Baseline Study in Jonglei State of South Sudan within the Addressing Root Causes Program

Prepared for:

CARE

HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT CONSORTIUM

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ABBREVIATIONS	
ARC	Addressing Root Causes
CDS	Consumer Demand Survey
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HDC	Humanitarian Development Consortium
KII	Key Informant Interview
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOS	Market Opportunity Survey
PUC	Peace Under Construction
VSLA	Village savings and loan association

The purpose of this report is to provide a baseline assessment for the Addressing Root Causes Program in Jonglei, South Sudan, with special analytical focus on three factors: economic resilience, mechanisms for conflict and conflict resolution, and social cohesion. A description of the overall demographics of the area creates an overall understanding of the baseline context. Demographics examined include age, migration status, primary language, and education by gender and location. Subsequently, analysis of economic resilience indicates that current employment opportunities are scarce, and gendered perceptions may represent a barrier to increasing economic activity. Analysis and key findings of conflict and conflict resolution mechanisms reveal that the majority believe the country is at war, and perceive increased conflict at a local level. Additionally, peace and conflict resolution mechanisms are evaluated by gender and location. The third factor, social cohesion, is examined through several proxies such as inter-ethnic interaction, and preparedness for stressors such as drought. Variation in levels of social cohesion are evaluated across demographics such as location and gender. Finally, conclusions and recommendations based on the analysis and key findings of the baseline assessment seek to improve the ability of communities in Jonglei State to withstand economic or conflict- induced shocks.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Below are the main findings of the baseline study presented in brief:

<u>Economic Resilience</u>

- Unemployment is widespread in all counties surveyed. Unemployment is lower in Pibor where almost two-thirds of the county's population lack income-generating employment.
- Entrepreneurship is minimal, likely because of the high cost of starting a business, in all counties with the exception of Pibor that has slightly higher rate of businesses starting and being maintained for at least six months.
- Food insecurity is a significant concern with many turning to coping strategies that negatively affect the health and well-being of their household.
- Women face barriers to income generation due to the persistence of traditional gender

roles and exclusion from opportunities to accumulate savings and capital such as village saving and loan associations.

Conflict and Conflict Resolution

- Three-quarters of respondents indicated that they believe South Sudan is at war. Approximately three-quarters of respondents indicated that they believe that conflict in their community has increased over the past year.
- Cattle raiding was found to be a major cause of inter-communal conflict with community members accusing youth of other communities of stealing their cattle. Youth and government forces emerged as key actors in providing protection against cattle raids.
- Peace committees and peace clubs play a substantial role in resolving conflicts at the community level. Formal justice systems are not trusted due to their lack of transparency.
- Customary law plays a key role in resolving disputes, relying on elders and community leaders, but excluding women.

Social Cohesion

- There is limited Interaction across tribal and community lines. Over half of respondents report no such interaction in the past week.
- Church and the marketplace are forums to interact with people from outside of the tribe and community.
- Increased interaction with outside groups was perceived by some respondents to lead to an increase in crime and animosity towards other tribes.

Risks and Concerns

- Cattle raiding and price inflation are the most highly ranked concerns across FGDs, and these are also rated as the risks that are most likely to occur.
- Concerns are less consistent across communities, but the ability to travel easily and safely was ranked highly as a concern across all focus groups.

South Sudan's independence in July 2011 ended one of Africa's longest civil wars, but did not end the cycle of violence within the borders of the new country. Across the new nation, scarce resources and opportunistic politicians continue to drive local (and at times national) conflicts that are often organized along ethnic lines between Nuer and Dinka, as well as between loyalists to President Salva Kiir's Sudan People's Liberation Army, those in the opposing camp of the Vice President Riek Machar's SPLA-in-Opposition. Just as often, these conflicts revolve around local, parochial politics and grievances that have more to do with the distribution of scarce resources than with major political or ethnic allegiances. Some of these more parochial conflicts are presently active in Jonglei State and the resulting insecurity reduced the planned scope of data collection for this evaluation.

Addressing Root Causes (ARC) hopes to mitigate the social and market forces driving the cycles of violence and scarcity in Pibor, Duk, and Twic East counties of Jonglei State. ARC plans to break these cycles by targeting both aspects. ARC will address the social drivers of conflict, through the use of peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms and increased collaborations within and beyond communities. At the same time, increased economic resilience will decrease scarcity, through micro enterprises, increased market linkages with other ethnic communities, and the availability of income generating activities for women and youth. These activities will address the underlying issues creating scarcity and conflict and make the communities more resilient to future economic or conflict induced shocks.

The demographics of Jonglei create an environment susceptible to conflict over resources. The poverty rate is very high throughout Jonglei State: 44% in Pibor, 50% in Twic East, and 54% in Duk.[1] The population is predominately rural, with farming households representing 90% of households in Duk and Twic East and 50% of households in Pibor. Farming makes most family incomes sensitive to the season of the year, the potential for drought, and the availability of people to work the land during times of conflict. In addition, returnees from other parts of South Sudan and Sudan represent 16.8% of the population of Jonglei State, while Twic East alone hosts internally displaced people from Duk and Bor counties that numbered 58,000 in 2014.[2] Access to clean water and sanitation is another common issue in the state: in 2008 (at the time of the most recent census), 33% of Jonglei's population lacked access to improved sources of drinking water and 91% did not have toilet facilities.[3] Ethnic groups in the state include the Bor Dinka,

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[1] South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, "South Sudan Poverty Estimates at the County Level for 2008," ssnbs.org

[2] South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan 2010," at 104; CARE, "One hand cannot clap itself: CARE Rapid Gender Analysis: Jonglei State, South Sudan," April 2014.

[3] South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, "Statistical Yearbook for Southern Sudan 2010," at 56.

the Lou Nuer, and Murle, and these groups have a long history of inter-ethnic and inter-community clashes and retaliation over cattle-raiding and other crimes. [4] While analysis often focuses on the ethnic dimensions of conflict in the state, evidence suggests that the root causes may be poverty, scarcity, and lack of alternative economic opportunities.

Social drivers of the conflict make inter-community violence even more likely in the targeted counties. The proliferation of small arms combined with a lack of security and justice institutions create an environment where individuals often feel the need to enforce their own sense of justice locally, as the police and SPLA prefer not to intervene in 'ethnic' conflict. At the same time, a legacy of northern support for both sides of the conflict during the pre-independence civil-war years (a "divide and rule" strategy) has contributed to a general atmosphere of animosity and mistrust among ethnic groups.[5] In 2015, the government temporarily ceased to pay SPLA fighters and instead operated under a "do what you can and take what you can" policy that led soldiers to rape and abduct women, seize property, and steal cattle with impunity.[6] When interethnic conflicts include cattle raiding, they directly destroy the economic livelihood of the 86% of households in Jonglei who depend on animal husbandry and farming. When government soldiers engage in rape and property seizure, it delegitimizes government representatives and fuels animosity against people of Dinka ethnicity and against the SPLA. ARC will encourage peaceful mechanisms to mitigate conflicts and reconcile past grievances at a local level to reduce instances of tit-for-tat violent reprisals.

Conflict begets scarcity, and scarcity begets conflict in a vicious cycle. The economic impacts of ongoing conflicts should not be overlooked. From 2013-2015, violent clashes between SPLA and the SPLA-in-Opposition increased in Jonglei, causing displacement of farmers, pulling people away from their fields. Across South Sudan, over 3 million people were displaced by the ethnic killing, out of a total population of 11 million.[7] Having spent the planting season either fighting or fleeing to avoiding the fighting, many fields went untended and farmers found their 2016 harvest well below average. Now that fields have been replanted, food will be scarce again until another harvest takes place in July or August.

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[4] Human Rights Watch, "No One to Intervene: Gaps in Civilian Protection in Southern Sudan," 2009.
[5] Human Rights Watch, "No One to Intervene: Gaps in Civilian Protection in Southern Sudan," 2009.
[6] UNHRC, "Assessment mission by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to improve human rights, accountability, reconciliation and capacity in South Sudan: detailed findings," March 2016.
http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session31/Documents/A-HRC-31-CRP-6_en.doc
[7] The Economist, "Famine menaces 20m people in Africa and Yemen," March 30, 2017.

The current state of scarcity has caused the UN and FAO to declare a famine in Unity State, specifically in the Leer, Mayendit, and Koch counties, directly to the west of Jonglei State. The focal counties for the ARC project are at high risk for famine later this year. On the UN's Integrated Food Security Classification scale of 1 to 5, where 5 represents the most severe humanitarian catastrophe and famine, Twic East and Pibor are at Critical Level 4 and Duk is at Serious Level 3.[8] Due to smaller-than-average harvests, hyperinflation, and insecurity, the retail prices for wheat, maize, and sorghum have increased by over 600% between February 2015 and February 2017, further limiting access to food. [9] Overall, 40% of Jonglei's population is now severely food insecure, compared to only 14.8% in 2013.[10] The UN expects the percentage of severely food insecure households to rise to 65% by the end of June 2017, underscoring the need for increased economic opportunities and a resolution to the conflicts.[11]

Since ARC's Market Assessment and Value Chain Analysis concerns the market for agricultural goods and other foods, it is important to note that the worsening situation of the famine will impact price and availability during the survey period. The ARC project may be establishing a very low baseline because of the impending famine, or if the famine worsens during the course of the program, the program could be effective but the results inconclusive due to a worsening underlying situation throughout. While the famine underscores the dire need for projects such as ARC, the uncertain situation may cause comparisons over time to appear inconclusive.

Many actors are present in Jonglei State addressing the issues of food security, conflict mitigation, and prevention of gender based violence. CARE runs peacebuilding committees in the state to engage government, NGOs, business people, children, and local security to bring about peaceful resolution. CARE also has been addressing gender based violence in Jonglei through awareness and prevention coupled with access to formal legal remedies.[12] HDC is already present in Bor, Pibor, and Twic East, working to create economic opportunities for ex-

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[8] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, "The Republic Of South Sudan: January 2017 Communication Summary," ("IPC Report") January 24, 2017, at 9.

[9] FAO, "Global Information and Early Warning System: South Sudan," February 21, 2017. http://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=SSD

[10] South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, "The South Sudan Millennium Development Goals Status Report 2012," http://www.ss.undp.org/content/dam/southsudan/library/Reports/MDG%20Report%202012.pdf. See also, IPC Report, p. 6.

[11] IPC Report

[12] CARE, "South Sudan Factsheet," June 2016.

combatants, women, and farmers.[13] The appendix presents a comprehensive mapping of key actors, categorized by outcome area.

The ARC program will intervene to promote three outcomes which are mutually-reinforcing as described by its theory of change:

If women and youth in targeted communities engage in income-generating activities and microenterprises and have market linkages with traders across different ethnic communities (Outcome 1: Economic Resilience);

and if citizens in targeted communities use peaceful mechanisms to mitigate conflict and reconcile past grievances in a just, effective and inclusive way (Outcome 2: Peaceful Conflict Resolution);

and if citizens collaborate with each other, have positive relationships and experience trust within and beyond their communities (Outcome 3: Social Cohesion);

then the ability of communities to mitigate and address negative effects of economic or conflict induced shocks will increase,

because successful engagement on economic initiatives builds incentives to seek peaceful cooperation and vice versa

and because increased contact and interdependence across conflict divides for mutually beneficial purposes leads to peace, increased social cohesion and trust.

This baseline study will establish the current levels of economic resilience, conflict resolution mechanisms, and social cohesion which ARC hopes to improve. With time and persistence, the cycle of conflict and scarcity can be broken.

Religious organizations such as the South Sudan Council of Churches also have played a key role in the Jonglei peace process, but have focused more on temporary truces rather than long-term peacebuilding. In addition, there are at least twelve countries funding 68 projects through over 25 implementing organizations in Jonglei State since 2013. These actors could present opportunities for future collaboration but their common efforts may impact the results observed in our studies.

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[13] HDC, http://www.hdcafrica.org/southsudan/en/

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Forcier has conducted this study in the Payams of three of the four original counties of Jonglei State: Twic East, Duk, and Pibor. Forcier deemed it unsafe to travel to Uror county due to recent fighting in the area, and therefore undertook sampling in the other three counties.

For the purposes of the baseline study, Forcier undertook a mixed-methods approach utilizing quantitative surveys and qualitative Key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) with both female and male local community members. This included a special focus on women and youth.

All quantitative and qualitative tools were created under the direction of Forcier Consulting's Regional Research Manager, and were based in previous experience developing assessment tools in South Sudan, as well as available project documents, relevant secondary literature, and provisional indicators.

All draft tools were submitted to CARE International for comment and review prior to the start of data collection.

DESK REVIEW

A thorough review of all documents was conducted prior to, and during, the evaluation. The information gathering during the desk review solidified research processes and confirmed research tool design and the the work plan. Additionally, the desk review aided in writing the report. We received the following list of documents for review:

- o ToR, for both Baseline and Market Assessment
- o Annex J: Table of key indicators
- o ToC visualization
- o Indicators Word Doc
- o Methodological Note ARC Impact level and methodological notes for RA1, 3 and 4
- o Results Framework ARC
- o Definitions of indicators Excel Sheet
- o Suggested tools CSI and CRC
- o Analysis ARC assumptions and indicators
- o PUC Baseline Report Final

- o PUC Joint Logframe Final
- o PUC M&E Plan South Sudan
- o PUC MTE Report Final
- o PUC VSLAs and PCs

The quantitative household survey was conducted with male and female beneficiaries. Potential participants were defined as all individuals 15 years and older who reside in the targeted countries and payams for the CARE Addressing Root Causes Program. The following table summarizes CARE's targeted counties and payams in terms of their accessibility:

County	Payam	Accessibility
Twic East	Ajuong	OK
	Nyuak	OK
	Kongor	OK
	Lith	OK
	Pakeer	OK
Uror	Pieri	Insecure
	Pathai	Insecure
	Patuet	Insecure
	Wickhol	Insecure
	Pulchuol	Insecure
Duk	Padiet	OK
	Payuel	OK
	Panyang	OK
	Ageer	Insecure
Pibor	Boma	3 days driving
	Lekuangole	OK
	Gumuruk	Insecure
	Pibor	OK
	Frated	No road access

Sample Design:

In order to achieve a representative sample of potential beneficiaries with the potential to

disaggregate the sample by county, the sample was stratified disproportionately at the county level, with 120 household interviews allocated per county. This resulted in a total of 480 interviews for the quantitative portion of the baseline study. The cluster size was six households, thus the sample was comprised of 80 clusters of six households per cluster. As such, the margin of error for the full sample is approximately 6% at a confidence level of 95%.

The boma served as the primary sampling unit (PSU) for the sample draw. In order to achieve a favorable allocation ratio, the sample involved drawing 10 PSUs randomly from each county. Each selected boma-PSU was then assigned two clusters, giving 20 clusters per county. Boma-PSUs were selected randomly (with replacement) with probability proportionate to the estimated population size of the bomas, such that larger bomas had a proportionately larger probability of being selected into the sample, and the largest bomas had the potential of being selected more than once. This helps to maintain a sample that is as close to being precisely self-weighting as possible. The structure of the sample described here is summarized in the following table:

County	PSUs	Clusters	HH Interviews
Twic East	10	20	120
Uror	10	20	120
Duk	10	20	120
Pibor	10	20	120
Total	40	80	480

Since all targeted payams in Uror were deemed inaccessible, the 120 interviews to be completed in Uror in the initial sample design were allocated to Twic East, Duk, and Pibor while maintaining an equal number of clusters and interviews per area. To maintain an equal number of clusters and interviews per area, the total number of clusters was rounded up to 42, which is evenly divisible by 3, thus the total sample size increased to 504. The revised sample design is presented in the table below.

While data could not be collected from Uror due to security concerns, because the revised sample design has a higher number of interviews in the other three accessible counties, the conclusions of those three locations represent a higher degree of representativeness than when maintaining the previous number of 120 interviews per county.

State	County	PSUs	Clusters	Planned Sample
Jonglei	Twic East	14	28	168
Jonglei	Uror	0	0	0
Jonglei	Duk	14	28	168
Jonglei	Pibor	14	28	168
Total	-	**42**	**84**	**504**

Forcier drew a preliminary sample of bomas on the basis of the allocation proposed above. The sampled bomas are listed below, along with the number of PSUs, clusters, and interviews assigned to each selected boma. Note, due to changes in accessibility, it was necessary to replace Bayen boma with other bomas from within Pibor county. The final two columns of the table make clear the difference between the planned allocation of interviews and the final allocation of interviews based on all replacements that were made. Slight levels of over- and under-sampling, as well as disproportionate stratification by county, were corrected for using weights during analysis.

County	Payam	Boma	Population	PSUs	Clusters	Planned Interviews	Achieved Interviews
Duk	Padiet	Ayueldit	5534	1	2	12	13
Duk	Padiet	Padiet	6916	4	8	48	48
Duk	Panyang	Baan	2305	1	2	12	18
Duk	Panyang	Derkuach	950	1	2	12	12
Duk	Panyang	Kactong	4058	2	4	24	26
Duk	Panyang	Pagaleng	1629	1	2	12	9
Duk	Panyang	Pajut	3437	2	4	24	24
Duk	Payuel	Payuel	2804	2	4	24	30
Pibor	Boma	Bayen	1602	1	2	12	0
Pibor	Lekuangole	Chindor	2513	1	2	12	11
Pibor	Lekuangole	Kongor	14044	2	4	24	24
Pibor	Lekuangole	Lekuangole	6045	1	2	12	12
Pibor	Pibor	Kuluzur	3427	1	2	12	14
Pibor	Pibor	Manyirany	5836	2	4	24	28
Pibor	Pibor	Pibor	8648	3	6	36	37
Pibor	Pibor	Thangong	4360	3	6	36	36
Pibor	Frated	Bilet	*	0	0	0	6
Pibor	Frated	Humar	*	0	0	0	6
Pibor	Frated	Mangu	*	0	0	0	11

Pibor	Frated	Ngapul	*	0	0	0	9
Pibor	Lekuangole	Nyergeny	6441	0	0	0	11
Twic East	Ajuong	Paliau	4279	2	4	24	31
Twic East	Kongor	Garalei	8370	1	2	12	12
Twic East	Kongor	Payom	3394	1	2	12	15
Twic East	Lith	Kiir	1325	1	2	12	12
Twic East	Lith	Pabarcikok	2915	1	2	12	13
Twic East	Nyuak	Wangulei	3377	1	2	12	13
Twic East	Nyuak	Baping	2926	2	4	24	25
Twic East	Nyuak	Lualajokbil	3895	1	2	12	12
Twic East	Nyuak	Pongborong	5314	3	6	36	44
Twic East	Pakeer	Maar	5016	1	2	12	15
Total	-	-	-	42	84	504	577

*Note: Population size estimates were unavailable for these areas due to the fact that Frated payam is newly created and there are no publicly available estimates of populations sizes for the bomas in Frated.

In selected bomas that are particularly large, or that contain multiple major population centers, bomas were segmented prior to the start of data collection, and a single segment was selected randomly to serve as the location for data collection within that boma.

Household Selection:

In each of the selected bomas team supervisors were assigned unique starting points for each cluster. Starting points were selected randomly within the boma by standing in a central location in the village, town or population center in the selected boma and then spinning a pen in order to select random walking directions away from the center. Enumerators walked in the randomly selected directions, selecting every third house on their right, and making right and left turns alternately until they completed the six households for that cluster. If there is a significant risk of overlapping enumeration walks, the supervisor purposively selected major starting points that are on opposing side of the boma or community. The starting direction for the random walk from those purposively selected points was randomly determined by spinning a pen.

Respondent Selection:

In each selected household, respondents were selected randomly using a Kish grid programmed into the CAPI device (smartphone) used for data collection. The Kish grid involved listing all eligible members of the household (present and not present). The CAPI device then randomly

selected a respondent from among the eligible household members listed.

Forcier conducted a total of 27 qualitative interviews, including both FGDs and KIIs in all the three counties in order to complement the quantitative components of this evaluation. Because Uror was not accessible, we designed the approach below:

BASELINE ASSESSMENT		
Key Informant Interviews	**3 Counties: Twic East, Duk & Pibor** o Community leader (1 KII) o Justice and security actors (1 KII) o Local authorities (1KII)	3 KIIs per County **9 KIIs TOTAL**
FGDs	**3 Counties: Twic East, Duk & Pibor** o Female Community Members (2 FGD/location) o Male Community Members (2 FGD/location) o Youth Community Members, disaggregated by gender (2 FGD/location)	6 FGDs per County **18 FGDs TOTAL**

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDs)

With regard to the Baseline assessment, there was a total of 18 Focus Group Discussions implemented, 6 per county, in order to provide more in-depth context to the findings derived from the quantitative questionnaires. Per county two FGD with male community members, two with female community member, and two with youth disaggregated by gender, were conducted for the baseline assessment of the ARC Program.

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS (KIIs)

In the baseline assessment, a total of 9 KIIs were conducted. Three KII's per county were conducted, one with each of Community Leaders, Justice and security Actors, and Local Authorities, who were carefully selected in accordance with CARE International.

To address the Stakeholder Mapping, we interviewed 1 representative per county of local NGO coordinating bodies in order to gain greater clarity of who are the stakeholders and organizations working within each county. Furthermore, we will address community engagement, and the actors involved with regard to peacebuilding activities, in the KIIs of the baseline.

The baseline assessment addressed the following indicators, which are summarized along with their main established baseline values below, as well as a reference to the main data source for establishing the baseline values:

#	Indicator Description	Baseline Finding
1.1	Number of women and youth trained in literary/business skills and vocations/IGAs	- 21% of women and all respondents under 36 (n=103/492) have Village Saving and Loan Associations in their area - 36% of these women and youth (n=33/92) have been trained by these non-ARC VSLA programs.
1.3	Number of VSLAs established and supported	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.
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.
1.5	Attitudes of women and youth towards IGAs and micro-enterprises (disaggregated by age for women, and for gender by youth)	-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.
1.7	Total amount of money saved by community savings groups	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

	(i.e. VSLAs)[14]	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.
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, among respondents reporting that they were members. Among respondents who were members of VSLAs, the average borrowing total (including those who did not borrow), was 2,161 SSP (n=66). SADD: Average borrowing amounts were 4,136 SSP in Duk (n=26), 5 SSP in Pibor (n=5), and 1,001 SSP in Twic East (n=35).
1.9	Number of VSLAs actively engaging in IGAs and micro-enterprises	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. Overall, respondents who began new livelihoods activities (n=53) engaged in the following activities: business development 75.5% (n=40/53), farming and agriculture 52.8% (n=28/53), and other 9.4% (n=5/53).
1.10	Perceptions by men/boys on the role of women and youth in VSLAs/IGAs and micro-enterprises[15]	-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.

1.11	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who reported a reduction of negative social/economic interaction across intra-societal divides over the last 6 months *as a result of economic activities of VSLAs*	- 75.7% of all respondents (n=345/456) indicated that they had experienced a time when tensions between communities or ethnic groups prevented cooperation or trading with another group. SADD: 79.8% of all men (n=174/218), 71.9% of all women (n=171/238), 77.3% of all adults (n=248/321), and 72.4% of all youth (n=97/134) reported experiencing tensions that prevented cooperation or trading across societal divides. - 13.2% of respondents who reported experiencing tensions between communities or ethnic groups report that such tensions have decreased over the previous six months (n=45/340). 14.0% of men (n=24/172) reported a decrease in tension, compared to 12.5% of women (n=21/168). 17.9% of youth (n=17/95) reported a decrease in tension, compared to 11.4% of adults (n=28/245). - A composite indicator designed to capture both effects indicates that men and youth report the most positive results in terms of tension between communities and changes in such tension. Across all demographic groups, the mean composite score was 0.159 on a 0 to 1 scale.
1.12	Number (%) of trained women and youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they have a higher income than before their participation in the programme (disaggregated by gender and age)	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 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)
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)
1.14	Number and % of programme beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who started a business/self-employment	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).
	activity and sustained it six months after they started (disaggregated by gender and age)	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).
1.15	Number (%) of programme 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).
1.16	Number and % of communities in programme area that have adopted and are implementing livelihood strategies *through functioning VSLA groups*	In total, 66 respondents in the supplemental sample were members of a VSLA, and 51 had borrowed money from the VSLA in the previous 12 months. Among members, 80.3% (n=53/66) had started new livelihoods activities as a result of their involvement with the VSLA. Among members who borrowed from the VSLA, 92.2% (n=47/51) reported that their involvement with the VSLA had prompted new livelihoods activities. SADD: 73.9% of male VSLA members (n=17/23) began new livelihoods activities as a result of the VSLA, compared to 83.7% (n=36/43) of female members. Across counties, 71.4% (n=25/35) of VSLA members in Twic East, 92.3% (n=24/26) in Duk and 80% (n=4/5) in PIbor reported starting new livelihoods activities thanks to the VSLA. 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.
1.17	Number (%) of community	Mean CSI score of 26.3.

	members (in communities with livelihood strategies) with income above livelihood protection threshold[16]	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,
1.18	Number (%) of youth participating in cattle raids/criminal activity (disaggregated by gender) [17]	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.
1.19	Number of inter-communal raids within project communities	Inter-communal cattle raids persist 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.
1.20	Number and % of programme beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who report ability to meet current and future (12m) 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), 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. -Using an aggregate index, just 3.5% of respondents (n=16/452) scored in the highest tier of economic self-reliance and resilience. SADD: 2.8% of men (n=6/214), 4.2% of women (n=10/238), 3.5% of adults (n=11/316) and 3.7% of youth (n=5/135) score in this highest tier.

1.21	Number and % of programme beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who report reduced grievances (e.g. those related to conflict, instability or irregular migration) regarding income/livelihoods	-When asked whether they were satisfied with their current income or felt the need to complain about receiving an unfair amount/quality of income, 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.
		-Among those respondents citing complaints about their income, 62.6% (n=67/107) indicated that these complaints had caused tension, conflict or the desire to emigrate. SADD: 56.6% of men (n=30/53), 68.5% of women (n=37/54), 57.5% of adults (n=42/73) and 73.5% of youth (n=25/34) indicated that their complaints had caused tension, conflict or the desire to emigrate.
		-Among respondents expressing complaints about their incomes, 74.1% (n=80/108) indicate that the local government is taking action to address their complaints. SADD: 71.7% of men (n=38/53), 76.4% of women (n=42/55), 73.0% of adults (n=54/74) and 76.5% of youth (n=26/34) cited the local government as taking action in this area.
		-Among respondents citing economic grievances, 31.1% (n=32/103) indicate that these grievances have been reduced over the past 6 months. SADD: 27.5% of men (n=14/51), 34.6% of women (n=18/52), 28.6% of adults (n=20/70) and 36.4% of youth (n=12/33) report fewer economic grievances now than 6 months prior.

#	Indicator Description	Baseline Finding
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 programme	59% of all respondents (n=342/577) reported the existence peace committees. 50% of all respondents (n=291/577) reported the existence of peace clubs. 77% of those respondents who cited the existence of peace clubs and peace committees in their community (n=284/370) said that the peace committee/club had already helped to resolve a conflict in their community.
2.7	Number (%) of community	-59% of all respondents (n=342/577) reported the

	members that value the work of peace committees	existence peace committees. 50% of all respondents (n=291/577) reported the existence of peace clubs.
	Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace clubs	-85% of respondents who knew of peace committees (n=291/342) said that they think peace committees have had a positive effect on the community. SADD: 88% of male respondents (n=120/137), 84% of female respondents (n=84/205), 81% of those under 36 (n=167/207), 93% of those from 36 to 55 (n=85/92), 91% of those over 55 (n=39/43)
		-82% of the respondents who knew of the existence of peace clubs in their community (n=228/277) think that peace clubs have had a positive effect on their community. SADD: 81% of male respondents (n=87/108), 84% of female respondents (n=142/169), 80% of those under 36 (n=131/163), 86% of those 36 to 55 (n=62/72), and 85% of those over 55 (n=35/41)
2.8	Number (%) of community leaders who feel that peace committees and peace clubs effectively resolve conflicts	Stakeholders agree that peace committees are effective in resolving conflict within the community, and even in certain situations between different Bomas and Payams. In Pibor in particular, the peace committee was reported to have recently resolved a dispute between youth.
		59% of all respondents (n=342/577) reported the existence peace committees. 50% of all respondents (n=291/577) reported the existence of peace clubs. 77% of those respondents who cited the existence of peace clubs and peace committees in their community (n=284/370) said that the peace committee/club had already helped to resolve a conflict in their community.
2.9	Number (%) of local rulings in line with existing frameworks, state constitutions and practices of good governance and accountability	Local rulings remain strongly influenced by customary law. For example, one community leader in Twic East reported that someone accused of murder would be charged 51 cows if the victim was male, and 25 if the victim was female.
2.10	Number of referrals from local courts to relevant higher courts	Traditional institutions work alongside formal justice actors. Depending on the severity of the crime, cases are handled either at the community level, or referred to

		relevant higher courts all the way to the state level.
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.
2.14	Number and % of programme beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who feel they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution	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. 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.
2.15	Number and % of female programme 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).
2.16	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report a reduction in violent conflicts in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level)[18]	53% of all respondents believe that their community is currently at peace (n=306/577). SADD: 52% of male respondents (n=113/219), 54% of female respondents (n=194/358), 50% of those under 36 (n=191/383), 60% of those from 36 to 55 (n=76/128), 57% of those over 55 (n=37/65).

#	Indicator Description	Baseline Finding
		73% of all respondents (n=418/577) believe that the level of conflict in their communities has increased in the past year. 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)
		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 55 (n=6/65)
2.17	Number and% of Programme beneficiaries who secure in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level)	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).
		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).
		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.

#	Indicator Description	Baseline Finding
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.
3.5	Number (%) of community members that report to have	48% of all respondents (n=277/577) indicated that they had interacted with members of another tribe. See indicator 1.11

	personal relations with individuals from other communities/clans[19]	for SADD.
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.
3.10	Number and percentage of programme 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).
3.13	Number and % of communities and civil society groups that demonstrate increased capacity to influence formal and/or informal human security authorities	76.9% (n=353/459) of all respondents would report a crime or incident they experienced to the local police. SADD: 75.5% (n=126/167) of respondents in Twic East, 85.7% (n=132/154) of respondents in Duk and 68.8% (n=95/138) of respondents in Pibor would report a crime or incident to their local police. Among men, 85.8% (n=188/219) would report a crime to the police, while only 68.8% (n=165/240) of women would do so.
Among respondents who would report a crime to their police, 10.5% (n=37/353) believe the police are unlikely to follow up on their report; 51.0% (n=180/353) believe the police are 'a little likely' to do so; and 38.0% (n=134/353) believe the police are very likely to follow up. SADD: 38.1% (n=48/126) of respondents in Twic East, 50.8% (n=67/132) of respondents in Duk, and 20.0% (n=19/95) of respondents in Pibor believe the police are 'very likely' to follow up on any reports they file.
54.5% (n=250/459) of respondents feel capable of influencing local authorities to become more responsive to their needs. SADD: 67.7%% (n=113/167) of respondents in Twic East,

		50.7% (n=78/154) of respondents in Duk, and 42.8% (n=59/138) of respondents in Pibor feel capable of influencing local authorities in this way. Men are slightly more likely (56.2%, n=123/219) than women (52.9%, n=127/240) to feel capable of influencing local authorities in this manner.
3.14	Number and percentage of programme 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).
3.17	# and % of people implementing practices/actions that reduce vulnerability and increase resilience, disaggregated by climate-related, economic, social or environmental events	Overall, 57.2% of respondents have the knowledge and ability to grow drought-resistant crops, while 51.6% know how to make dams and 34.9% have access to alternative work or livelihoods opportunities in the event of a drought. SADD: In Twic East, 63.5% of respondents are familiar with drought-resistant crops, compared to 55.1% in Duk and 53.2% in Pibor. Knowledge and ability to build dams is highest in Pibor, at 63.8% of respondents, compared to 39.7% in Twic East and 43.7% in Duk. Availability of alternate livelihoods is also highest in Pibor, at 39.9%; 31.4% of respondents in Twic East and 28.7% of respondents in Duk have access to alternative sources of income in the event of a drought.

Note that all key indicators are clearly labelled and bolded in the findings section below.

In addition to the outputs and intermediate outcomes addressed in the table above, the programme also seeks broader levels of impact. These impacts are measured through overarching indicators that capture multiple aspects of beneficiaries' quality of life and security. The indicators measured as part of the baseline assessment – as well as their aggregate and disaggregated values – are reported in the table below.

Number	Indicator Description	Baseline Finding
OA.1	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they see a safer/more secure future for themselves in the area where they	Across all demographic groups, the average score on this indicator was 0.51, with a standard deviation of 0.24. Men

	currently live. 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.	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).
OA.4	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they see a socio-economic future for themselves in the area where they currently live. 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.	Across all demographic groups, the average score 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).
OA.6	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report that they have real plans to emigrate within the next 12 months. This indicator consists of a single question, focused on respondents' self-reported probability of emigrating within the next 12 months. Respondents answered on a scale from 0 to 3, with 3 indicating that a respondent had made 'concrete arrangements' and planned to emigrate within 12 months. The indicator is the mean score on this 0 to 3 scale, with higher scores representing a higher likelihood of emigrating.	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. Emigration plans were most common in

		Pibor, with a mean score of 0.69, compared to Twic East (0.38) and Duk (0.45).

