your community (eg. cattle raiding, vandalism and theft, sexual violence, violent crimes such as robbery) increased, stayed about the same, or decreased?		
1. Increased	112	19.9
2. Decreased	392	69.8
3. Stayed about the same	58	10.3

Reduction in conflict by gender



#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.17	Number and % of project	40% of all respondents (n=229/577) feel secure at	Overall, respondents feel more secure regarding

	<p>beneficiaries who feel secure in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level)</p>	<p>night. SADD: 42% of male respondents (n=92/219), 38% of female respondents (n=137/358), 38% of those under 36 (n=147/383), 38% of those from 36 to 55 (n=49/128), 49% of those over 55 (n=32/65). 70% of all respondents (n=402/577) feel secure during the day. SADD: 71% of male Respondents (n=155/219), 69% of female respondents (n=247/358), 68% of those under 36 (n=261/383), 73% of those 36 to 55 (n=93/128), 71% of those over 55 (n=46/65).</p> <p>Overall, 19.4% of respondents (n=88/454) in the supplemental survey felt that their children, cattle and possessions were either relatively or completely secure. SADD:20.8% of men (45/216) and 18.1% of women (n=43/238) felt that their children, cattle and/or possessions were either completely or relatively secure.</p>	<p>security for themselves, their children and cattle. Indeed, 36.9% and 29.0% feel they are either completely or relatively secure respectively; while 34.1% and 27.8% feel either completely or relatively secure for their children; and 18.3% and 25.5% feel either completely or relatively secure of the safety of their cattle</p>
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Overall, respondents feel more secure regarding security for themselves, their children and cattle. Indeed, 36.9% and 29.0% feel they are either completely or relatively secure respectively; while 34.1% and 27.8% feel either completely or relatively secure for their children; and 18.3% and 25.5% feel either completely or relatively secure of the safety of their cattle. Nevertheless, with about 20% or more feeling insecurity for their personal, children and cattle security, there is need to continue working with the relevant structures to create a conducive and secure environment for persons and their property in the project locations.

“Early and forced marriages organised by age sets are very common among the Murle people; little girls as young as seven years are booked by men as old as eighty years old. This practice is persisting today and is limiting too many girls to access education and proper healthcare,” a member of civil society organization said.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
In general, do you feel that your children, cattle, and possessions are safe? Please rank your level of security on a scale from 1 to 5, with 5 being completely secure and 1 being not secure at all.		
<i>Yourself</i>		
1. <i>Completely secure</i>	168	36.9
2. <i>Relatively secure</i>	132	29.0
3. <i>Neither secure nor insecure</i>	64	14.1
4. <i>Relatively insecure</i>	52	11.4
5. <i>Not secure at all</i>	39	8.6
<i>Children</i>		
1. <i>Completely secure</i>	152	34.1
2. <i>Relatively secure</i>	124	27.8
3. <i>Neither secure nor insecure</i>	69	15.5
4. <i>Relatively insecure</i>	48	10.8
5. <i>Not secure at all</i>	53	11.9
<i>Cattle</i>		
1. <i>Completely secure</i>	102	18.3
2. <i>Relatively secure</i>	142	25.5
3. <i>Neither secure nor insecure</i>	73	13.1
4. <i>Relatively insecure</i>	87	15.6
5. <i>Not secure at all</i>	153	27.5

Sub-Outcome 2.1 Peace clubs show the benefits of reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.4B	Number of peace clubs in place that manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks	N/A	In total, there are 23 peace clubs in place to manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks.

In total, there are 23 peace clubs in place (compared to the project target of 19) to manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks in the targeted project locations of Bor, Duk, Twic East and Pibor. Peace clubs are formed from schools within the counties. Members of the peace committees that were interviewed in respective areas, as well as other respondents, have attested to a positive contribution to managing and preventing conflicts, promoting cooperation and reduce security risks by the committees. The most common conflicts resolved by peace committees include land disputes, thefts within the community; intracommunal conflicts; land disputes between individuals among others. One key informant from the justice department in Twic East reported that the number of conflicts that used to reach the police have reduced because of an effective role played by peace committees in the county. As for the peace clubs, respondents said they have reduced conflicts and enhanced cooperation among school children. However, project staff should always monitor and support/facilitate activities and plans by the peace committees. There seems to be frequent administrative changes by the state's education departments where teacher patrons and chairperson for peace clubs have been posted to other schools, besides periodical transition of primary eight (8)

children to secondary schools, all of which regularly create a vacuum and slow down implementation of activities by peace clubs.

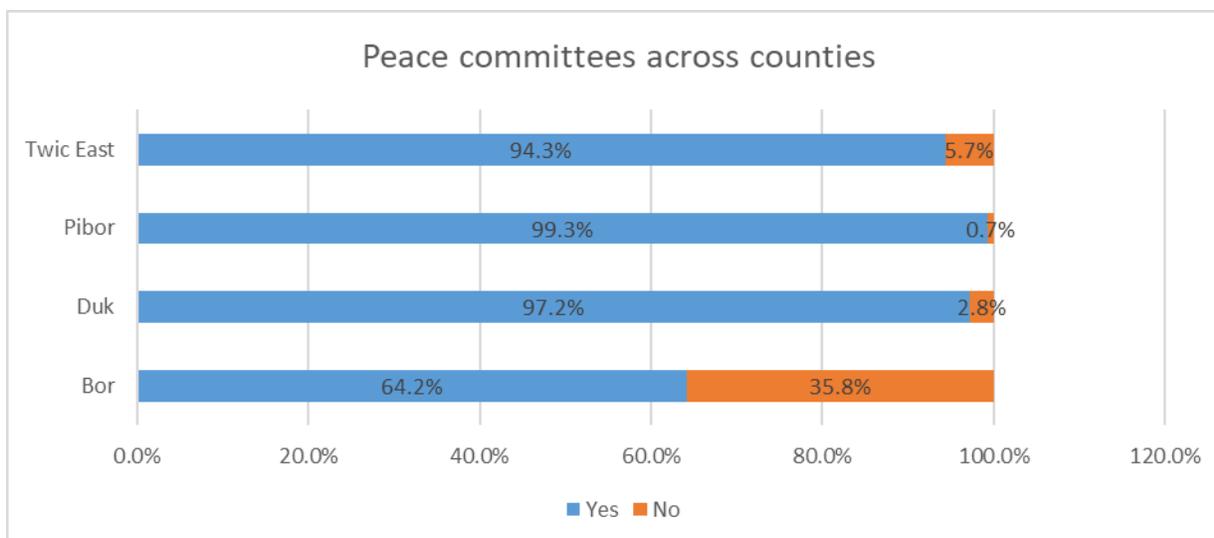
#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.6	Number of activities organised by peace committees and peace clubs to promote reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution	N/A	In total 273 activities have been organized by peace committees and peace clubs to promote reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution in the targeted locations.

In total 273 activities have been organized by peace committees and peace clubs to promote reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution in the targeted locations. While peace committees were highly rated positively, most members of the peace committees, across all counties, said that their action plans should be supported by CARE/HDC. Some members of the peace clubs reported irregular meetings with communities because of lack of facilitation – most of them have met only a few times since they were formed. This was justified by project staffs who reported over capacity in most cases, making it difficult to cover all the peace committees effectively.

Sub-outcome 2.2 Peace committees are recognized in and beyond their communities and are well linked to local authorities and legal structures

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.4A	Number of peace committees in place that manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks	N/A	In total, there are 21 peace committees in place to manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks.

In total, there are 21 peace committees in place (compared to the project target of 19) to manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks in the targeted project locations of Bor, Duk, Twic East and Pibor. The highest proportion of the respondents who reported having peace committees in place with 99.3% from Pibor, 97.2% from Duk, 94.3% from Twic East and 64.2% from Bor. A significant number from Bor (35.8%) reported not havening peace committees in place.



#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.5	Number and % of conflicts that are addressed and resolved by community structures (i.e. peace committees and peace clubs) that are supported through the project	N/A	From the project records, 177 conflicts (representing about 99%) have been addressed and resolved by community structures such as peace committees or clubs that are supported through the project.

From the project records, 177 conflicts (representing about 99%) have been addressed and resolved by community structures such as peace committees or clubs that are supported through the project. This is corroborated by the information from primary data collection, about 94% of the respondents indicated that the peace committees or clubs have helped to resolve a conflict in their community. As mentioned in the preceding sections, peace committees have been highly rated by those interviewed. However, peace clubs are not as popular among the project beneficiaries interviewed as they are mostly associated to peace activities at schools. In some counties however, established peace clubs within cattle camps or among the age- sets were reported.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Is there a peace committee in your community where people discuss disputes with members from other bomas?		
1. Yes	502	89.2
2. No	61	10.8
Has a peace committee or a peace club already helped to resolve a conflict in your community?		
1. Definitely	336	61.8
2. Probably	175	32.2
3. Do not know	17	3.1
4. Probably Not	2	0.4
5. Definitely Not	14	2.6

2.7.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.7	Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace committees	N/A	Most respondents felt that the peace committees have had a positive effect on the community with 50.8% and 42.8% indicating very positive and positive effect respectively

Most respondents felt that the peace committees have had a positive effect on the community with 50.8% and 42.8% indicating very positive and positive effect respectively. Commenting on the role played by the peace committees in addressing intra-and intercommunal causes of conflicts, an old senior chief from Twic East county said:

“Conflict is just like hair; when you cut it, you can be very sure that it will grow soon, and you should be ready to cut it again and again if you don’t like it on your head. The main drivers of conflict that we face in this community, such as cattle raiding; girls’ elopement, adultery and land disputes, cannot be resolved in any specified period once and for all.”

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Do you think these peace committees have had a positive or negative effect on the community?		
1. <i>Very positive</i>	263	50.8
2. <i>Positive</i>	222	42.8
3. <i>Neither positive nor negative</i>	14	2.7
4. <i>Negative</i>	15	2.9
5. <i>Very negative</i>	4	0.7

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.8	Number (%) of community leaders who feel that peace committees and peace clubs effectively resolve conflicts	N/A	In all locations, the role of peace committees was highly appreciated in resolving conflicts. Peace clubs were equally appreciated but their role seems to be limited to sensitization and raising awareness in schools.

In all locations, the role of peace committees was highly appreciated in resolving conflicts. Peace clubs were equally appreciated but their role seems to be limited to sensitization and raising awareness in schools.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
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2.11	Level of satisfaction of community members with local security and justice actors (specified per type of actor)	Participants in Duk are broadly satisfied with justice actors, including at the Payam and County level. In Twic East and Pibor, satisfaction is more nuanced, with both male and female community members complaining that judges are often corrupt, notably at the Payam and Boma level. Youth, government soldiers, and the police are key justice actors, perceived to play a major role in patrolling the area and defending communities from outside attacks, thus increasing the sense of security.	Overall, participants expressed satisfaction with security and justice actors in all locations. However, participants reported greater satisfaction in Pibor, Twic East and Duk compared to Bor county.
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Overall, participants expressed satisfaction with security and justice actors in all locations. However, participants reported greater satisfaction in Pibor, Twic East and Duk compared to Bor county. It should be noted that because some of the peace committees are either local government officials or community leaders, this has smoothed the working relationship between peace committees and local security actors.

Sub-outcome 2.3 Formal and customary justice and security actors apply justice processes in line with the existing legal framework and practices of good governance and accountability

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.9	Number (%) of local rulings in line with existing frameworks, state constitutions and practices of good governance and accountability	Not determined	Only 38 cases (4%) out of the target 1,068 cases during the project life.

Across all project locations, participants stressed and commended the existing system of conflict resolutions, which they said have been effective. Chiefs and local authorities are responsible and accountable to their communities. They said courts proceedings are attended by many people and that make the judgement transparent. Sometimes difficult or sensitive cases are referred to higher or the most powerful levels for settlement. Most are satisfied with the way local justice and security deal with criminals. Cases such as adultery, eloping with girls or criminal acts are resolved based on existing customary laws, state bylaws or based on the constitution of the country. When cases do not fall within a jurisdiction of one level, most participants agreed that they are referred to the next higher level.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.10	Number of referrals from local courts to relevant higher courts	Not determined	19 out of a target of 115 referrals have been made.

Based on project records, 19 referrals out of a target of 115 have been made from local courts to higher courts. Most of these referrals refer to cases that could not be arbitrated by the peace committees and or traditional courts.

Sub-outcome 2.4 Community Score Card processes with justice and security actors and community members (service users) are inclusive and effective.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.12	Number (%) of CSC actions plans that have been successfully implemented	N/A	Not implemented

At the review time, of the 19 planned Community Score Card (CSC) action plans targeted, none had been implemented.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2.13	Number (%) of women and youth taking part in CSC processes	N/A	0

The roll out of the CSC process has not started.

OUTCOME HARVESTING – ARC-MISSED OPPORTUNITIES?

Outcome harvesting⁴ is an appropriate tool to understand indirect impact of an intervention.

Case study 2

SUPPORTING A GUBERNATORIAL DECREE ON CATTLE RAIDS AND CHILD ABDUCTION: ENGAGING PIBOR HIGH-PROFILED PEACE COMMITTEE

The Pibor Peace Committee is exceptionally unique in its structure, comprised of highly profiling community members. Some of its members include a state minister of gender; four members of state parliament including a chairperson of a specialised parliamentary committee on education, gender and child welfare; several security officials; four senior church leaders including a moderator (bishop); renowned youth leaders selected by their age sets; senior community chiefs and traditional leaders as well as women leaders.

In November 2018, just two months after a conference organised by HDC through the ARC project was held, attended by all members of peace committees and representatives from the peace clubs, the Buma state governor issued a gubernatorial decree which called for a 10-year imprisonment for community members involved in cattle raiding and a life imprisonment for child abduction. Cattle raiding and child abduction, for that matter, were among the top issues discussed in the conference – and have continued

⁴ Same as footnote 3

to be among the pressing issues until the midterm review. These issues were later discussed in the state cabinet meeting, as verified by IIS, and with influential members of the PC present, resulted in the decrees by the state governor. CARE/HDC have not taken steps to link the outcome to ARC’s intervention. From the interviews, majority of respondents attested that Peace Committees, not only in Pibor but in other locations, can efficiently support ARC’s implementation. However, CARE/HDC has no clear plan on how to support action plans of the peace committees. Three of the four project staffs interviewed were not sure if they can fund the action plans of the Peace Committees. One project staff focused on the VSLAs and did not respond to questions on the other components of ARC.

The recommendation we want to make to CARE/HDC is to work much more closely with the peace committees, supporting their action plans to effectively take lead in enforcing their own bylaws. Having a support of the state government is an added advantage in achieving intended goals. Peace Committees are integral structures of the community who are closer to the problems and know best how to deal with issues affecting their own people – they are part and parcel of the community.

3.3 Outcome 3: Social cohesion

Interventions under this outcome focus on supporting citizens in the targeted locations to collaborate with each other and have positive relationships and experience trust within and beyond their communities

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.9	Number (%) of community members who feel ownership over local PRA projects and their level of satisfaction in participating with PRA projects	N/A	Overall, 60% of the respondents indicated that have control over the local PRA projects in their location and about 68.8% are satisfied with their level of satisfaction in the PRA projects

Overall, 54.7% of the respondents indicated that youths, women and traditional leaders and local authorities participate in PRA projects in Duk and Twic East; except in Pibor and Bor counties. However, only about 60% of the respondents indicated that have control over the local PRA projects in their location and about 68.8% are satisfied with their level of satisfaction in the PRA projects

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
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3.12	Number of (and % of reduction in) retaliatory attacks within communities that participate in a project	N/A	Overall, 70.7% respondents reported that the number of attack incidences within their community had decreased; while 21.6% reported increase in such attack incidences.
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Overall, 70.7% respondents reported that the number of attack incidences within their community had decreased; while 21.6% reported increase in such attack incidences. This perfectly corresponds to similar results drawn through the qualitative interviews.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Compared to 2016, do you think the number of attack incidences within your community has increased, decreased or stayed the same?		
1. <i>Increased a lot</i>	59	11.2
2. <i>Increased a little</i>	55	10.4
3. <i>Neither increased nor decreased</i>	41	7.8
4. <i>Decreased a little</i>	257	48.6
5. <i>Decreased a lot</i>	117	22.1

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.13	Number and % of communities and civil society groups that demonstrate increased capacity to influence formal and/or informal human security authorities	N/A	Most of the respondents (89.9%) indicated that their efforts towards influencing their local security authorities are recognized and action taken accordingly; and about 97.6% indicated that they would go to the local authorities to report a crime or incidence that they are experiencing. Also, about 42.2% indicated the local authorities will always follow-up on their reports.

Most of the respondents (89.9%) indicated that their efforts towards influencing their local security authorities are recognized and action taken accordingly; and about 97.6% indicated that they would go to the local authorities to report a crime or incidence that they are experiencing. Also, about 42.2% indicated the local authorities will always follow-up on their reports; while 55.8% indicated the local authorities will sometimes follow-up on their reports. This clearly demonstrate that there is trust in the local authorities by the community members. However, when compared with results from the focus

group discussions and key informant interviews, peace committees and traditional leaders were ranked above local authorities and justice and security officials, based on trusted institutions.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Do you feel your efforts towards influencing your local security authorities are recognized and action has been taken accordingly)? (n=522)		
1. Definitely	192	36.8
2. Probably	277	53.1
3. Do not know	36	6.9
4. Probably Not	15	2.9
5. Definitely Not	2	0.4
Would you go to the local security authorities to report a(n) crime/incident that you experienced?(n=568)		
1. Definitely	382	67.2
2. Probably	177	30.3
3. Do not know	5	0.9
4. Probably Not	4	0.7
5. Definitely Not	5	0.8
How likely do you feel it would be that the local security authorities' follow-up on your report?(n=561)		
1. <i>Always</i>	237	42.2
2. <i>Sometimes</i>	313	55.8
3. <i>Not at all</i>	11	2.0

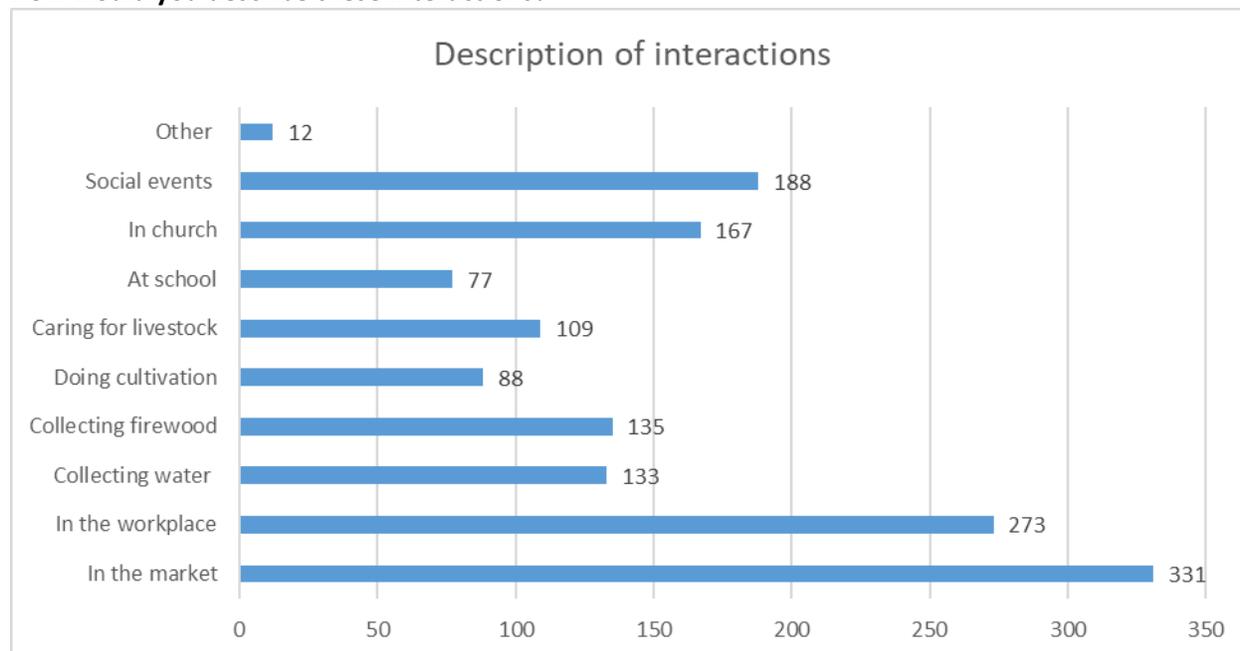
#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.14	Number and percentage of project beneficiaries who report an increase in trust and cooperation between communities	69% of all respondents believe that talking with others promotes trust. SADD: 69% of all male respondents (n=151/219), 69% of all female respondents (n=248/358), 71% of those under 36 (n=270/383), 66% of those from 36 to 55 (n=84/128), 68% of those over 55 (n=44/65).	Overall, 68.5% reported increase in trust and cooperation between communities; with about 21.2% reporting decrease in trust. Also, about 80% reported interacting between 1-10 times with people from a different tribe or community mainly in the market, workplace, collecting water, collecting firewood, farms, livestock grazing, school, church, and social events (funeral, marriages, cultural dances, wrestling, etc.

Overall, 68.5% reported increase in trust and cooperation between communities; with about 21.2% reporting decrease in trust. Also, about 80% reported interacting between 1-10 times with people from a different tribe or community mainly in the market, workplace, collecting water, collecting firewood,

farms, livestock grazing, school, church, and social events (funeral, marriages, cultural dances, wrestling, etc). While people in Twic East report interacting through trade, intermarriage and migration with those in Duk and Bor counties, there is very limited interaction between these communities and those in Pibor, even though the ARC programme is being implemented in the four locations by CARE/HDC. External relations have not improved while the internal relations within each of the four counties have improved, this means that CARE should encourage intercommunal interactions among the people in these locations.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Compared to last year, do you think trust between your community and those in other communities or other ethnic groups has increased, decreased, or stayed the same?(n=563)		
1. <i>Increased a lot</i>	160	28.4
2. <i>Increased a little</i>	226	40.1
3. <i>Neither increased nor decreased</i>	58	10.3
4. <i>Decreased a little</i>	65	11.6
5. <i>Decreased a lot</i>	54	9.6
How many times within the last week did you interact with people from a different tribe or a different community?(n=537)		
1. <i>0 times</i>	94	17.5
2. <i>1-3 times</i>	275	51.2
3. <i>4-6 times</i>	103	19.4
4. <i>7-9 times</i>	22	4.10
5. <i>10 times or more</i>	27	5.0
6. <i>None</i>	15	2.8

How would you describe these interactions?



Sub-Outcome 3.1 Community members focus on commonalities and understand the benefits of peaceful co-existence (peace dividend)

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.5	Number (%) of community members that report to have personal relations with individuals from other communities/clans	48% of all respondents (n=277/577) indicated that they had interacted with members of another tribe.	Over 80% of the respondents reported that have personal relations with individuals from other communities, with more contact and interaction through market, workplace, collecting water, collecting firewood, farms, livestock grazing, school, church, and social events (funeral, marriages, cultural dances, wrestling, etc

Over 80% of the respondents reported that have personal relations with individuals from other communities, with more contact and interaction through market, workplace, collecting water, collecting firewood, farms, livestock grazing, school, church, and social events (funeral, marriages, cultural dances, wrestling, etc.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Do you have personal relations with individuals from other communities/clans(n=570)		
1. Definitely	345	60.5
2. Probably	165	28.8
3. Do not know	2	0.4
4. Probably Not	18	3.2
5. Definitely Not	41	7.2
How many times within the last week did you interact with people from a different tribe or a different community? (n=535)		
1. 0 times	77	14.4
2. 1-3 times	259	48.4
3. 4-6 times	119	22.2
4. 7-9 times	33	6.2
5. 10 times or more	32	6.0
6. None	15	2.8

3.10 Number and percentage of project beneficiaries who report an increase in trust and cooperation within the community (disaggregated by gender and age)

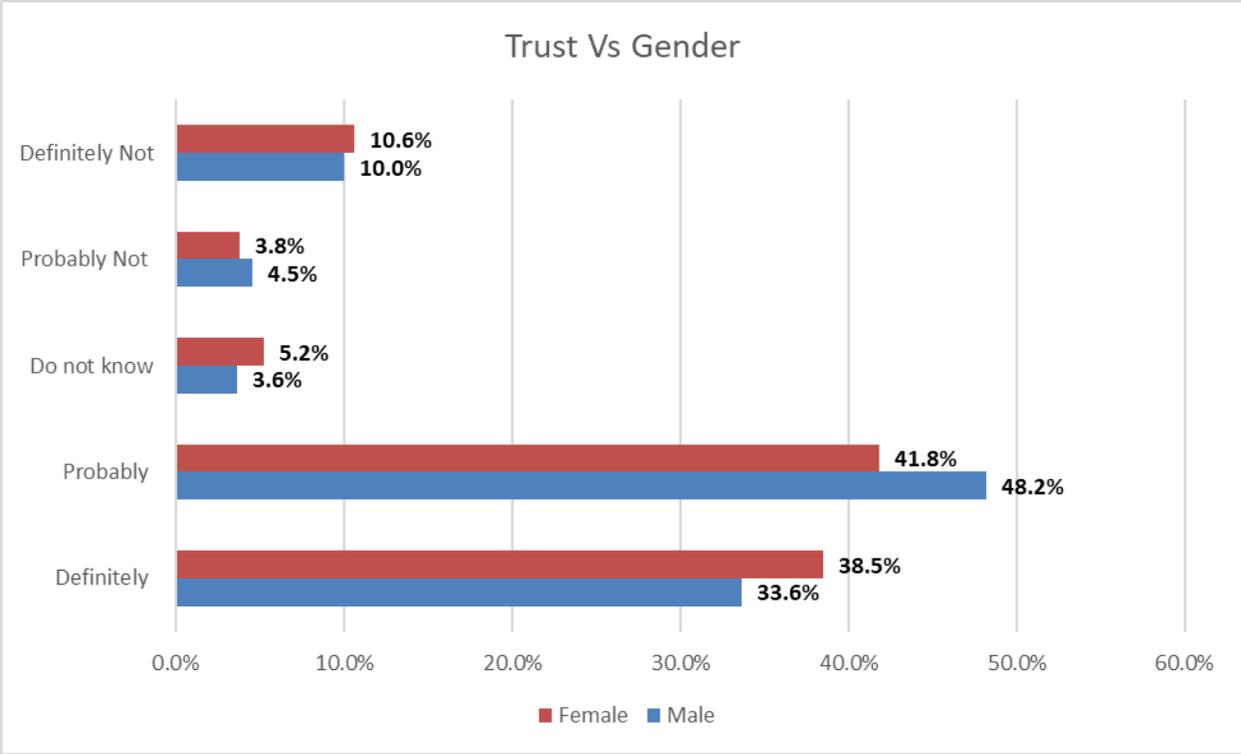
#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.10	Number and percentage of project	85% of respondents	Over 70% of the