Note: analysis and discussion of these overarching impact indicators is provided in the section 'Overarching Impact Indicators,' below, and indicators are referred to using the numbers OA.1, OA.4, and OA.6, respectively.

Accessibility:

As noted above, the primary limitation to this study was the fact that Uror was completely inaccessible due to insecurity. Due to the widespread insecurity that prevented accessing Uror, it is likely that Uror will have significantly different baseline values from the other counties sampled. For this reason it would be inadvisable to try to infer baseline values for Uror on the basis of baseline values for other neighboring counties. Establishing accurate baseline values for Uror would require performing a parallel baseline study (covering the same primary indicators as this study) in Uror once a sufficient amount of the population has become accessible.

Measurement - Bias and Selection Effects

For three major indicators, baseline values are exceedingly high or positive, in ways that one would not typically expect in a baseline or pre-intervention environment. There is a possibility that some of these indicators have been subject to social desirability bias in which respondents tend to provide responses that are calibrated to portray themselves and their community in a positive light (even if the respondent's true sentiment is different from the response that they provide). Social desirability bias probably plays a role in the high baseline approval ratings of peace committees and clubs, assessed in the measurement of indicator 2.7. Just as people are likely to say that they support their local sports team or club (even if they are not strong supporters) because they feel social pressure to do so, respondents to the household survey in this study probably understand that they *should* support their local peace committee or club and thus are more likely to voice approval of said committees or clubs even if they are truly ambivalent or marginally disapproving of such organizations. These small misrepresentations of sentiment can skew results in a positive direction in a way that will make it difficult to meaningfully track progress over time. Thus, it may be advisable for Care to develop secondary

indicators that provide for more objective (i.e. fact-based) measurements of peace committee/club performance and approval.

Social desirability bias may also help to explain the relatively high levels of conflict-resolution capacity reported in indicator 2.14. In this case, respondents have a small incentive to make themselves look capable and good in the eyes of the person interviewing them, and therefore might state that they feel ready to resolve non-violent or violent conflicts, even if they do not truly feel that way. It is particularly easy to subtly misrepresent or optimistically overestimate one's true sentiment when respondents are asked a hypothetical question of this type.

Regarding indicator, 1.11 respondents ratings of their interactions with people from other communities are also high (especially considering that these are baseline values), but it is likely that these high ratings are more a result of selection effects than of bias. In the baseline sample, inter-ethnic interactions are infrequent, but those people who do interact with other communities reported generally positive ratings of those interactions. These positive ratings may be a result of a selection effect in which respondents who interact frequently with people from other ethnic groups may do so precisely because they have higher-than-average opinions of ethnic others (or perhaps because they don not harbor negative stereotypes of ethnic others). In contrast, people who harbor highly negative opinions of people from other ethnic groups will be less likely to interact with them, and thus less likely to have been asked a question about the nature of their interactions (which was only asked of respondents who said that they had interacted with ethnic others at least once in the past week).

**Measurement – Sensitive Questions and Qualitative Assessment**

A small number of indicators that had been articulated in quantitative terms could ultimately only be assessed qualitatively, given the high sensitivity of asking direct questions about conflict in an already tense setting in which respondents can be intensely suspicious of outsiders. Indicators 1.18 and 1.19 implied the need to ask potentially sensitive questions about inter-communal cattle raids as well as levels of youth participation in cattle raiding and other criminal activities. Given the sensitivity of these issues it was inadvisable to pose close-ended, survey-based questions on these topics. Instead, these indicators were addressed indirectly through the asking of open-ended questions about cattle raiding and its causes. While the resulting qualitative information may prove useful in understanding local context, measuring change over time through qualitative indicators is much more difficult and this is a noteworthy limitation of

this component of the study. Ideally, monitoring strategies may be able to compensate for the lack of quantitative baseline findings on these indicators by finding less intrusive ways of monitoring incidences of inter-communal conflicts and cattle raids, perhaps through an anonymous beneficiary reporting system.

A few quantitative output-level indicators are also presented in qualitative terms despite the fact that the indicators are articulated in quantitative language. These indicators were meant to be targeted predominantly through project monitoring, and thus were not well suited to measurement through the cross-sectional survey of beneficiaries that was at the center of the baseline research design. The fact that these indicators were addressed qualitatively in this study need not become a serious limitation as long as adequate provisions are made for measuring such indicators in the monitoring plan for the project. This applies to indicators 2.8-2.11 as well as indicators 3.2 and 3.7.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The sample consists of 60% women and 40% men. The gender imbalance is primarily a product of availability bias involving seasonal migration of men, and the fact that men who do stay in the area tend to be away from the household during daylight hours. These factors make it difficult or even impossible for enumerators to schedule interviews with an even number of male and female respondents. Ultimately, the near even balance achieved in this sample does not represent any likely systemic bias in the data. The gender split becomes more pronounced in the younger age categories, which is consistent with the factors that reduce male respondents in the sample overall, noted above.

Respondent ages and genders
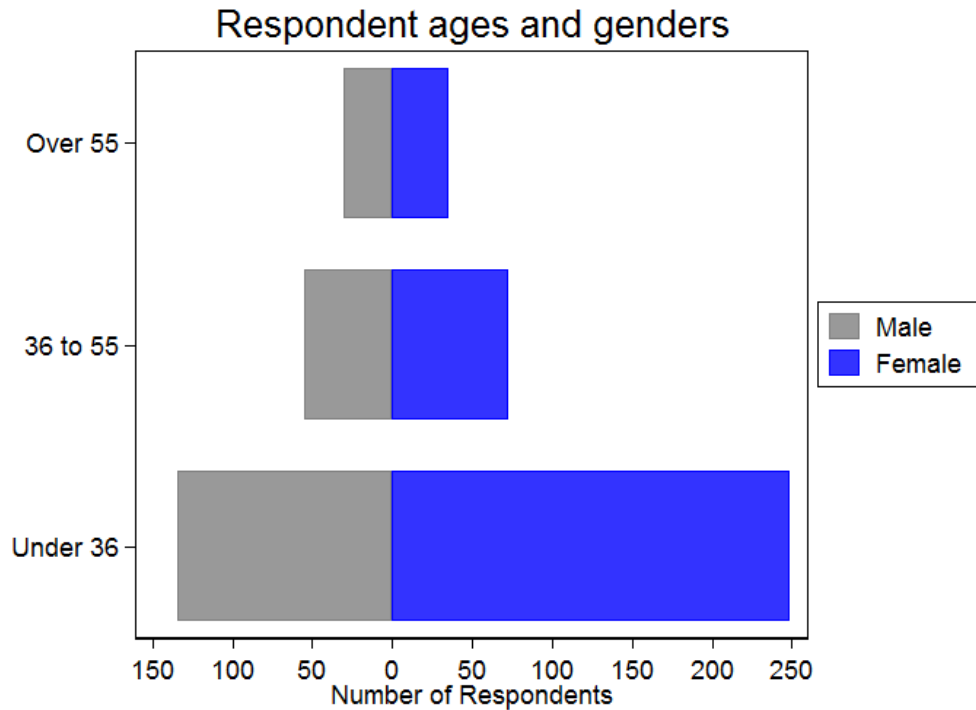
The sample has notably higher numbers of young respondents, with more than 4 times as many respondents under 30 years of age than those above 55 years of age. This reflects the shape of the population in South Sudan, which is skewed towards younger demographics. The distribution of ages is not likely to have a significant impact on the viability of data or analysis from this sample. Indeed, there are sufficient numbers of respondents across the age spectrum to be able to draw conclusions on the influence of age in the analysis and key outcome categories in this report: Economic resilience, assessment of conflict and conflict resolution, and social cohesion.

Migration status is a demographic factor that could potentially have significant impact on the categories of analysis and key outcomes of this study. Indeed, migration status can influence the economic resilience of individuals by depleting their resources, separating them from their source of income, and removing the social safety net that supports resilience in the face of adversity. Additionally, migration status can impact the conflict and conflict resolution mechanisms in a given location through multiple processes. For example, large numbers of migrants in a resource-poor environment can increase competition, in turn increasing the

intensity of social divisions, often along ethnic lines, as well as reduce the knowledge and respect for traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. In this way, migration status can also influence social cohesion. While migration is a natural adaptive measure that can be undertaken at the individual or household level in the absence of sufficient institutional responses to crisis, migration can drive additional stressors or present challenges for receiving communities.

On a national scale, levels of migration are high, and the refugee crisis is growing. However, the samples within the counties surveyed, the majority identify as locals. Twic East has the highest rate of migrants, with just over 8% of respondents self-identifying as migrants. Duk has the next highest rate of migrants with 6.5%, and in Pibor less than 4% identify as migrants not born from the area.

Migration status by county
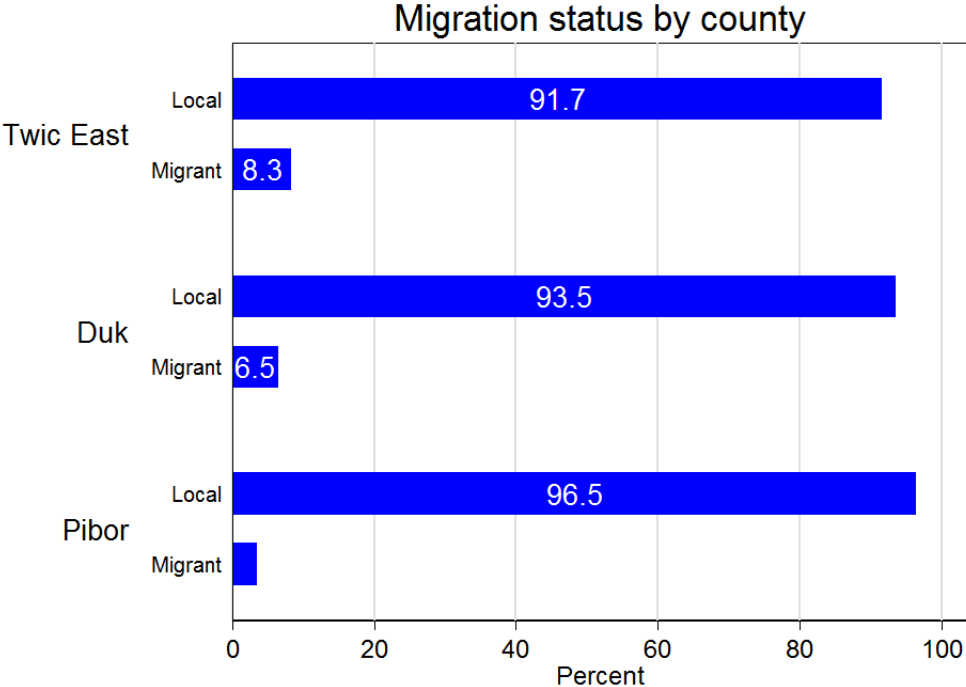
Although the majority in all three counties identified as locals, born in the area, an influx of migrants represents challenges for the community. Migrants can face additional challenges and risks as a result of their more recent arrival and, potentially, for their identity as outsiders.

Of those who consider themselves migrants, or non-locals, over 75% indicate that the primary

reason for their migration was conflict or insecurity. The ways in which conflict in South Sudan is reshaping societies is evident in this number, demonstrating that the destabilizing effect of conflict can reach communities with lower levels of violence, and contribute to reduced resilience to additional shocks. Additionally, some migrate due to famine and lack of food, or to look for work. Both of these migration push factors can be related to conflict.

In contrast to these conflict and hardship related factors of migration, the second most frequent reason for migration is marriage, with just over 11% of respondents. This form of migration could exist independent from conflict and other significant hardships. However, migration due to marriage may also be influenced by the conflict. Indeed, marriage may be a way for a family to adapt to financial or security related pressures, or rates of migration for marriage may be reduced due to conflict, further isolating communities. It is not possible to draw these conclusions without examining trends over time, but it is important to consider the ways in which different forms of migration influence affected communities.
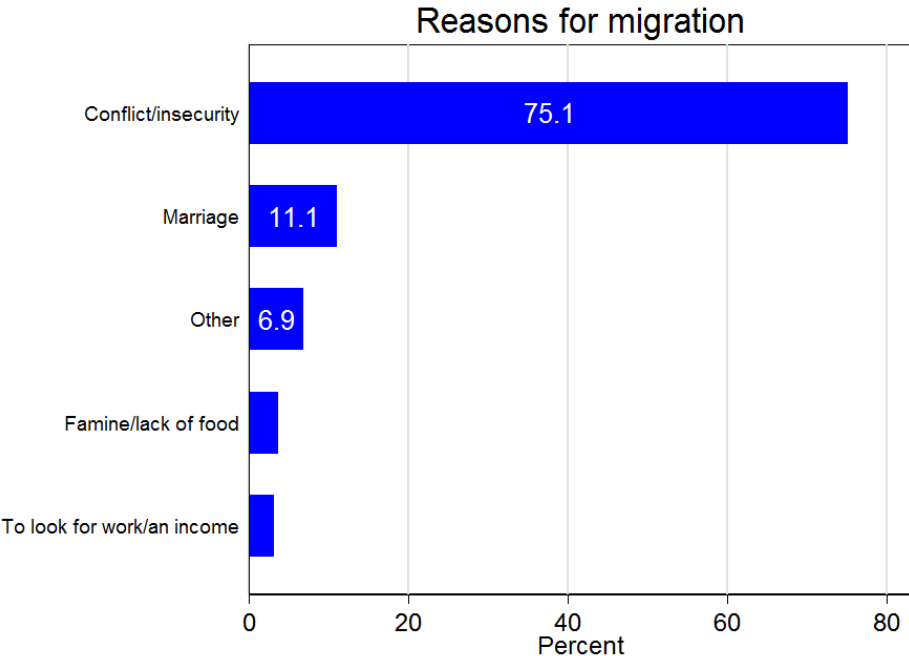

The diversity of languages within the surveyed counties of Jonglei demonstrate a potential area of social and cultural division. More than half, or 57% of respondents, speak Dinka as their primary language in the home. Dinka is followed by Murle as the most commonly spoken

language, with 34% indicating that Murle is the primary language spoken in their homes. Only 8% of respondents speak Nuer as their primary language, indicating that Nuer are a minority in the area. Only a negligible number of respondents indicated that either Didinga or Juba Arabic is used as a primary language in their household.
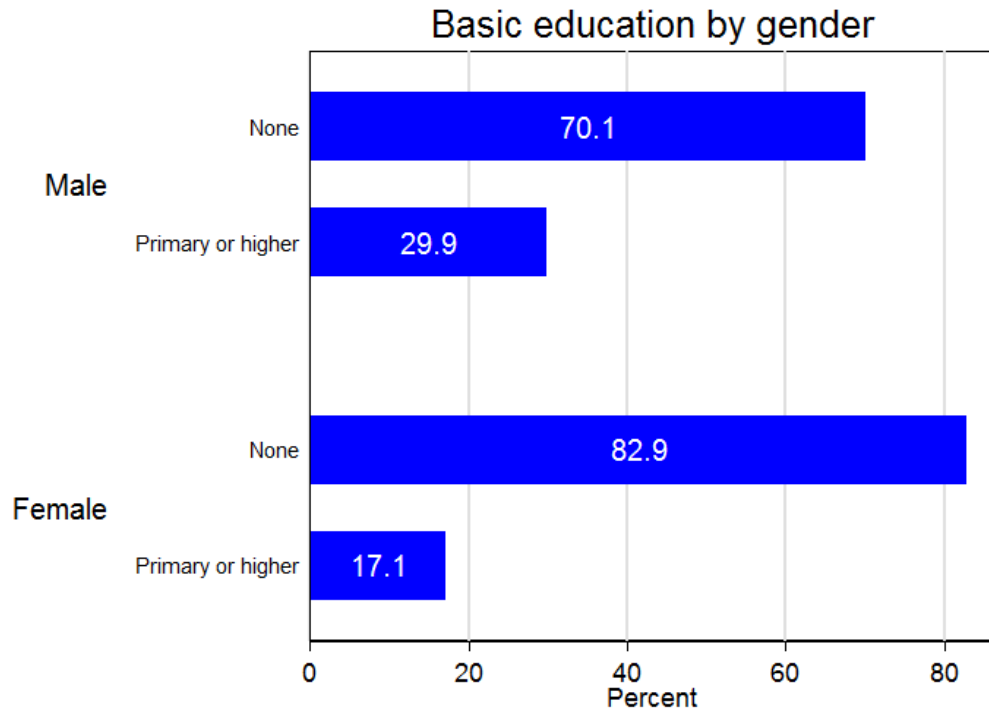
Primary language spoken at home
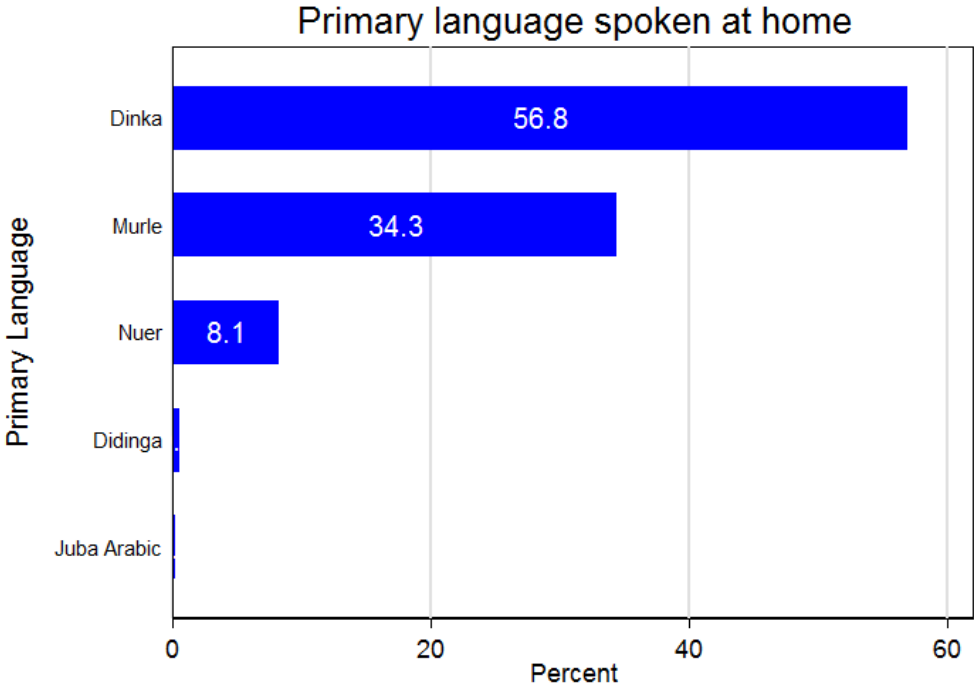
While the Dinka language is the most common, it does not represent an overwhelming majority: nearly half of the sampled population speaks a language other than Dinka as their primary language in the home.

Education is a potentially important factor when considering drivers of conflict and indicators of economic resilience. The most direct relationship is likely between education and having the tools to build economic resilience. However, education may also influence drivers of conflict indirectly through its relationship to economic hardship, as well as understandings of conflict resolution mechanisms, or through other pathways of influence. Levels of education may also have an impact on social cohesion with higher levels of education potentially facilitating inter-ethnic communication, the questioning of stereotypes, and the breakdown of tribal or ethnic barriers that limit intertribal interactions.

Education level
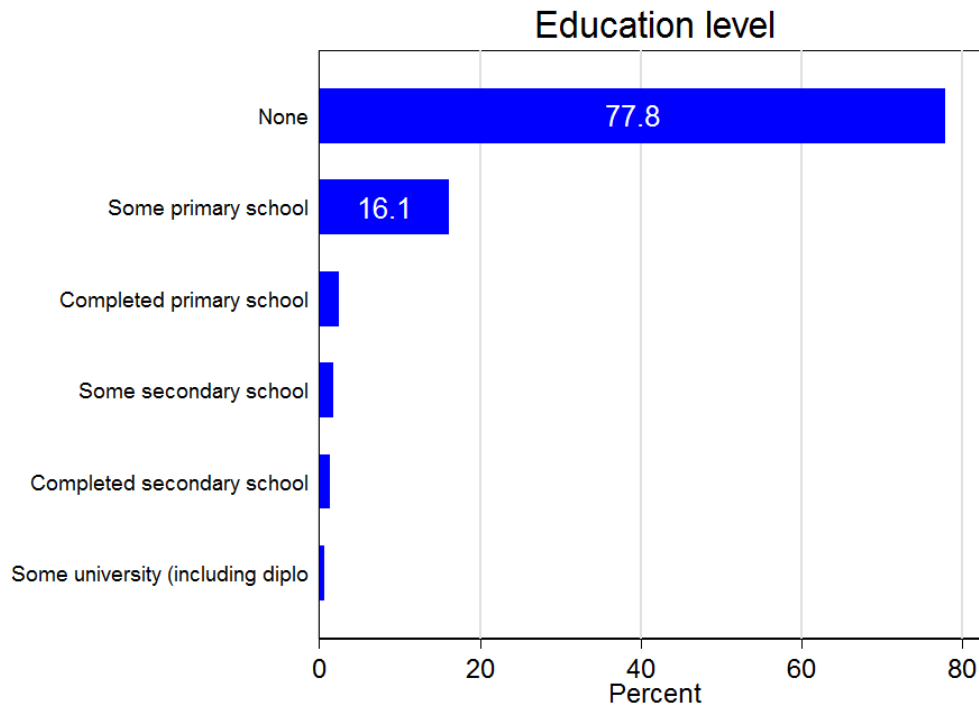
As the above chart demonstrates, 78% of respondents report having received no education. An additional 16% indicated that they had received some primary school, but had not completed primary school. Combined, these two categories indicate that 94% of the respondents in areas surveyed of Jonglei have not completed primary school. The rate of educational attainment diminishes with each additional increase in categories of education.

Basic education by gender

Male
- None — 70.1
- Primary or higher — 29.9

Female
- None — 82.9
- Primary or higher — 17.1

Percent

The low rates of education overall are even lower among women. While 70% of men report having received no education, the rate is even higher among females, of whom 83% report having received no education. The gender disparity may indicate that women are more likely to face reduced economic resilience, and have further restrictions on economic opportunities available.

The low levels of formal education are mirrored in the low levels of basic literacy across the state. However, there is variation across different counties. Duk county has the highest rates of basic literacy for both the primary language spoken in the home, and English. Even as the county with the highest rate of basic literacy, only 37% of respondents in Duk report basic literacy in their primary language, and even fewer, or 24%, report the same level of literacy in English.

Basic literacy by county
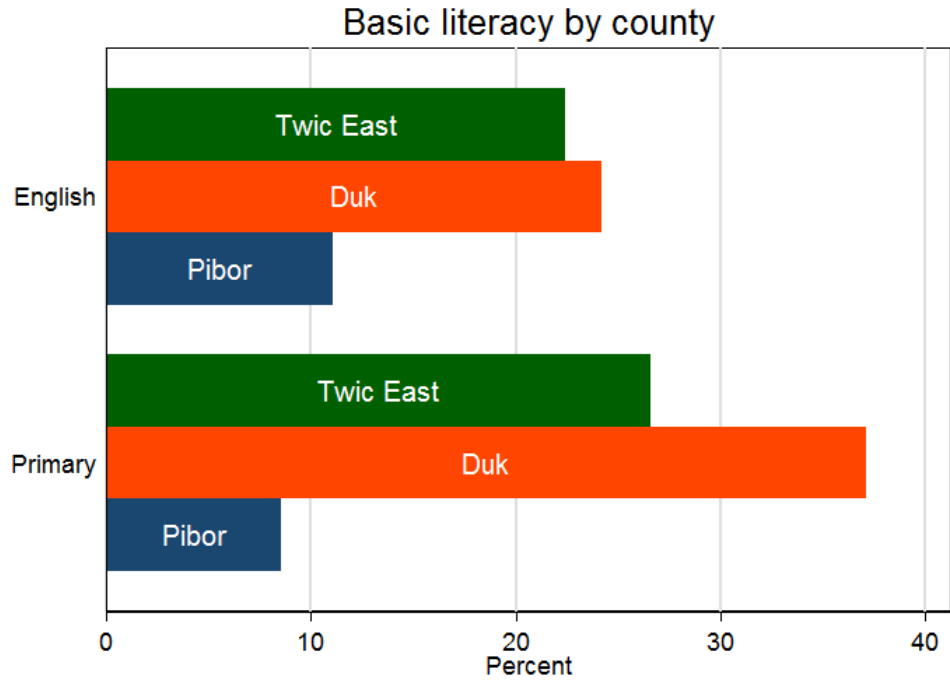
Pibor exhibits the lowest level of basic literacy for both the primary language spoken in the home, and for English language literacy. Only 11% of respondents in Pibor report basic literacy in English, and 9% report basic literacy in their primary home language. Contrary to the trends in both Duk and Twic East, the frequency of basic English literacy reported in Pibor is higher than basic literacy in the household's primary language. In both Twic East and Duk, more respondents reported basic literacy in the language they most frequently spoke at home.

Basic literacy by gender
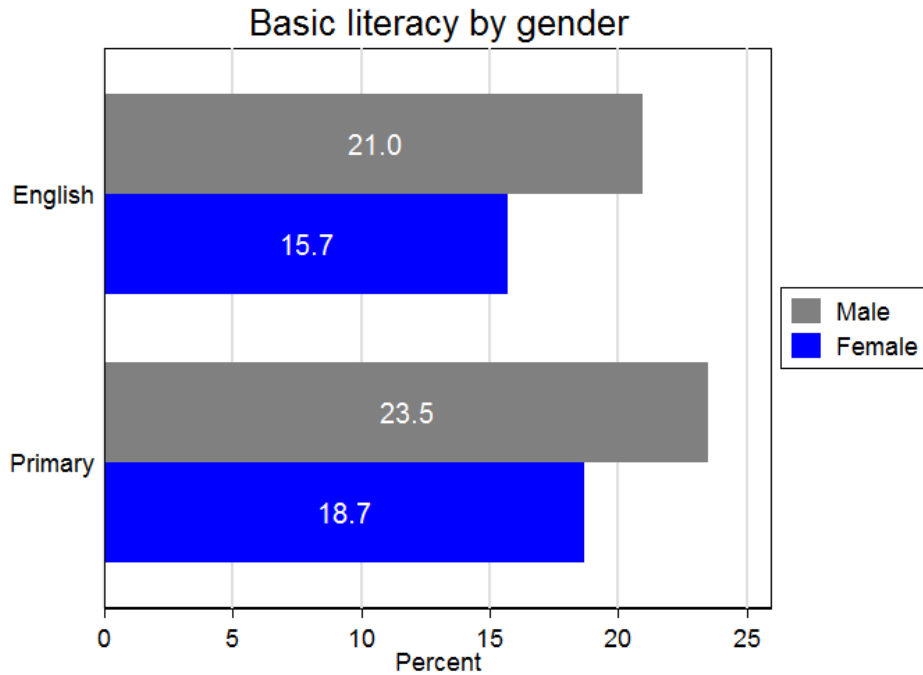
The rates of literacy among men and women follow the same pattern established by formal educational achievement by gender. Among women, the rate of literacy for the primary language in a home is nearly 5% less than for men. Where men report a 23.5% rate of basic literacy in their primary language, women only report 18.7% in the same category. Although with even smaller percentages, the rates of basic English language literacy among men and women follows the same pattern. Approximately 6% more men report basic literacy in English, which means that only 15.7% of women reported that they would be able to read some or all of a letter sent to them in English.
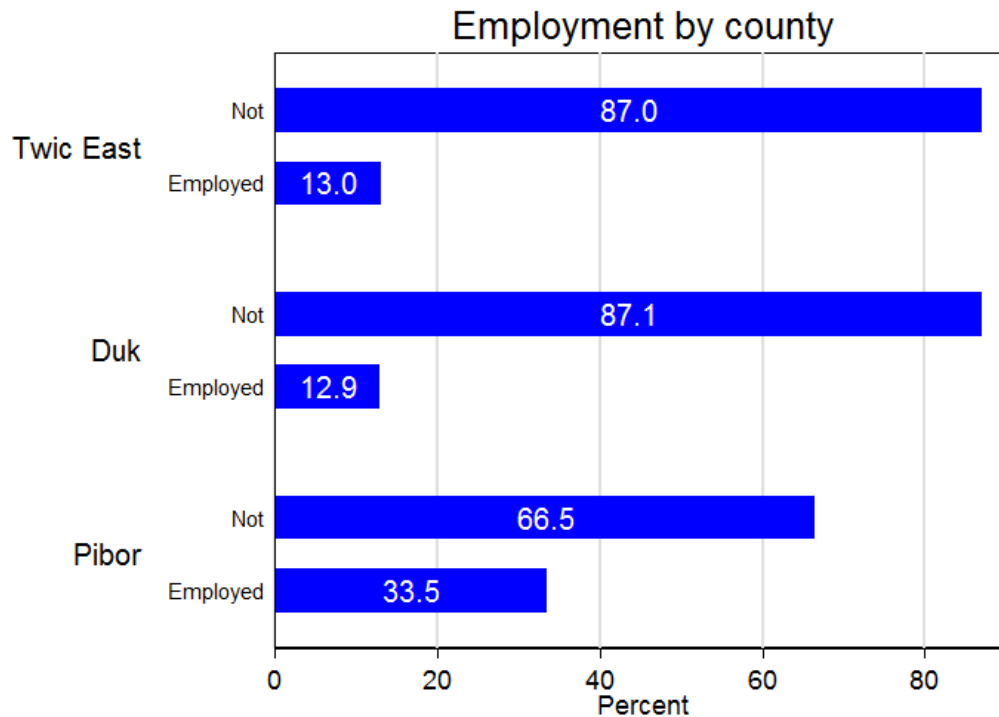
Key demographics such as gender, migration, and education create a clear picture of the sampled respondents and provide a strong basis for making generalizations about the overall population, as well as understanding how the composition of communities in Jonglei may influence levels of economic resilience or social cohesion, and even conflict. Below, analysis of these themes demonstrates the complexities that link these conditions, indicates potential opportunities for assistance, and establishes key baseline measures within each category.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

The baseline survey reveals that much of the population in Twic East, Duk, and Pibor live in precarious economic circumstances and within local economies vulnerable to the damaging effects of conflict. Participants indicated that the lack of economic activity also damaged the social cohesion of the community as unemployed youth turned to criminal activities to generate income. Many have frequently turned to coping strategies by necessity, driven by financial hardships. Women in particular were shown to be vulnerable with lower rates of employment than men, and their circumstances were exacerbated by their general exclusion from village loans or savings associations.

The highest reported rates of unemployment, including the absence of any income generating activities such as selling extra crops, are found in Twic East and Duk counties. Duk has a slightly lower rate of employment, with 12.9% reporting employment, compared to the 13% reported rate of employment in Twic East. Pibor has the highest rates of employment, with 33.5% reporting that they have a job to make money, including farming and selling extra crops.

Employment by county

	Percent
Twic East Not	87.0
Twic East Employed	13.0
Duk Not	87.1
Duk Employed	12.9
Pibor Not	66.5
Pibor Employed	33.5

Despite the relatively higher rates of employment in Pibor, all focus group discussion participants from the county indicated that there were insufficient employment or economic options, especially for young people: "*our youth are lacking access to enough work to help themselves that's why sometimes many are forced to participate in criminal activities.*"[20] Additionally, male participants in FGDs indicated that insecurity is contributing to economic barriers, and that insecurity prevents assistance or organizational responses reaching their markets. This is true across the counties surveyed; in Duk, men report that conflict "*does not allow freedom of work*."[21]

The higher rates of employment in Pibor are counter to the educational achievement relationship among the three counties. As Pibor reported the lowest levels of literacy, lower economic activity rates might be expected. However, the inverse relationship between literacy and employment may be explained by the inclusion of selling farm products for income in the category of employment. In this way, residents of Pibor may be able to participate in income

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[20] KII with Security Leader in Pibor.
[21] FGD with Male Community Members in Duk.

generating activities with reduced reliance on education.

This differential among counties may indicate that Pibor has somewhat less vulnerability to economic shocks than either Twic East or Duk. However, even if Pibor is more economically resilient in comparison with the other counties, almost two thirds of the population does not have income-generating employment. Therefore, the overall capacity for economic resilience remains low.

Employment by gender
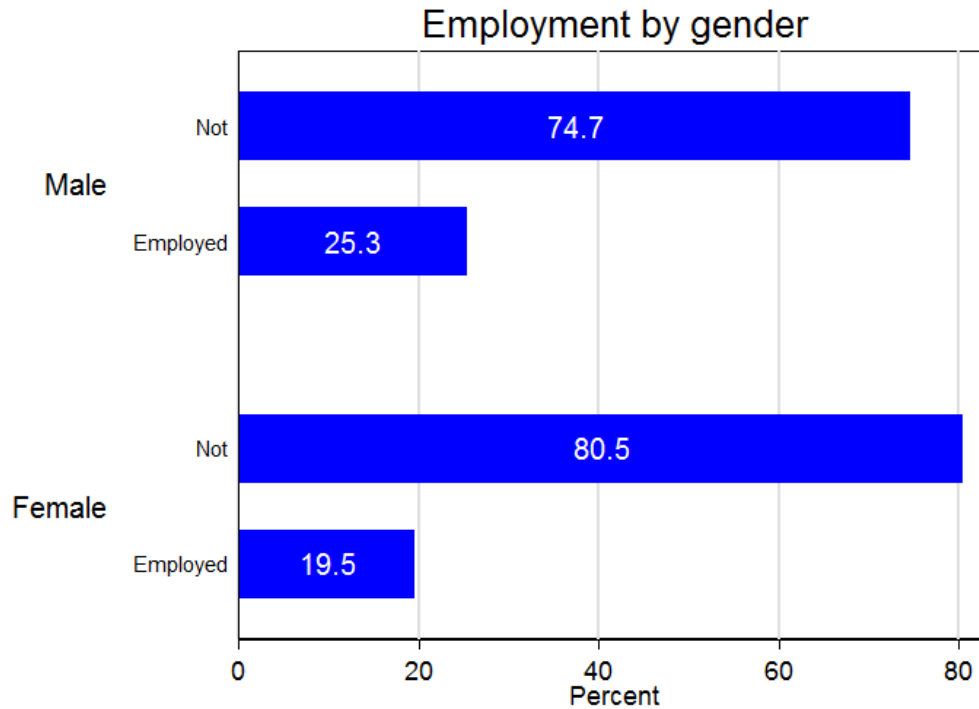
The overall low rates of employment are even lower for women. Among female respondents, only 19.5% report being employed, while over a quarter of male respondents report having employment. Increasing economic opportunities for both genders would increase economic resilience. However, the current rates of unemployment indicate that women face significantly reduced economic opportunities vis-à-vis men. In this way, women may be more vulnerable to shocks that disrupt economic activities, and may not be able to recover financially as quickly as men. Moreover, women are often excluded from taking part in any loans or saving schemes that could increase their economic resilience: "*they are not supposed to be involved in those activities*

such as taking the loan, that is not encouraged here in this community."[22] This finding would suggest a clear point for the economic resilience efforts of ARC to intervene with the promotion of VSLAs targeted to women, if not solely for women.

Indicator 1.3: Number of VSLAs established and supported

One output of ARC is the establishment and support of VSLAs, which will provide economic opportunities to programme beneficiaries. In order to establish the baseline level of VSLAs in programme areas, the household survey asked respondents whether there were VSLAs operating in their areas. Overall, 28.8 percent of respondents (n=132/459) reported that there was a VSLA currently operating in their area. This aggregate assessment masked significant differences across counties, however. In Twic East, 43.7 percent of respondents (n=73/167) reported an active VSLA, compared to 25.3 percent (n=39/154) and 14.5 percent (n=20/138) in Duk and Pibor Counties, respectively.

Indicator 1.7: Total amount of money saved by community savings groups (i.e. VSLAs)

Beyond the presence of VSLAs, one measure of their relative activity level is the amount of money saved and loaned through them. Active VSLAs will promote greater savings and provide more credit within their local communities. Respondents who indicated that a VSLA was operating in their community were asked to estimate the amount of money that the VSLA had saved in the previous 12 months (or since its inception). Overall, savings were low, with the average respondent indicating that their VSLA had saved 9,648 SSP over the previous year, or equivalent to less than 100 USD.

While more respondents in Twic East were aware of VSLAs in their areas, those VSLAs operating in Duk County appear to be the most active in saving money. In Duk, VSLAs were reported to have saved 19,692 SSP on average, compared to 3,558 SSP in Twic East. Unfortunately, there were too few respondents aware of VSLAs in Pibor to estimate their savings rate.

Indicator 1.8: Number of loans provided through VSLAs for IGAs and micro-enterprises

Respondents who indicated that they were members of VSLAs were asked to indicate whether they had borrowed money from the VSLA in the previous year. There were 66 total members of VSLAs and 51 of them, or 77.3 percent, had borrowed money from their respective organizations

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[22] KII with Local Authority in Twic East.

during that timeframe. On average—including those members who did not borrow at all—members borrowed 2,161 SSP over the period.

Borrowing rates and borrowing amounts were both highest in Duk, where 84.6 percent of respondents (n=22/26) had borrowed from their VSLA, borrowing an average of 4,136 SSP. In Twic East, meanwhile, 77.1 percent of members (n=27/35) had borrowed, with an average loan amount of 1,001 SSP.

Indicator 1.9: Number of VSLAs actively engaging in IGAs and micro-enterprises

To assess the extent to which VSLAs are actively promoting IGAs and micro-enterprises, respondents were asked a series of questions about the purpose of their borrowing from their VSLA. As described above, only 66 respondents indicated that they were members of their local VSLA. Of those, 80.3 percent (n=53/66) reported that they had begun new livelihoods activities as a result of the VSLA. This impact was highest in Duk, where 92.3 percent (n=24/26) of VSLA members indicated that the VSLA had prompted them to engage in new income-generating activities. Rates were somewhat lower in both Pibor—where the total number of members was just five—and Twic East: in Pibor, 80 percent (n=4/5) of its relatively few VSLA members had begun new activities; in Twic East, 71.4 percent (n=25/35) of VSLA members reported the same.

Among respondents indicating that they had begun new livelihoods activities as a result of their VSLA's influence, the majority were engaged in business development—overall, 75.5 percent (n=40/53) indicated that they were so engaged. Agriculture and farming made up the second most common activity, with 52.8 percent (n=28/53) of respondents indicating that their new activities were in agriculture.

Indicator 1.14: % of beneficiaries who started business and sustained it for six months

Starting a new business is a means of increasing economic prosperity and resilience, especially in the absence of other employment opportunities. However, the barriers to starting a new business may be prohibitive, and the ability to sustain a business and have success over time further increases the difficulty of addressing economic need through new business ventures. The likelihood of respondents starting businesses and maintaining them for at least 6 months in the counties varied widely, and do not appear correlated with the type of business started.

Despite these many challenges, 13% of respondents overall started new businesses since the

beginning of the intervention. Among those who started new businesses, 68% managed to sustain that business for six months or more.

21% of respondents in Pibor report that they started a business in the last year. Furthermore, 15.6% of respondents in Pibor report that they were able to sustain their business for six months or longer. In Twic East and Duk, the rates of starting a new business are lower. Indeed, in Duk, 12% of respondents started a business last year but half of them failed before 6 months. In Twic East, only 5% of respondents reported starting a new business, which is the lowest rate among the three counties. However, in Twic East, 9 out of 10 new businesses were sustained through six months or longer.

Businesses started by county
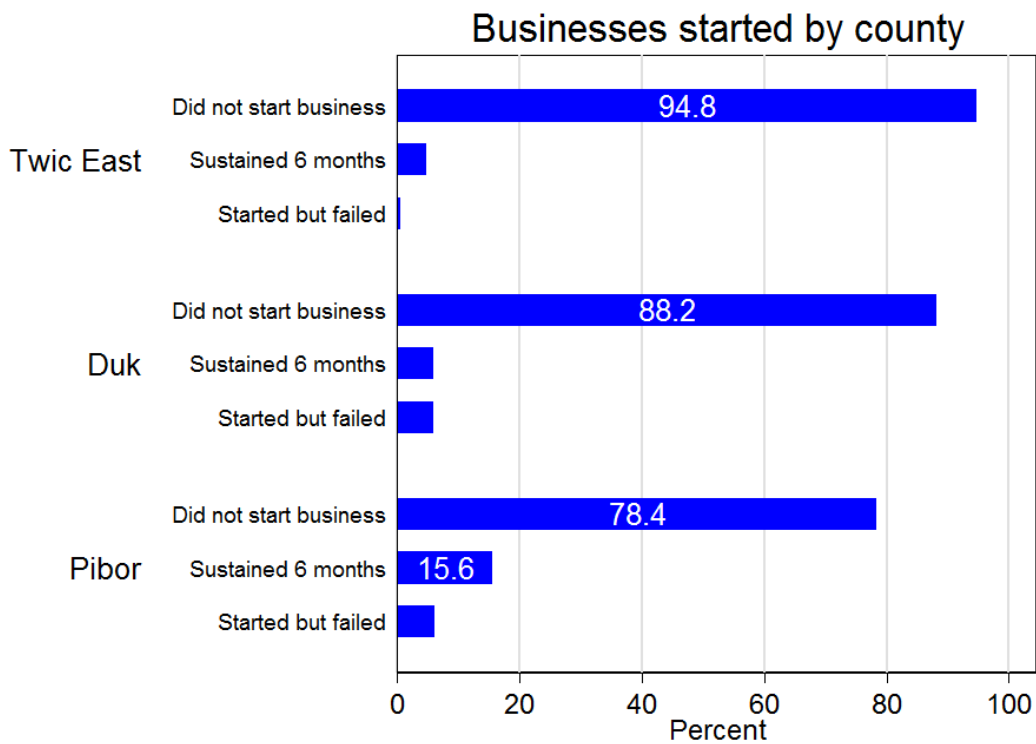
In Pibor county, the most common type of new business was commodity sales, followed by businesses of farmers selling farm products. Respondents in Pibor report new businesses focused on selling commodities at twice the rate of farmers selling crops. However, 19% of new business in Pibor are categorized as providing services. In Twic East, 50% of new businesses were dedicated to commodities sales, and the other 50% were farmers selling their crops. In Duk, the

split was similar between commodities and crops sales, but 9% of respondents also report businesses that provide a service. These findings suggest that while there are varying degrees of success in maintaining a business, entrepreneurship throughout is relatively weak and does not currently contribute substantially to employment in these counties.

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. Disaggregated, 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) were able to sustain their business for six months or longer.

Indicator 1.15: % of beneficiaries who indicate employment activities existed before intervention and grew over past six months

The vast majority of respondents had not started a business within the past year, i.e. before the start of the intervention. The graph below summarizes the full sample in terms of respondents who had not started a business before the intervention period, versus respondents who started a business that experienced no growth and respondents who started a business that experienced growth.

Growth of businesses by county
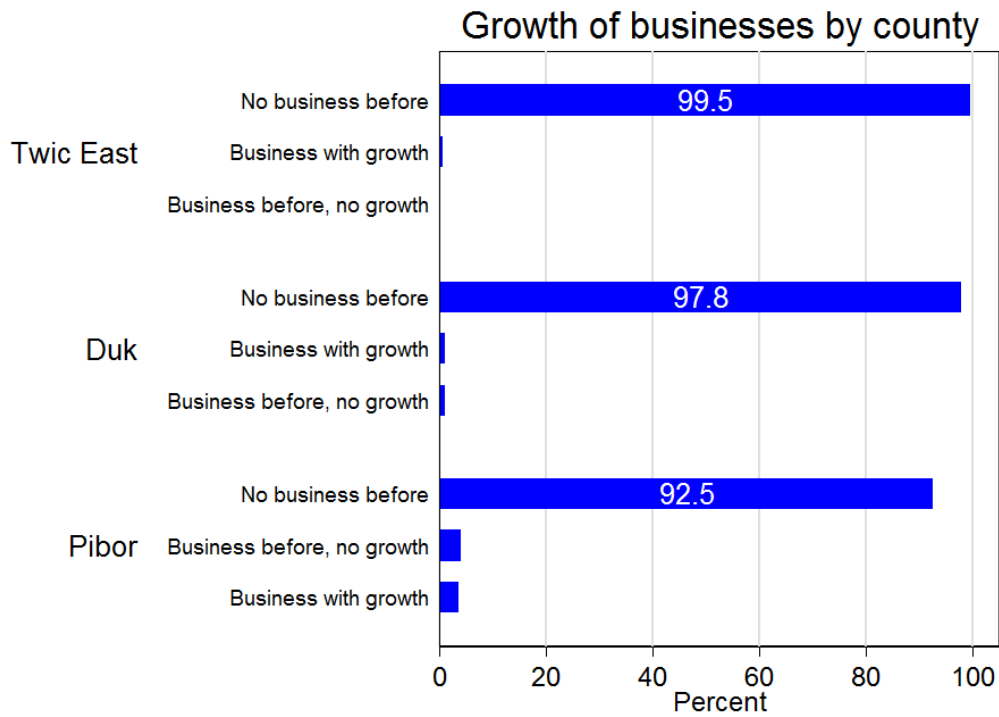
The graph below summarizes the sub-sample of 20 respondents who reported having started a business before the beginning of the intervention period. Among those respondents, 50% experienced growth in their business over the past six months.

Among owners, growth by county
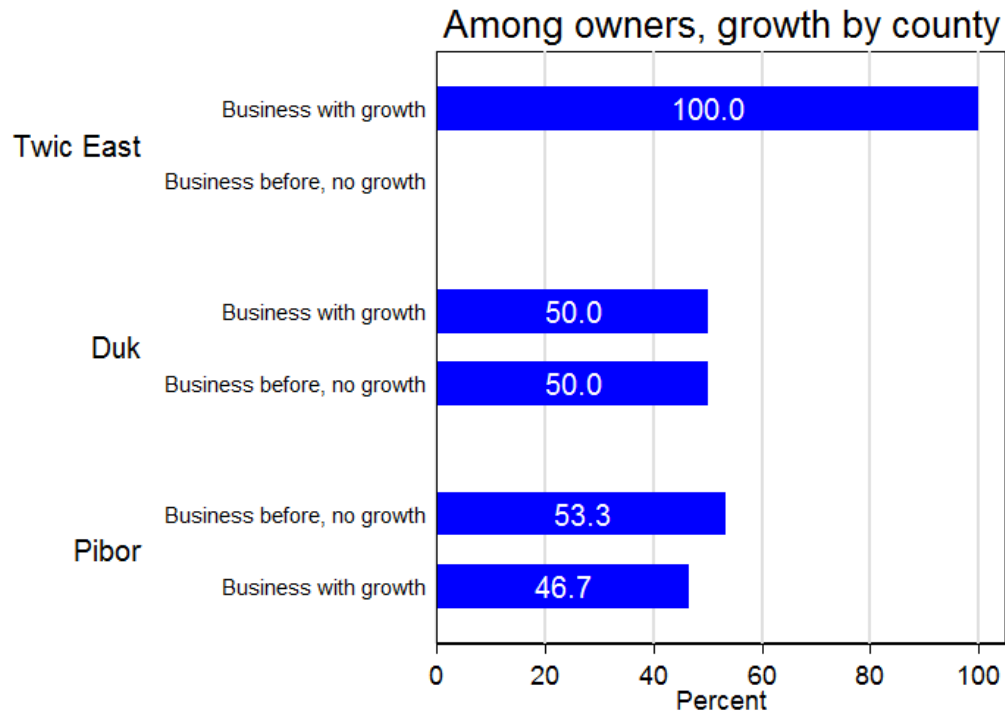
Note: This graph reflects answers from the 20 businesspeople who reported that they had a business before the start of the program.

While 100% of respondents in Twic East reported that their businesses have experienced growth over the last six months, the proportion of businesses that experienced growth in Duk and Pibor counties are more modest.
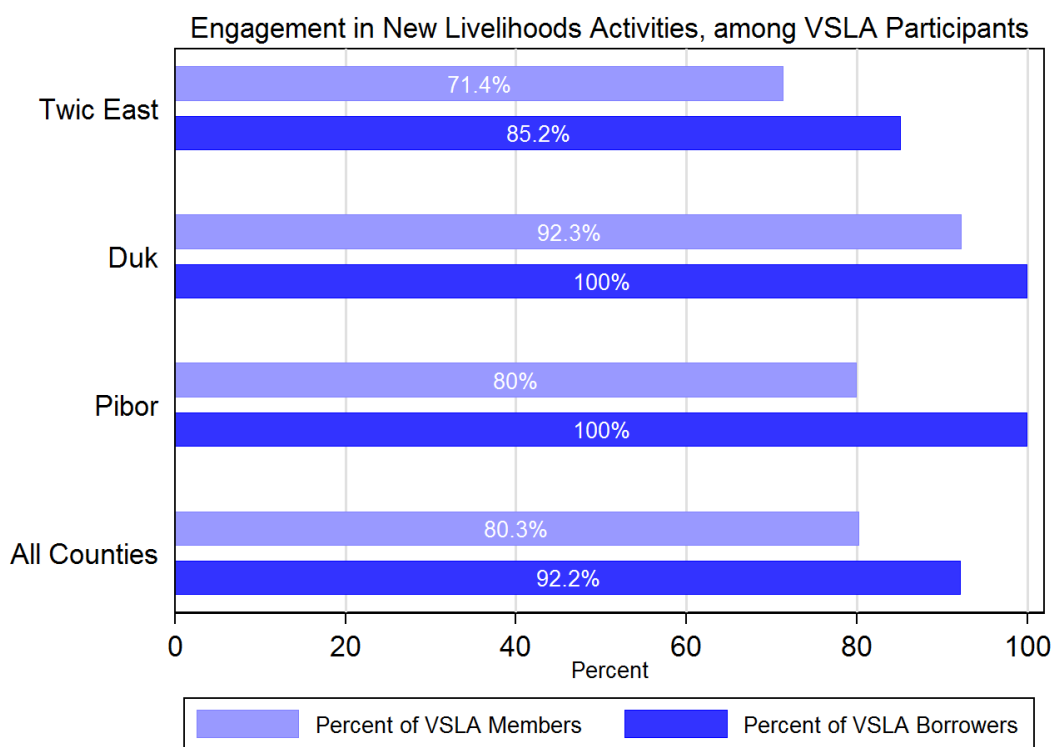
11% of all potential beneficiaries (n=63/577) currently owned a business. 70% of those respondents who own a business had one that grew over the past 6 months (n=40/57).

Disaggregated, 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) reported growth.

Indicator 1.16: Number and % of communities in programme area that have adopted and are implementing livelihood strategies through functioning VSLA groups

As noted in Indicator 1.8 above, 66 respondents reported that they were members of a VSLA in

their community; among these, 51 of them reported that they had borrowed money from a VSLA during the past year. Respondents indicating that they were VSLA members were asked whether their engagement with a VSLA – as a member or a borrower – had prompted them to begin new activities to enhance their livelihoods. A majority of VSLA members, 80.3% (n=53/66) indicated that they had done so and that their engagement with the VSLA was a reason why they had expanded into a new activity. The impact of community VSLAs was even more dramatic among respondents who had borrowed from one in the previous 12 months, with 92.2% (n=47/51) of these respondents indicating that they had begun new livelihoods activities as a result of the VSLA. As shown in the figure below, VSLAs had the largest impact in Duk, where 92.3% (n=24/26) of members were engaged in new income-generating activities.[23]

Engagement in New Livelihoods Activities, among VSLA Participants

- Twic East: 71.4% (Percent of VSLA Members), 85.2% (Percent of VSLA Borrowers)
- Duk: 92.3% (Percent of VSLA Members), 100% (Percent of VSLA Borrowers)
- Pibor: 80% (Percent of VSLA Members), 100% (Percent of VSLA Borrowers)
- All Counties: 80.3% (Percent of VSLA Members), 92.2% (Percent of VSLA Borrowers)

Percent of VSLA Members | Percent of VSLA Borrowers

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[23] The impact of VSLAs on livelihoods activities in PIbor are more difficult to judge. As shown in the figure, most respondents in Pibor who were members of or had borrowed from a VSLA indicated that their involvement with the VSLA had prompted them to engage in new livelihoods activities. However, these results are based on an extremely small sample, as just five respondents in Pibor County indicated that they were VSLA members and just two indicated that they had borrowed money from a VSLA within the past year. These results, therefore, should be considered tentative.

Of the 53 total respondents who indicated that engagement with a VSLA had prompted them to begin new income-generating activities, almost all described their activities as comprising either business development or agriculture. 75.5% (n=40/53) of the respondents in this group categorized their new activities as business development, indicating that VSLAs have spurred new entrepreneurial activities or promoted the expansion of such activities. Another 52.8% (n=28/53) described their activities as being related to farming and agriculture.[24]

Among VSLA members who started a new livelihood activity, what type of activity did you begin as a result of the VSLA?

| Type of Livelihood Activity	Number	Share of Respondents
Business Development	40	75.5%
Farming and Agriculture	28	52.8%
Other	5	9.4%

In a separate sample of respondents conducted at the baseline, those who indicated that they were either trained by or members of VSLAs were asked how the VSLA contributed to improving their livelihoods. Among this group, the most common responses concerned promoting savings and buttressing respondents' ability to provide for their families' basic needs. 47.2% (n=17/36) of these respondents noted that the VSLA helped them to save money on a consistent basis, while 30.6% (n=11/36) reported that the VSLA helped them support their families' basic needs.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE AND GENDER

Opinions about women's participation in the economy through formal employment or other income generating activities (IGAs) are generally positive, with a majority of respondents agreeing or agreeing strongly with the statement that "Women should be allowed to work outside the household." While one might expect opinions on the acceptability of women

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[24] Note that respondents were able to select multiple categories in this question; as a result, the total responses sum to greater then 53, the number of respondents who were asked this question.

participating in IGAs to vary significantly between men and women, there are not significant variations by gender. Similar proportions of men and women believe that women should not be allowed to work outside of the home. These findings suggest that while there are some within the community who would object, much of the community is ready to accept ARC programs to promote economic resilience that would encourage more women to work outside of the home. This is particularly important for economic resilience as women generally are likely to use a much higher proportion of their earnings to invest in their family and communities than men.[25]
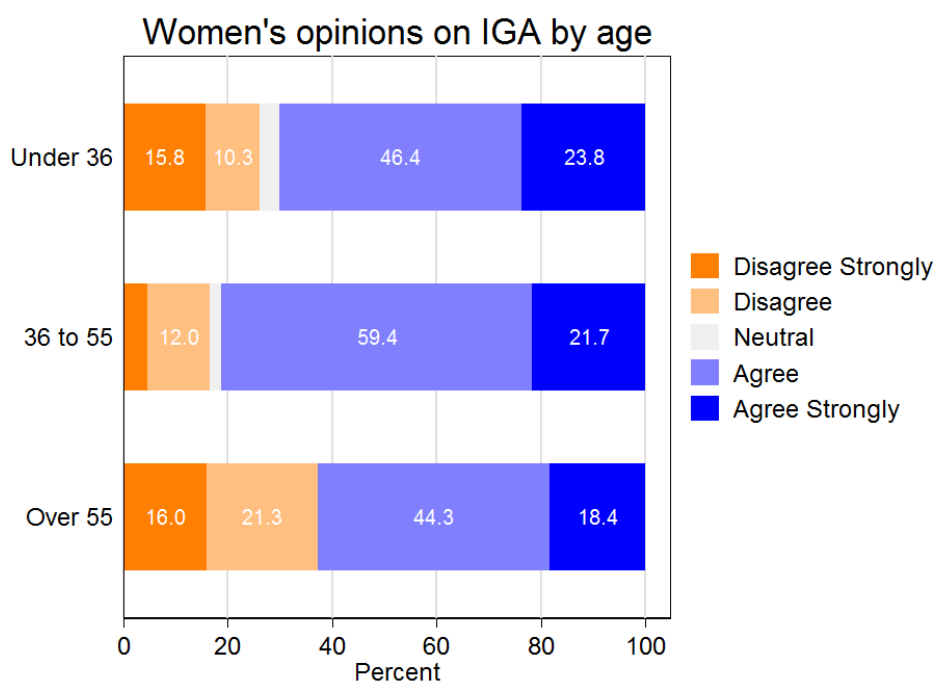
Opinions on IGA by gender
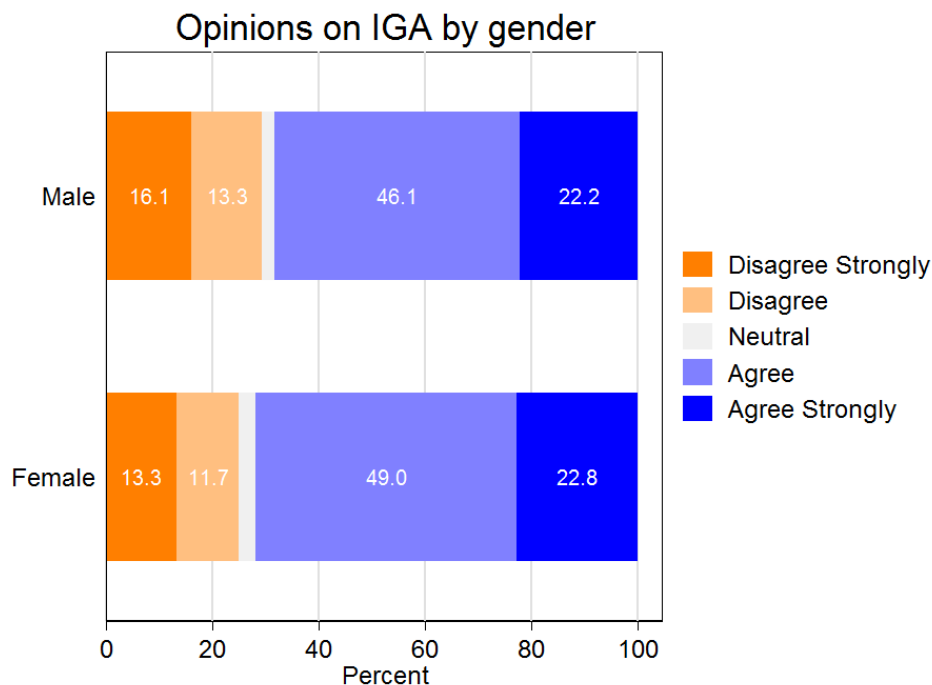
Despite minimal differences in opinions about women participating in IGAs, a significant number of respondents disagree strongly, or disagree with this sentiment. Indeed, 29% of men and 25% of women disagree with the statement that "women should be allowed to work outside of the household." This sentiment can partly be attributed to the belief that "*women have a responsibility of taking care of the house.*"[26]

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[25] "Why is women's economic empowerment important for development?" World Bank.
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTGENDER/Resources/womens_economic_empowerment.pdf
[26] FGD with Female Community Members in Pibor.

Indicator 1.5: Attitudes of women and youth toward IGAs

Overall, 72% of female respondents agreed that women should be allowed to participate in IGAs outside the household. Women's opinions about the acceptability of women's participation in IGAs vary by age. Women between the ages of 36 and 55 years old have the most favorable view of women's participation in economic activities outside the home, with 81% of female respondents in that age range expressing agreement or strong agreement with the belief that women should be allowed to work outside the home. Older women, over 55 years of age, have the most negative reaction to women working outside the household. 37% of women in the over 55 age group disagree or strongly disagree with the idea of women participating in IGAs.

Women's opinions on IGA by age

Age group	Disagree Strongly	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Agree Strongly
Under 36	15.8	10.3		46.4	23.8
36 to 55		12.0		59.4	21.7
Over 55	16.0	21.3		44.3	18.4

Percent

The variation by age group in beliefs about women's participation in IGAs outside of the home may reflect movement towards somewhat increased acceptance of this practice among younger women. However, these differences are not statistically significant so we cannot draw clear conclusions on the basis of these findings.
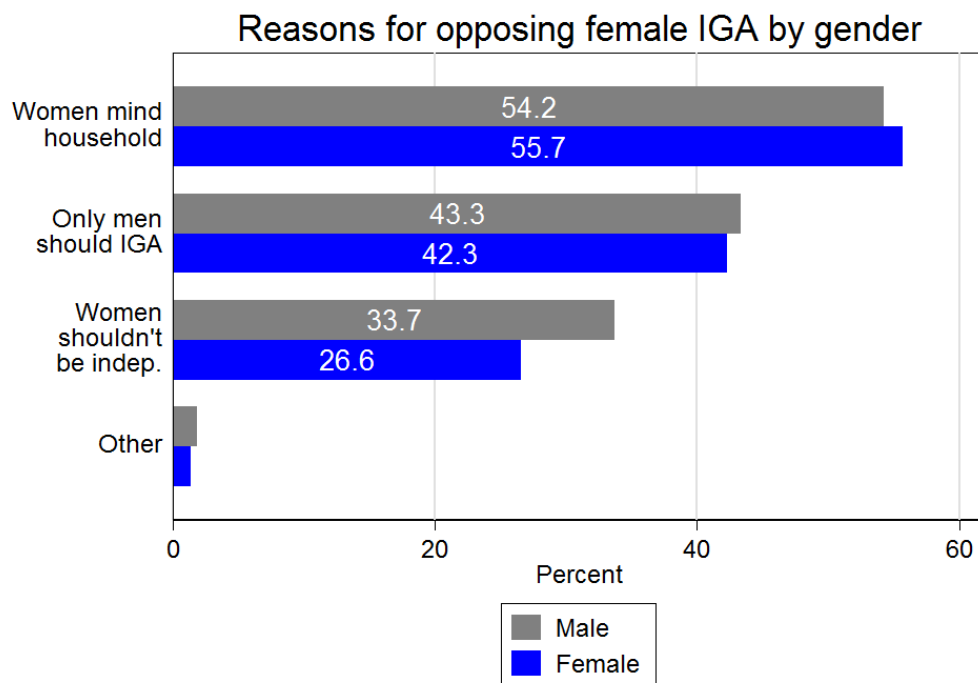
69% of female respondents under 36 (n=173/249), 80% of women between 36 and 55 (n=58/73), and 63% of women over 55 (n=22/35) agree that women should be able to

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.

Indicator 1.10: Perceptions by men/boys on the role of women in VSLAs/IGAs

The reasons for opposing female IGA are similar between men and women. However, the reasons given are broad categories that provide somewhat limited insight into the underpinning beliefs. For example, of those who do not believe women should work outside the home, 43% of male respondents and 42% of female respondents indicated that only men should participate in income generating activities. This response demonstrates the depth of the belief, but does not provide insight into the supporting beliefs.

The majority of both male and female respondents who do not believe women should engage in IGAs indicated that it is because they believe that women are primarily responsible for minding the home.

Reasons for opposing female IGA by gender

Category	Male	Female
Women mind household	54.2	55.7
Only men should IGA	43.3	42.3
Women shouldn't be indep.	33.7	26.6
Other		

Percent

■ Male
■ Female

Opposing women's participation in IGAs limits their ability to gain economic independence, and

develop economic resilience. Among respondents who disagreed with the statement that "women should be allowed to work outside of the household," 34% of men and 27% of women indicated that they believe that women should not be independent. For these respondents, women's independence is probably not seen as having significant general social and economic benefits for their communities. This is a problematic attitude that potentially undermines both gender equality and economic resilience in targeted communities.

The belief that women should not be allowed to work outside of the home places increased burden on women as caretakers, and is a barrier to economic productivity. Such a belief is often rooted in social and cultural beliefs; indeed, a community leader in Twic East argued that *"women are not to [be] involved in those activities with regard to our culture, customs, and norms."*[27] Yet if beliefs about women's participation in IGA's reduces their economic activity, and their success-rate if they do undertake an economic venture, women face increased economic risk. Consequently, women may have more restricted abilities to overcome economic shocks. Lower economic resilience among women can have a multiplier effect in communities where the caretaker burden falls to women, and men are absent due to war.

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.

Indicator 1.11: % of beneficiaries who report reduction of negative interactions across intra-societal divides

Indicator 1.11 concerns the nature of interactions across community and ethnic lines. This indicator is measured as a composite of two sub-indicators: the first asks respondents whether they have experienced a situation in which tensions between communities or ethnic groups have prevented them from discussing, cooperating or trading with people from the other group. The second sub-indicator asks respondents whether tensions of this kind have increased, decreased, or remained the same over the previous six months.

Overall, the majority of respondents have experienced tensions that prevented cooperation or trading with other groups. In total, 75.7 percent of respondents (n=345/456) have experienced such a time. Disaggregating by gender and age group, there were no dramatic differences, as the

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[27] KII with Community Leader in Twic East.

table below illustrates – in general, men and adults are more likely to report tensions that prevented cooperation than women and youth, respectively, but these differences are relatively minor.

Table: Have you experienced tensions that prevent cooperation with other communities or groups?