	beneficiaries who report an increase in trust and cooperation within the community (disaggregated by gender and age)	(n=491/577) believe that community members trust one---another. SADD: 85% of male respondents (n=186/219), 85% of female respondents (n=305/358), 84% of those under 36 (n=323/383), 87% of those from 36 to 55 (n=111/128), 85% of those over 55 (n=55/65).	respondents indicated that people from other ethnic groups can be trusted; and sometimes attend consultation meetings where other groups have been invited.
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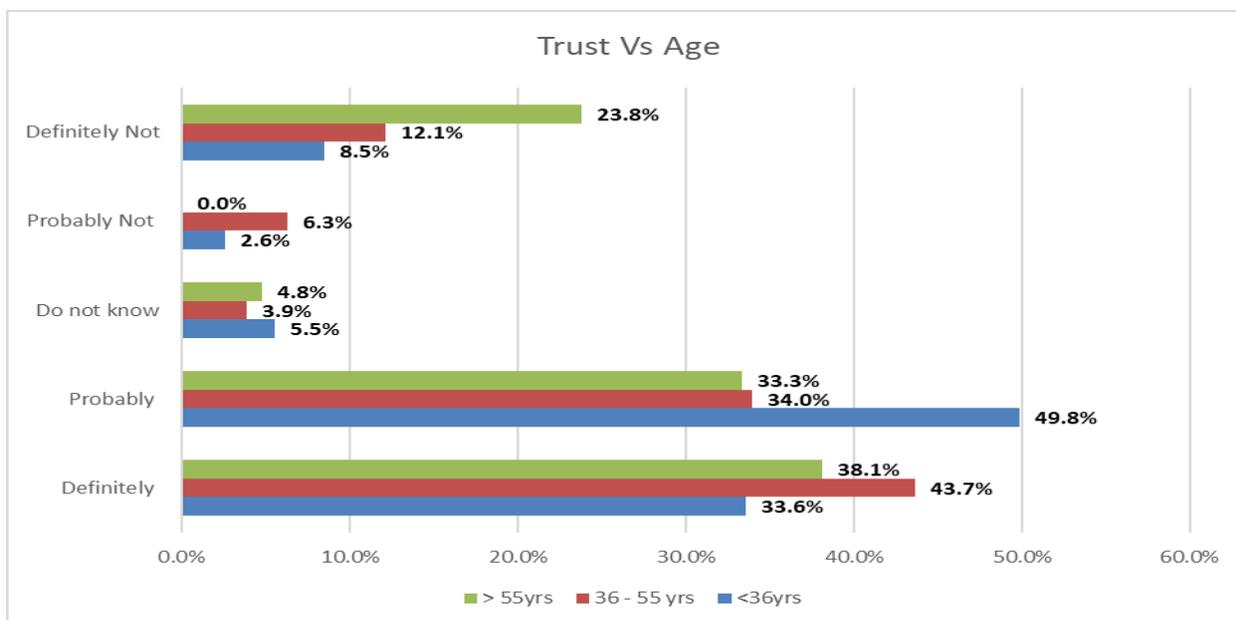
Over 70% of the respondents indicated that people from other ethnic groups can be trusted; and sometimes attend consultation meetings where other groups have been invited. Most respondents also consider their community to be trust worthy.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Would you say that most [people from the other ethnic group] can be trusted? (n=534)		
1. Definitely	201	37.6
2. Probably	230	43.1
3. Do not know	26	4.9
4. Probably Not	21	3.9
5. Definitely Not	56	10.5
Do you attend consultation meetings where [the other group] are also invited? (n=575)		
1. <i>Always</i>	120	22.9
2. <i>Sometimes</i>	332	63.2
3. <i>Not at all</i>	73	13.9
Would you consider yourself/your community to be trustworthy? (n=563)		
1. Definitely	268	47.6
2. Probably	245	43.5
3. Do not know	27	4.8
4. Probably Not	15	2.7
5. Definitely Not	8	1.4

Trust across gender



Trust across different age group



3.11 Number of inter-ethnic dialogues in communities

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.11	Number of inter-ethnic dialogues in communities	N/A	Of the 143 targeted dialogues, 36 dialogues had been conducted

Of the 143 targeted dialogues, at the time of the review, only 36 dialogues had been conducted; however, the evaluators did not receive the documentation for each of the dialogues to enable them to draw up conclusions on the type of dialogues, participants and action plans agreed during such dialogues.

Sub-outcome 3.2 Key influencers (including local authorities) promote intra- and inter-community cooperation and endorse positive non-violent social norms

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.2	Number of key influencers that commit to endorse positive social norms regarding masculinity and act as role models	Key influencers having participated in Qualitative interviews all report that they promote qualities such as humility, empathy, and flexibility among men in order to promote positive relations within the community and facilitate peacebuilding.	Most of participants from the qualitative interviews said they directly promote intra-and inter-community cooperation and endorse positive non-violent norms as they are role models for non-violent behaviour in the community, both at household level and in interactions with other communities.

Most of participants from the qualitative interviews said they directly promote intra-and inter-community cooperation and endorse positive non-violent norms as they are role models for non-violent behaviour in the community, both at household level and in interactions with other communities. Not very often, at least formally, but participants said during court proceedings they share messages to promote intra- and inter-communal cooperation. Government officials, which include county executive directors, paramount chiefs and police and justice security officials reported increased intra-and inter-community cooperation through joint workshops and meetings that they have attended through the workshops. Religious leaders said they promote cooperation and endorse positive non-violent social norms within their churches.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.6	Number of publicly spread messages by key influencers that promote positive masculinity and peaceful social norms	N/A	8 messages out of the targeted 38 have been spread to promote positive masculinity and peaceful social norms

8 messages out of the targeted 38 have been spread to promote positive masculinity and peaceful social norms; however, the team was not able to ascertain what kind of messages have been spread out and by whom as well as the impact it has had in promoting positive masculinity and peaceful social norms.

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.7	Community perceptions on masculinity and social norms (aggregated by age and gender)	Among both male and female respondents, men are perceived to be responsible for heading the household, and there is a reported need for men to be physically strong in order to provide for, and defend, their family. Male youth are key security actors in the community, reinforcing this need for physical strength.	From the qualitative interviews and Focus group discussions, community members seem to be more receptive to changing roles in household decision making where women especially those participating in VSLAs or are engaged in IGAs are taking more transformative roles. Men also seem to accept the contribution of women to household needs

From the qualitative interviews and Focus group discussions, community members seem to be more receptive to changing roles in household decision making where women especially those participating in VSLAs or are engaged in IGAs are taking more transformative roles. Men also seem to accept the contribution of women to household needs.

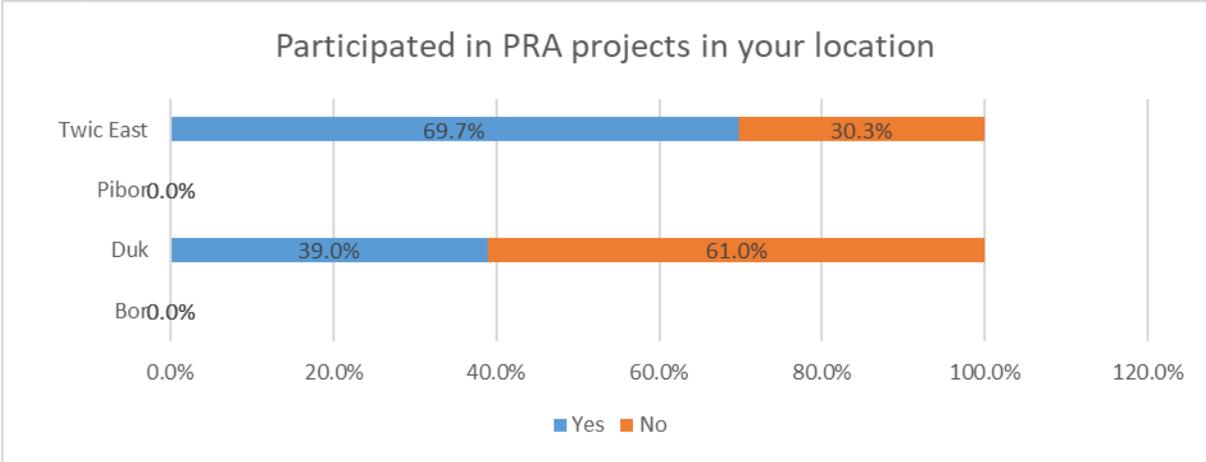
Sub-outcome 3.3. Community development projects sustainably help to resolve community challenges, with an emphasis on economic opportunities and livelihood security

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.8	Number of youth, women and traditional leaders and local authorities that participate in PRA projects	N/A	Overall, 54.7% of the respondents indicated that youths, women and traditional leaders and local authorities that participate in PRA projects in Duk and Twic East; except in Pibor and Bor counties.

Overall, 54.7% of the respondents indicated that youths, women and traditional leaders and local authorities that participate in PRA projects in Duk and Twic East; except in Pibor and Bor counties.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Have you have participated in PRA projects in your location?		
1. Yes	152	54.7
2. No	126	45.3

Participation in PRA across counties



#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3.9	Number (%) of community members who feel ownership over local PRA projects and their Level of satisfaction in participating with PRA projects	N/A	Overall, 60% of the respondents indicated that have control over the local PRA projects in their location and about 68.8% are satisfied with their level of satisfaction in the PRA projects

Overall, 60% of the respondents indicated that have control over the local PRA projects in their location and about 68.8% are satisfied with their level of satisfaction in the PRA projects. PRA projects have been rolled out in Twic East and Duk counties, and yet to start in Pibor and Bor, according to both qualitative and quantitative data.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Do you feel that you have control over the local PRA projects in your location?(n=285)		
1. Definitely	92	32.3
2. Probably	79	27.7
3. Do not know	44	15.4
4. Probably Not	48	16.8
5. Definitely Not	22	7.7
Are you satisfied with your level of participation in the PRA projects?(n=240)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	21	8.8
2. <i>Disagree</i>	37	15.4
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	17	7.1
4. <i>Agree</i>	108	45.0
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	57	23.8

Measuring social norms using SNAP framework – vignettes

The SNAP analysis informs progress on indicators 1.10, 1.18 and 1.19.

Some of the social (gender) norms assessed using the social norms analysis plot (SNAP), a methodological framework best suited to measure changes in social norms, include male’s role of protectors and women’s economic participation. Majority of the FGD participants were however men, given the methodological design where most of the targeted FGD groups comprise were the traditional leaders, men and youth groups were entirely comprised of men in Bor, Duk and Twic East, while Pibor youth FGD included only three (3) female participants.

Varying results – based on locations, gender, and the norms in question, were drawn from lengthy but interesting discussions on vignettes.

Overall, a remarkable majority of participants across the four locations or 67% (113 of the 168 people that participated in the social norms FGDs), said they will challenge all the social norms discussed. Only 33% supports social norms, most of whom were men. The results have varied from locations to locations, with majority of participants in Twic East (39 out of 47 who participated in the four FGDs) strongly challenged social norms. Almost all the women who participated challenged social norms. Duk and Bor counties followed Twic East in similar trends while Pibor is the only county where majority of the participants (30 out of 40 or 75%) still supports social norms. Only 25% of FGDs participants in Pibor, overwhelming majority of them women, challenged social norms on women’s economic participation and male’s role of protectors.

Vignette on women’s economic participation:

<p>A mother of four (a fictional name of Adut was used in Twic, Bor and Duk, while she was Boyoi in Pibor) wants to start a business as she realizes that she could earn money by selling mandazi and other bakery products in a market stall in the main street. Her mother and her husband oppose the idea and strongly recommend dropping this plan, because women with market stalls can be harassed or their husbands can be married to other women as they could no longer care for the household/children. Regardless of this advice, Adut/Boyoi however decides to go ahead with her plans.</p>	
Question	Analysis of responses
<p>What would most women do when in a similar situation as Adut/Boyoi?</p>	<p>An overwhelming majority of women said they would go ahead with their business plans regardless of whether their mother or husbands opposes it. This was the same for women across the four locations, with almost all the participants in Bor, Duk and Twic strongly challenging the norms while a fair majority in Pibor did the same. While majority of the female participants said they would themselves challenge the social norms on women’s economic participation – as “we are after all already doing within our VSLAs⁵” – they said some women who have no access to economic opportunities through VSLAs might not do the same.</p>
<p>What would her mother Achol/Kaka or her mother’s friends expect Adut/Boyoi to do in this situation?</p> <p>What would her husband Jok/Kengen or his friends expect Adut/Boyoi to do in this situation?</p>	<p>Overall, majority of those who participated in the FGDs agreed that they would themselves expect their daughters to aim for economic empowerment – to join VSLA groups and start businesses to contribute to income generation for their families. However, overwhelming majority of women again agreed that “other women out there” will not like their daughters to get involved in businesses that are not supported by their husbands or mothers. Some women in Duk and Pibor strongly support social norms while least in Twic and Bor did the same. Some women blamed Adut’s/Boyoi’s mother and their friends for interfering/meddling in the affairs of other families while they have their families – they said they have no legal rights to continue such moral guidance for their married daughters. Most in this category agreed that Adut/Boyoi may have a second thought when their husbands, as opposed to their mothers, opposes to the idea.</p>
<p>What would her mother Achol/Kaka or her mother’s friends say about Adut’s/Boyoi’s decision to open a bakery in the village market?</p> <p>What would husband Jok/Kengen or his friends say about Adut’s/Boyoi’s decision to</p>	<p>Most women concurred that Adut/Boyoi would be condemned or abandoned or punished by their mothers and/or husbands. Most of the sanctions were psychological, although some participants said that husbands in their communities have brutally punished their wives for straying from existing social norms – thus some sanctions can also be physical. In Bor, Duk and Twic East, participants seem to agree that physical sanctions have weakened because of GBV activities by CARE and other organizations, while majority in Pibor still believed</p>

⁵ This is partial quote from a Pibor’s VSLA member who participated in the FGD, which was alluded to in all FGDs by most women.