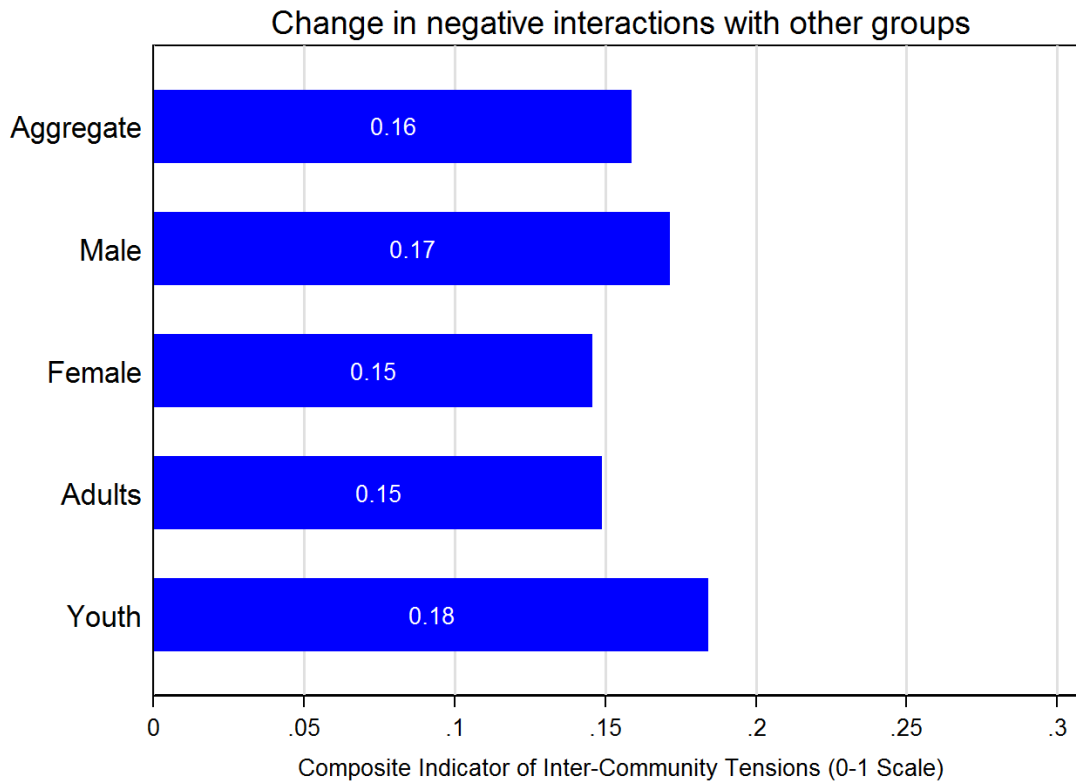|	Yes	No
Male	79.8%	20.2%
Female	71.9%	28.1%
Adults	77.3%	22.7%
Youth	72.4%	27.6%
Overall	75.7%	24.3%

When respondents were asked to describe the evolution in tensions along intra-societal cleavages, most respondents indicated that tensions had increased over the previous six months. Overall, 81.5% (n=277/340) of respondents reported that tensions of this nature had increased in recent months, with few appreciable differences across demographic groups.

Changes in the nature of inter-community interactions are difficult to capture in a single indicator. To allow analysis of overall changes in tensions, we constructed a composite indicator that combines the values of both sub-indicators above. The composite indicator is scaled from zero to one, with higher scores representing a greater decrease in tensions between communities.[28] Higher scores are, therefore, an indication of more positive inter-communal relations.

The graph below highlights differences across demographic groups in overall inter-communal relations. In general, men and youth have the most positive view regarding the evolution of tensions between communities. This finding fits with the results of the two sub-indicators

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[28] This composite indicator was constructed by standardizing the two sub-indicators, such that their values have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Standardization ensures that the two variables take equal weight in the composite score. Next, scores for the two indicators were summed together and re-scaled linearly to range from 0 to 1.

described above: men and youth were the most likely two groups to describe a decrease in tensions over the previous six months, and youth were relatively unlikely to experience tensions that prevented cooperation across societal divides. Female respondents were also less likely to experience tensions across communal lines, but were more likely to report that these tensions had increased recently.

Change in negative interactions with other groups

Group	Composite Indicator of Inter-Community Tensions (0-1 Scale)
Aggregate	0.16
Male	0.17
Female	0.15
Adults	0.15
Youth	0.18

Composite Indicator of Inter-Community Tensions (0-1 Scale)

Focus group discussions also reveal concern—which is sometimes framed in ethnic terms—over negative interactions: some community members believe that increased interaction can contribute to an increase in criminal activity.[29] Even a community leader in Twic East, who describes his role in society as a unifying figure charged with resolving disputes among community members, couches descriptions of criminal activity in ethnic terms, describing the perpetrators of cattle raiding as Murle, and aggressive men.[30] This points to possibility that inter-

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[29] FGD with Male Community Members in Twic East; FGD with Male Community Members in Duk.
[30] KII with Community Leader in Twic East.

ethnic tensions may be fomented by some of the societal actors in charge of conflict resolution mechanisms, which could contribute to the erosion of social cohesion.

Indicator 1.1: Percent of women and youth trained

All focus group discussion respondents were asked about their awareness of VSLAs in their communities. According to qualitative research participants, the presence of such associations is not widespread: none of the participants in Duk or Pibor were aware of the existence of loans or savings associations, and there was some uncertainty in Twic East as to whether a previously established association remained operational.

As part of the household survey, among women and youths who were aware of VSLAs, these individuals were asked about VSLA membership and whether or not they had ever been trained by a VSLA. The table below reports the responses from among the 92 women and youths who were aware of VSLAs.

Among women and youth: Are you a VSLA member or have you been trained by the VSLA?

	Number	*Percent*
Yes	34	37.0%
No	55	59.8%
Don't know	3	3.3%

Among women and youth who were aware of the existence of VSLAs there were 34 respondents who reported that they were members of a VSLA or had received training from one. The lack of awareness about and training from VSLAs indicates that there is untapped potential to increase the savings of households and grow the funds available for loans, and thereby increase the economic resilience of the community. Marketing of VSLAs can help address this lack of awareness and, if done by women who have used VSLA funds, can present an obvious example to the community of the purpose and usefulness of such a program.

Indicator 1.12: % of trained women and youth indicating higher income

The 34 respondents who were VSLA members were then asked whether they felt that they have a higher income now than before the training they received. The graph below summarises their responses, showing that 52% of the respondents feel that their income has increased and 46%

say that their income has not increased or has possibly decreased. These ambivalent results suggest that there is significant room for improving the effectiveness of VSLAs in increasing beneficiary income.

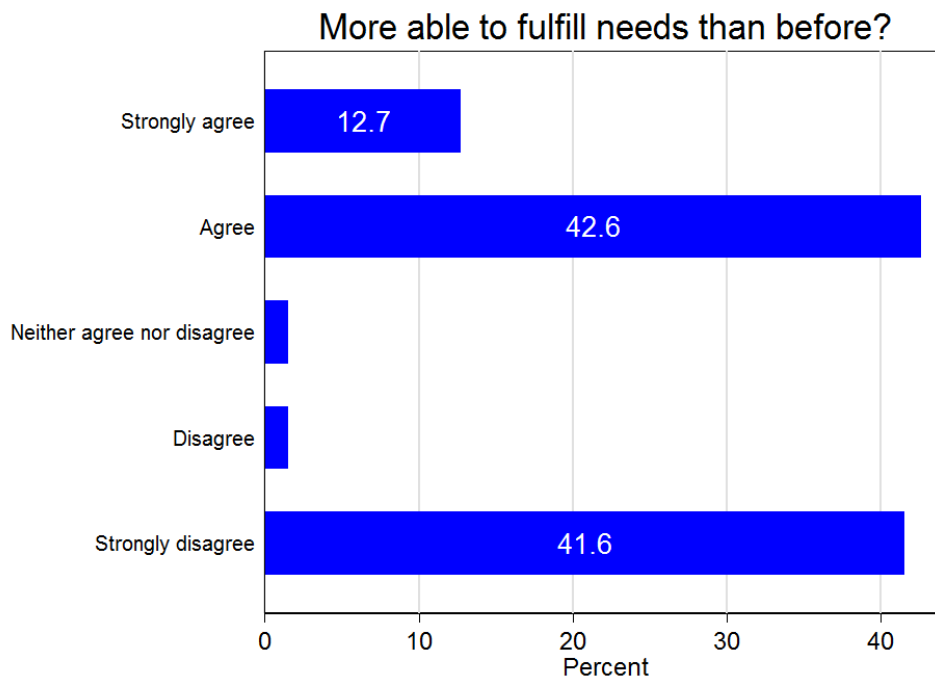## Do you have a higher income than before?
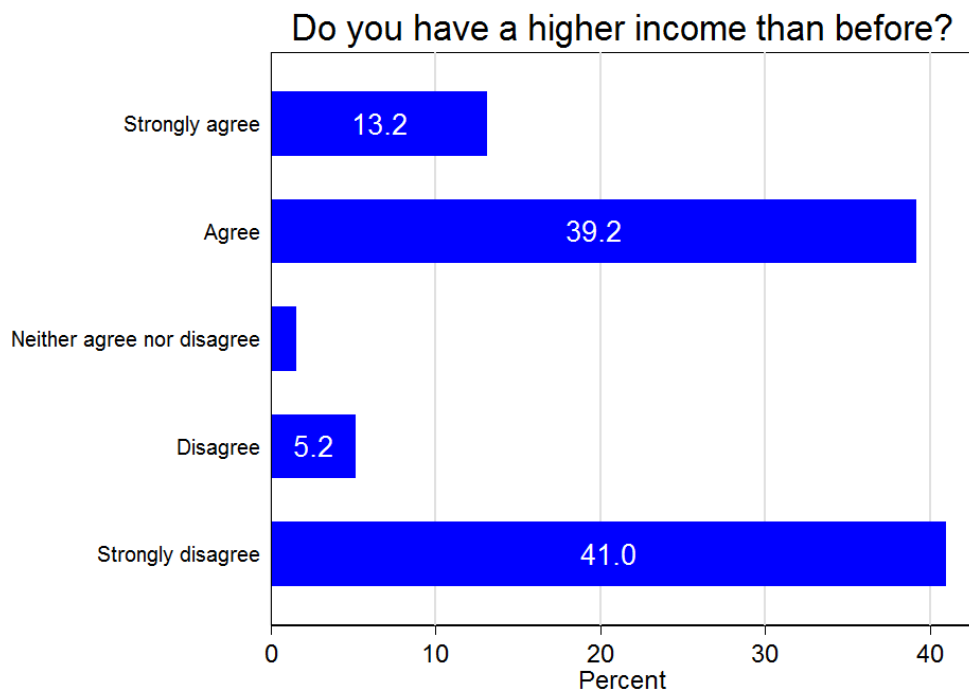
Note: This graph shows responses from 34 women and youth who reported participating in VSLA trainings.

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. Disaggregated, 55% male 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), and 46% of those over 55 (n=1/3) reported increased income post training.

Indicator 1.13: % of trained women and youth more confident about household needs

All respondents who were VSLA participants were also asked about whether they were now more able to fulfill their household needs as a result of having been participants of a VSLA. Responses were similar to those regarding income, with 55% of respondents answering that they are more able to fulfill needs than before and over 42% answering that they are not able to better fulfill needs than before. These results are still relatively ambiguous, suggesting that

nearly half of respondents did not see any significant improvement in their livelihoods as a result of VSLA participation or training and that there is an opportunity to more effectively implement VSLAs in these counties.
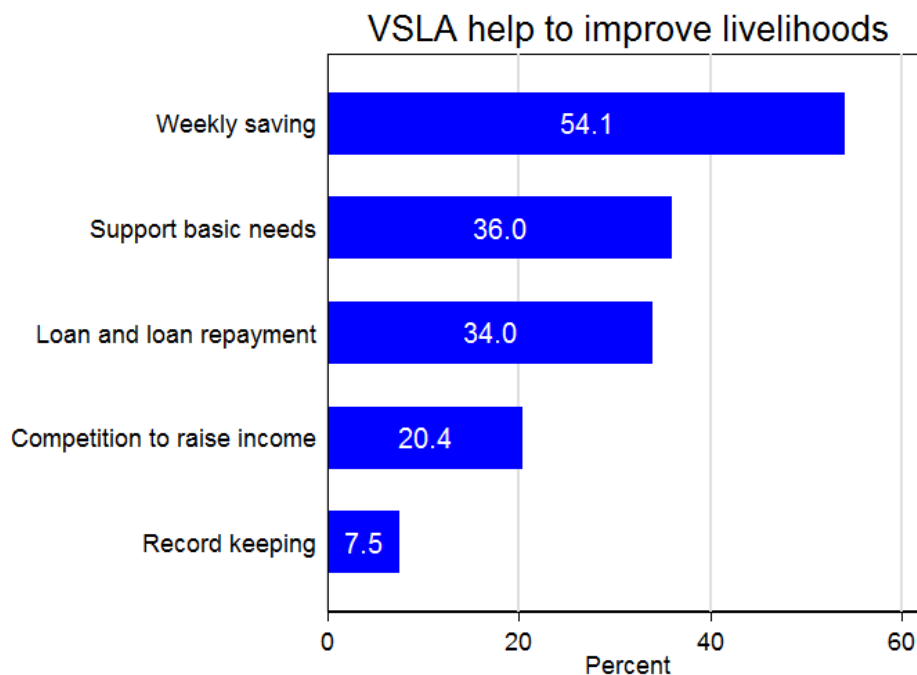
More able to fulfill needs than before?

Response	Percent
Strongly agree	12.7
Agree	42.6
Neither agree nor disagree	
Disagree	
Strongly disagree	41.6

Note: This graph reports responses from 34 women and youth who reported that they had participated in VSLA trainings.

Furthermore, all VSLA trainees or participants were asked about the manner in which VSLAs might help to improve livelihoods. The graph below summarises these responses. For those who are members of VSLAs or have received training from VSLAs, there are a range of benefits that have helped to improve livelihoods. The most frequently cited mechanism by which VSLAs might improve livelihoods is through helping beneficiaries to improve their weekly savings, which 54.1% of respondents cited. Additionally, VSLAs are considered by 36% to be supportive of basic needs and 34% of respondents indicated that VSLAs provide assistance with loans and loan repayments. In this way, VSLAs provide multiple forms of support for those who participate in their programming.

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. 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), and 46% of those over 55 (n=1/3) also reported increased confidence in this area.

VSLA help to improve livelihoods

Category	Percent
Weekly saving	54.1
Support basic needs	36.0
Loan and loan repayment	34.0
Competition to raise income	20.4
Record keeping	7.5

Note: This graph reports responses from 34 women and youth who reported that they had participated in VSLA trainings.
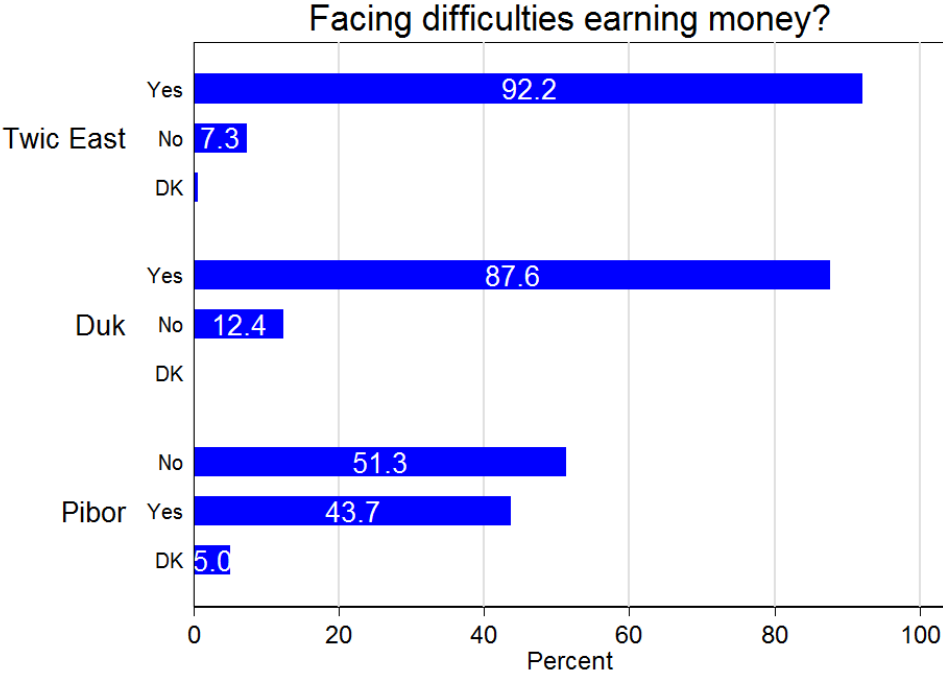
These findings indicate that VSLAs are used by participants largely for promoting Outcome 1 of economic resilience by increasing savings to cope with economic shocks and serving as a resource when financial circumstances are difficult but basic needs must nevertheless be met.

SOURCES OF ECONOMIC DISTRESS

Indicator 1.17: % of community members with income above livelihood protection threshold

Among baseline survey respondents, 80% reported that they did not have a job to make money,

and 74% reported facing difficulties earning money, indicating that approximately 80% of the sampled respondents have an income that is below the livelihood protection threshold. There are major, statistically significant differences by county, with respondents in Pibor having a far lower proportion of respondents who reported facing difficulties earning money than respondents from the other two counties. Only 43.7% of respondents from Pibor reported difficulty earning money, as compared with 87.6% in Duk and 92.2% in Twic East. This difference in earning-ability is consistent with the finding above that respondents in Pibor have higher rates of finding wage-earning employment than respondents from other counties.

Facing difficulties earning money?

| County	Response	Percent
Twic East	Yes	92.2
Twic East	No	7.3
Twic East	DK	
Duk	Yes	87.6
Duk	No	12.4
Duk	DK	
Pibor	No	51.3
Pibor	Yes	43.7
Pibor	DK	5.0

More than double the proportion of respondents in Twic East and Duk said that they faced difficulties earning money than the proportion who answered the same in Pibor. This finding reinforces the need to target economic resilience efforts especially toward Duk and Twic East as the local economy in both counties appear to be more widespread.

Indicator 1.20: % of respondents who report ability to meet current and future (1 year) household needs

Based on data from the baseline survey, respondents in the program area have a very low level

of economic resilience and self-reliance. The vast majority of respondents are unable to fully meet household economic needs, and do not expect to be able to do in the future. Overall, just 3.3 percent (n=14/456) of respondents indicated that they were able to meet current household needs, as illustrated in the figure below. A further 17.1 percent (n=78/456) were "almost able" to meet their needs, but the vast majority of respondents indicated that they were either unable or only partially able to meet their current needs.
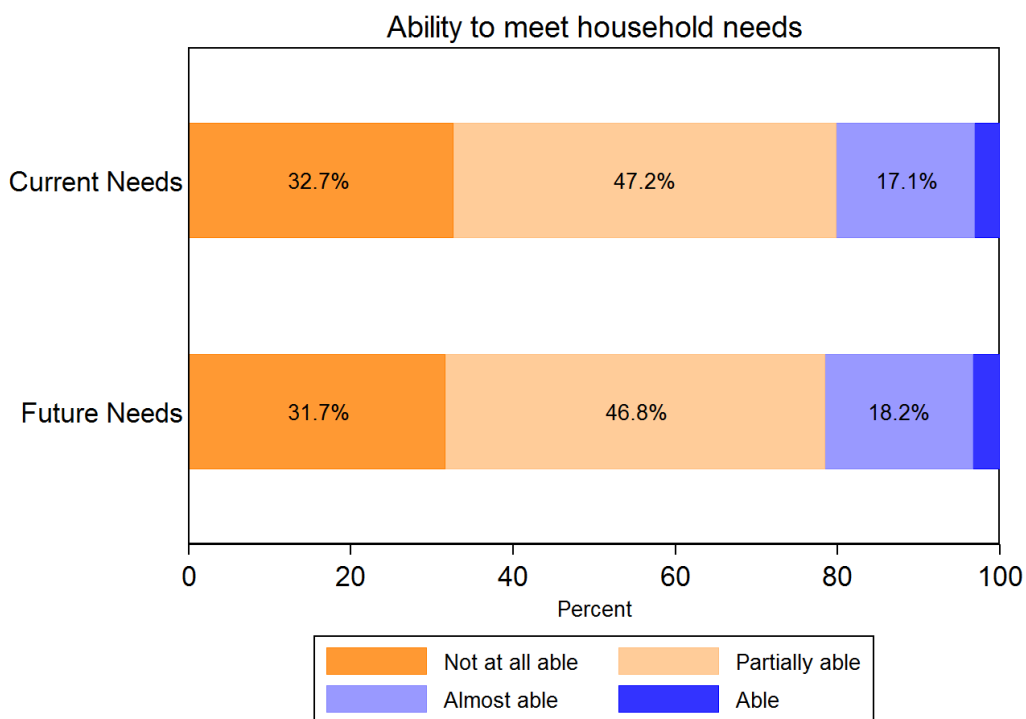
The figure also highlights the fact that respondents are not optimistic, on average, about changing their economic situation. While just 20.2 percent (n=92/456) of respondents fell into the upper two categories when asked whether they could meet their current household needs, this share increased only slightly—to 21.5 percent (n=97/455)—when respondents were asked about their future household needs over the next 12 months.

Among demographic subgroups, women and youth were most likely to report being able to meet current household needs, and also expressed the greatest optimism about their economic

futures, as shown in the table below. However, even these groups generally did not expect to be able to meet their future household needs, with just 23.8 percent (n=57/240) of women and 23.5 percent (n=32/136) of youth indicating that they would be able or mostly able to meet future needs.

Table: Respondents' ability to meet household economic needs

	Able or Mostly Able to Meet Current Needs	Able or Mostly Able to Meet Future Needs
Male	18.8%	19.1%
Female	21.4%	23.8%
Adults	19.1%	20.8%
Youth	22.8%	23.5%
Overall	20.2%	21.5%

Indicator 1.21: % of respondents who report reduced income/livelihood-related grievances

Despite the low rate of economic resilience reported in Indicator 1.20, most respondents did not feel the need to express particular grievance regarding their income or livelihoods. At the same time, those respondents expressing grievances in this area generally do not believe that their economic situation has improved over the previous six months.

When asked whether they felt the need to complain about their income or livelihoods, just 24 percent of respondents (n=108/450) indicated that they had such a grievance. This rate did not change appreciably across demographic groups, as illustrated in the figure below: the most pronounced—though still small—difference was between adults and youth, in which 23.3 percent (n=74/318) and 26.0 percent (n=34/131) of respondents expressed grievance, respectively.
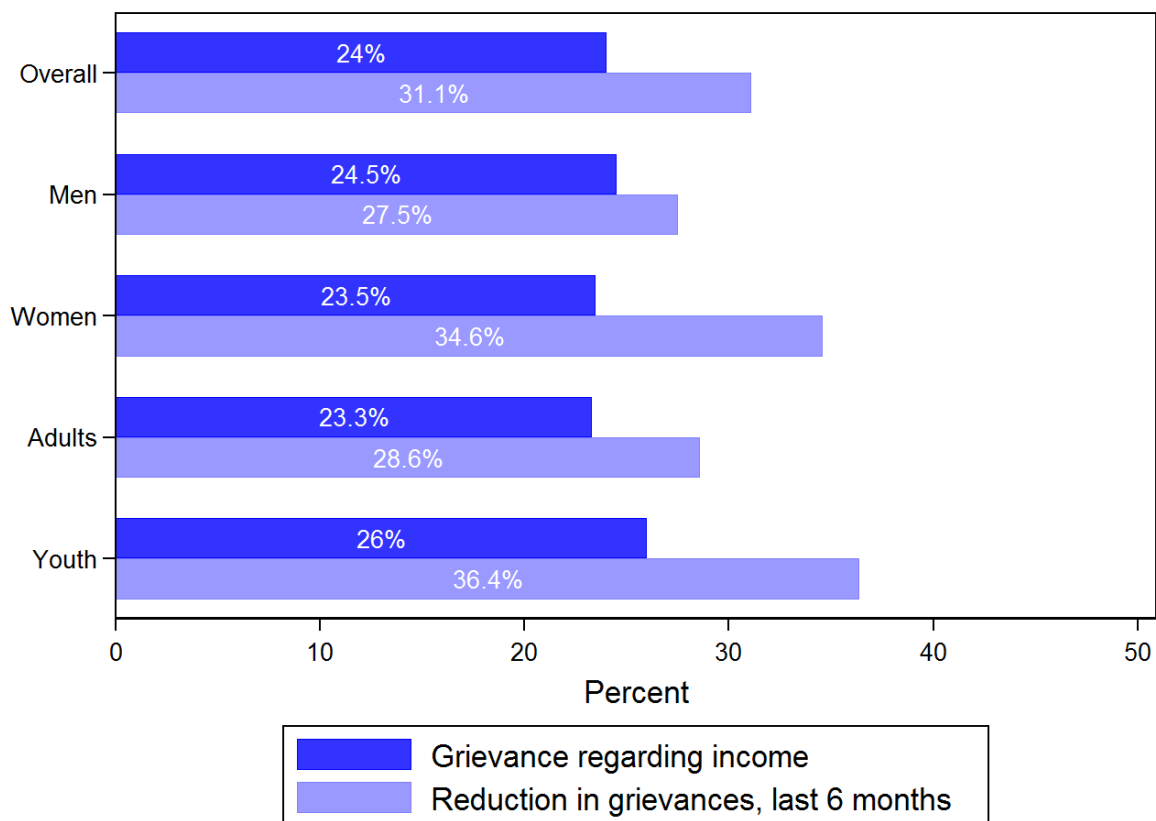
While the rate of current grievances was similar across groups, the rate at which they have declined over the previous six months varied. Respondents were asked whether they have fewer economic grievances now than six months prior. Women and youth were most likely to report a decline in grievances during this time period, while men were less likely to do so. In total, 36.4 percent of youth (n=12/33) and 34.6 percent of women (n=18/52) reported that they had fewer grievances today than six months prior.
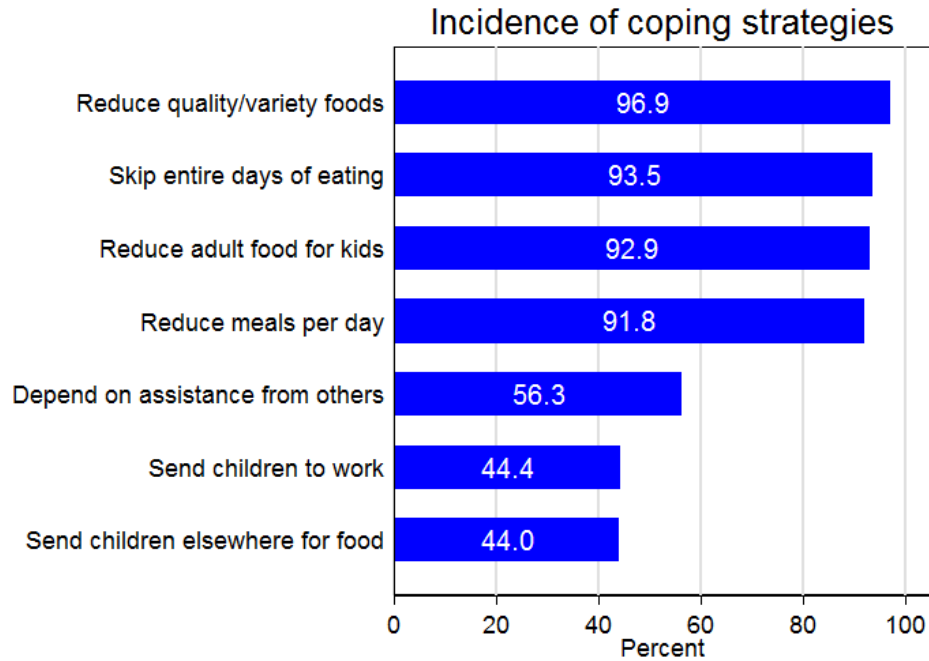
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOOD

Indicator 1.17: % of community members with income above livelihood protection threshold

In order to establish a baseline livelihood protection threshold in the targeted regions,

respondents were asked seven questions about different coping strategies that they may have used to compensate for a lack of sufficient food in their household. These coping strategies questions, and the composite index that they create, serve as measures of the degree to which households' incomes are below important subsistence levels. When a household's income dips below what is necessary for relatively comfortable subsistence, that household will need to use one or more of the coping strategies that comprise the index (more on these specific strategies and their frequencies below). It can be deduced that the lower a household's income vis-a-vis what is needed for subsistence, the more of these strategies the household will use, and the more frequently the household will use one or more of those strategies.

Respondents were asked to report the frequency with which they had used a given strategy during the past month. Across the surveyed respondents, some coping strategies were cited with much higher frequency than others. The following graph shows the incidence of reports that a given coping strategy was utilized. This graph does not take into account the reported frequency, but rather asks whether a respondent said they had used the strategy at all in the past month (as opposed to reporting that they had "never" used the strategy in the past month). The graph shows that nearly 97% of respondents said that they had reduced the quality or variety of foods that they had eaten in the past month. A similarly large number of respondents also suggested that they had taken other drastic measures including skipping entire days of eating within the past month.

Incidence of coping strategies

Strategy	Percent
Reduce quality/variety foods	96.9
Skip entire days of eating	93.5
Reduce adult food for kids	92.9
Reduce meals per day	91.8
Depend on assistance from others	56.3
Send children to work	44.4
Send children elsewhere for food	44.0

Each of these seven coping strategies was combined into a single CSI score accounting for both the reported frequency of the strategy and the relative severity of the strategy. When these components are combined into a single indexed score, 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. The following graph shows the distribution of scores in the sampled population. The index has an unweighted mean of 26.3 and a mode of 48 (41 respondents scored 48 on the CSI). (For more details on the construction and weighting of the CSI score, please see the Appendix.)

Distribution of CSI
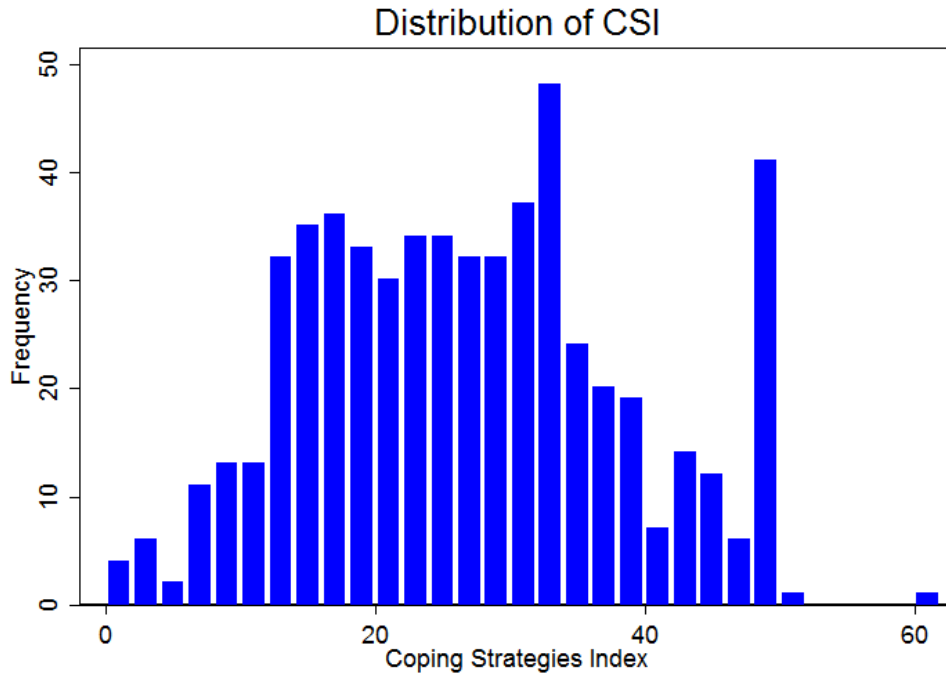
The graph below presents the total CSI score by county. There is not a significant difference among counties in terms of their average score, nor is there a significant difference in the incidence of different types of coping strategies by county.