<p>open a bakery in the village market?</p>	<p>that women are subjected to physical punishment, surveillance while conducting VSLA activities among others. Women did not mention any positive sanction. Those who support social norms referred to Adut/Boyoi as “big-headed” or hiding behind having found love somewhere and thus intending to divorce. Others said that Adut/Boyoi will bring shame to the family if she insists with the business idea against the will of husband/mother.</p> <p>However, important distinctions were made between “modern” and “traditional” Adut/Boyoi – the behaviour of the main characters in vignettes would be very unacceptable in recent past. This means that ARC programme is empowering women through VSLAs to challenge some social norms.</p>
<p>Would the opinions and reactions of her mother or her mother’s friends make Adut/Boyoi change her mind about her plan to engage in economic activities in the local market? Would the opinions and reactions of husband Jok/Kengen or his friends make Adut/Boyoi change her mind about her plan to engage in economic activities in the local market?</p>	<p>Majority of women said they would stick to their business plan, regardless of opposition from their mothers or husbands. However, while just a few said they may change their minds when their husbands oppose the idea, it seems that nobody was going to heed their mother’s advice.</p> <p>“Our men are ‘horned’ by the traditions and they will make sure that their wives do not go against their wills comes hooks or crooks; they will make sure they suffocate their business ideas and even brand them negatively to give up the idea,” said a female participant in Twic East.</p> <p>The sanctions – being abandon, insulted, corned, or beaten – seem to play no role major role in changing the participants’ attitude or behaviour, instead, the sanctions seem to strengthen ‘rebellion’ within women subjected to them.</p>
<p>Are there any circumstances/reasons/situation where it would be more acceptable in this boma for Adut/Boyoi to make the choice to start and maintain a business?</p>	<p>Although most women, across project locations, agreed that existing social norms have limited chances for women to everything they wish to do, several exceptions prevail. An elderly or older woman, mostly past the childbearing age, can be permitted to run own business and support the family. At this time, her economic empowerment and contribution to household’s income “cannot challenge her husband’s competence as a ‘man who can provide for the family’”. Other exceptions include when the husband approves of the business (with a caveat that only educated men do this/challenge the social norms); when a woman is a widow and that she is the bread winner for her family/head of the household; and when a woman holds a special place within the society, for example when she is a pastor or a politician (when she is ‘trusted’ by the husband).</p> <p>Most exceptions depend on personality (rebellious!) and socio-economic and educational situation.</p>
<p>Comparative analysis: women’s economic participation</p>	

Majority of the respondents challenge the social norms on women’s economic participation. They however think that “women out there” will likely comply with the norms, although they believed that “modern” women, especially those engaged with VSLAs, will break with the norms. It is tricky though to judge if respondents have a false understanding of what others are doing but given similarity in the trends of responses across all locations, which also have similar culture and context, we believed that respondents have reflected a true picture of what others do within their societies.

Recommendations for programming

- Timing for VSLAs meetings should be regulated, for instance after lunch (11:00 a.m.) and not later than 3:00 p.m. to allow women to participate in their traditional household chores, thus creating a balance between VSLAs activities and homecare duties, as well as preventing conflicts with males.
- Wider consultations with the communities to understand who joins VSLA groups and why they participate. More females than males participate in the VSLAs; while more males participate in peace committees and peace clubs than women. ARC project staff should ensure gender representation in all components of the programme, where possible.
- Increasing VSLA groups in all project locations: VSLAs are empowering women not only economically, but also to challenge negative social norms that hold them back.
 - Establishing more mixed VSLA groups, especially in Pibor, so that men interact with women to create more trust.
 - However, the challenge is the current number of VSLA groups, as mentioned in the general recommendation, cannot be correspondingly supported by the existing project staffing.

Vignette on male’s role of protectors

Chol/Konyi, an unmarried man, refuses to join village young men in a revenge attack to retrieve the cattle that was raided by another community closeby, despite the fact that he will need a dowry for Nyandeng, the girl he wants to marry soon, and pressure from his peers. His cousin, Dut, and other young men have decided to join and tried to convince him to participate, as prevention and deterrence to future attacks on the villagers cattle.

<p>What would most young local men do when in a similar situation as Chol/Konyi?</p>	<p>Most respondents in Bor, Duk and Twic East said they will not take part in the revenge attack. In Pibor, there were mixed reactions: some said they even if they don’t want to get involved, they would participate because of pressure from age groups, only a few will hold on to their initial decision. It was contradicting that in all project locations, most men and youth FGD respondents mentioned incidences of cattle raids and child abduction and consequence revenge attacks but maintained that they have not participated in them – and that their village counterparts participated. Majority of traditional leaders in all locations said most young people today would be compelled to take part in revenge attacks, especially if need dowry.</p>
<p>What would the other young men expect Chol/Konyi to do in this situation?</p>	<p>Youth respondents mostly concurred that they will expect the main character to stick to his initial decision – challenging the social norm on male’s role of protector. But men and traditional leaders said they expect other young men to</p>

	<p>participate when in this situation. It is interesting that respondents speak even openly of others as opposed to themselves, even though those that they talk of could be of the same characteristics as themselves. Still, some respondents, mostly youth, and most of them in Pibor, cautiously answered some questions, at times contradicting their initial responses.</p>
<p>What would the other young men say about Chol's/Konyi's decision not to participate in the raid?</p>	<p>This question attracted a myriad of responses: on one hand, others clearly praised Chol/Konyi as a peacemaker, likening him to biblical characters like Jesus. While on the other hand, he was condemned, scorned and insulted as a coward and “not man enough”. Respondents however made distinctions between “modern” and “traditional” characters, saying majority of young men in recent past will not refrain from protecting their communities.</p> <p>However, although there are sanctions, mostly psychological, they seem to have not been strongly rooted in the society, with just the exception of age group practice in Pibor, which seems to have some sort of cult accompaniment. Some positive sanctions include the role of the government to punish those who participate in cattle raiding and child abduction, although these important bylaws, some of them influenced by peace committees (Pibor), are never implemented when it comes to external/intertribal conflicts. In all locations, there seem to be a strongly imbedded sanctions against theft/killing, which are only intratribal – participants said it is acceptable to refrain from internal conflicts because of intermarriages, and sharing common resources such as water, pasturelands among others. Sanctions seem to be non-existent when it comes to external conflicts.</p>
<p>Would the opinions and reactions of the other young men make Chol/Konyi change his mind about his participation in the raid?</p>	<p>Just a fair majority of male respondents across project locations seem to agree that the main character will not change their mind because of peer influence, but others think otherwise. In Duk and Pibor, most respondents believed that peer pressure, combined with material gain, would alter the initial idea to refrain from participating in revenge attack. In this category, participants said that Chol/Konyi should be the first to participate given the need for dowry. Only legal sanctions, those that are enforced by the local authorities, seem to have influence over behaviours of the youth.</p>
<p>Are there any circumstances/reasons/situation where it would be more acceptable in this boma for Chol/Konyi to make the choice to refrain from participation in the raid?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Question 5: What is striking? Which responses are common? What are deviating thoughts? Are there differences per reference group and locality? Are the exceptions dependent on the 1) agency or personality; 2) Personal history or 3) Socio-economic and educational situation etc. Are there few or many exceptions? <p>Participants presented several exceptions. The first exception</p>

	<p>was that more youths said they will not challenge social norms when it is an intertribal conflict. For instance, majority of youth in Bor/Duk/Twic East surprisingly said they will participate in conflicts that involves their community with the Murle or the Nuer. FGDs for youths, men and traditional leaders in Pibor similarly said they will always protect their communities from external aggression from the Dinka, the Nuer, the Jie, or Anyuak.</p> <p>Some youths in Pibor said they would also protect their age sets at all costs.</p> <p>The second exception that was stated in all the project locations during the discussions was when a participant has an important role within the communities, for example, participants said that teachers, pastors, nurses and other intellectuals living within the communities will not pick arms and join in the conflict, both internal and external conflicts.</p> <p>People with physical disabilities are also exempted from active conflicts.</p> <p>Most exceptions depend on personal history; and socio-economic and educational situation, only a few depend on group action/agency or personality.</p>
<p>Comparative analysis on male’s role of protectors</p> <p>Majority of male respondents – in 12 FGDs across four project locations – break with the norms and expect others to comply. The older male participants, some in the men FGD and most in the traditional leaders FGD, expect majority of young people to participate in revenge attacks, which might be the case. Youth and other men also expect others to participate, but said they would not themselves get involved, which we think they might only be saving their faces.</p>	
<p>Recommendations for programming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lesson that can be learnt from this exercise is that change in social norms happens in layers – there seems to be stratifications in social (gender) norms that need persistent and consistent engagement to realise the desired change, while continuing research to understand the contexts of the people. • CARE/HDC must promote intercommunal peacebuilding among the three main communities in the former Jonglei State (Murle, Dinka, and Nuer) and between the Murle and the Jie communities in Buma State, so that social capitals are enhanced through intercommunal cooperation and activities that can yield more cooperation and interactions (sports e.g. wrestling etc, cultural exhibitions e.g. dances, and common markets e.g. cattle trade). 	

3.4 Impact level results

At the impact, the following were found:

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
1	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they have real plans to emigrate within the next 12 months.	Across all respondents, the average Response was 0.50. This score represents 1.3% (n=6/459) of respondents who indicate that they Have made concrete arrangements (score = 3) and 2.0% (n=9/459) of respondents who have made preparations of some kind but may Delay their plans (score = 2). Men Were more likely to indicate a willingness and desire to emigrate, with a score of 0.52, compared to women at 0.47. Youth were the least likely demographic group to express a desire and plans to emigrate, at 0.44, compared to adults at 0.52.	Overall, 48.4% of the respondents have not considered emigrating from their locality; though 33.9% have considered the possibility of emigration with most the respondents indicating emigrating within the county (40.2%), state (39.2%) and only 17.8% considering moving out of their current state but within the country. Most of the emigration considerations is related to threats or security (60.7%), followed by perception that perhaps more money is offered for jobs in other locations (24.3%).

Overall, 48.4% of the respondents have not considered emigrating from their locality; though 33.9% have considered the possibility of emigration with most the respondents indicating emigrating within the county (40.2%), state (39.2%) and only 17.8% considering moving out of their current state but within the country. Most of the emigration considerations is related to threats or security (60.7%), followed by perception that perhaps more money is offered for jobs in other locations (24.3%). There are also considerations for education (16.4%) and lack of employment opportunities in the current residence (12.0%). However, it should be noted that South Sudanese do not view moving from one location to another within the state or country as emigration as they consider that the state and country belongs to them. This could explain few respondents indicating consideration for emigration, which could mask the real emigration status within the targeted locations or the country at large.

Based on the qualitative interview results, the concept of internally displaced persons and emigration seem to be interpreted differently by people in the project locations. In fact, majority of the current population of Twic East do not reside in their ancestral homes because of insecurity; but they continue to refer to those administrative areas when asked to name their bomas/payam etc. For instance, a survey targeting 25 households for Lith Payam (currently Twic North County) was conducted in Panyagor and researchers were able to find each of the bomas that CARE targets. CARE provide services to these group in the locations they have been displaced to, but these supposedly IDP groups continue to refer to their original counties as their areas of residence.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
On a scale of 0-3, to what extent do you have real plans to migrate within the next year? Please clarify(n=451)		
0. <i>None, I have not considered emigration before</i>	260	48.4
1. <i>I do not have any concrete plans yet, but I have considered the possibility and would like more information</i>	182	33.9
2. <i>I have made preparations (i.e. saved some money, contacted friends/family abroad) but am considering delaying my plans</i>	78	14.5
3. <i>I have made concrete arrangements (saved enough money, chosen a destination/route, sold possessions, bought a ticket/organized transportation) and plan to emigrate within the next year.</i>	17	3.2
If you chose answer 2 or 3, where are you planning to emigrate to?(n=117)		
1. Within the county	43	40.2
2. Outside the county but within the state	42	39.2
3. Outside the state but within the country	19	17.8
4. Outside the country	3	3.8
What is the main reason why you are planning to emigrate(n=117)		
1. Lack of employment opportunities	14	12.0
2. More money offered for jobs elsewhere	5	24.3
3. Threats/security	71	60.7
4. Education	19	16.4
5. Other (please specify)	8	6.8

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
2	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they see a safer/more secure future for themselves in the area where they currently live.	Across all demographic groups, the average Score ⁶ on this indicator was 0.51, with a standard deviation of 0.24. Men scored Slightly higher, on average, at 0.52, compared to women at 0.50. The adult Average was 0.52, compared to youth at 0.49. Respondents in Duk scored highest on This index (0.54), compared to those in Pibor (0.50) and Twic East (0.49).	Most of the respondents feel that their families are either completely safe (35.9%) or relatively safe (31.3% with most indicating that this will continue into the near future. More respondents in Pibor feel their families are either completely safe (117) or relatively safe (27) compared to the other targeted counties.

⁶ The indicator was constructed from 16 distinct questions related to the security needed to build a life in the future. Each variable was standardized (to mean zero, with standard deviation equal to 1), and aggregated. The sum of the sub---indicators was normalized to a 0---1 scale, with higher Scores representing a more positive sense of safety/security.

Most of the respondents feel that their families are either completely safe (35.9%) or relatively safe (31.3% with most indicating that this will continue into the near future. Also the respondents indicated more optimism that the situation will improve with 29.6% definite of the projection and 49.4% probable. However, 21.1% feel that their cattle is not safe at all; though 22.6% definitely feel this will improve in the near future and 49.3% probable feel so.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Do you feel you and family are safe where you live?(n=560)		
1. <i>Completely safe</i>	201	35.9
2. <i>Relatively safe</i>	175	31.3
3. <i>Neither safe nor insecure</i>	83	14.8
4. <i>Relatively insecure</i>	48	8.6
5. <i>Not safe at all</i>	53	9.5
Do you think you will feel safe where you now live in the near future?(n=471)		
1. Definitely	182	31.9
2. Probably	287	50.4
3. Do not know	71	12.5
4. Probably Not	17	3.0
5. Definitely Not	13	2.3
Do you expect this situation will improve?(n=571)		
1. Definitely	169	29.6
2. Probably	282	49.4
3. Do not know	97	17.0
4. Probably Not	13	2.3
5. Definitely Not	10	1.8
Do you feel your herd/cattle are safe?(n=554)		
1. <i>Completely safe</i>	107	19.3
2. <i>Relatively safe</i>	166	30.0
3. <i>Neither safe nor insecure</i>	84	15.2
4. <i>Relatively insecure</i>	80	14.4
5. <i>Not safe at all</i>	117	21.1
Do you think your herd/cattle safe will be safe in the near future?(n=558)		
1. Definitely	126	22.6
2. Probably	275	49.3
3. Do not know	118	21.1
4. Probably Not	17	3.1
5. Definitely Not	22	3.9
Do you expect this situation will improve?(n=560)		
1. Definitely	153	27.3
2. Probably	270	48.2
3. Do not know	107	19.1
4. Probably Not	19	3.4
5. Definitely Not	11	2.0

More respondents in Pibor feel their families are either completely safe (117) or relatively safe (27) compared to the other targeted counties.

Do you feel you and family are safe where you live?(n=560)						
		<i>Completely safe</i>	<i>Relatively safe</i>	<i>Neither safe nor insecure</i>	<i>Relatively insecure</i>	<i>Not safe at all</i>
County	Bor	41	58	21	14	2
	Dur	28	42	7	19	45
	Pibor	117	27	0	0	0
	Twic East	14	47	55	55	6
	Total	200	174	83	48	53

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
3	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they see a socio-economic future for themselves in the country where they currently live.	Across all demographic groups, the average Score ⁷ on this indicator 0.50, with a standard deviation of 0.21. Men scored higher than women, on average, with an aggregate score of 0.52, compared to a female---average score of -- -0.49. Youth tended to have higher scores than adults, with an average score of 0.52, compared to adults at 0.50. On this economic index, respondents in Twic East had the highest average score, at 0.54, followed by respondents in Pibor (0.49) and Duk (0.47).	40.8% of the respondents feel that the economic situation within their community has improved in the last 6 or 12 months while 27.4% disagree. Also, 49.1% feel that the economic situation will continue to improve compared to 16.4% who disagree.

40.8% of the respondents feel that the economic situation within their community has improved in the last 6 or 12 months while 27.4% disagree. Also, 49.1% feel that the economic situation will continue to improve compared to 16.4% who disagree. There is also high optimism among the targeted communities to see positive change in the near future (53.3%) with 44.4% projecting their monthly

⁷ The indicator was constructed from 13 distinct questions related to the economic security and opportunities needed to build a life in the future. Each variable was standardized (to mean zero, with standard deviation equal to 1), and aggregated. The sum of the sub---indicators was normalized to a 0---1 scale, with higher Scores representing a more positive sense of economic security/ opportunity.

income to grow compared to only 10.3% who do not foresee positive change and 3.0% 8.1% who do not see their monthly income growing in the near future. Also, 38.5% feel that they have acquired enough skills (life, technical, and entrepreneurial) to secure their future income compared to 32.6% who do not think they have the required skills. The high optimism for positive change could be attributed to reduction of violent conflicts in the project locations, diversification of livelihood options related to VSLA trainings, and generally hope in the country for peace and stability to return with the signing of the revitalized peace agreement. Respondents – both male and female – have shown a keen interest in joining VSLA groups and peace committees established by the ARC program as they indicated that the programme has effectively contributed to reduction in conflict and economic empowerment of women.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
Has the economic situation within your community improved within the last 6 or 12 months? (for example: are there more job opportunities, access to more services/products, more diverse exchange of market information?).(n=551)		
6. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	52	9.4
7. <i>Disagree</i>	151	27.4
8. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	79	14.3
9. <i>Agree</i>	225	40.8
10. <i>Strongly agree</i>	44	8.0
Do you expect that the economic situation will continue to improve?(n=475)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	4	0.8
2. <i>Disagree</i>	78	16.4
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	105	22.1
4. <i>Agree</i>	233	49.1
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	55	11.6
Do you expect to see a positive change in the near future?(n=478)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	7	1.5
2. <i>Disagree</i>	49	10.3
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	72	15.1
4. <i>Agree</i>	255	53.3
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	95	19.9
Do you expect that your monthly income will grow in the near future?(n=495)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	15	3.0
2. <i>Disagree</i>	40	8.1
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	84	17.0
4. <i>Agree</i>	220	44.4
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	41	8.3
Do you feel you have acquired enough skills (i.e. life, technical, entrepreneurial) to secure future income?(n=522)		
1. <i>Strongly disagree</i>	38	7.3
2. <i>Disagree</i>	170	32.6
3. <i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	65	12.5
4. <i>Agree</i>	201	38.5
5. <i>Strongly agree</i>	48	9.2

At the county level, more respondents from Bor and Twic East counties feel that the economic situation in their community has improved in the last 6 or 12 months compared to Duk and Pibor counties.

Has the economic situation within your community improved within the last 6 or 12 months?							
		<i>Completely safe</i>	<i>Relatively safe</i>	<i>Neither safe nor insecure</i>	<i>Relatively insecure</i>	<i>Not safe at all</i>	Total
County	Bor	21	62	4	35	2	124
	DuK	7	34	37	49	11	138
	Pibor	1	19	5	88	31	144
	Twic East	23	35	33	51	0	142
	Total	52	150	79	223	44	548
<i>Pearson chi-square=179.8, p=0.000(significant difference in the responses across counties)</i>							

#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
4	Number and % of people of all genders who have meaningfully participated in formal (government-led) and informal (civil society-led, private sector-led) decision-making spaces	Indicator not reported in the baseline	26.6% and 55.6% definitely and probably feel capable of influencing the authorities to become more responsive to your needs respectively; however, about 11.4% feel not capable. At the county level, more people in Pibor feel definitely capable of influencing the authorities, followed by Duk, Bor and Twic East.

26.6% and 55.6% definitely and probably feel capable of influencing the authorities to become more responsive to your needs respectively; however, about 11.4% feel not capable. At the county level, more people in Pibor feel definitely capable of influencing the authorities, followed by Duk, Bor and Twic East. However, more respondents are optimistic of probably being able to influence the authorities than in any of the other counties.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
In general, do you feel capable of influencing the authorities to become more responsive to your needs?(n=561)		
1. Definitely	149	26.6
2. Probably	312	55.6
3. Do not know	36	6.4
4. Probably Not	43	7.7
5. Definitely Not	21	3.7
In general, do you feel capable of influencing the authorities to become more responsive to your		

needs?							
		Definitely	Probably	Do not know	Probably Not	Definitely Not	Total
County	Bor	25	44	20	24	16	129
	Duk	33	84	12	12	3	144
	Pibor	75	65	1	2	1	144
	Twic East	16	118	3	5	0	142
	Total	149	311	36	43	20	559

Pearson chi-square=180.8, p=0.000(significant difference in the responses across counties)

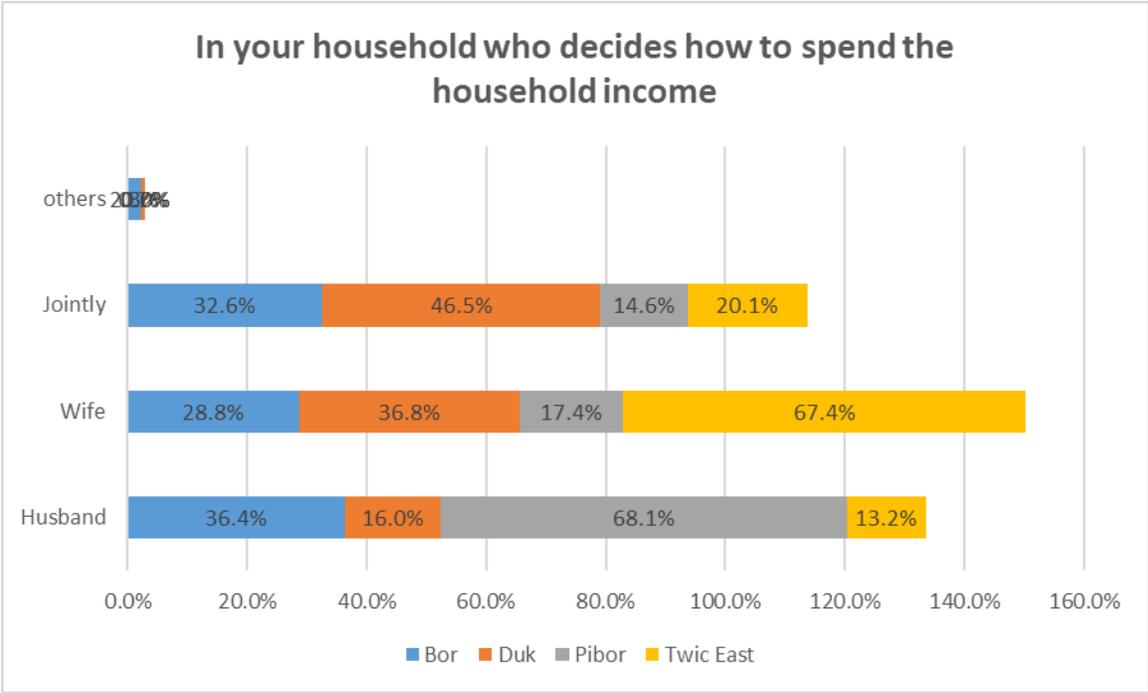
#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
5	Number and % of women who (report they) are able to equally participate in household financial decision-making	Indicator not reported in the baseline	Most respondents (37.8%) indicated that wife decide how to spend the household income, followed by husbands (33.6%) and 27.9% where the decision is made jointly by the husband and wife. However, when it comes to household purchases, 46.5% indicated husbands make the decisions, 24.4% indicated wife while 27.2% indicated jointly.

Most respondents (37.8%) indicated that wife decide how to spend the household income, followed by husbands (33.6%) and 27.9% where the decision is made jointly by the husband and wife. However, when it comes to household purchases, 46.5% indicated husbands make the decisions, 24.4% indicated wife while 27.2% indicated jointly. This shows that there is still need for women empowerment so that they can effectively participate in household decision making. Further more, there is need to continue to sensitize and raise awareness on the importance of making in a consultative and joint manner at the household.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
In your household who decides how to spend the household income? (n=569)		
Husband	191	33.6
wife	215	37.8
Jointly	159	27.9
Other, specify	4	0.7
In your household who decides on major household purchases?(n=566)		
Husband	263	46.5

wife	138	24.4
Jointly	154	27.2
Other, specify	11	1.9

At the county level, more progress has been made on joint decision making in Duk (46.5%) compared to the the counties, with only 14.6% respondents reporting joint decision making in Pibor. Also, most of the decision are made by husbands in Pibor, while in Twic East, the decisions are made by wife. Both qualitative interviews and independent observation in Pibor supported the slow progress made in joint decision making.



#	Indicator description	Baseline status	Mid-line status
6	Number and % of people implementing practices/actions that reduce vulnerability and increase resilience, disaggregated by climate-related, economic, social or environmental events	Indicator not reported in the baseline	33.9% of the respondents reported using water pumps to reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience, followed by 24.8% who rely on savings during difficult periods, 22.3% rely on irrigation dams or dykes, while only 14.9% use water tank to store water.

33.9% of the respondents reported using water pumps to reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience, followed by 24.8% who rely on savings during difficult periods, 22.3% rely on irrigation dams or dykes, while only 14.9% use water tank to store water. Also, most respondents (38.2%) reported possessing skills to identify plants or crops to grow during drought or reduced rainfall seasons; while 30.8% reported having skills to make water dams and 24.3% reported knowing where to get alternative work to overcome the difficult period.