CSI by county

	Mean Score
Twic East	23.8
Duk	27.3
Pibor	27.8
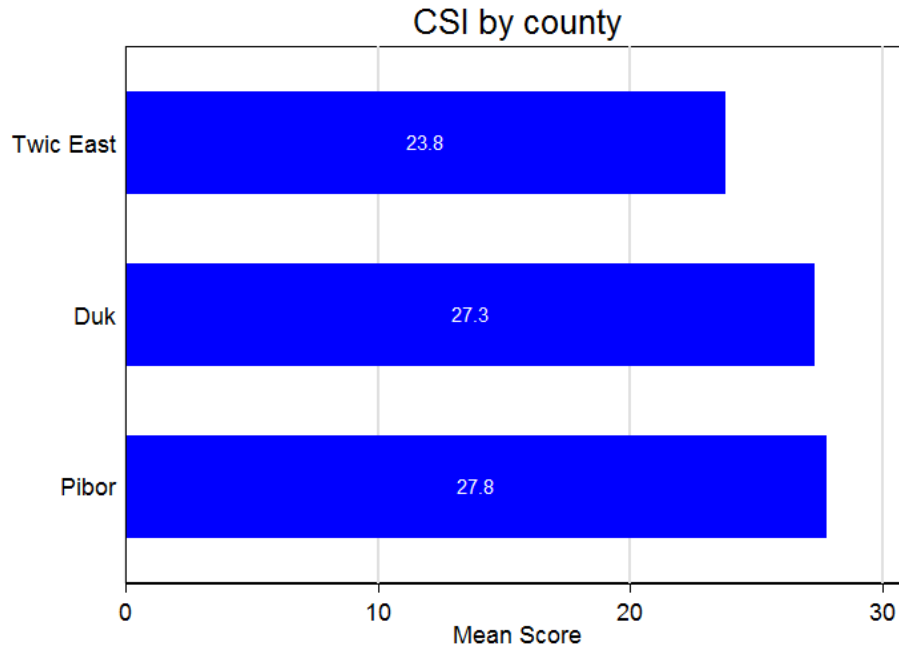
A score of 32 on the coping strategies index means that respondents are using most of the coping strategies at least half of the time during a given month. Among the respondents surveyed for the baseline, 33.5% have a score of 32 or higher on the coping strategies index, indicating that they tend to use most of the coping strategies most of the time. A value of 32 would be a realistic livelihood protection threshold to set, with the goal of significantly reducing the number of beneficiaries who score 32 or higher on the coping strategies index. A program could be verified as successful if it were to reduce the number of respondents with a score of 32 or higher by 10% or more. Since all three counties have similar mean scores, it will not be necessary to establish an individual threshold for each county. Rather, the threshold of 32 will likely provide a realistic target for all three counties.

If a more aggressive or optimistic target is desired, a score of 16 (or lower) on the coping strategies index indicates that respondents are either using very few of the strategies, or are possibly using all of the strategies, but with minimal frequency (i.e. only a few days per month). 77% of baseline respondents scored higher than 16 on the coping strategies index, indicating that the vast majority of respondents require more frequent coping strategy use (remember that the average respondent score was 26.3 at the baseline). Moving a significant number of beneficiaries past this threshold would be difficult and ambitious given the current distribution

67

of CSI scores. Ultimately, the best choice of threshold will depend on Care's expected ability to shift beneficiaries past that established threshold. Choosing too ambitious of a threshold will mean that it may be difficult to successfully measure program impact even if there has been some important progress made.
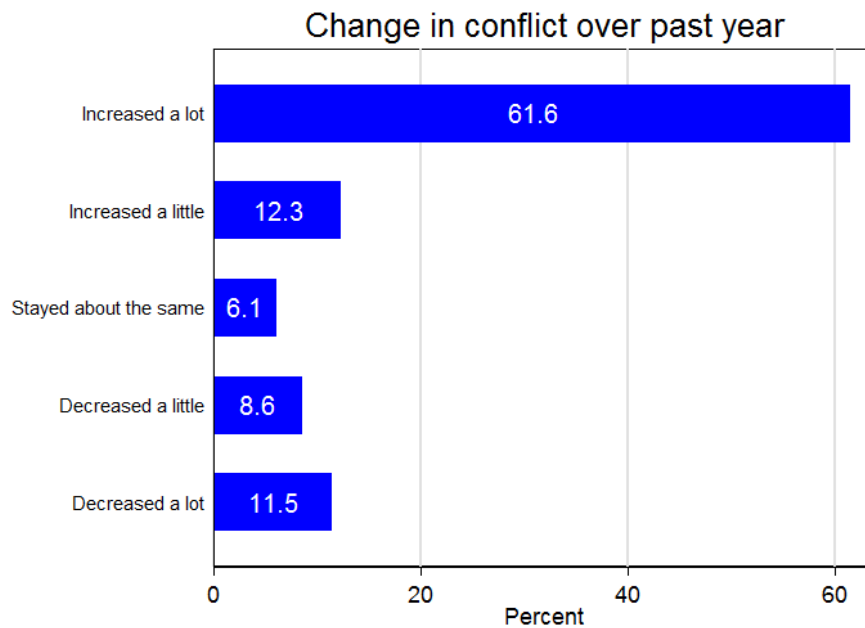
PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTION

The majority of respondents to the household survey believe that South Sudan is at war, and that the level of conflict in their own community is increasing; community members in Duk report that "*the number of criminal activities such as theft of property or cattle*" have also increased.[31] The graph below shows that 74.8% of respondents believe that the country is at war, and another 12% believe that the country is between war and peace. The respondents' answers suggest that they see the national situation as highly unstable. This perception of national instability, irrespective of the reality of national conflict, may affect the way that people react to local tensions and may also affect their economic and social behavior.

Assessment of situation in South Sudan

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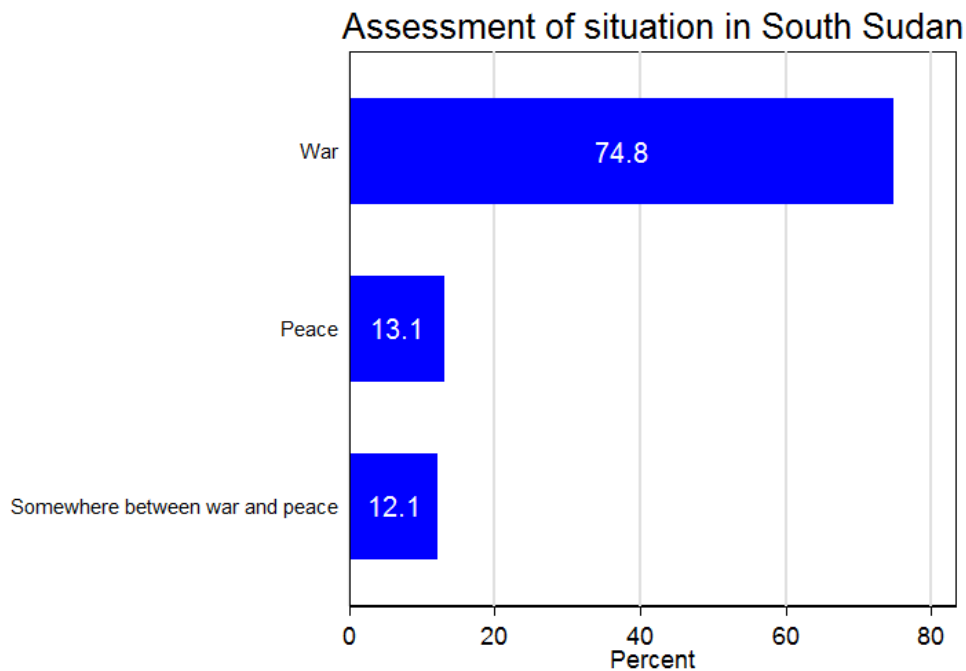
[31] FGD with Male Community Members in Duk.

Indicator 2.16: % of beneficiaries who report a reduction in violent conflicts in the area where they live

When asked about how the level of violence in their local communities has changed rather than about the country as a whole, a high proportion of them believed violence had increased: 74% of respondents believe that the level of conflict in their own communities increased at least a little over the past year, as shown in the figure below.

Change in conflict over past year

| Category	Percent
Increased a lot	61.6
Increased a little	12.3
Stayed about the same	6.1
Decreased a little	8.6
Decreased a lot	11.5

Following up on this question, respondents were also asked whether they felt their communities were currently at peace, war, or somewhere in between. Surprisingly however, 53% of respondents characterized their communities as being at peace, seemingly in direct contrast to the previous finding that the majority of them felt conflict in their community had increased.

52% of male respondents (n=113/219), 54% of female respondents (n=194/358), 50% of those under 36 (n=191/383), 60% of those from 36 to 55 (n=76/128), 57% of those over 55 (n=37/65) reported believing their country is at peace.

Respondents' assessments of the degree of local conflict versus the status of national conflict

are highly correlated, suggesting that their perception of the national situation is strongly colored by their own local situation. This correlation of national and local assessments or understandings of conflict becomes even more apparent in the disaggregated analysis below.

Examining understandings of national conflict by county reveals significant disparities in terms of how people in different counties perceive the situation. A much larger proportion of respondents in Twic East characterized the country as being at war, as compared with respondents in Duk and Pibor counties. There is at least a 25% difference between Twic East and the other two counties in terms of the number of people who believe that South Sudan is at war, and that difference is statistically significant, suggesting that there are major differences in regional understandings that require further explanation.
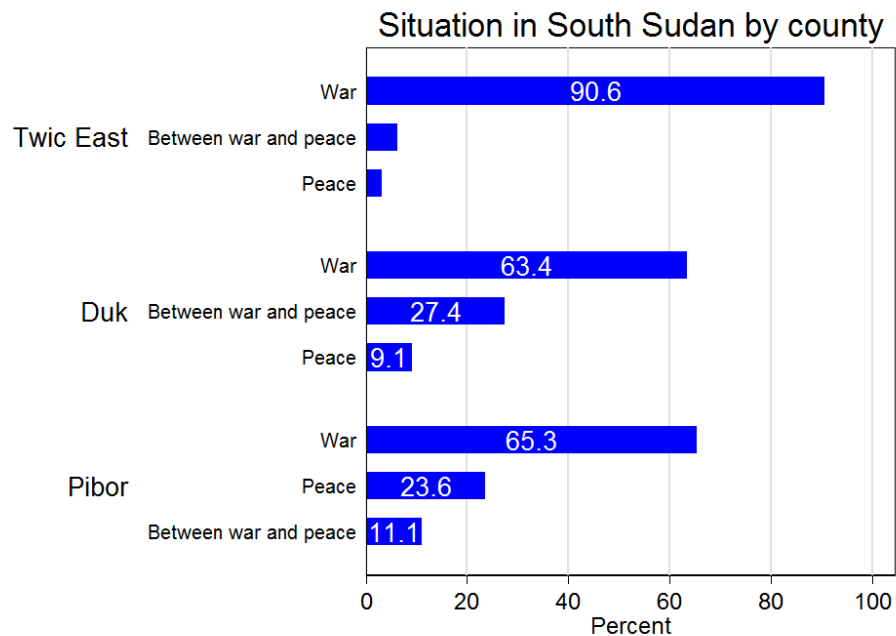
As suggested earlier, local perceptions of conflict tend to color people's perceptions of conflict at the national level. The graph below shows respondents' assessments of change in community-level conflict in the past year. Just as a higher proportion of people in Twic East believed that the country is at war, the graph below shows that a higher proportion of people in Twic East also believe that conflict in their own community has increased over time, and this difference among counties is statistically significant.

The influence of perceptions of national security on perceptions of local security may mean that future midline and endline surveys may not accurately capture the effect of ARC's efforts to minimize conflict and strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms. It may be difficult for respondents in the future to disentangle their perceptions about security in their country from their sense of security in their local community, even though ARC programs may in fact help reduce conflict overall for the community. Future studies should run a similar analysis to the one completed above and check whether a similar relationship exists.

Change in conflict by county
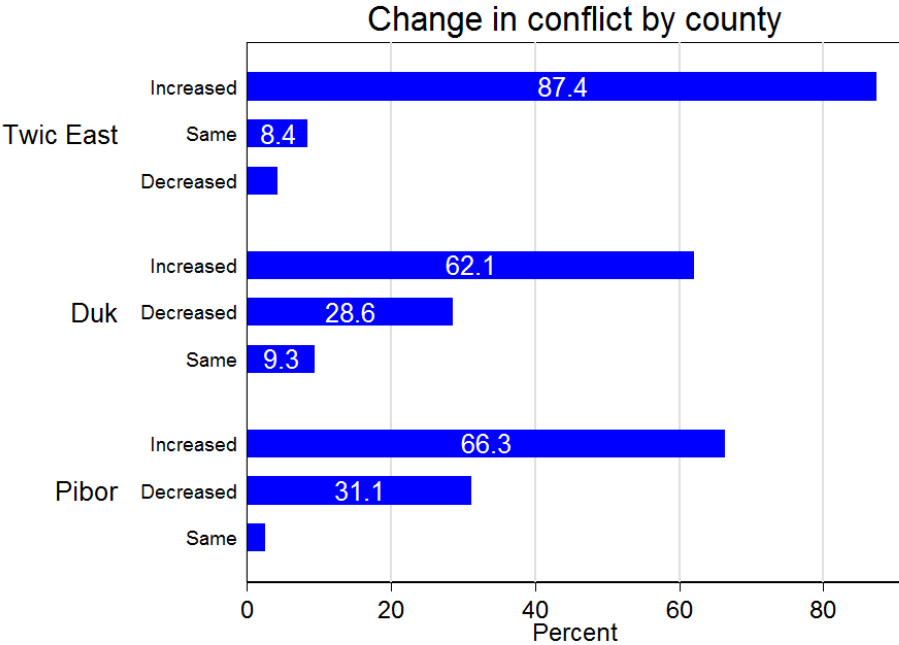
While 87.4% of respondents in Twic East indicated that conflict in their communities had increased over the past year, the majority of respondents from Twic East still characterized their own communities as being at peace. Only 28.8% of respondents from Twic East said that their community is currently at war, meaning that there is a 58% difference between these two indicators of conflict in Twic East. It is counterintuitive to find such a concentration of respondents who tend to believe that local conflict is increasing, but who nonetheless characterize their local situation as peaceful. It could be that respondents believe that while conflict did increase over the past year, that conflict is now resolved and the community is at peace.

In Duk and Pibor, there is somewhat more consistency between respondents who believe that conflict has increased, approximately 64%, and respondents who believe that their community is at war, approximately 43%. There is still a clear gap between these two indicators, suggesting that respondents' assessments of changes in conflict over the past year are not necessarily a good predictor of their present beliefs about the status of their community.

Across all three counties, the proportion of people who believe that conflict increased over the past year is consistently larger than the proportion of people who believe that their community is at war. While this disparity is inexplicably large in the case of Twic East, the more general trend suggests that respondents can believe that their community is at peace, even if they believe that the overall trend is toward increasing conflict in their community.
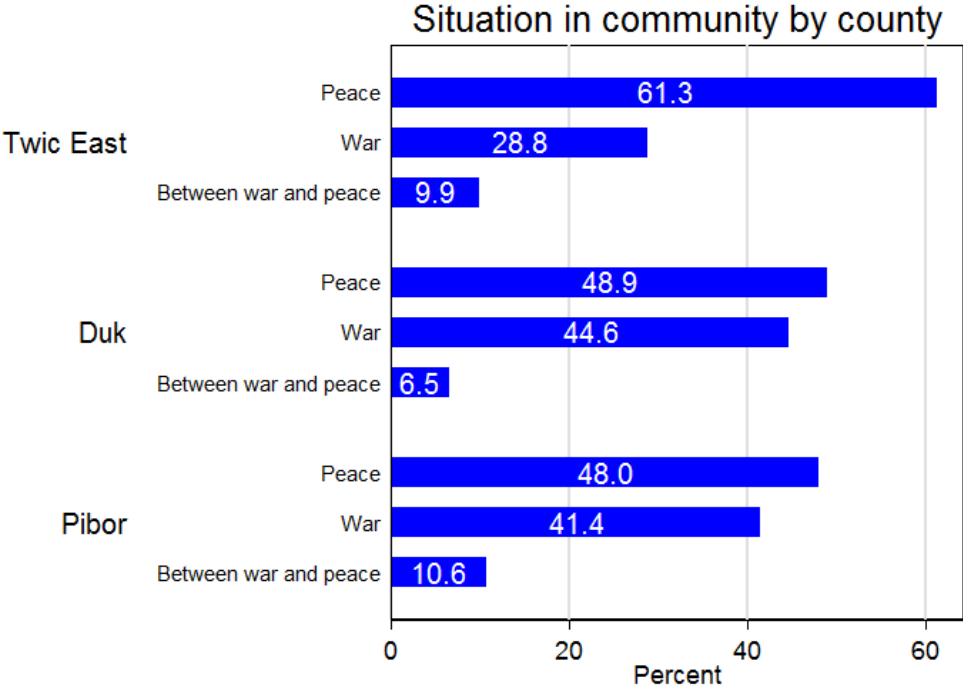
Comparing the figure above presenting perceptions of community-level war or peace with those of country-wide war or peace, we can see that respondents' assessments of their community are generally more positive than their assessments of the country as a whole. The majority of respondents believe that their community is at peace, even while the majority of respondents believe that the country is at war. This may indicate a respondent bias to believe that while the

country is at war, their community has found a way to live in greater peace.

The relatively simple indicators of conflict (or reduction in conflict) may prove to be the most useful conflict-related indicators in this baseline study. The analysis below will show that respondents' tended to already have very positive estimations of their peace committees and clubs as well as of their personal abilities to play a part in conflict resolution. While these positive estimations are favorable outcomes, they do not leave significant room for improvement over the course of the program, thus posing potential problems for tracking change over time. In contrast, respondents' estimations of levels of conflict in their communities are more mixed and less sanguine, thus allowing significant room for improvement in the future.

INTER-COMMUNAL CONFLICT AND CATTLE RAIDING

Indicator 1.19: Number of inter-communal raids within project communities

One key cause of inter-communal conflict across the three countries examined appears to be the continued presence of cattle raiding by armed youth. A majority of qualitative research participants argue that youth in their community do not engage in cattle raiding, with women in Twic East arguing strongly that "*our youth are not practising these barbaric acts*."[32]

Despite this, many feel that cattle raiding by groups outside of the community has increased. In Pibor, men report that "*youth from Bor attack us on a daily basis*."[33] In Duk, accusations are levelled against the Nuer and the Murle; the latter are similarly accused of conducting cattle raiding in Twic East. Most notably, a community leader in Twic East reported that "*our cattle has been stolen by aggressive Murle men who steal the cows along the swamp and made away with them this morning.*"[34]

Following the reported cattle raid in Twic East, youth are reported to have followed the attackers in an attempt to regain their cattle.[35] Similarly, in Pibor, cattle raiding appears to lead to rapid retaliation: "*Once they are attacked by youth from neighbouring states they fight back*

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[32] FGD with Female Community Members in Twic East.
[33] FGD with Male Community Members in Pibor.
[34] KII with Community Leader in Twic East.
[35] KII with Local Authority in Twic East.

and bring their cattles back."[36]

Community leaders and local authorities are influential in limiting escalation of conflict: a community leader in Pibor has advised youth not to seek revenge, and that "*the Governor himself has been moving to different payams spreading the word of peace*."[37] Laws have also been put in place to limit the incidence of cattle raiding, with some limited success - according to women in Duk, "*there is decrease in the cattle raids compared to some years ago [...] because there is law setup for those who participate in criminal activities and cattle raids*."[38]

In addressing this source of intercommunal conflict, ARC should seek to further the capacity of community leaders and local authorities from different communities to work together in order to reach swift and just judgments on cattle raiding incidences to head of conflicts.

CONFLICT AND GENDER

While there are significant differences in conflict-related indicators by county, there are no significant differences by gender in terms of respondents' assessments of conflict in their communities. We do not present graphs disaggregated by gender for each of the conflict-related indicators, since this would be redundant given the uniformity of the findings related to gender. The following graph is presented because it is emblematic of the overall finding that men and women do not have significantly different views regarding conflict. The graph below presents respondents' subjective assessments of how the level of violent conflict has changed over the past year, disaggregated by gender. There is only a 3.8 percent difference between the proportion of men in the sample who believe that conflict has increased and the proportion of women who believe that conflict has increased. This difference is small and statistically insignificant.

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[36] FGD with Male Community Members in Pibor.
[37] KII with Community Leader in Pibor; KII with Local Authority in Pibor.
[38] FGD with Female Community Members in Duk.

Change in conflict by gender
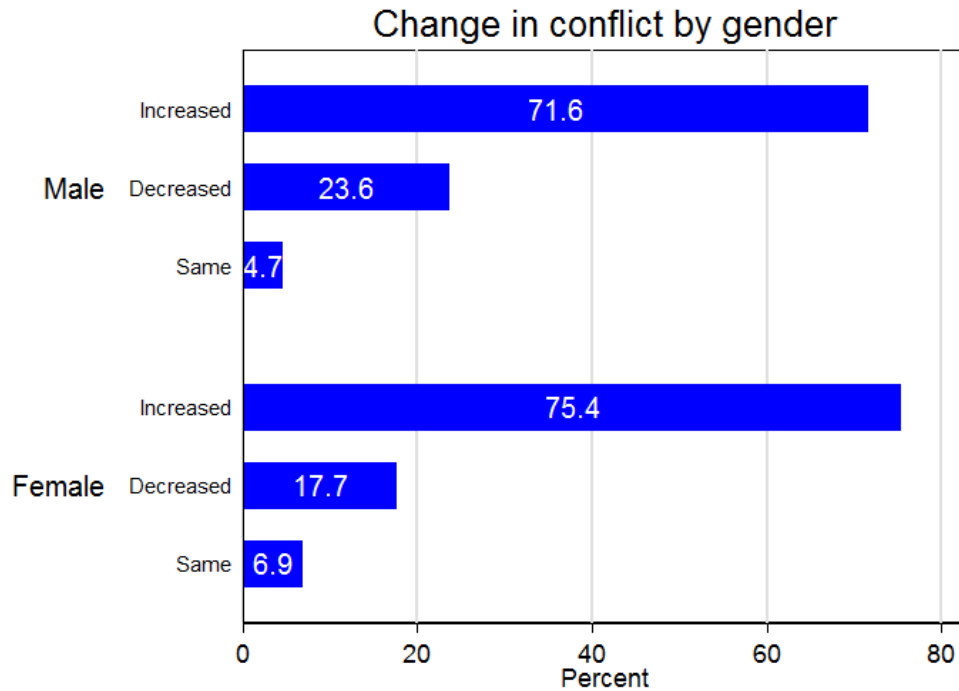
Note: this graph represents responses of 566 respondents, excluding respondents who either said that they "don't know" or that they had not lived in the area for the past year.

Indicator 2.15: % of female beneficiaries who participate in or lead local peace processes

The following table describes the household survey respondents' reported participation in local peace processes by gender. In the baseline survey, 56% of female respondents reported having participated in a local peace process compared with 58% of males. There is particular concern regarding female participation in peace processes, because women have historically been underrepresented in important peace processes in South Sudan.

The survey data revealed that a majority of respondents of both genders reported that they were involved in local peace processes, and there is not a significant difference in levels of

participation between the two genders. However, in particular in Duk and Twic East, female FGD participants noted that they were often excluded from opportunities to participate in dispute resolution: *"There is discrimination against women in which they are not allowed to participate in non-violent dispute [or] conflict resolution. Men do not allow us to contribute."*[39] This suggests some level of gender-based discrimination not apparent in quantitative findings.

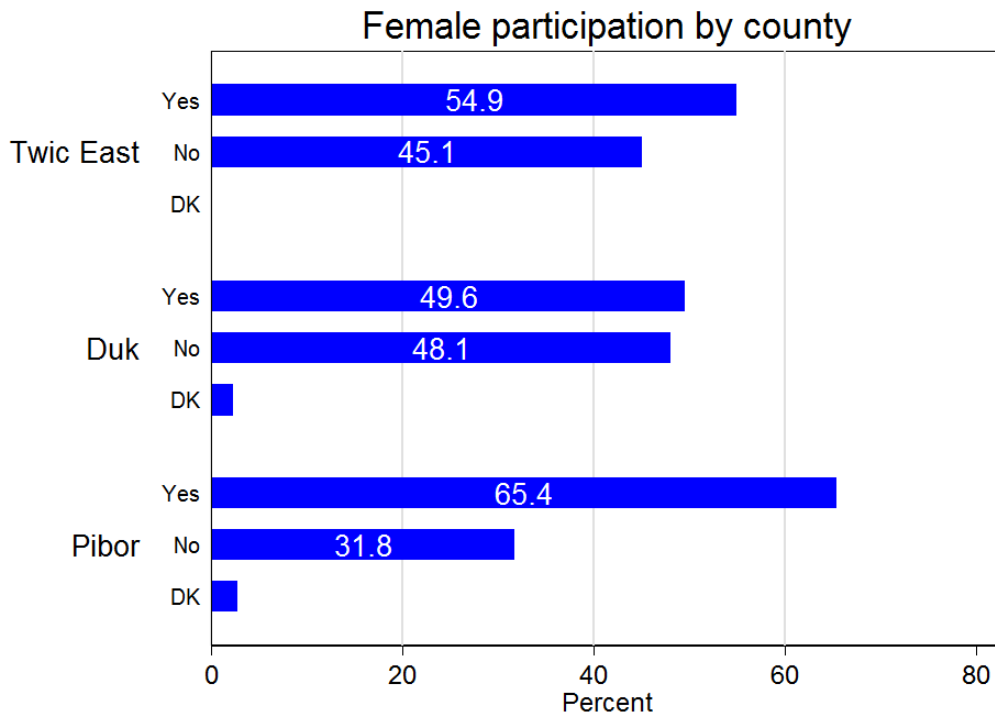Table: Do you sometimes participate in local peace processes? (N=577)

	Male	Female	Adults	Youth
Yes	58.0%	56.2%	59.4%	53.2%
No	41.1%	42.2%	39.2%	45.3%
Don't know	0.5%	1.7%	1.1%	1.5%
Refuse	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0%

The graph below presents reported levels of female participation disaggregated by county. There are slight differences by county, but these are not statistically significant.[40]

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) reported participating in or leading local peace processes.

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[39] FGD with Female Community Members in Duk.

[40] The fact that these results are not statistically significant is partly a product of the fact that the substantive differences in percentages are not large, but also because the relevant sub-sample size (of 358 women) is relatively small, and thus the corresponding margin of error is larger.

Female participation by county

Note: This graph represents responses from 358 women in the sample.

Overall, the majority of women in each county reported that they sometimes participated in local peace processes. The fact that estimated levels of female participation sit at or near 50% suggests that levels of participation have significant room for improvement if the goal is to have near universal community-level involvement in peace processes. Despite their historical exclusion in past peace processes, women are acknowledged to have an important role to play in conflict resolution; the local authority in Pibor emphasised this fact with women can both "*influence positive decisions, [...] and advise their son to keep out of conflict.*"[41]

CAPACITY FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION

PEACE CLUBS AND COMMITTEES

Looking more generally at conflict-resolution capacity in targeted communities, peace clubs and

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[41] KII with Local Authority in Pibor.

peace committees are a potentially important mechanism for participatory conflict resolution at the community level. The graph below summarizes responses from household survey respondents when they were asked whether or not their community had a peace committee or a peace club.

## Existence of peace clubs and committees by county
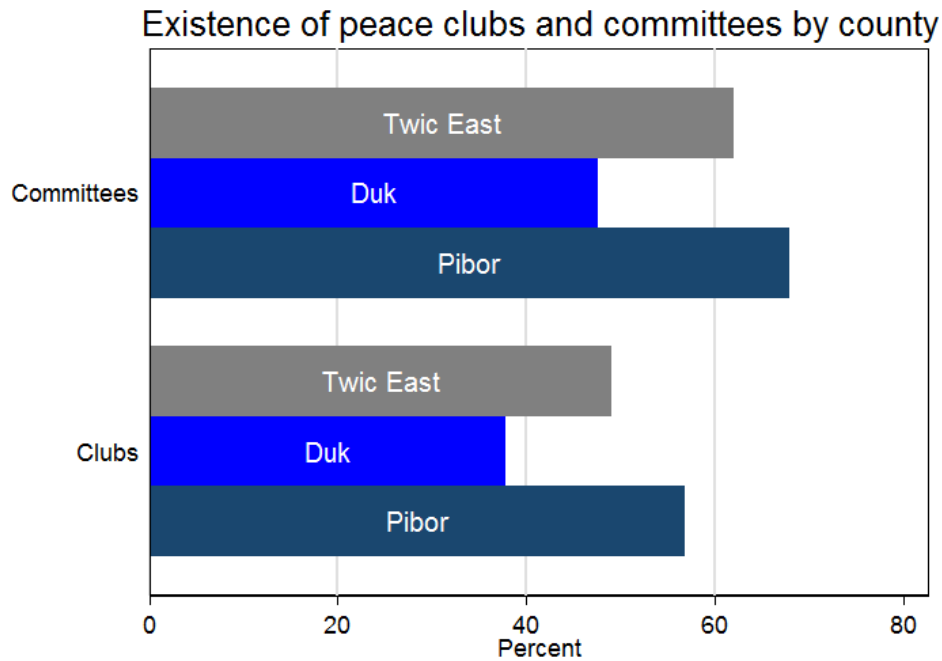
The majority of respondents interviewed in the household survey indicated that their communities had peace clubs (50%) and peace committees (62%). Among respondents who said that they do not have peace clubs or committees in their communities, the data do not permit us to distinguish clearly between respondents who are not aware of peace clubs and committees that do exist in their communities, versus respondents who live in communities where committees and clubs do not exist at all. There are fewer peace committees and clubs (or lower awareness of peace committees and clubs) in Duk than in the other two counties – a county-level difference that is statistically significant and potentially important in terms of future program design, especially if the objective is to have widespread awareness of peace clubs and committees. However, key informants in Duk do report the presence of a peace committee, which is comprised of twelve members and promotes peace "*through organising meetings that brings community leaders together*", as well as "*through dialogue [and] creation of sport*

activities."[42]

All respondents who reported that there was a peace committee or club in their community were further asked what they thought the effect was of local peace committees and clubs. Respondents were asked to rate the effect of committees and clubs on a 5-point scale with the following range of possible values: very negative, negative, neutral, positive, and very positive. Across all three counties, the majority of respondents gave positive ratings of the effects of local peace committees and clubs, which promote Outcome 2's goal of using peaceful mechanisms to mitigate conflict and reconcile past grievances. These responses are summarized in the figures below, revealing a moderate degree of variation by county.

Indicator 2.7: % of community members who value work of peace committees

85% of all respondents to the baseline survey indicated that they value the work of peace committees, because they believe that peace committees are having a positive effect on their communities.


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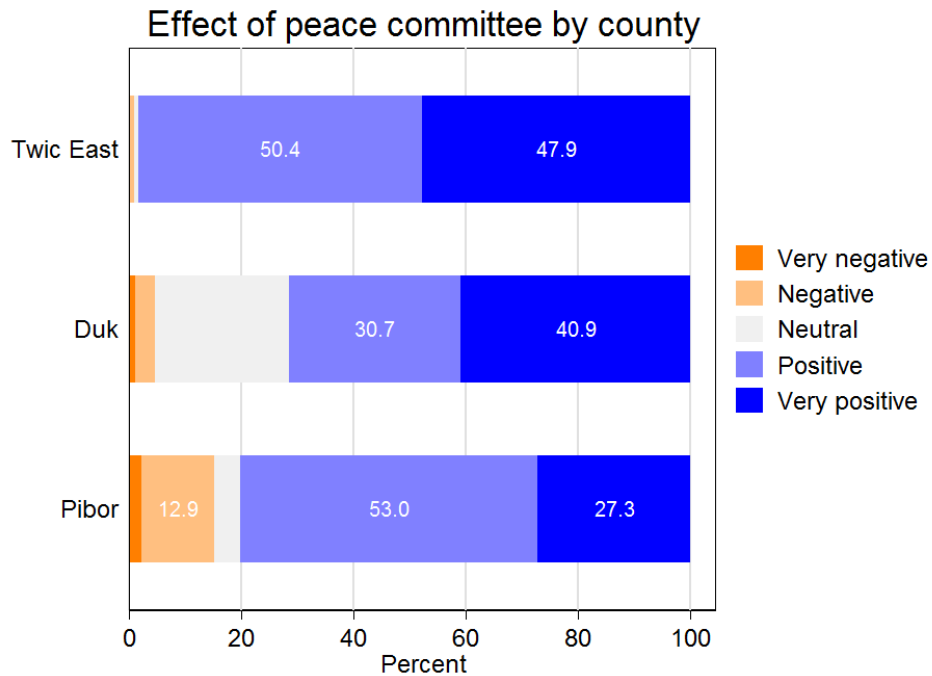
[42] KII with Local Authority in Duk; KII with Justice/Security Leader in Duk; KII with Community Leader in Duk.

Indicator 2.7: % of community members who value the work of peace clubs

82% of respondents to the baseline survey indicated that they value the work of peace clubs because they believe that peace clubs have had a positive effect on their communities.

The overall levels of approval for both peace committees and peace clubs are very high at the baseline, suggesting that there is not significant room for progress on these indicators. Ideally, Care would develop additional indicators for measuring community-level valuations of peace clubs, with a focus on choosing indicators that would be more sensitive to change over time. One suggestion along these lines will be provided in the following sub-section below.

Effect of peace club by county
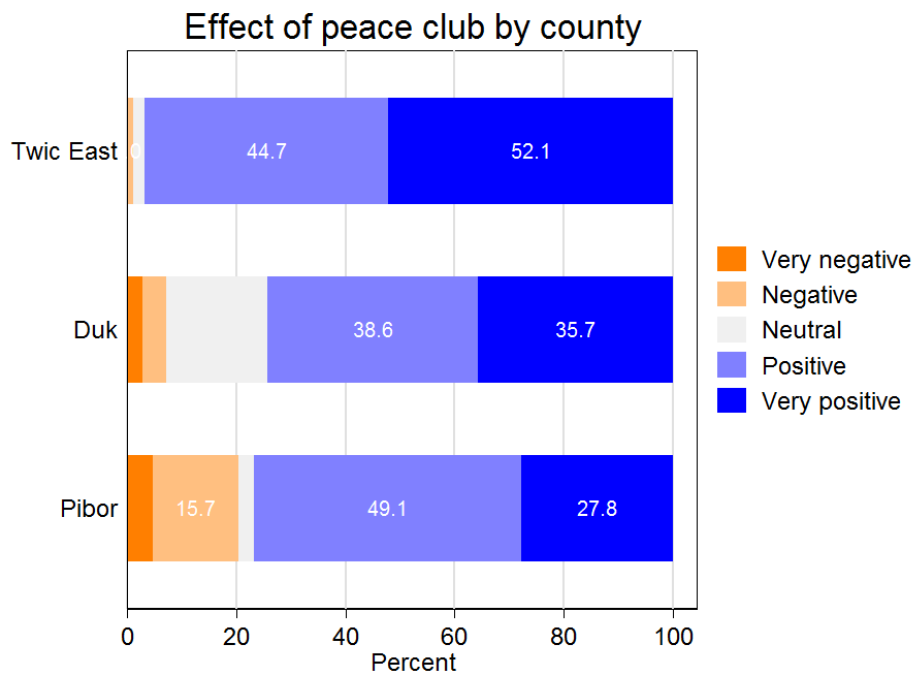
Note: From 272 respondents who reported that there were peace committees in their communities.

When disaggregated by county, the distributions of responses are similar for both peace committees and peace clubs. For both types of groups, respondents in Pibor gave more negative ratings to these groups than in the other two counties, while the most positive ratings came from respondents in Twic East. These results are consistent across both types of groups and

there is a statistically significant difference between the ratings in Pibor and the ratings in Twic East, suggesting that respondents in Pibor generally see peace committees and clubs in a more negative light than respondents from other counties, especially respondents from Twic East who gave significantly more positive ratings. Respondents in Pibor, despite giving somewhat more negative ratings than average, still gave predominantly positive ratings to peace committees and clubs, and awareness of peace committees and clubs was highest within Pibor as compared with other counties. Key informants in Pibor reported that the peace committee was particularly active, having recently resolved a dispute at the time of the research: "*we have just prevented serious disputes: few days back there was fighting among our youth here and we [...] managed to calm the situation through peaceful dialogue.*"[43]

59% of all respondents (n=342/577) reported the existence peace committees. 50% of all respondents (n=291/577) reported the existence of peace clubs. 85% of respondents who knew of peace committees (n=291/342) said that they think peace committees have a had a positive effect on the community. 88% of male respondents (n=120/137), 84% of female respondents (n=84/205), 81% of those under 36 (n=167/207), 93% of those from 36 to 55 (n=85/92), 91% of those over 55 (n=39/43) indicated perceiving peace committees having a positive effect.

82% of the respondents who knew of the existence of peace clubs in their community (n=228/277) think that peace clubs have had a positive effect on their community. 81% of male respondents (n=87/108), 84% of female respondents (n=142/169), 80% of those under 36 (n=131/163), 86% of those 36 to 55 (n=62/72), and 85% of those over 55 (n=35/41) indicated perceiving peace clubs having a positive effect.

### Indicator 2.8: % of conflicts resolved by peace committees/clubs

Across the baseline sample, 77% of respondents who lived in a community that had a peace club reported that the peace club had already helped to resolve a conflict in their community.

Respondents in Twic East may have given a higher than average rating to local peace committees and clubs because they have already observed the potential efficacy of these groups. Indeed, it is reported that, thanks to the peace committee, "*crime has reduced due to the cooperative agreement between the Bomas.*"[44] The graph below shows respondents reports

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[43] KII with Local Authority in Pibor. Also mentioned in KII with Community Leader in Pibor, and KII with Security Leader in Pibor.
[44] KII with Justice/Security Leader in Twic East.

of whether their local peace committee or club has resolved a conflict that they know of, disaggregated by county.

Has peace committee/club resolved conflict
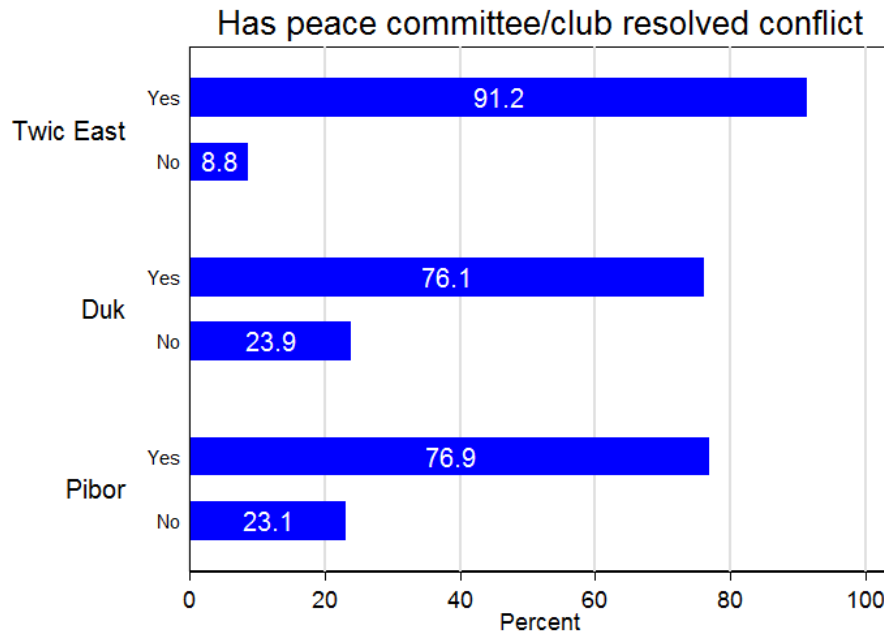
The majority of respondents across all counties reported that their local peace committee or club had already helped to resolve a conflict in their community. Almost all respondents in Twic East county (at 91.2%) reported that their local peace committee or club had already resolved a conflict. Comparing the graphs on peace committee/club efficacy with the graph on whether peace committees/clubs have resolved conflict suggests that respondents tend to have more positive views of local peace committees and clubs in cases where they have already seen those committees or clubs resolve a conflict. This correlation is clear at the county-level and is also statistically significant at the level of individual respondents, suggesting that it is important for respondents to see peace clubs working in order to appreciate their efficacy.[45]

59% of all respondents (n=342/577) reported the existence peace committees. 50% of all respondents (n=291/577) reported the existence of peace clubs. 77% of those respondents who cited the existence of peace clubs and peace committees in their community (n=284/370) said that the peace committee/club had already helped to resolve a conflict in their community.

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[45] This correlation is significant in a regression with cluster-robust standard errors: p=0.011.

Indicator 2.8: Community leaders who feel that peace committees/clubs resolve conflict

In keeping with the findings from the household survey, community leaders also agree that peace committees are effective in resolving conflict within the community. In some situations, community leaders also believe that peace committees can be effective in brokering peace between communities across different Bomas and Payams. In Pibor in particular, the peace committee was reported to have recently resolved an inter-communal dispute among youth.

The percentage of peace clubs that have been reported as already resolving conflicts is high at the baseline, suggesting that there is little room for improvement on this indicator, especially in Twic East. For Twic East, and possibly for the other two counties, monitoring the number of reported conflicts as well as the number of those reported conflicts resolved per club per month would allow for the measurement of a monthly (or yearly) ratio of conflicts to resolved conflicts, which would provide a more sensitive and potentially accurate measure of changes in the capacity of clubs to resolve conflicts.

Indicator 2.14: % of respondents who feel they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution

With regard to participation in peace clubs and peace meetings, fewer than half of respondents feel that they can participate meaningfully in these avenues for conflict resolution. Among all respondents, just 37.5 percent (n=172/459) feel that they are capable of speaking up at a peace meeting, and a slightly lower percentage—34.0 percent (n=156/459)—feel that their opinion would be recognized and taken seriously by other attendees at the meeting.

These aggregate figures mask important variation across demographic groups in efficacy regarding conflict resolution. As the figure below shows, women and, especially, youth, are less likely to feel that they can speak up at peace meetings and feel their opinions are less likely to be taken seriously. Just under 30 percent (n=41/137) of youth feel that their opinions would be considered.
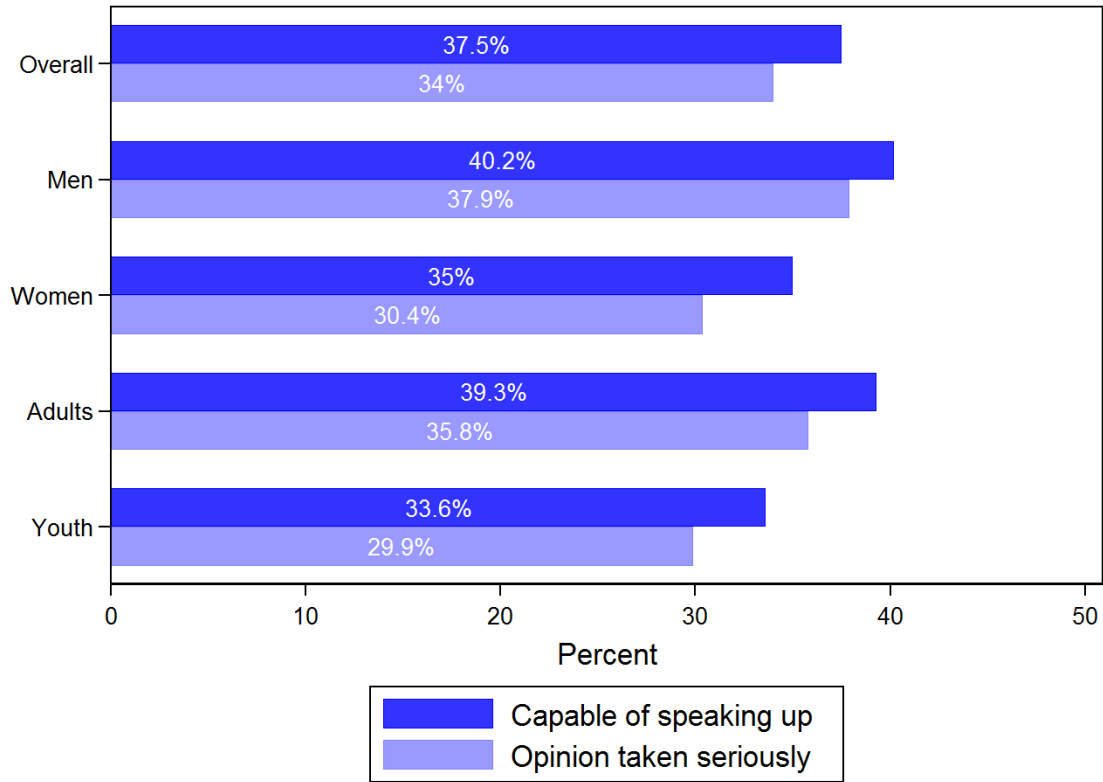
Importantly, the results presented above measure overall ability to engage in conflict resolution through peace meetings. Respondents who live in areas that do not have peace meetings are not able to meaningfully participate, and are therefore recorded as, for instance, "incapable of speaking up" at a meeting. A different metric is the ability to participate, among respondents living in areas with peace meetings. By this standard, most respondents feel empowered and efficacious: 85.6 percent (n=172/201) of respondents living in such areas believe that they are capable of going to a meeting and speaking up; 77.6 percent (m=156/201) believe that their opinion would be taken seriously. Even using this metric does not alter the conclusions regarding youth engagement, however: compared to adults, 89.4 percent of whom feel that they could speak up at a peace meeting, just 76.7 percent of youth feel the same.

At the local level, qualitative data suggests that elders and community leaders play a key role in resolving disputes, forming committees to "*sit together and find the root causes of the problem and give the solutions amicably*."[46] Alongside religious leaders, these leaders also play a role in promoting peace, "*spreading the importance of peaceful coexistence, forgiving one another, sharing ideas, interacting with other community members*", and at times playing a more active role by "*promoting peaceful activities such as cultural dance competition and sports activities*."[47]

Indicator 2.10: Referrals from local courts to relevant higher courts

Traditional institutions work alongside formal justice actors. Depending on the severity of the crime committed or the accusation made, cases are handled either at the community level, or referred to relevant higher courts. These referrals can proceed from the boma to the state-level, as necessary.

In many cases, these leaders highlight the political nature of conflict in South Sudan, and discourage community members from getting involved in government politics, simultaneously warding off issues of tribalism: "*preach about peace coexistence amongst the 64 tribes of South Sudan […], tell them to keep away from politics issue and remain as one people and one nation of South Sudan*."[48] Key informants also discuss the link between peace and development, noting that increased business activity has potential to promote social interaction and encourages peaceful relations, but that development attempts are currently undermined by insecurity: "*without peace, development cannot occur*."[49]

Indicator 2.9: Local rulings in line with existing legal frameworks and good governance

Hand-in-hand with local justice actors, customary law continues to inform justice at the community level, in particular "*when punishing or judging the criminal*."[50] The influence of historic, local dispute-resolution practices can be negative when it reinforces existing power-imbalances and structural injustices in society, including gender disparities. For example, a community leader in Twic East reports that someone accused of murder is requested to pay 51

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[46] FGD with Female Community Members in Twic East.
[47] KII with Local Authority in Pibor; KII with Local Authority in Duk.
[48] KII with Local Authority in Twic East.
[49] Kii with Local Authority in Pibor.
[50] FGD with Female Community Members in Duk.

cows in compensation if the victim was male, or 25 cows if the victim was female.[51] Traditional institutions nevertheless operate alongside formal authorities such as county commissioners, payam administrators, courts at the county and payam level, and the police: "*it depends always on the level of the crime.*"[52]

Indicator 2.11: Level of community satisfaction with local security/justice actors

Satisfaction with local justice actors appears to vary across counties. Qualitative research participants in Duk are particular satisfied with the justice provided: "*we are very satisfied with the punishments that are given to the criminals. They are all [...] doing the best work. They have even reduced the number of crimes committed now within this community*."[53] In Twic East and Pibor, satisfaction is more varied, with both male and female community members complaining that judges are often corrupt, notably at the Payam and Boma level. In particular, women in Pibor reported that "*those who have money can bribe the judges*."[54]

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.

EVERYDAY SECURITY

While some of the questions (explored earlier) about conflict or peace versus war can be open to broad interpretations, one of the most direct measures of human security is whether or not people feel secure on a daily basis when moving around their community. Respondents were asked to rank their felt level of security on a 4-point scale, with the following range of possible values: very insecure, a little insecure, a little secure, very secure.

71% of all respondents (n=408/577) report feeling able to resolve a non-violent dispute; 70% of male respondents (n=153/219), 71% of female respondents (n=255/358), 68% of those under 36, 77% of those 36 to 55, 71% of those over 55 reported this feeling.

72% of all respondents (n=413/577) report feeling able to resolve a violent dispute, with 71% of

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[51] KII with Community Leader in Twic East.
[52] KII with Local Authority in Pibor.
[53] FGD with Male Community Leaders in
[54] FGD with Female Community Members in Pibor.

male respondents (n=155/219), 72% of female respondents (n=259/358), 69% of those under 36 (n=263/383), 82% of those from 36 to 55 (n=105/128), 43% of those over 55 (n=43/65) reporting this feeling.

Indicator 2.17: % of beneficiaries who feel secure in the area where they live

The majority of respondents (70%) reported that they feel at least a little secure in their communities during the daytime. In contrast, only 40% of respondents reported that they feel safe in their communities at night.

In addition to the disparity between daytime and nighttime security, there are large county-level disparities in terms of people's felt security. The graphs below summarize daytime and nighttime security levels disaggregated by county.
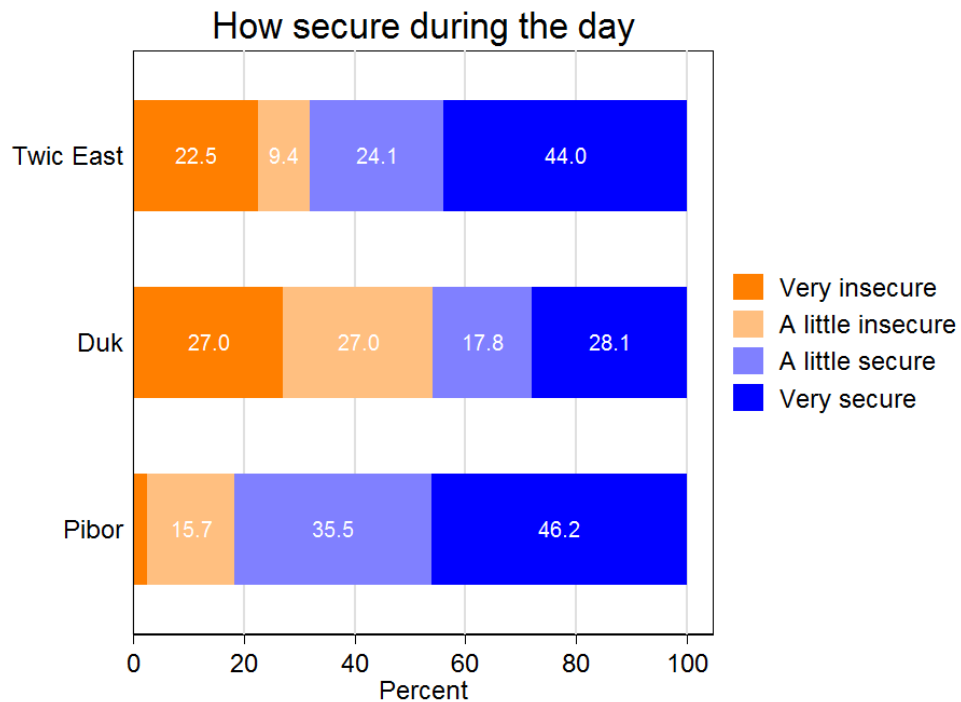

Respondents in Duk reported much lower levels of daytime security than respondents in either Twic East or in Pibor. Ultimately a majority (54%) of respondents in Duk suggested that they did not feel secure during the daytime, which contrasts starkly with the other two counties considered. This difference is statistically significant and suggests that security is a much more

significant problem in Duk than in Pibor and Twic East.

70% of all respondents (n=402/577) feel secure during the day. 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), and 71% of those over 55 (n=46/65) reported feeling secure during the day.

When comparing daytime with nighttime security, further county-level disparities emerge. The starkest contrast is between daytime and nighttime security in Twic East county. In Twic East, 32% of respondents reported feeling at least a little insecure during the daytime, but the percentage of respondents feeling insecure jumps to 97% at night. This within-county difference is very large and statistically significant and it suggests that people in Twic East must face specific challenges regarding night-time security that perhaps respondents in Pibor and Duk do not face. Even though Duk has the highest reported levels of insecurity during the daytime, this percentage increases only slightly (and not significantly) at night. Pibor also shows a very slight increase (by 8.6%) in levels of felt insecurity at night, but that increase is miniscule in comparison to the 65% increase in nighttime versus daytime insecurity in Twic East.
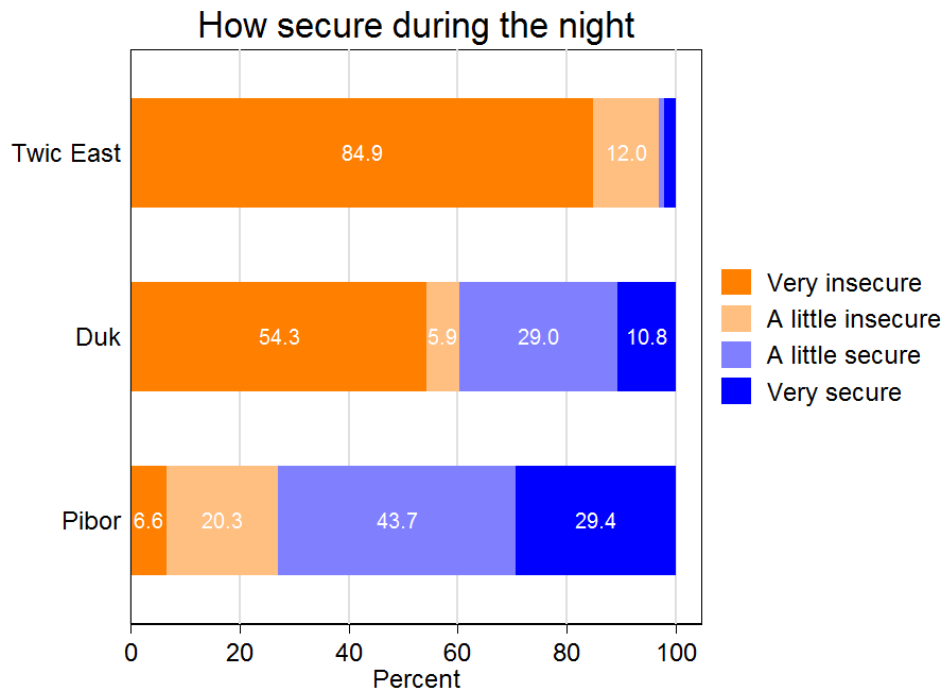
These findings are corroborated by an additional indicator, in which respondents were asked how safe they felt their children, cattle and possessions are. As with the previous questions, respondents ranked security on a five-point scale.[55] Respondents to this question reported generally lower levels of security, overall: just 19.4 percent (n=88/454) believe that their children, cattle and possessions are either completely or relatively secure. As before, however, large disparities between counties can be observed in perceived security. The graph below illustrates this across-county variation, with Pibor scoring substantially more secure than either Duk or Twic East, on average.

Security of children, cattle, and possessions
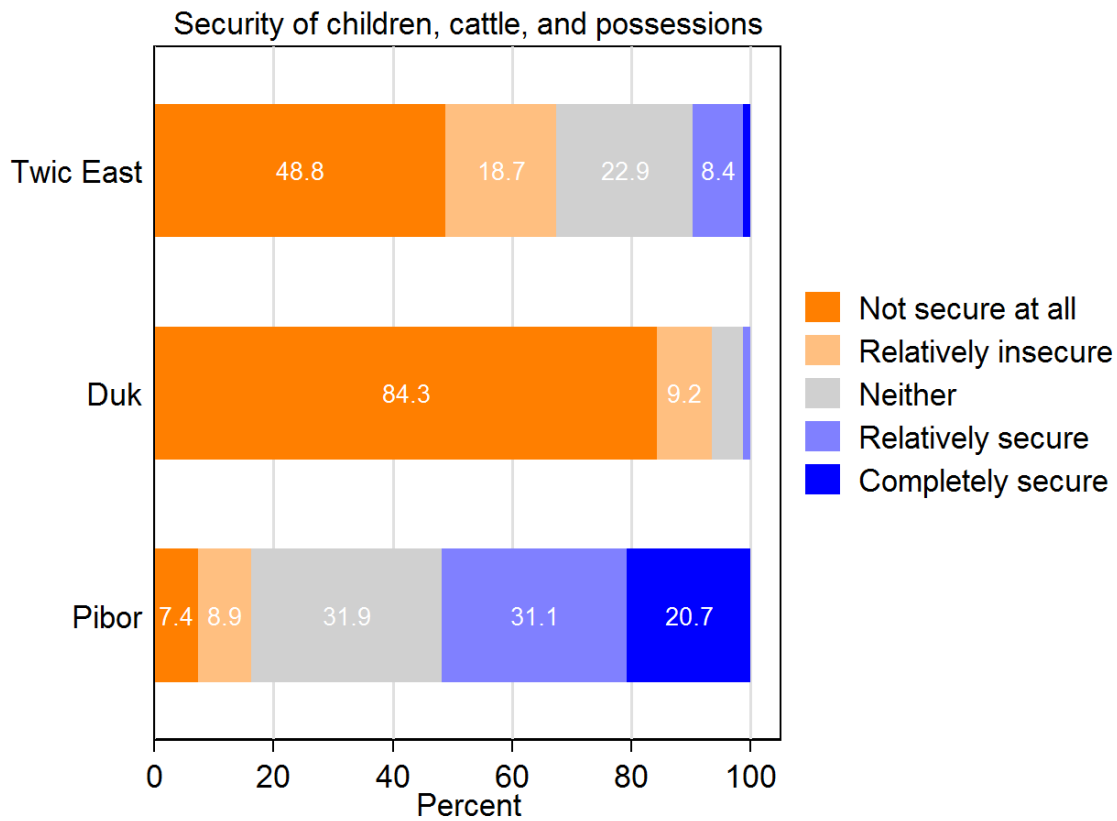
Ultimately, from the perspective of respondents, Pibor is the most secure county overall, with

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[55] Note that the sample used for this question differs from those of the previous security-related questions. Survey questions regarding security at night and during the day were asked of baseline survey respondents. The question referred to here was asked in the baseline supplement, which included a different sample from the same population of beneficiaries.

the majority of respondents in Pibor feeling secure in both the nighttime and the daytime. This finding is somewhat at odds with the finding that respondents in Pibor generally reported lower levels of capacity for conflict-resolution. Clearly security on a day-to-day basis is not merely equivalent to the absence of conflict or "war". High rates of crime at night may lead people (e.g. in Twic East) to feel comparatively insecure even if their community has comparatively lower levels of conflict and a higher capacity for conflict-resolution.

40% of all respondents (n=229/577) feel secure at night. 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), and 49% of those over 55 (n=32/65) reported feeling secure at night.

Again, it is worth noting that there are not significant differences by gender in terms of felt security. One might think that women would be more likely to be victimized than men and would thus feel more insecure (on average) than men, especially at night, however the data does not bear this out. The graph below shows nighttime security disaggregated by county and by gender.
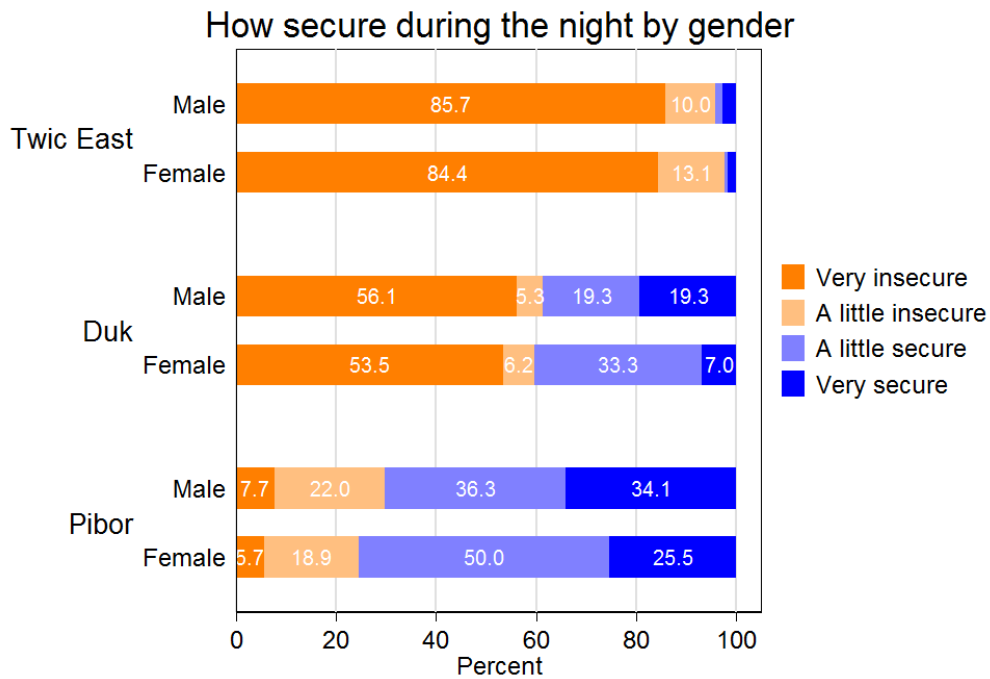
The levels of security felt at night are almost identical for male and female respondents, which

echoes other evidence above to suggest that their perceptions of levels of conflict as well as levels of security are actually quite similar. This may be partially a result of programs to empower women that have already taken place and had significant effects on targeted communities. At least in the realm of conflict and security, there are far fewer disparities between women and men than one might expect given general tendency for women to be disempowered in important social and economic ways in South Sudan.

In all three counties, youth play a key role in maintaining security, alongside government soldiers and to a lesser extent the police. Security is maintained through regular patrols of the area, protecting communities from aggression: "*The youths and the government soldiers, they fight enemy that attack civilian*."[56] As a result of these security actors, many qualitative research participants, including women, report feeling relatively safe in their communities "*because they are ready to defend themselves in case anything happens.*"[57] Masculinity, as a result, is constructed in terms of the ability to defend one's family from aggression: "*He should be strong so that he can be capable of defending his family from any bad people or strangers*."[58]

DESIRE TO EMIGRATE

Indicator: % of beneficiaries who report that they have plans to emigrate

Finally, an important indicator of program impact will be the number of program beneficiaries who plan to emigrate during the coming year. As a baseline, the proportion of respondents who stated their intent to emigrate is low, comprising less than 20% of those interviewed. The graph below shows respondents' reported intentions regarding emigration, disaggregated by county.

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[56] FGD with Male Community Members in Duk.
[57] FGD with Male Community Leaders in Pibor.
[58] FGD with Male Community Members in Duk; FGD with Female Community Members in Duk.

Do you plan to leave the country?
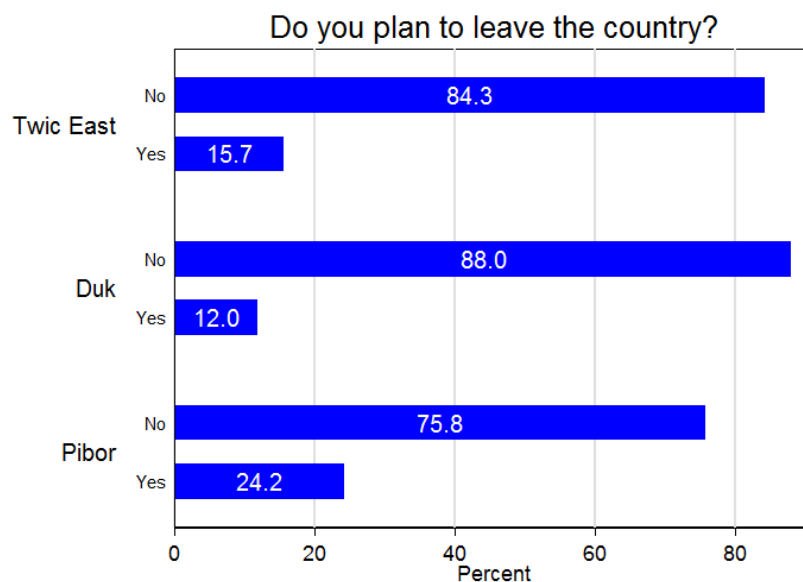
The highest proportion of respondents who stated their intent to emigrate was in Pibor county, with 24% of respondents reporting that they intended to emigrate within the coming year. Ultimately, the difference in responses among counties is comparatively small, and is not statistically significant.

18% of respondents (n=106/577) say that they plan to leave the country within the next year. 19% of male respondents (n=42/219), 18% of female respondents (n=65/358), 18% of those under 36 (n=67/383), 20% of those 36 to 55 (n=26/128), and 20% of those over 55 (n=13/65) reported emigration plans.

Indicator: % of beneficiaries who report that they see a future for themselves in the country where they live

This indicator was assessed qualitatively by asking focus group respondents: "Are there enough opportunities and is there enough stability to build up a life in this community?" Respondents gave unanimously negative responses to this question, indicating that 100% of the focus group respondents probably do not see a future for themselves in the community where they currently live. The reasons given pointed, most frequently, to violent conflict eliminating opportunities in respondents' communities. This finding suggests that people's outlook for the future is generally negative and that they see little opportunity in remaining in the country; however, this finding
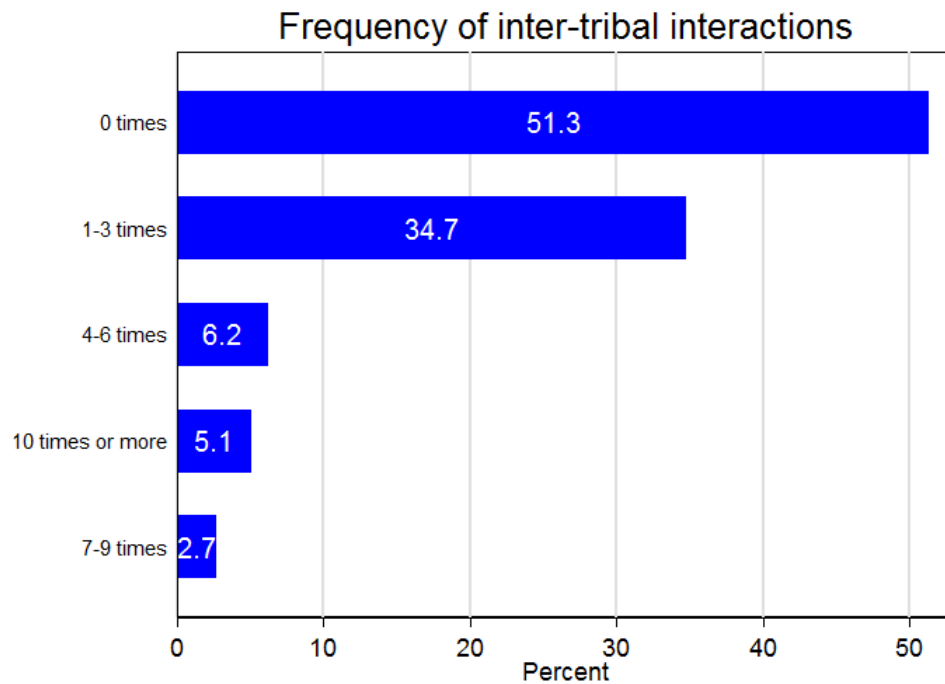
should be tempered by the finding that slightly less than 20% of respondents to the household survey reported that they actually had concrete plans to emigrate.