Responses	Frequency	Percentages
What assets do you have (or know that exist) to deal with droughts and reduced rainfall that affect your income or livelihood?		
1. <i>Irrigation dams/dykes</i>	242	22.3
2. <i>Water tank to store water</i>	161	14.9
3. <i>Water pumps</i>	367	33.9
4. <i>Savings to overcome the difficult period</i>	269	24.8
5. <i>Other (please specify)</i>	45	4.1
What skills do you have (or know that exist) to deal with droughts and reduced rainfall that affect your income and livelihood?		
1. <i>I know how to make a water dam</i>	230	30.8
2. <i>I know what plants or crops to grow that are more resistant to drought or reduced rainfall</i>	285	38.2
3. <i>I know where to find work to overcome the difficult period</i>	181	24.3
4. <i>Other (please specify)</i>	50	6.7

3.5 Summary of key findings

Based on the above analysis, the following can be deduced at the mid-term stage of the oroject.

1. The ARC project interventions are increasing community resilience to conflict-related and economically induced shorts as the VSLA program is empowering household to diversify their livelihood options and the training is building on community entrepreneuerual skills. The peace committees are helping to resolve local conflicts and peace clubs are raising awareness in schools on peace-ful co-existence.
2. The ARC strategy of forming VSLA groups is empowering women and youth; as the peace committees are resolving local conflicts. However, the PRA projects that could have added to the communities ability to withstand shocks or buld resilience have not been rolled out in Pibor and Bor.
3. The VSLA program is widening the economic/livelihood choices of the targeted communities as project beneficiaries have started engaging in different livelihood options outside the traditional livelihood activities of cattle keeping.
4. The VSLA training is empowering community members with skills and knowledege to start businesses and expand their resilience options.
5. Most of the businesses started are related to service industry such as resturant, trading in merchandise, hair dressing, \and phone charging.

6. There is increased knowledge and acceptance of the contribution of women and youth towards meeting household needs, which indirectly is empowering women and youth to venture outside their traditional role of housekeeping and cattle keeping respectively.
7. Most project beneficiaries report ability to meet both current and future needs due to the intervention of the project activities.
8. Peace committees and clubs have been set up in most of the project locations, and their work is appreciated by the communities. However, there is limited monitoring by project staff on the operations and work of the peace committee and clubs.
9. In some of the areas, the peace club members and patrons have since either left or transferred from the schools and no effort has been made by the project staff to facilitate the formation/selection of new club members.
10. Project beneficiaries perceive reduction of conflicts in their locations due to the ARC project interventions.
11. Project beneficiaries feel they are secure including safety for own self, their children and cattle.
12. Project beneficiaries report increased trust and interaction with other communities through both social and economic activities such as marriage, market, schools and health facilities.
13. The PRA projects have only started in Twic East and Duk counties, by the review time, and have not started in Bor and Pibor counties. .
14. The Community Score cards (CSC) have not yet been rolled out.

Testing Validity of the assumptions

Assumption	Validity
<p>Assumption 3</p> <p>If representatives of peace committees and local customary law actors demonstrate benefits of reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution, then communities' security increases, because citizens are more likely to use peaceful means to resolve conflict</p>	<p>Community members appreciate the work of the peace committees and also the local security and justice actors as they have helped in resolving local conflicts in non-violent ways. This is corroborated by the reported reduction in local conflicts in all the project locations. Therefore, this assumption remains valid.</p>
<p>Assumption 4</p> <p>If youth are engaged in community reconciliation and conflict resolution processes, then they are less likely to participate in a culture of revenge, because they have a social identity and social role that is part of the community identity</p>	<p>Involvement of the youth in ARC interventions have empowered to be more confident and participate in local conflict resolution processes which has reduced the incidence of intra and inter- communal attacks including in revenge attacks. It has also increased the level of trust within and between communities thereby building the social fabric of the communities as individuals see they have a role to play for peace-ful co-existence. This assumption remains valid as the youth are both victims and perpetrators of the conflict and therefore a critical stakeholder in resolving it.</p>
<p>Assumption 5</p> <p>If communities reconcile and resolve conflict through</p>	<p>Indeed through the work of the peace committees on peace-ful and non-violent ways</p>

<p>peaceful means, then opportunities for trade and commerce increase because communities are more willing to cooperate and have more trust</p>	<p><i>of resolving conflicts, respondents indicated higher within and between communities, and also trade. This means that peaceful and non-violent ways of resolving conflicts do not only just resolve the conflicts but also create opportunities for trade and as community trust and interaction increases. Assumption 5 remains valid for the project location.</i></p>
<p>Assumption 6 If security and justice processes are more inclusive, just and effective, then economic activities will increase, because citizens perceive a diminution of conflict-related risks that could affect their IGAs</p>	
<p>Assumption 7 If local authorities apply conflict- and gender-sensitive knowledge and skills, then the communities and women in particular will have an enhanced sense of security, because security and justice processes are more inclusive, just and effective.</p>	<p><i>Whereas respondents reported increased acceptance of the roles of women in both conflict resolution and contribution to meeting household needs, and appreciate and trust the work of the local security and justice actors, this assumption would have been tested better if the CSC have been rolled out.</i></p>
<p>Assumption 9 If trust and cooperation within and between communities is strengthened, then opportunities for trade and commerce increase, because individuals recognize the benefits of working together to achieve greater economic resilience</p>	<p><i>This assumption remains valid as reported by communities, trust within and between communities has increased, economic activities diversified, as community members reap the benefits of working together and resolving conflicts in non-violent ways. Thus peaceful resolution has strengthened social relations and created opportunities for trade.</i></p>

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Our conclusions are based on analysing both the qualitative and quantitative data which indicate that, on average, there was improvement. Most of the qualitative data – which is coming from respondents closely involved with the ARC project - is positive. Also by and large, most of the indicators under outcome 1 have shown improvement or positive progress compared to the baseline and hence overall the project is improving targeted community's livelihood options or resilience and also contributing to peaceful co-existence or reducing conflicts.

However, in a few instances, the baseline is higher than the MTR results. Possible explanations for this findings could be attributed to the changing dynamics of conflict in South Sudan – lots have changed since 2016, some of which have resulted in adjustment in project locations (intervention shifted from Uror County to Bor County after the baseline). We also feel that after the actual implementation – as people “tasted” how VSLAs are practically run – expectations have changed to reality. As we have heard from many participants involved in the VSLAs, only those with business/entrepreneurial skills have succeeded with small businesses. Nevertheless, most of the indicators have shown positive progress or improvement from the baseline status including the CSI.

4.1 Main conclusions

- Joining and training of VSLA groups is empowering women and youth in the targeted communities to engage in IGAs and micro-enterprises, thereby broadening their livelihood and resilience options.
- Access to VSLA loans has enabled project beneficiaries to engage in a wide range of economic activities, and have market linkages with traders across different ethnic communities
- More women and youth report being confident to participate economically and possess relevant tools and skills through the VSAL trainings.
- More VSLAs have been formed and are engaged in IGAs and micro-enterprises in Duk and Twic East than the originally planned; while the targets have not been achieved in Bor and Pibor.
- Most project beneficiaries appreciate the role of women and youth in contributing to meeting the household needs, hence endorsing the conflict and gender transformational activities/roles in the economic sphere
- More project beneficiaries indicate and appreciate the use of peaceful mechanisms to mitigate and resolve intra and – inter community conflict and reconcile past grievances.
- Peace clubs and committees are appreciated and recognized by the targeted communities for facilitating reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution.
- More citizens report collaboration with each other, and feel have more positive relationships and trust within and beyond their communities

4.2 Challenges

During the course of the ARC-MTR, the evaluation team faced the following challenges:

- The time allocated to carry out the ARC-MTR was not realistic, given the wealth of indicators embeded in the project that have to be tracked, across geographically expansive counties of Jonglei state. This was effectively mitigated by working during the weekends, including the entire the 2019 Easter period. In future, the project team may consider allocating more days for the evaluation excersise.
- While most of the enumerators met the criteria provided by the IIS, the number recruited was not sufficient to complete the excersie on time. CARE and IIS agreed that data

- collection, both qualitative and quantitative, would be done by the enumerators while the IIS supervise the data collection process. On top of this, no lunch was provided to enumerators in Twic East, Duk and Bor counties, thus the consultants and project staffs (in Bor) had to feed the enumerators to make them work for a full day.
- Mobility to some of the project locations in Pibor was impossible because of poor roads. This has clearly affected the outcome of the MTR in this county as most of the project beneficiaries were sampled in Pibor town, where there has been a clear concentration of project activities. This challenge was well mitigated in the initial design as the evaluation planned to take place in February and March, well ahead of the rains, but delays were incurred and the evaluation started in April. In future, CARE should stick to their design of carrying out important exercises that cover all project locations, such as this evaluation, during dry seasons.
 - The consultancy agreement was designed in a way that does not consider an initial payment (usually 30% of the total costs) to the consultancy to finance some immediate costs such as data entry and cleaning thus the IIS had to prefinance these costs. In a future evaluations, CARE should consider making an initial payment to their consultancies, preferably after the submission and approval of an inception report.
 - There was clear evidence of understaffing of the ARC programme at all project locations as the only available staff had to run between their evaluation and other planned project activities. In Pibor and Duk, in particular, the project staffs were overwhelmed during the evaluation period. Not only this, it seems all activities of the ARC project are shut down in cases of sickness and annual leave for these staffs.

4.3 Lessons learned

- Need to follow-up and monitor the activities of VSLAs, peace clubs and peace committees for effective supervision and support. This will also allow for effective “Outcome Harvesting” as project staffs will discover how the peace committees and other actors are using some of their outcomes differently.
- The VSLAs are empowering and opening up opportunities for group members especially women to engage in non-traditional activities outside home.
- Need to constantly follow-up on the status and activities of the peace clubs so that when old members have exited (for example Primary 8 children transitioning each year to secondary schools, or teachers who act as patrons and chairpersons being promoted and taken to other schools as was seen in Twic East County) new club members can be elected to continue with the club activities.
- Training of women and youth is very important as it builds on their knowledge and increases their confidence to engage in economic activities.
- When people move/ are displaced from one location to another within the county or state or country, they do not consider themselves as having emigrated as they view emigration as moving outside your own country. Contextualisation of the emigration concept is thus necessary for effective programming.
- The ARC project is understaff as one project officer/program assistant serves the whole county with no other staffs to support project implementation.

4.3 Recommendations for the remainder of the project

- Roll out the PRA projects as community development projects can to resolve community challenges, especially it's focused on creating economic opportunities and livelihood security.
- Undertake regular follow-up and monitoring of the activities of the structures that have been set up through the project support such as peace committees, peace clubs, VSLAs. For example, Project staff should create monitoring/checklist before loans are allowed to be taken out to avoid negative impact on VSLA beneficiaries, which should be built into the decision-making process of the VSLAs that members without a solid, viable business plan should not be allowed to take out loans.
- Roll out the Community Score Card (CSC) processes with justice and security actors and community members (service users) for inclusive and effective dispensation of justice and accountability.
- Consider hiring project assistants to support project officers as managing project implementation in a county by one project officer is not effective. Implementing program, finance/admin and operation activities by one staff is traditionally unacceptable both practice and principle in development.
- To ensure sustainability of the ARC outcomes in future, project staffs should closely monitor and support how different project stakeholders are applying the same core concepts of the programme in different ways – as this is their unique and practical ways of understanding the outcomes, which might be sustainable. Outcome Harvesting can be effectively increased through exchange visits and consistent and guided reflection meetings by project staffs where lessons learnt from the implementation can be shared and documented.
- Support action plans of the peace committees. Peace committees should be trained on action planning and supported to implement peace activities as identified by them together with their communities. This can be integrated into the PRAs where qualified members from the existing peace committee would act as project community mobilizers. By giving more roles to incentivized community mobilizers, more activities can be implemented without necessarily incurring huge costs by hiring more staffs at the midterm.
- More focus on project implementation on addressing external drivers of conflicts as opposed to internal conflicts which have been sufficiently reduced over the last two years. This means that CARE should increase engagement between communities/tribes e.g. the Dinka vs Murle; Jie/Anyuak/Kachipo vs the Murle in joint peace activities over the remaining phase.
- Increase social cohesion among the communities by supporting/organizing cultural and sports activities such as dances, wrestling, inter-county/state football tournaments among others.
- Forming peace committees and establishing VSLAs among mobile and hard to reach populations at the cattle camps and fishing highlands.