Given respondents' uniformly negative outlook on the future, this is clearly an area where Care programs should focus resources and where they might have the potential to make a major impact.

Inter-communal and inter-tribal interactions are a fundamental indicator of social cohesion and the potential for inter-communal problem-solving. When different groups of people do not interact frequently, they are more likely to harbor negative stereotypes of others and have a lower capacity to resolve conflicts.

Indicator 3.5: % of community members reporting interactions with individuals from other communities/clans

Frequency of inter-tribal interactions

Category	Percent
0 times	51.3
1-3 times	34.7
4-6 times	6.2
10 times or more	5.1
7-9 times	2.7

93

51% of the respondents in the baseline sample indicated no interactions at all with people from other tribes or communities in the past week. The next largest response category with approximately 35% of responses is 1-3 inter-tribal interactions in the past week, establishing that respondents in the surveyed areas are not interacting with members of other tribes or communities with great frequency. In the context of South Sudan's ethnic tensions and conflict, this lack of inter-group dialogue could be a root cause of these problems or a symptom of them; in either case, there is little opportunity for residents in the surveyed areas to have productive conversations about inter-ethnic relations in their communities, or to interact in ways that may dispel rumours about outsiders or people from other ethnic groups.
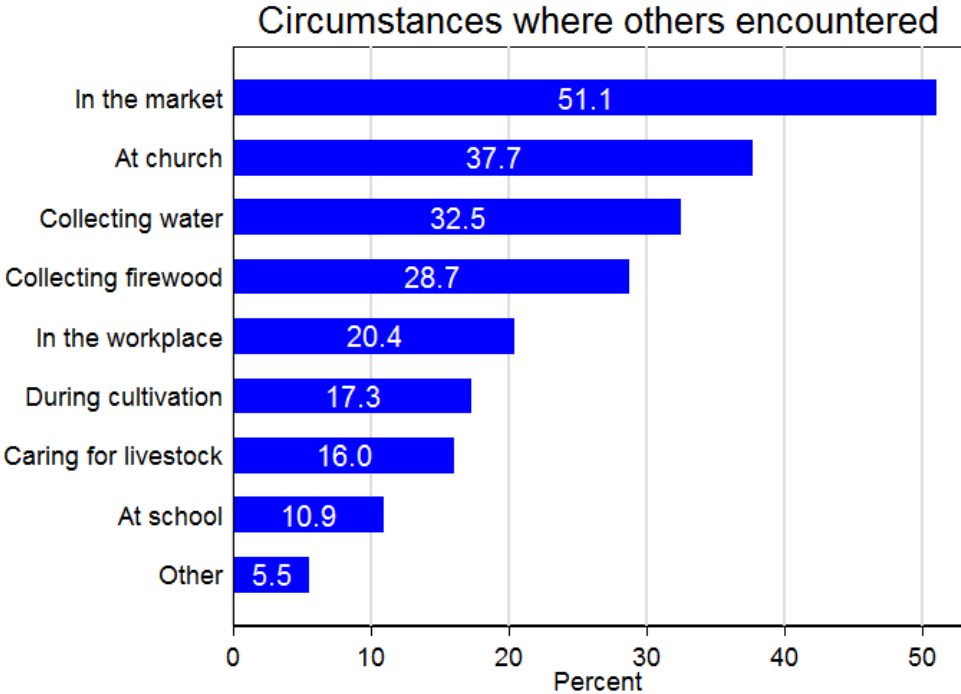
Note: Multiple-response question, asked of the 259 respondents who reported that they had at least some interactions with people from other tribes or communities.

The marketplace and church were the two most frequently indicated places for encountering members of other tribes, representing 51 and 37 percent of respondents, respectively. This highlights the importance of functioning social and economic institutions for facilitating inter-ethnic dialogue and implies that violence and other destabilizing shocks may exacerbate already

present ethnic tensions by preventing interactions that often occur in, for example, markets or churches.

Indicator 3.10: % of beneficiaries who report an increase in trust within their community

In the baseline survey, 85% of respondents believed that their community members generally trust one another. The graph below presents respondents assessments of their levels of trust of their fellow community members, on a 5-point scale.

Trust in community by county

County	Distrust a lot	Trust a little	Trust a lot
Twic East	16.1	14.1	66.1
Duk		12.4	78.5
Pibor		32.1	56.1

Legend:
- Distrust a lot
- Distrust a little
- Neutral
- Trust a little
- Trust a lot

Percent (0 to 100)
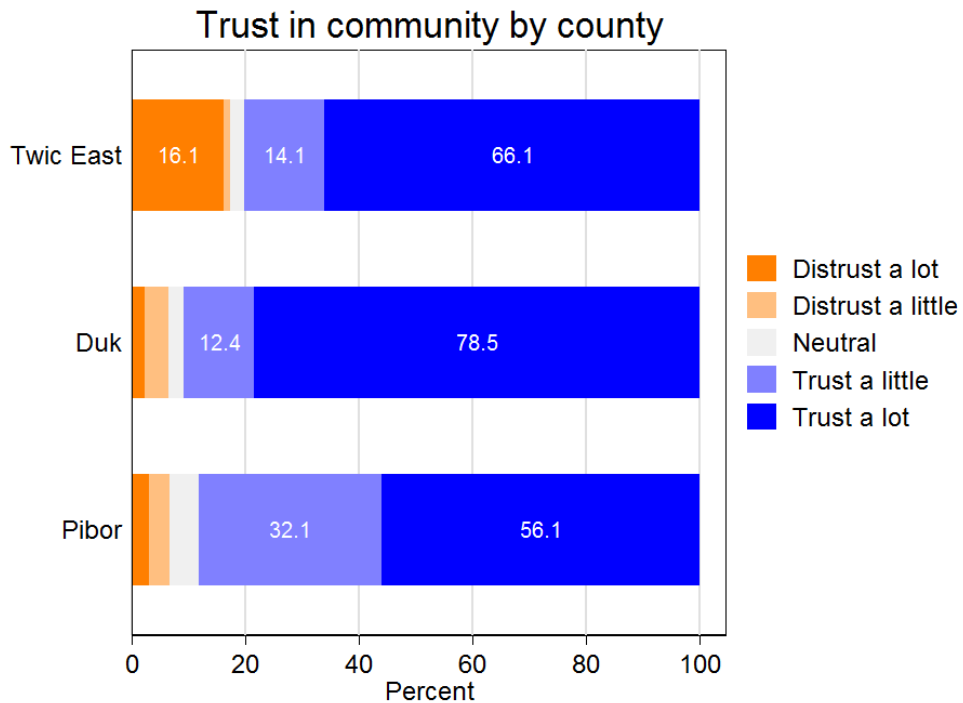
The graph above suggests that there is little geographic variation in levels of trust across the three targeted counties. There are slight variations by county in the graph above, but these variations are not statistically significant. It appears that intra-community trust is not a major problem, even if inter-community relations may be a significant problem in some cases. This bodes well for forging strong intra-community cooperation.

85% of respondents (n=491/577) believe that community members trust one-another. 85% of male respondents (n=186/219), 85% of female respondents (n=305/358), 84% of those under 36 (n=323/383), and 87% of those from 36 to 55 (n=111/128), 85% of those over 55 (n=55/65)
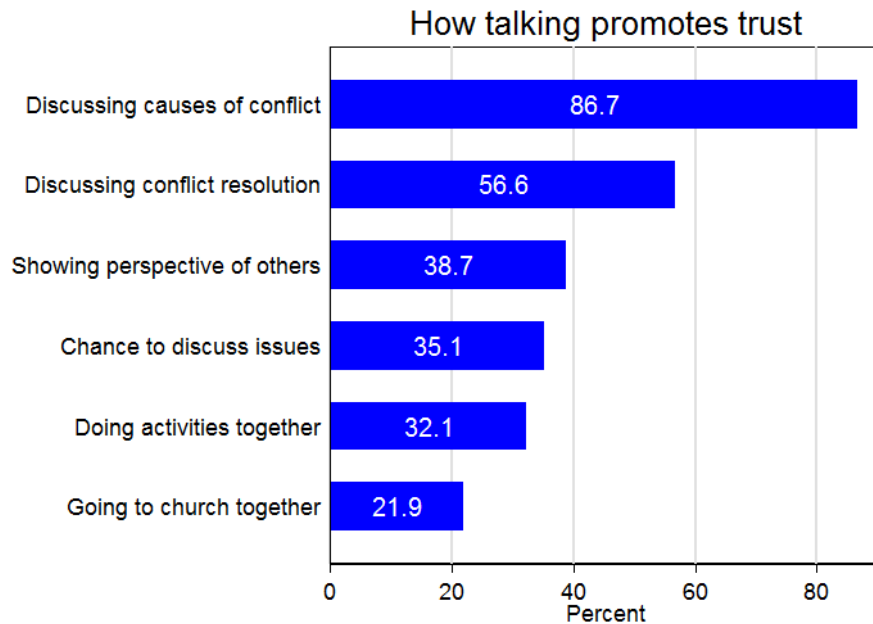
reported trust between community members.

Indicator 3.14: % of beneficiaries who report an increase in trust between communities

69% of respondents believe that talking to members of other groups or communities promotes trust.
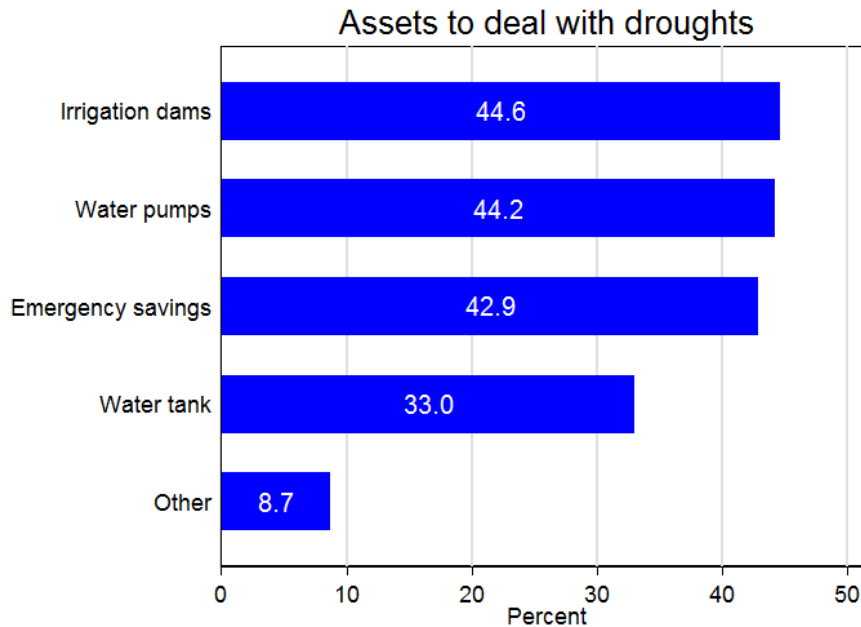

Talking with others promotes trust
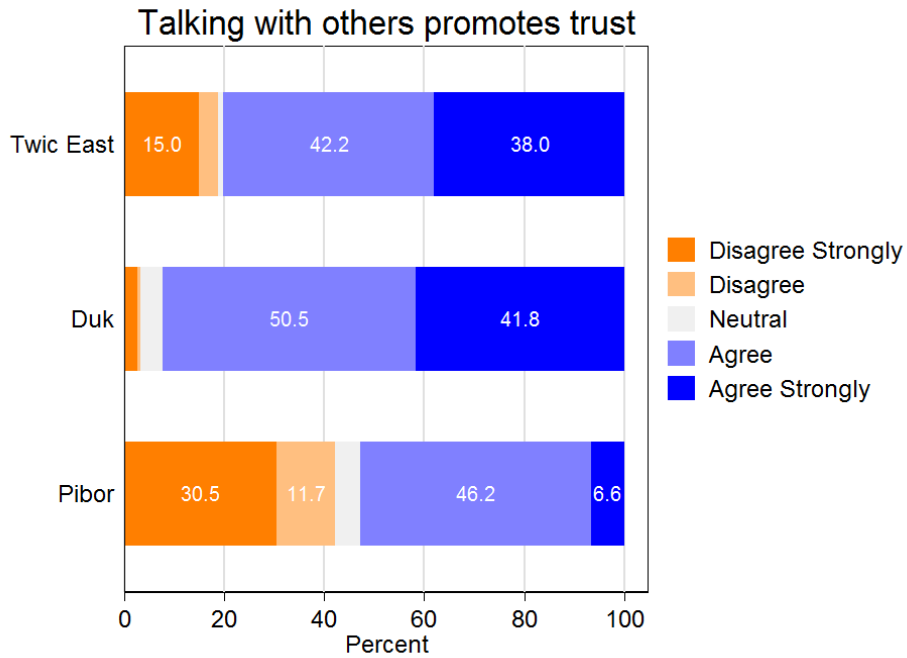
Interactions will be more positive (and therefore more effective at increasing social cohesion) if participants believe interaction builds trust. This data follows the "nature of interactions" graph in that the negative responses are again clustered in Pibor, suggesting that ethnic tensions are likely to be highest in that county. Pibor also had the smallest proportion who "strongly agree" that talking with others promotes trust, suggesting attitudes there are less receptive to dialogue and overall social cohesion. The near opposite may be true in the other two counties. The regional nature of social cohesion in these counties is noteworthy, as sizeable minorities in Twic East and, to a greater extent, Pibor disagree that talking with members of other tribes or communities promotes trust.

69% of all respondents believe that talking with others promotes trust. 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), and 68% of those over 55 (n=44/65) indicated they believe talking with other promotes trust.

How talking promotes trust

Category	Percent
Discussing causes of conflict	86.7
Discussing conflict resolution	56.6
Showing perspective of others	38.7
Chance to discuss issues	35.1
Doing activities together	32.1
Going to church together	21.9

Note: Asked of 420 respondents who either agreed or agreed strongly with the statement that "Talking with people from other tribes or communities promotes trust."

Of the 420 respondents who indicated that they believed talking with others promotes trust, an overwhelming majority also indicated that they believed discussing causes of conflict to be the key reason such discussions promote trust. Regionality factors into this question heavily – conversations that lead to such trust seem less likely to take place in Pibor, since fewer respondents there indicated positive interactions with members of other tribes. Additionally, this graph re-emphasises the importance of functioning economic and social institutions (churches, marketplaces, etc.) in providing forums for dialogue that has the potential to lead to increased cohesion.

Assets to deal with droughts

Asset	Percent
Irrigation dams	44.6
Water pumps	44.2
Emergency savings	42.9
Water tank	33.0
Other	8.7

Indicator 3.13: Number and % of communities and civil society groups that demonstrate increased capacity to influence formal and/or informal human security authorities

Beyond trust within and between communities, social cohesion and peaceful conflict resolution requires trust in local authorities and local mechanisms for justice. If community members do not feel that they are likely to receive justice from local authorities, they are less likely to report crimes, and are more likely to engage in extra-judicial efforts to seek justice. If community members do not feel that local authorities listen to them or take their concerns seriously, they are unlikely to trust those authorities, reducing their willingness to report sensitive information, and increasing the likelihood of inter- and intra-communal conflict alike.

Given this, a key programme indicator concerns citizens' willingness to report to the police, citizens' expectations of what police will do in response to their reports, and citizens' perceptions that they can influence local security authorities to become more responsive to their communities' needs.

Overall, respondents are generally willing to report crimes or incidents to the police, with 76.9% (n=353/459) of respondents indicating that they would do so if they were a victim of or witness to a crime. However, most respondents were not confident that the police would follow-up in

response to their reports, with just 38.0% (n=134/353) of respondents – among just those who would report a crime – indicating that they thought the police were 'very likely' to follow-up.[59]

In practice, perceptions of the police and individuals' efficacy with regard to influencing local security authorities are gendered, as illustrated in the table below. The starkest difference across genders concerns willingness to report a crime or incident to police: the vast majority of men (85.8%, n=188/219) would be willing to report to the police, while just over two-thirds of women (68.8%, n=165/240) would be similarly willing.

With respect to expectations of police action in response to a report, women are less optimistic, as the table below shows. However, the figures reported regarding 'follow-up' actually understate the differences across genders -- women are much more likely to completely lack confidence in police follow-up than men. Among those who would report a crime to the police, 16.4% (n=27/165) of women feel that follow-up is 'not likely at all', while the same is true for just 5.3% (n=10/188) of men. In the case of influence over local authorities, women are, again, less likely than men to feel that they can influence authorities in positive ways.

Table: Trust in and Influence over Local Security Authorities, by Gender of Respondent

Outcome	Male	Female	Adults	Youth
Willing to report a crime	85.8%	68.8%	79.4%	70.8%
Followup by Police is very likely	39.4%	36.4%	38.8%	36.1!
I can influence authorities to become more responsive to my needs	56.2%	52.9%	56.1%	50.4%

Citizen efficacy with regard to local security authorities also vary by county. The graph below highlights differences across counties in the three indicators of citizen efficacy and civil society influence over local security officials. As the graph shows, willingness to report and expectations

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[59] Because this question was asked only of respondents willing to report a crime, it likely overestimates the extent to which citizens believe police will follow-up on reports. Presumably many of the respondents who indicated that they would not report a crime in the first place do not feel the police would follow-up if they did so.

of police follow-up are highest in Duk, where 85.7% (n=132/154) of respondents would be willing to report to the police, and over half (50.8%, n=67/132) of respondents believe the police would make an effort to follow-up on their report. Both rates are significantly lower in Pibor, where willingness-to-report is just 68.8% (n=95/138) and beliefs that the police are 'very likely' to follow-up are found among just 20% (n=19/95) of respondents.

Interestingly, although reporting rates and confidence in police follow-up are lower in Twic East than in Duk, respondents in Twic East feel that they have greater influence over local security officials, in terms of increasing their relative responsiveness to citizen and community needs. As with the other two indicators, Pibor ranks lowest on this metric, suggesting a generalized lack of confidence and trust in local security institutions in the county.
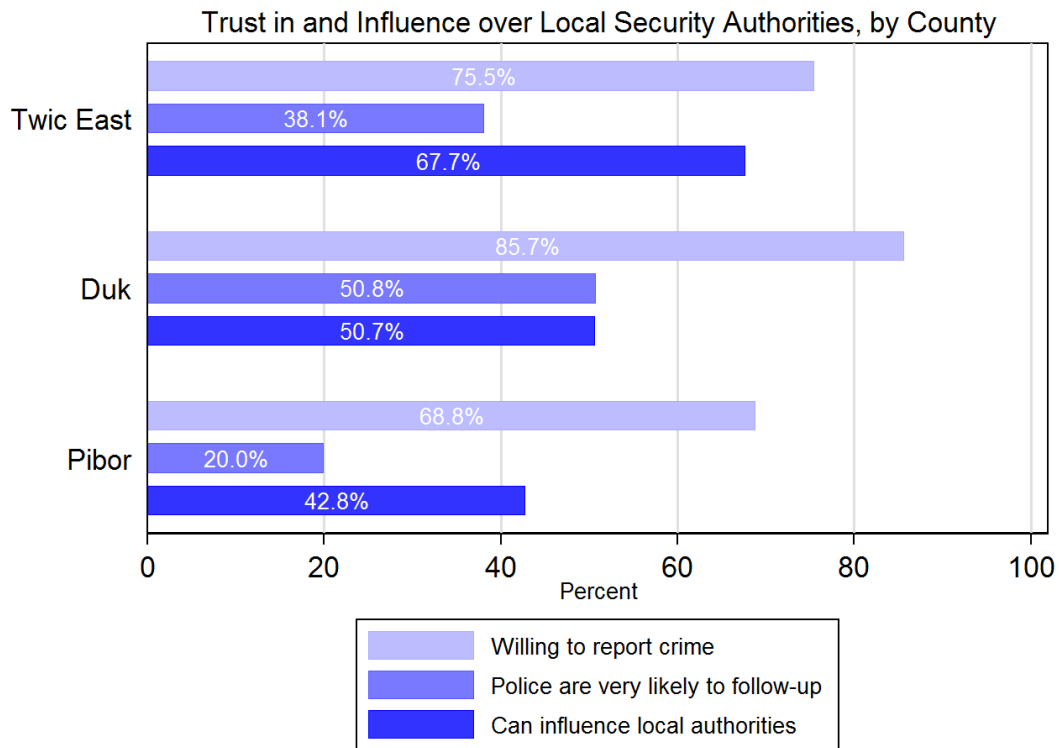

Finally, youth are also less likely to trust and feel efficacious with regard to the police. Youth are less willing to report crimes than their adult counterparts, with just 70.8% (n=97/137) of youth respondents indicating that they would report a crime or incident. And, while youth are generally as confident regarding police follow-up as adults, they are less confident in their ability
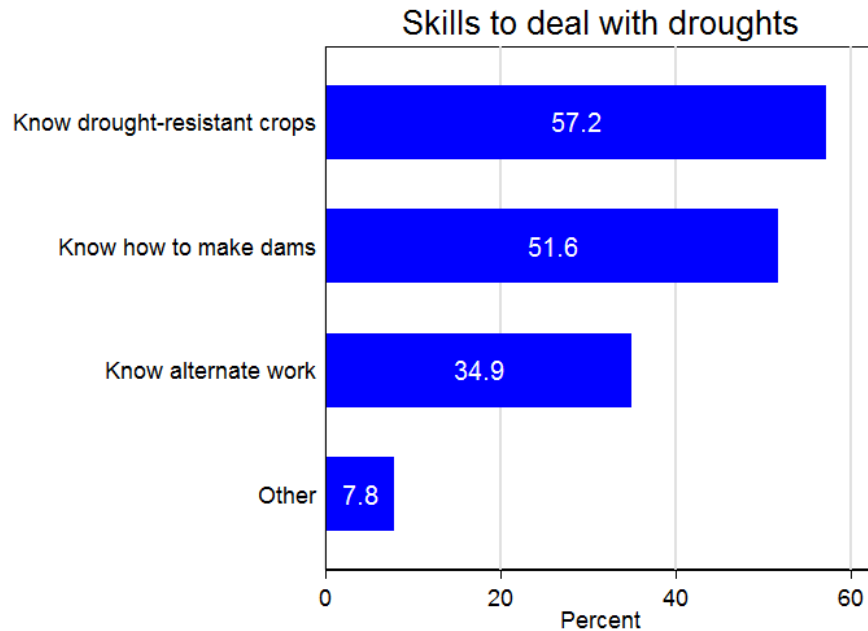
to influence security officials: just 50.4% (n=69/137) feel that they can influence officials to be more responsive to their needs, compared to 56.1% (n=180/321) among adult respondents.

Indicator 3.17: # and % of people implementing practices/actions that reduce vulnerability and increase resilience, disaggregated by climate-related, economic, social or environmental events

Slightly less than half of respondents indicated that they had access to each of the four main drought management methods. Here, there is a somewhat even spread between those four methods. Further complicating this aspect is the survey question concerning this issue was multiple-response, meaning respondents could indicate access to multiple methods – this could mean that access to these resources is clustered among a small group of respondents.
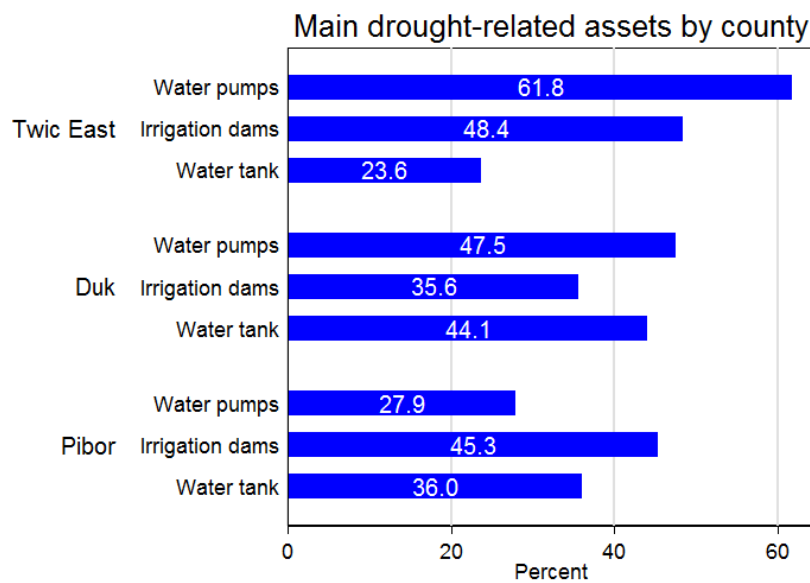
Twic East has the highest average reported presence of drought management assets, followed by Duk, and finally Pibor with least. The highest concentration of water pumps and irrigation dams is in Twic East, and the highest of water tanks is in Duk. Within these regions, it is possible that access to these resources is clustered among a smaller subgroup of individuals.

Skills to deal with droughts

Skill	Percent
Know drought-resistant crops	57.2
Know how to make dams	51.6
Know alternate work	34.9
Other	7.8

A potentially worrying number of respondents did not indicate possession of skills to deal with drought. While over half knew of drought-resistant crops and how to make dams, well less than half indicated that they had access to alternative work (and therefore income) in the event of a drought. Just over half indicated knowledge of drought-resistant crops and dam building, and from this alone it is unclear whether the survey area would be able to weather a drought effectively. Particularly troubling is the relatively low percent indicating ability to find alternative work to get through difficult drought periods.

Drought-related skills by county
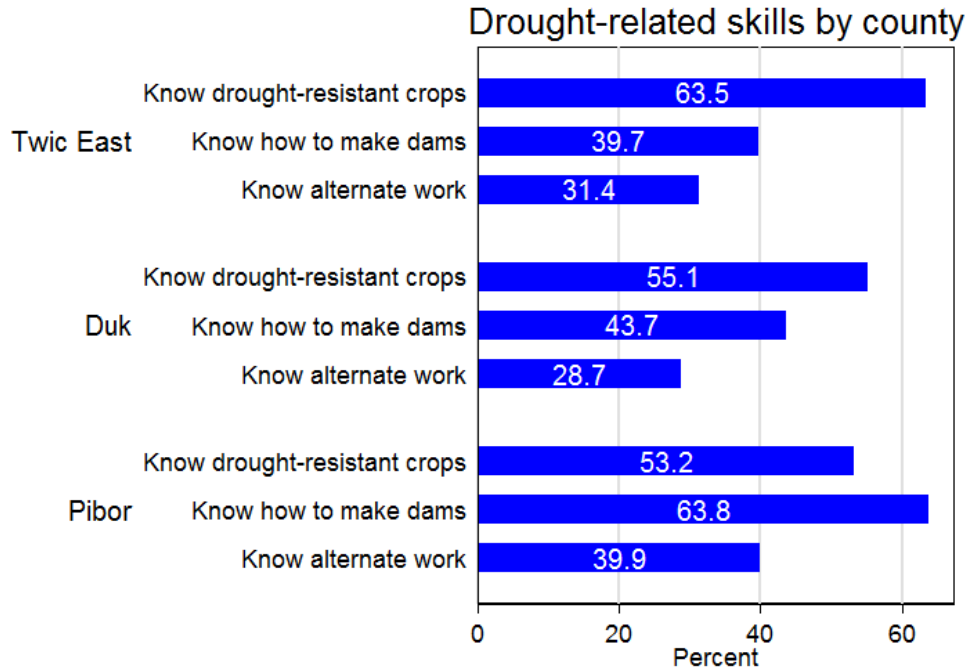
Interestingly, Pibor has the highest average percentage of respondents indicating knowledge of drought management skills (in contrast to drought management assets, of which it had the lowest amount of positive responses), followed by Twic East, and finally Duk. Different counties have differing levels of expertise in drought-management skills, with Twic East having the greatest reported expertise in drought-resistant farming techniques, Pibor having the greatest in dam-building and alternative employment, and Duk ranking the first in no category.

Overall, the quantitative and qualitative assessment of Jonglei demonstrates a great need for improved resilience to shocks. Increased economic opportunity, social cohesion, and personal security may improve the capacity to prevent conflict and improve resilience.

OVERARCHING IMPACT INDICATORS

In addition to sector-specific indicators, this evaluation also sought to establish baseline levels of several overarching indicators, which cut across particular areas, such as economic resilience or social cohesion. These indicators focus on programme impacts in broad areas, such as the ability

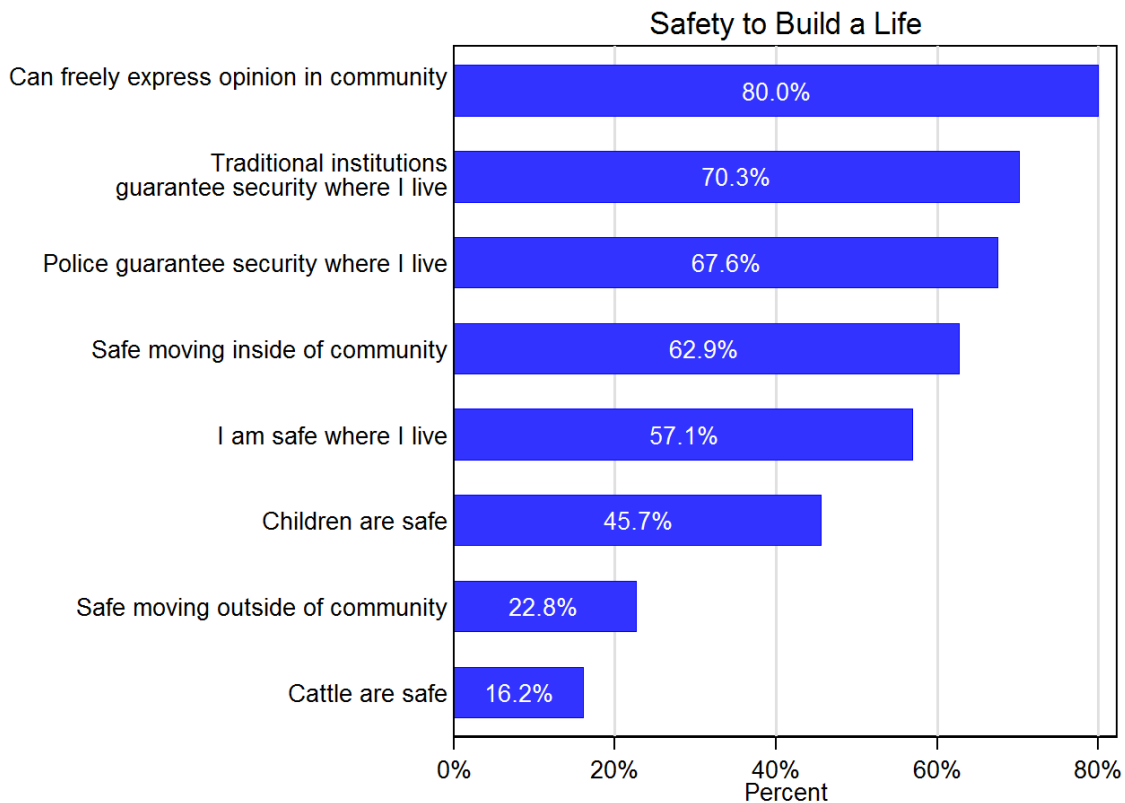of beneficiaries to build an economically secure life.

Indicator OA.1: % of beneficiaries who report that they see a safer/more secure future for themselves in the area where they currently live

A key indicator of programme success is the ability of beneficiaries to build a secure future for themselves in their current environment. This overarching indicator was measured through a series of questions that gauged respondents' current level of safety and security, and their expectations of future safety and security in their communities. The core questions, focused on present security, were:

- Do you feel you and your family are safe moving around inside your community?
- Do you feel you and your family are safe moving around outside of your community or between communities?
- Do you feel you are safe where you live?
- Do you feel your children are safe?
- Do you feel your herd/cattle are safe?
- Do you think that traditional/community structures are able to guarantee security where you live?
- Do you think that authorities (like police) will be able to guarantee security where you live?
- Can you freely express your opinion in your community?

For each question listed above, respondents were also asked whether they expected things to improve over the following year.