5.0. Annexes

Annex 1: Timeline for Mid-Term Review

Activity	Timeline	Team involved
Desk review of relevant documents, development of MTR design with detailed methodology and data collection tools, and writing inception report	Feb 25-Mar 4	Team Leader
		Review Manager
		Analyst
		Field Coordinator
Integrate feedback from CARE/HDC inception report	11-Mar	Team Leader
		Review Manager
Finalize data collection tools	15-Mar	Analyst
		Field Coordinator
Traveling to the field and training of enumerators in the four locations of Duk, Bor, Twic East, and Pibor	Mar 29-April 23	Team Leader in Twic East
		Field Coordinator in Duk
		Analyst in Bor
		Review Manager in Pibor
Supervision of Data collection in the four locations- Bor, Duk, Twic East, and Pibor		ISS Researchers
Data entry, cleaning and analysis	Apr 24-May 2	Field Coordinator
		Analyst
Validation workshop with CARE/HDC	May 15	Team Leader
		Analyst
		Review Manager
Report writing	May 3-8	Team Leader
		Analyst
		Review Manager

Integrating feedback first draft	May 13-14	Team Leader
		Review Manager
		Analyst
Report finalization	May 16--27	Team Leader
		Review Manager
		Analyst
Submission of final report	May 27	Review Manager

Annex 2: List of key informants

Annex 3 (a-e): Key informant interview questions per group

Annex 4 (a-d): FGD Questions, including the questions to assess norms through vignette

Annex 5: List of FGD participants

Annex 6: Overview of HHS questions linked to specific programme indicators

annex 7: Full data set from the household survey]

Annex 8: Summary of Indicator achievements

#	Indicator	Baseline	Mid-line
ARC impact level and CARE international indicators			
ARC			
1	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they have real plans to emigrate within the next 12 months.	Across all respondents, the average Response was 0.50. This score represents 1.3% (n=6/459) of respondents who indicate that they Have made concrete arrangements (score = 3) and 2.0% (n=9/459) of respondents who have made preparations of some kind but may Delay their plans (score = 2). Men Were more likely to indicate a willingness and desire to emigrate, with a score of 0.52, compared to women at 0.47. Youth were the least likely demographic group to express a desire and plans to emigrate, at 0.44, compared to adults at 0.52.	Overall, 48.4% of the respondents have not considered emigrating from their locality; though 33.9% have considered the possibility of emigration with most the respondents indicating emigrating within the county (40.2%), state (39.2%) and only 17.8% considering moving out of their current state but within the country. Most of the emigration considerations is related to threats or security (60.7%), followed by perception that perhaps more money is offered for jobs in other locations (24.3%).
2	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they see a safer/more secure future for themselves in the area where they currently live.	Across all demographic groups, the average Score ⁸ on this indicator was 0.51, with a standard deviation of 0.24. Men scored Slightly higher, on average, at 0.52, compared to women at 0.50. The adult Average was 0.52, compared to youth at 0.49. Respondents in Duk scored highest on	Most of the respondents feel that their families are either completely safe (35.9%) or relatively safe (31.3% with most indicating that this will continue into the near future. More respondents in Pibor feel their families are either completely safe (117) or relatively safe (27)

⁸ The indicator was constructed from 16 distinct questions related to the security needed to build a life in the future. Each variable was standardized (to mean zero, with standard deviation equal to 1), and aggregated. The sum of the sub---indicators was normalized to a 0---1 scale, with higher Scores representing a more positive sense of safety/security.

		This index (0.54), compared to those in Pibor (0.50) and Twic East (0.49).	compared to the other targeted counties.
3	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they see a socio-economic future for themselves in the country where they currently live.	Across all demographic groups, the average Score ⁹ on this indicator 0.50, with a standard deviation of 0.21. Men scored higher than women, on average, with an aggregate score of 0.52, compared to a female---average score of --0.49. Youth tended to have higher scores than adults, with an average score of 0.52, compared to adults at 0.50. On this economic index, respondents in Twic East had the highest average score, at 0.54, followed by respondents in Pibor (0.49) and Duk (0.47).	40.8% of the respondents feel that the economic situation within their community has improved in the last 6 or 12 months while 27.4% disagree. Also, 49.1% feel that the economic situation will continue to improve compared to 16.4% who disagree.
CARE International			
4	Number and % of people of all genders who have meaningfully participated in formal (government-led) and informal (civil society-led, private sector-led) decision-making spaces	Indicator not reported in the baseline	26.6% and 55.6% definitely and probably feel capable of influencing the authorities to become more responsive to your needs respectively; however, about 11.4% feel not capable. At the county level, more people in Pibor feel definitely capable of influencing the authorities, followed by Duk, Bor and Twic East.
5	Number and % of women who (report they) are able to equally participate in household financial decision-making	Indicator not reported in the baseline	Most respondents (37.8%) indicated that wife decide how to spend the household income, followed by husbands

⁹ The indicator was constructed from 13 distinct questions related to the economic security and opportunities needed to build a life in the future. Each variable was standardized (to mean zero, with standard deviation equal to 1), and aggregated. The sum of the sub---indicators was normalized to a 0---1 scale, with higher Scores representing a more positive sense of economic security/ opportunity.

			(33.6%) and 27.9% where the decision is made jointly by the husband and wife. However, when it comes to household purchases, 46.5% indicated husbands make the decisions, 24.4% indicated wife while 27.2% indicated jointly.
6	Number and % of people implementing practices/actions that reduce vulnerability and increase resilience, disaggregated by climate-related, economic, social or environmental events	Indicator not reported in the baseline	33.9% of the respondents reported using water pumps to reduce vulnerabilities and increase resilience, followed by 24.8% who rely on savings during difficult periods, 22.3% rely on irrigation dams or dykes, while only 14.9% use water tank to store water.
Outcome 1: Economic Resilience: women and youth in targeted communities engage in IGAs and micro-enterprises and have market linkages with traders across different ethnic communities			
1.11	Number and % of project beneficiaries who reported a reduction of negative social/economic interaction across intra-societal divides over the last 6 months <i>as a result of economic activities of VSLAs</i>	345 out of the 456 (75.7%) respondents indicated that they had experienced a time when tensions between communities or ethnic groups prevented cooperation or trading with another group	Overall, 74% of the respondents feel that there has been reduction in intra-societal conflicts as a result of the project support to women and youth in targeted communities to engage in IGAs and micro-enterprises and create market linkages with traders across different ethnic communities compared to 16.9% who felt that there has been an increase in intra-societal conflicts.
1.20	Number and % of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who report ability to meet current and future (12 months) household needs	Overall, just 3.1% of all respondents (n=14/459) report being able to meet their current household needs. SADD: 1.4% of men (n=3/219), 4.6% of women (n=11/240), 2.8% of adults (n=9/321) and 3.7% of youth (n=5/137) report that they are able to meet their current household	About 63.3% of the respondents feel that they can <i>currently</i> partially meet their household needs for physical wellbeing such as food, shelter, health services and basic compared to 15.2% that feel are able to meet the needs. Also, more

		needs. 3.3% of respondents (n=15/459) expect to be able to meet their household needs over the next 12 months. SADD: As with current household needs, women were the most likely to report being able to meet their future needs. 2.3% of men (n=5/219), 4.2% of women (n=10/240), 3.1% of adults (n=10/321) and 3.7% of youth (n=5/137) expect to be able to meet their household needs over the following 12 months.	respondents (57.5%) project that they are only partially able to meet their households needs over the next 12 months compared to 17.8% who report being able to meet their future needs.
1.21	Number and % of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who report reduced grievances (e.g. those related to conflict, instability or irregular migration) regarding income/livelihoods	24.0% of respondents (n=108/450) indicated that they felt the need to complain. SADD: 24.5% of men (n=53/216), 23.5% of women (n=55/234), 23.3% of adults (n=74/318) and 26.0% of youth (n=34/131) felt the need to complain.	36.8% of the respondents indicated definite need to complain about receiving unfair amount or quality of income/livelihoods; while 44.8% probably thought there is need to complain. Nevertheless, 37.4% of the respondents feel that things have changed in the last 6 months, though 28.6% feel otherwise.
Sub-Outcome 1.1 Women and youth are confident to participate economically and possess relevant tools and skills			
1.5	Percentage of women and youth with positive attitudes towards IGAs and micro-enterprises	69% of female respondents under 36 (n=173/249), 80% of women between 36 and 55 (n=58/73), and 63% of women over 55 (n=22/35) agree that women should be able to participate in IGAs outside the household. 63% of male respondents under 36 (n=84/134) and 69% of female respondents under 36 (n=173/249) agree that women should be able to participate in IGAs outside the household.	49.3% of the respondents agree that women should be allowed to work outside the household; with 34.9% strongly agreeing, and only 7.8% do not agree with the idea
1.12	Number (%) of trained women and	Of the 38 respondents who are	Overall 48% of the

	youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they have a higher income than before their participation in the project (disaggregated by gender and age)	members of or have been trained by a VSLA, 54% (n=20/38) say that their income has increased after the training. SADD: 55% males respondents (n=8/14), 53% females (n=13/24), 51% of respondents under 36 (n=15/29), 78% of those from 36 to 55 (n=4/5), 46% of those over 55 (n=1/3)	respondents indicated being a member of a VSLA in the project location; with more respondents in Pibor (70.8%) indicating being members of VSLA compared to 55.5% in Duk, 44.6% in Twic East and 17.2% in Bor. More respondents (40.6%) feel that they have higher income after receiving training from the VSLA compared to 31.2% who feel that their income is not higher than before the training.
1.13	Number (%) of trained women and youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they are more confident about meeting their household needs (disaggregated by gender and age)	Of the 38 respondents who are members of Or have been trained by a VSLA, 55% (n=21/38) are more confident that they will be able to fulfil the needs of the household. SADD: 54% of male respondents (n=8/14), 55% of female respondents (n=13/24), 56% of those under 36 (16/29), 54% of those 36 to 55(n=3/5), 46% of those over 55 (n=1/3)	40.3% of the trained women and youth indicated more confidence in meeting their household needs after the training by the VSLA compared to 24% who feel unconfident.
1.14	Number and % of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who started a business/self-employment activity and sustained it six months after they started	14% of all respondents (n=78/577) started a business last year. SADD: 16% of all male respondents (n=35/219), 12% of all female respondents (n=43/358), 15% under 36 (n=57/383), 10% from 36 to 55 (n=12/128), and 13% over 55 (n=8/65). Of the respondents who started a business, 71% (n=54/75) were able to sustain that Business for six months or	53.6% of the project beneficiaries (women and youth) indicated starting a business in the last one year; with 78.3% in Pibor, 54.8% in Duk, 48.1% in Twic East and only 18.9% in Bor. 52.6% indicated that their business lasted more than 6 months, even though 46% still indicated their business did not survive beyond 6 months.

		longer. SADD: 73% of male respondents (n=23/32), 70% of female respondents (n=30/43), 71% of those under 36 (n=39/55), 71% of those from 36 to 55 (n=9/12), and 71% of those over 55 (n=5/7).	
1.15	Number (%) of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who indicate that their business-self-employment activities (which existed already before the grantees intervention) have grown over the last 6 months (disaggregated by gender and age)	11% of all potential beneficiaries (n=63/577) currently owned a business. 70% of those respondents who own a business had one that grew over the past 6 months (n=40/57). SADD: 63% of male respondents (n=14/22), 74% of female respondents (n=26/36), 69% of respondents under 36 (n=26/38), 80% from 36 to 55 (n=8/11), and 53% over 55 (4/7).	52.8% of the respondents indicated owning a business, and 53.5% indicated the business has grown in the past 6 months. Pibor has the high percentage of respondents who reported owning a business (73.6%), followed by Duk (47.8%), Twic East (46.4%) and Bor (20.8%).
1.16	Number and % of communities in project area that have adopted and are implementing livelihood strategies through functioning VSLA groups	Of the respondents who were trained by or members of VSLAs, when asked how the VSLA helped to improve their livelihood, 47% (n=17/36) cited weekly saving, 36% (n=13/36) said support families with basic needs, 31% (n=11/36) cited loan and loan repayment, 19% (n=7/36) cited competition in economic activities to raise income, and 6% (n=2/36) cited training in record keeping.	Less than 50% of the respondents indicated adopting and implementing livelihood strategies through functioning VSLA groups; with Pibor having the highest adoption (67.4%), and on average 42% in Bor, Duk and Twic East.
1.17	Number of community members (in communities with livelihood strategies) with income above livelihood protection threshold	Mean CSI score of 26.3. 78% of all respondents (n=449/577) said that they did not have a job to make money, 70% (n=406/577) said that they faced difficulties earning money in their communities,	Mean CSI score of 18 at mid-term was calculated showing improvement in household coping strategies hence better household food security since project activities started.
Sub-Outcome 1.2 Inclusive VSLAs are operational and starting to generating income			
1.7	Total amount of money saved by community savings groups (i.e.	Overall, respondents who were members of VSLAs –	Overall, SSP 6,847,525 has been saved the VSLA groups

	VSLAs)	where they were operating – reported that their local VSLAs saved an average of 9,648 SSP over the previous year (n=66). SADD: According to respondents in Duk (n=26), VSLAs saved 19,692 SSP; in Pibor (n=5), they Saved 39.20 SSP, and in Twic East (n=35), they saved 3,558 SSP.	in the four counties spread as follows: Year 1 (SSP 112,775), Year 2 (SSP 4,119,350), and Year 3 (SSP 2,615,400).
1.8	Number of loans provided through VSLAs for IGAs and micro-enterprises	Among members of active local VSLAs, 77.3% of respondents (n=51/66) had Borrowed money from the VSLA in The previous 12 months. SADD: 84.6% of respondents in Duk (n=22/26), 40% of respondents in Pibor (n=2/5), and 77.1% of respondents in Twic East (n=27/35) had borrowed money from the VSLA.	Overall, 456 loans have been provided through VSLAs for IGAs and micro-enterprises broken down as follows: Year 1 (107), Year 2 (274), and Year 3 (75).
1.9	Number of VSLAs actively engaging in IGAs and micro-enterprises	Overall, 28.8% of respondents (n=132/459) report that there is a VSLA currently operating in their area. SADD: 25.3% of respondents in Duk (n=39/154), 14.5% of respondents in Pibor (n=20/138), and 43.7% of respondents in Twic East (n=73/167) report that a VSLA is operating in their areas. Among respondents who are VSLA members, 80.3% (n=53/66) indicate that they began new livelihoods activities as a result of the VSLA. SADD: 92.3% of VSLA members in Duk (n=24/26), 80% of VSLA members in Pibor (n=4/5), and 71.4% of VSLA members in Twic East (n=25/35) report beginning	In total 134 VSLAs are actively engaged in IGAs and micro-enterprises. Bor has the least number of formed VSLAs of 17 groups compared to the targeted 40; while Twic East and Duk have more than achieved the targeted 40 VSLA groups per county.

		new livelihoods activities as a result of the VSLA.	
Sub-Outcome 1.3 Men, boys and influential community leaders endorse conflict and gender transformational activities/roles in the economic sphere			
1.4	Number of men/boys and formal/informal leaders that commit to endorse conflict- and gender transformational roles/activities	Community leaders and local authorities Play an important role in promoting peace Through advocating peaceful coexistence, Condemning criminal acts, and promoting Peaceful activities. Local authorities in Pibor argue for increased women's participation in conflict resolution.	Across all project targeted counties, participants were generally receptive to conflict and gender transformational activities including allowing women to join VSLAs and peace committees. However, there seems to be no formal mechanism for incorporation/inclusion of women in conflict resolution process.
1.10	Perceptions by men/boys on the role of women and youth in VSLAs/IGAs and micro-enterprises	67% of male respondents (n=146/219) agree that women should be able to participate in IGAs. 13% of male respondents who disagree (n=8/63) that women should be able to participate in IGAs said that this is because women should only look after the household.	60.9% of the respondents agree that women should be allowed to work outside the household; with 27.3% strongly agreeing, and only 6.2% do not agree with the idea.
1.18	Number (%) of youth participating in cattle raids/criminal activity (disaggregated by gender) was changed to number of cattlekeepers participating in ARC	Participants in Duk and Twic East argue that youth in their community do not participate in cattle raiding; those in Pibor are reported to participate predominantly in retaliation for outside attacks.	115 youth (male=15; female=100)
1.19	Number of inter-communal raids within project communities was changed to reduction in inter-communal raids within project communities	Inter---communal cattle raids prevalent in the three counties examined. In Duk, community members accuse Nuer and Murle of raiding their cattle; the latter are also accused of cattle raiding in Twic East. In contrast, in Pibor, accusations are levelled against youth in Bor.	Based on qualitative interviews, inter-communal raids have reduced through there is no concrete data collected by the project on the % reduction.
Outcome 2 Peaceful Conflict Resolution: Citizens in targeted communities use peaceful mechanisms to mitigate and resolve intra and – inter community conflict and reconcile past grievances in a just,			

effective and inclusive way			
2.14	Number and % of project beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who feel they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution	<p>37.5% of all respondents (n=172/459) report that they are capable of speaking up at a peace meeting to make their voice heard. SADD: 40.2% of men (n=88/219), 35.0% of women (n=84/240), 39.3% of adults (n=126/321) and 33.6% of youth (n=46/137) report being able to speak up at a peace meeting.</p> <p>In total, 34% of all respondents (n=156/459) indicate that their opinion would be recognized and taken seriously by other participants in a peace meeting. SADD: 37.9% of men (n=83/219), 30.4% of women (n=73/240), 35.8% of adults (n=115/321) and 29.9% of youth (n=41/137) believe that their opinion would be recognized and taken seriously.</p>	Most of the respondents feel that they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution, with 54.7% indicating they definitely feel are capable to go and speak at a peace meeting, while 33.9% felt probably capable. Also, 69.2% felt that their opinion is recognized and taken seriously in such meetings
2.15	Number and % of female project beneficiaries who participate in and/or lead local peace processes	59% of all respondents have participated in local peace process. SADD: 60% of male respondents (n=132/219), 58% of female respondents (n=207/358), 59% of those under 36 (n=225/383), 62% of those 36 to 55 (n=79/128), 54% of those over 55 (n=35/65).	83.4% of the respondents indicated participating in or leading a local peace process such as conflict resolution, outreach to different communities to promote peace.
2.16	Number and % of project beneficiaries who report a reduction in violent conflicts in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level)	20% of all respondents (n=113/577) believe that the level of conflict in their communities has decreased in the past year. SADD: 23% of male respondents (n=51/219) 17% of female respondents (n=62/358), 21% of those under 36 (n=79/383), 22% of those from 36 to 55 (n=28/128), 9% of those over	69.8% of the respondents including men and women reported a decrease in the level of violent conflicts such as cattle raiding, vandalism and theft, sexual violence and robbery in their communities; while 19.9% indicated an increase and 10.3% thought there was neither increase or decrease in the level of

		<p>55 (n=6/65).</p> <p>73% of all respondents (n=418/577) believe that the level of conflict in their communities has increased in the past year.</p> <p>SADD: 70% of male respondents (n=153/219), 74% of female respondents (n=265/358), 72% of those under 36 (n=276/383), 70% of those 36 to 55 (n=90/128), 81% of those over 55 (n=52/65)</p>	<p>violent conflict.</p>
2.17	<p>Number and % of project beneficiaries who feel secure in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level)</p>	<p>40% of all respondents (n=229/577) feel secure at night. SADD: 42% of male respondents (n=92/219), 38% of female respondents (n=137/358), 38% of those under 36 (n=147/383), 38% of those from 36 to 55 (n=49/128), 49% of those over 55 (n=32/65).</p> <p>70% of all respondents (n=402/577) feel secure during the day. SADD: 71% of male Respondents (n=155/219), 69% of female respondents (n=247/358), 68% of those under 36 (n=261/383), 73% of those 36 to 55 (n=93/128), 71% of those over 55 (n=46/65).</p> <p>Overall, 19.4% of respondents (n=88/454) in the supplemental survey felt that their children, cattle and possessions were either relatively or completely secure. SADD:20.8% of men (45/216) and 18.1% of women (n=43/238) felt that their children, cattle and/or possessions were either completely or relatively</p>	<p>Overall, respondents feel more secure regarding security for themselves, their children and cattle. Indeed, 36.9% and 29.0% feel they are either completely or relatively secure respectively; while 34.1% and 27.8% feel either completely or relatively secure for their children; and 18.3% and 25.5% feel either completely or relatively secure of the safety of their cattle</p>

		secure.	
Sub-Outcome 2.1 Peace clubs show the benefits of reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution			
2.4B	Number of peace clubs in place that manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks	N/A	In total, there are 23 peace clubs in place to manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks.
2.6	Number of activities organised by peace committees and peace clubs to promote reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution	N/A	In total 273 activities have been organized by peace committees and peace clubs to promote reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution in the targeted locations.
Sub-outcome 2.2 Peace committees are recognized in and beyond their communities and are well linked to local authorities and legal structures			
2.4A	Number of peace committees in place that manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks	N/A	In total, there are 21 peace committees in place to manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks.
2.5	Number and % of conflicts that are addressed and resolved by community structures (i.e. peace committees and peace clubs) that are supported through the project	N/A	From the project records, 177 conflicts (representing about 99%) have been addressed and resolved by community structures such as peace committees or clubs that are supported through the project.
2.7	Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace committees	N/A	Most respondents felt that the peace committees have had a positive effect on the community with 50.8% and 42.8% indicating very positive and positive effect respectively
2.8	Number (%) of community leaders who feel that peace committees and peace clubs effectively resolve conflicts	N/A	In all locations, the role of peace committees was highly appreciated in resolving conflicts. Peace clubs were equally appreciated but their role seems to sensitization and raising awareness in schools.
2.11	Level of satisfaction of	Participants in Duk are broadly	Overall, participants

	community members with local security and justice actors (specified per type of actor)	satisfied with justice actors, including at the Payam and County level. In Twic East and Pibor, satisfaction is more nuanced, with both male and female community members complaining that judges are often corrupt, notably at the Payam and Boma level. Youth, government soldiers, and the police are key justice actors, perceived to play a major role in patrolling the area and defending communities from outside attacks, thus increasing the sense of security.	expressed satisfaction with security and justice actors in all locations. However, participants reported greater satisfaction in Pibor, Twic East and Duk compared to Bor county.
Sub-outcome 2.3 Formal and customary justice and security actors apply justice processes in line with the existing legal framework and practices of good governance and accountability			
2.9	Number (%) of local rulings in line with existing frameworks, state constitutions and practices of good governance and accountability	Not determined	Only 38 cases (0.2%) out of the target 1,068 cases during the project life.
2.10	Number of referrals from local courts to relevant higher courts	Not determined	19 out of a target of 115 referrals have been made.
Sub-outcome 2.4 Community Score Card processes with justice and security actors and community members (service users) are inclusive and effective			
2.12	Number (%) of CSC actions plans that have been successfully implemented	N/A	Not implemented
2.13	Number (%) of women and youth taking part in CSC processes	N/A	N/A
Outcome 3 Citizens collaborate with each other and have positive relationships and experience trust within and beyond their communities			
3.9	Number (%) of community members who feel ownership over local PRA projects and their level of satisfaction in participating with PRA projects	N/A	Overall, 60% of the respondents indicated that have control over the local PRA projects in their location and about 68.8% are satisfied with their level of satisfaction in the PRA projects
3.12	Number of (and % of reduction in)	N/A	Overall, 70.7% respondents

	retaliatory attacks within communities that participate in a project		reported that the number of attack incidences within their community had decreased; while 21.6% reported increase in such attack incidences.
3.13	Number and % of communities and civil society groups that demonstrate increased capacity to influence formal and/or informal human security authorities	N/A	Most of the respondents (89.9%) indicated that their efforts towards influencing their local security authorities are recognized and action taken accordingly; and about 97.6% indicated that they would go to the local authorities to report a crime or incidence that they are experiencing. Also, about 42.2% indicated the local authorities will always follow-up on their reports.
3.14	Number and percentage of project beneficiaries who report an increase in trust and cooperation between communities	69% of all respondents believe that talking with others promotes trust. SADD: 69% of all male respondents (n=151/219), 69% of all female respondents (n=248/358), 71% of those under 36 (n=270/383), 66% of those from 36 to 55 (n=84/128), 68% of those over 55 (n=44/65).	Overall, 68.5% reported increase in trust and cooperation between communities; with about 21.2% reporting decrease in trust. Also, about 80% reported interacting between 1-10 times with people from a different tribe or community mainly in the market, workplace, collecting water, collecting firewood, farms, livestock grazing, school, church, and social events (funeral, marriages, cultural dances, wrestling, etc.
Sub-Outcome 3.1 Community members focus on commonalities and understand the benefits of peaceful co-existence (peace dividend)			
3.5	Number (%) of community members that report to have personal relations with individuals from other communities/clans	48% of all respondents (n=277/577) indicated that they had interacted with members of another tribe.	Over 80% of the respondents reported that have personal relations with individuals from other communities, with more contact and interaction through market, workplace,

			collecting water, collecting firewood, farms, livestock grazing, school, church, and social events (funeral, marriages, cultural dances, wrestling, etc
3.10	Number and percentage of project beneficiaries who report an increase in trust and cooperation within the community (disaggregated by gender and age)	85% of respondents (n=491/577) believe that community members trust one---another. SADD: 85% of male respondents (n=186/219), 85% of female respondents (n=305/358), 84% of those under 36 (n=323/383), 87% of those from 36 to 55 (n=111/128), 85% of those over 55 (n=55/65).	Over 70% of the respondents indicated that people from other ethnic groups can be trusted; and sometimes attend consultation meetings where other groups have been invited.
3.11	Number of inter-ethnic dialogues in communities	N/A	Of the 143 targeted dialogues, 36 dialogues had been conducted
Sub-outcome 3.2 Key influencers (including local authorities) promote intra- and inter-community cooperation and endorse positive non-violent social norms			
3.2	Number of key influencers that commit to endorse positive social norms regarding masculinity and act as role models	Key influencers having participated in Qualitative interviews all report that they promote qualities such as humility, empathy, and flexibility among men in order to promote positive relations within the community and facilitate peacebuilding.	Most of participants from the qualitative interviews said they directly promote intra-and inter-community cooperation and endorse positive non-violent norms as they are role models for non-violent behaviour in the community, both at household level and in interactions with other communities.
3.6	Number of publicly spread messages by key influencers that promote positive masculinity and peaceful social norms	N/A	8 messages out of the targeted 36 have been spread to foster peaceful resolution of conflicts and co-existence.
3.7	Community perceptions on masculinity and social norms (aggregated by age and gender)	Among both male and female respondents, men are perceived to be responsible for heading the household, and there is a reported need for men to be physically	community members seem to be more receptive to changing roles in household decision making where women especially those participating in VSLAs or are engaged in IGAs are taking

		strong in order to provide for, and defend, their family. Male youth are key security actors in the community, reinforcing this need for physical strength.	more transformative roles. Men also seem to accept the contribution of women to household needs
Sub-outcome 3.3. Community development projects sustainably help to resolve community challenges, with an emphasis on economic opportunities and livelihood security			
3.8	Number of youth, women and traditional leaders and local authorities that participate in PRA projects	N/A	Overall, 54.7% of the respondents indicated that youths, women and traditional leaders and local authorities that participate in PRA projects in Duk and Twic East; except in Pibor and Bor counties.
3.9	Number (%) of community members who feel ownership over local PRA projects and their Level of satisfaction in participating with PRA projects	N/A	Overall, 60% of the respondents indicated that have control over the local PRA projects in their location and about 68.8% are satisfied with their level of satisfaction in the PRA projects