To assess current levels of physical security, responses to the questions focused on the present are plotted in the figure below. Each question invites a yes or no response; the graph plots the percentage of respondents indicating 'yes' to each question. For instance, 80 percent of respondents feel that they are free to express their opinions in their communities.

Safety to Build a Life

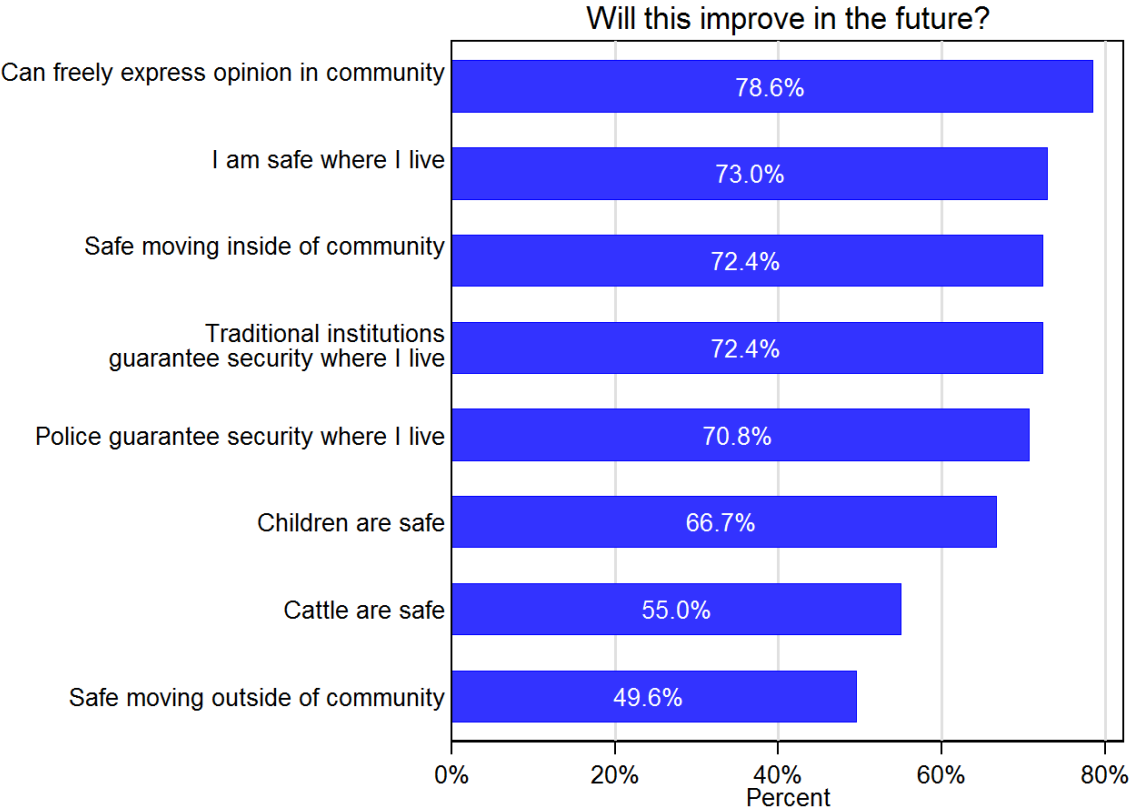| Category	Percent
Can freely express opinion in community	80.0%
Traditional institutions guarantee security where I live	70.3%
Police guarantee security where I live	67.6%
Safe moving inside of community	62.9%
I am safe where I live	57.1%
Children are safe	45.7%
Safe moving outside of community	22.8%
Cattle are safe	16.2%

Two trends emerge from this data. First, respondents feel much more secure in their communities than outside of them. Overall, 62.9 percent of respondents report feeling safe while traveling within their community, while only 22.8 percent of respondents report the same while traveling outside their community. Similarly, 57.1 percent of respondents report feeling safe where they live, but many fewer—just 16.2 percent of respondents—feel that their cattle are safe. This is especially telling, since cattle are typically exposed to cattle raiding when they are pasturing in areas removed from the community itself.

The second pattern concerns respondents' faith in security institutions. Despite relatively low levels of physical security, a majority of respondents feel that both traditional security/justice structures and the police are able to guarantee security in their communities.
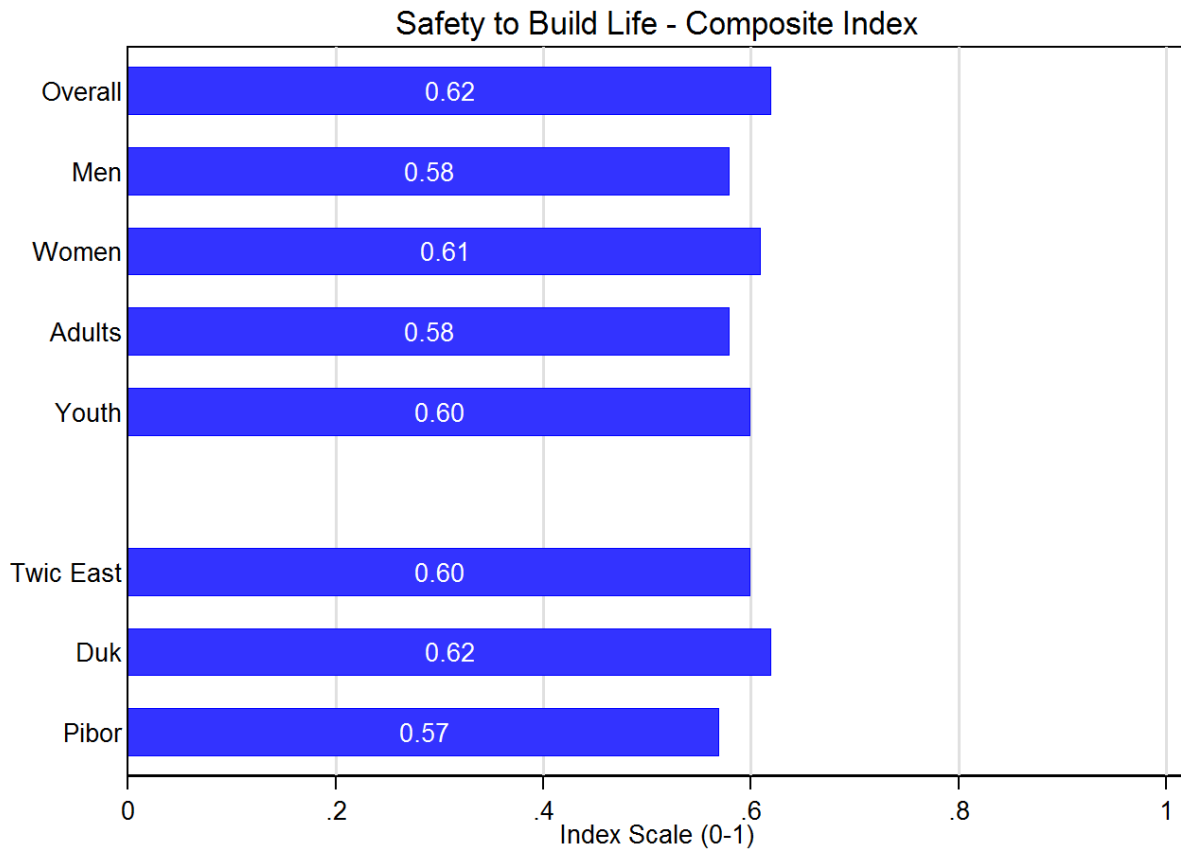
To gauge the extent to which respondents are optimistic about their future physical security, the

figure below plots responses to a series of follow-up questions. For each indicator in the previous graph, respondents were asked whether they expect improvement in that area over the next year. As with indicators of current physical security, respondents are more optimistic about security within their communities than security outside—73 percent of respondents believe that they will be safer where they live in the future, and 72.4 percent believe they will be safer when traveling within their local community. Meanwhile, less than 50 percent of respondents believe that external security will improve during the same timeframe.

Will this improve in the future?

Indicator	Percent
Can freely express opinion in community	78.6%
I am safe where I live	73.0%
Safe moving inside of community	72.4%
Traditional institutions guarantee security where I live	72.4%
Police guarantee security where I live	70.8%
Children are safe	66.7%
Cattle are safe	55.0%
Safe moving outside of community	49.6%

Thanks to the multifaceted nature of concerns regarding physical security, it is difficult to draw concise comparisons between demographic subgroups or locations. For instance, one group may feel more secure moving outside of the community, while another might feel greater faith in institutions designed to provide security. In order to make comparisons across subgroups, we constructed a composite index of physical security, which takes into account all eight indicators described above, including both present ratings and future expectations of those indicators. The

index is scaled from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating a greater degree of physical security.[60]

Safety to Build Life - Composite Index

Group	Index Score
Overall	0.62
Men	0.58
Women	0.61
Adults	0.58
Youth	0.60
Twic East	0.60
Duk	0.62
Pibor	0.57

Index Scale (0-1)

To assess variation across groups and locations in terms of physical security, the figure above plots the average index score across groups. As noted, a higher score implies a higher degree of physical security. Interestingly, the results show little divergence between demographic subgroups in the sample: the average score of 0.58 for men implies that they perceive themselves to be slightly less secure than women, who have an average score of 0.61. In fact, men are the least secure of all groups, but the differences across groups are generally too small

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[60] To construct this index, we first standardized each indicator by subtracting its mean and dividing by its standard deviation. This ensures that, on average, each indicator has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Next, we aggregated the indicators and rescaled the resulting index to range from 0 to 1.

to be substantively meaningful.[61]

In contrast, there are more meaningful, if still small, differences across locations. Respondents in Duk County are the most secure according to this metric—with an average score of 0.62—compared to respondents in Twic East and, especially, Pibor.

Indicator OA.4: % of programme beneficiaries who report that they see a socio-economic future for themselves in the area where they currently live.
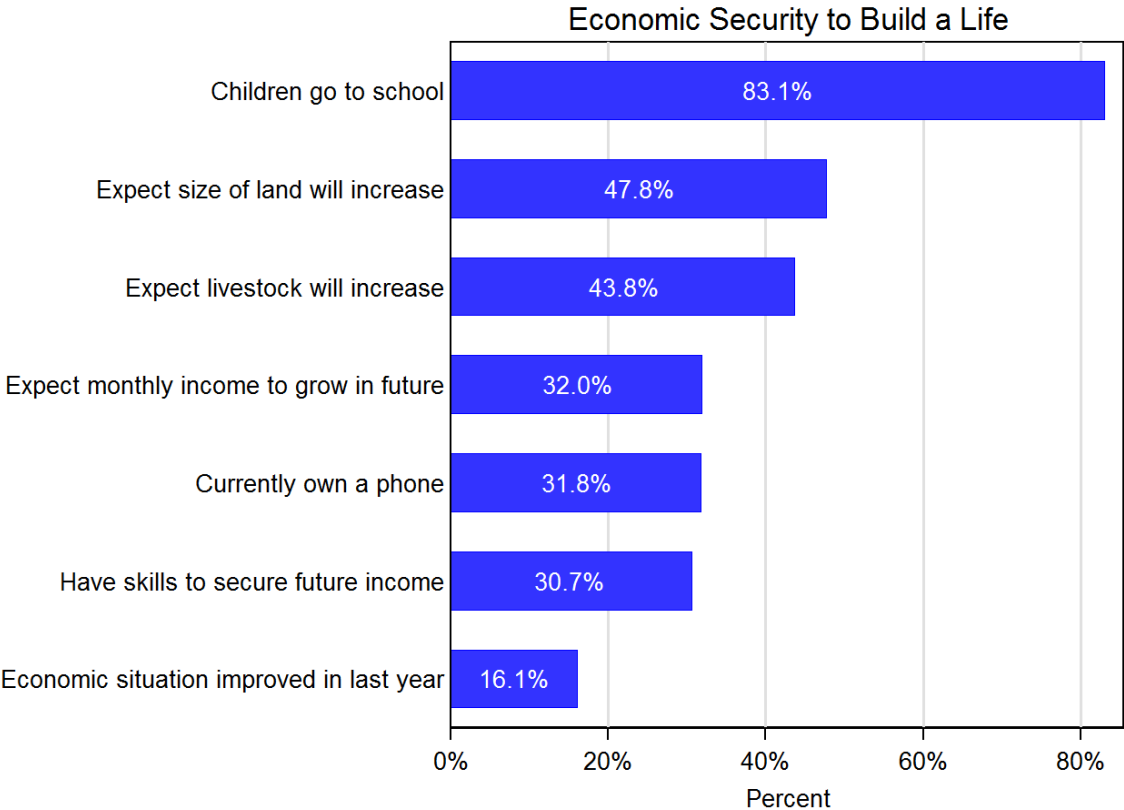
The second 'Overarching Indicator' of programme impact focuses on economic security and opportunity. Individuals who feel safe in their communities may still lack economic opportunities and may have little prospect of economic advancement. This indicator serves to measure individuals' relative economic security, by asking respondents about several aspects of economic well-being. Specifically, respondents were asked:

- Do your children go to school?
- Do you expect the size of your land will grow?
- Do you expect that your livestock will increase/grow?
- Do you expect that your monthly income will grow in the near future?
- Do you currently own a phone?
- Do you feel you have acquired enough skills (i.e. life, technical, entrepreneurial) to secure future income?
- Has the economic situation within your community improved within the last 12 months?

The results of these individual indicators are reported in the figure below. Somewhat surprisingly, a large majority (83.1 percent) of respondents with children indicate that they currently attend school. Unfortunately, other indicators of economic well-being were much less positive: less than half of respondents indicate that their land or livestock are likely to increase in the future. Even fewer—less than one-third—believe that their income will increase in the near future, and just 30.7 percent of respondents feel they have the skills necessary to secure their

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[61] The divergence between male and female scores on this metric may reflect greater optimism among women, on average, regarding future physical security. When the questions that comprise this composite index are divided into 'present security' and 'expectations of future security', women score lower than men in terms of perceived current security. However, they score higher than men on expectations of future security.
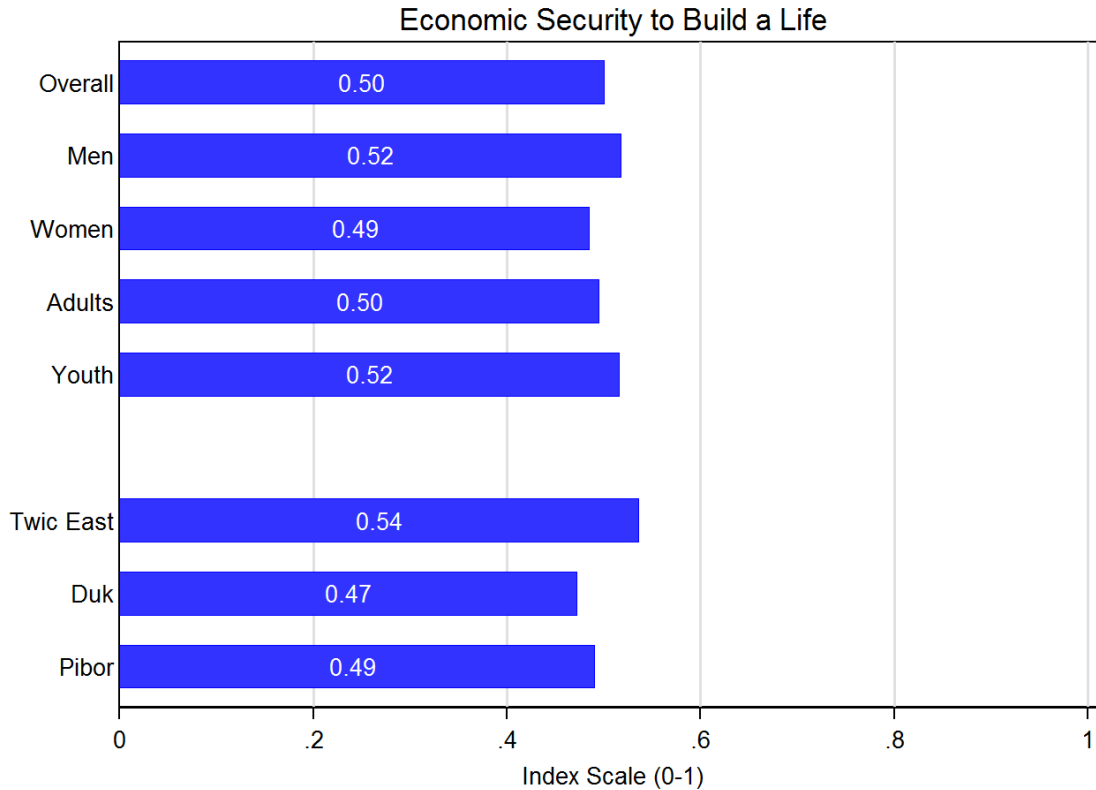
income in the future. Just 16.1 percent of respondents feel that the economic situation where they live has improved in the past year.

Economic Security to Build a Life

Category	Percent
Children go to school	83.1%
Expect size of land will increase	47.8%
Expect livestock will increase	43.8%
Expect monthly income to grow in future	32.0%
Currently own a phone	31.8%
Have skills to secure future income	30.7%
Economic situation improved in last year	16.1%

The results on physical security, described previously, provide a useful comparison. While the average respondent was optimistic that every aspect of physical security--except safety while moving outside the community, which fell below 50 percent—would improve in the future, there is much less optimism about economic security. Less than 50 percent of respondents expect their monthly income, the size of their herds, or the size of their land to grow in the future.

As is the case with physical security, economic security is a multifaceted concept. While most respondents send their children to school, many fewer have a mobile phone. How heavily these different aspects of economic security should be weighted, and how they should be compared, is not immediately clear. To resolve this issue, we constructed an index which follows our

approach to physical security. This index is scaled to run from 0 to 1, with higher values representing greater security. The index captures many aspects of economic security, as it aggregates responses from all of the individual survey questions listed above.

Economic Security to Build a Life

Group	Score
Overall	0.50
Men	0.52
Women	0.49
Adults	0.50
Youth	0.52
Twic East	0.54
Duk	0.47
Pibor	0.49

Index Scale (0-1)

How do different groups fare in terms of perceived economic security? Scores on the composite index are plotted in the figure above. As with physical security, variation across demographic subgroups is limited. Men view themselves as more economically secure than women, averaging a composite score of 0.52, compared to women's average score of 0.49. In contrast to ratings of physical security—where they scored as the most secure—respondents in Duk appear to be the least economically secure of the three counties. Meanwhile, Twic East, which was the least physically secure, is the most economically secure by this metric. Again, while we do not observe large differences across demographic subgroups, the differences between counties are more meaningful.

Indicator OA.6: % of programme beneficiaries who report that they have real plans to emigrate within the next 12 months.

Beyond physical safety and security, the evaluation also sought to establish baseline levels of economic security. Physical and economic insecurity often go together, as conflict or violence reduces individuals' ability to farm, undermines commerce, and generally damages the economy. Simultaneously, economic insecurity is often seen as a source of conflict itself. Nonetheless, these two types of security are distinct; this section attempts to measure economic insecurity prior to the programme's start.
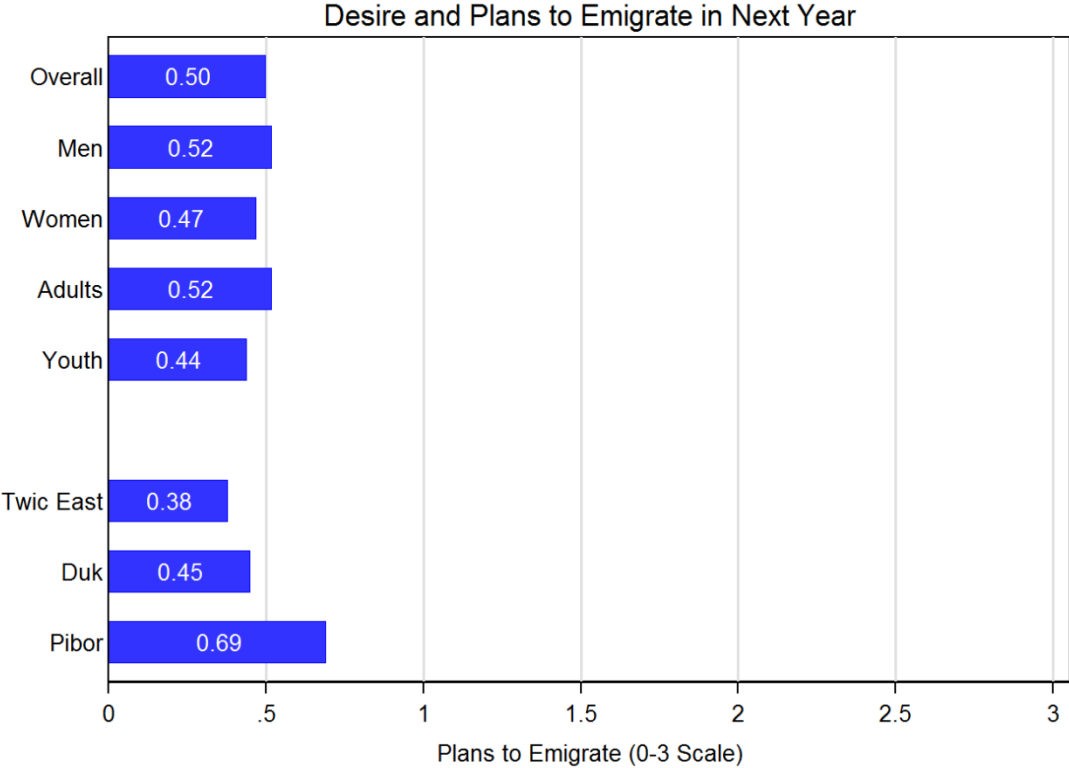
The final 'Overarching Indicator' measured in this baseline evaluation concerns individuals' relative desire to migrate away from their current homes. While the other two indicators in this section addressed economic and physical security, respectively, this indicator provides insight into both economic and physical security, as individuals may be motivated to migrate by either issue, or a combination of the two.

How many respondents have firm plans to migrate within the next 12 months? Just 15 of 441 respondents, or 3.4 percent, indicated that they have either made preparations (e.g., saved money, contacted friends/family abroad) or have made concrete arrangements to migrate. However, a far greater percentage have considered the possibility of migrating, with 41.5 percent indicating that they do not have concrete plans, but have considered the possibility.

Among those who have made firm plans to migrate, respondents cite two primary reasons for their decisions. The most common reason is economic: the lack of employment opportunities where they currently live. Nine respondents, of fifteen with firm plans to migrate, reported that this was the primary reason they planned to migrate. An additional four respondents cited security concerns, suggesting the importance that both economic and physical security play in shaping migration decisions.

According to results presented regarding the two previous indicators, men, women, and youth share broadly similar perceptions of their physical and economic security. That is, women do not feel dramatically less secure than men in either regard, nor do youth. These results also translate to stated plans to migrate, as illustrated in the figure below. While women's perceptions of their own security are slightly less positive than those of men, women are *less* likely to have plans to

emigrate to a new area. This finding likely reflects two factors: the more tenuous economic and security situation of women, which makes it more difficult to save money and prepare to emigrate, and the fact that many women have less power over household decisionmaking, and may not be able to make migration decisions for themselves. Finally, it is worth noting the differences across counties in terms of respondents' propensities to emigrate: respondents in Pibor were far more likely to have plans to migrate than those in Twic East or Duk. Indeed, 11 of the 15 total respondents who stated that they had firm plans to migrate lived in Pibor.

Desire and Plans to Emigrate in Next Year

	Plans to Emigrate (0-3 Scale)
Overall	0.50
Men	0.52
Women	0.47
Adults	0.52
Youth	0.44
Twic East	0.38
Duk	0.45
Pibor	0.69

ASSESSMENT OF RISKS AND CONCERNS

In order to gauge residents' perceptions of issues and challenges facing their communities going forward, FGDs were conducted with groups of 6-8 participants. The results, displayed below in the categories of 'risks' and 'concerns', respectively, show which issues residents perceive as

most troublesome and which are most likely to have an impact on their lives.

The table below lists the top 6-7 risks that communities are most likely to face, constructed by averaging the risk probability ratings from each of the three FGDs in each community. In each FGD, participants were asked to rate 21 total risks in terms of their likelihood. The table below reports the high-probability risks in each county. Each risk is assigned an average probability based on scores from three FGDs; those risks with an average score above 3 (on a scale from 1 to 4) are reported in the table. The graph that follows on the next page shows the highest-probability risks, aggregated across all counties. Low-probability risks are not included to make the table and graph easier to read.
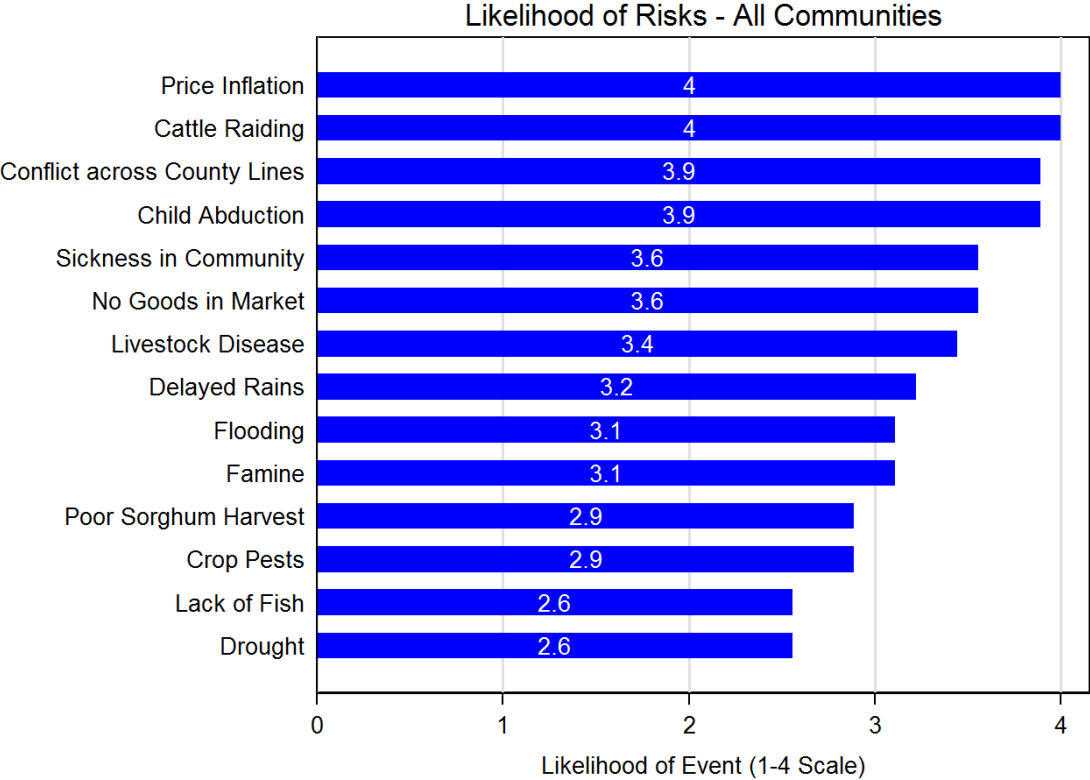
High-Probability Risks, by County

Duk	Twic	East Pibor
Cattle Raiding (4)	Cattle Raiding (4)	Cattle Raiding (4)
Child Abduction (4)	Conflict across Counties (4)	Child Abduction (4)
Conflict across Counties (4)	Price Inflation (4)	Delayed Rains (4)
Famine (4)	Sickness in Community (4)	Livestock Disease (4)
No Goods in Market (4)	Child Abduction (3.7)	Price Inflation (4)
Price Inflation (4)	Flooding (3.7)	Conflict across Counties (3.7)
Sickness in Community (4)	No Goods in Market (3.3)	Crop Pests (3.3)
Flooding (3.7)		No Goods in Market (3.3)
Livestock Disease (3.3)		Famine (3.3)
Conflict with Soldiers (3.3)		Poor Sorghum Harvest (3.3)

Table: Highest probability risks faced by each community, as indicated in FGDs. Risk probability ratings are provided in parentheses, and represent the average probability (on a scale of 1 to 4) of each risk across three FGDs per county.

The figure below plots the highest-probability risks and their relative probability on a scale from 1 to 4, with higher numbers representing greater probability of occurrence. The figure aggregates information from all three counties.

As the table and figure above show, several risks are common across counties. Cattle raiding and price inflation were among the risks participants thought were most likely to affect them in every FGD conducted. Meanwhile, conflict between communities (across county lines) and child

abduction were cited by almost all focus groups, and were among the top risks in all three counties.

Likelihood of Risks - All Communities

Risk	Likelihood of Event (1-4 Scale)
Price Inflation	4
Cattle Raiding	4
Conflict across County Lines	3.9
Child Abduction	3.9
Sickness in Community	3.6
No Goods in Market	3.6
Livestock Disease	3.4
Delayed Rains	3.2
Flooding	3.1
Famine	3.1
Poor Sorghum Harvest	2.9
Crop Pests	2.9
Lack of Fish	2.6
Drought	2.6

Participants in FGDs were also asked to consider a list of 27 issue areas or concerns, indicating their satisfaction with that issue in their communities. For instance, participants were asked to indicate their level of satisfaction with the idea that "people are safe in our community." Participants reported satisfaction on a four point scale, with higher scores indicating greater satisfaction.

The two tables below report the lowest- and highest-satisfaction issue areas in each county. County-level satisfaction scores are averaged across three FGDs in each county, with scores ranging from 1 ('This is a big problem and I am very dissatisfied') to 4 ('I am

very satisfied with this in my community, it is not a problem'). For each issue area, the average satisfaction rating for the county is listed.

Before considering individual issue areas, one finding at the county level stands out: participants in Duk express significantly less satisfaction across most issue areas than their counterparts in Twic East and Pibor. For instance, the highest-satisfaction issue areas in Duk have an average score of 2.3 on a 4-point scale, compared to averages of 3.7 for the highest-satisfaction issue areas in the other two counties. Averaging across all 27 surveyed issue areas, Duk had the lowest average satisfaction score (1.47) of the three counties, compared to 1.93 in PIbor and 2.11 in Twic East. This suggests that citizens in Duk are broadly less satisfied than citizens in other areas.

The concerns listed provide reason for both optimism and caution. Markets are generally perceived as well-supplied in areas surveyed, and seeds (which are crucial for the subsistence farming upon which many residents depend in the surveyed areas) are perceived as readily available. Furthermore, there is indication that communities in these areas are functioning well as units, as indicated by the high agreement toward the statement 'people in this community cooperate' and '[the] community works together'.

Lowest Satisfaction Issue Areas

Duk	Twic East	Pibor
Availability of Loans (1.0)	Consistent Supply of Vegetables (1.0)	Able to Travel without Fear or Danger (1.0)
Able to Travel Easily (1.0)	Sorghum Harvests are Satisfactory (1.3)	Availability of Loans (1.0)
Womens' Livelihoods Opportunities (1.0)	Able to Travel without Fear or Danger (1.3)	Able to Travel Easily (1.0)
Community Safety, General (1.0)	Business Opportunities (1.3)	Market Items are Affordable (1.0)
Sufficient Food in Dry Season (1.0)		Community Safety, General (1.0)
Able to Travel without Fear or Danger (1.0)		
Sorghum Harvests are Satisfactory (1.0)		

Highest Satisfaction Issue Areas (Top 4)

Duk	Twic East	Pibor
Consistent Supply of Basic Goods (2.3)	People in this Community Cooperate (3.7)	Men have Sufficient Land for Farming (3.7)
Market Supply of Vegetables (2.3)	Community Works Together (3.0)	Women have Sufficient Land for Farming (3.7)
Community Works Together (2.3)	Mens' Livelihoods Opportunities (3.0)	Men have Sufficient Land for Farming (3.3)
Easy Access to Markets (2.0)	Market Supply of Vegetables (2.7)	Enough Vegetable Seeds for Planting (3.0)

The low-satisfaction areas causing the highest concern primarily deal with perceptions of safety when travelling and the availability of loans for private individuals. This suggests that, while access to food and farming supplies is still seen as reasonably sufficient, problems exist regarding safe transportation and financial opportunity. Additionally, food-security related risks cropped up in all three counties surveyed—though to differing degrees—suggesting some discrepancy between perceptions of risk and the actual risk itself. At the same time, residents' optimism about food security issues could signal that the issue of food security arises out of the deeper problem in the area, which is conflict that limits individuals' access to food stocks that would otherwise be readily available. Other findings seem to confound these results, inasmuch as residents believe their local governments are taking action to reduce conflict across all demographics surveyed.

LESSONS LEARNED

For several of the indicators measured in the baseline survey, a high proportion of survey respondents indicated that the desired community outcomes had already been met. For example, in the case of approval of peace committees and peace clubs, 85% of all survey respondents already indicated that they valued the work of these organizations and believed they have a positive impact on the community. While this is useful to understand since it means

that support for peace clubs and peace committees need only to be maintained and not increased and ARC programs can be targeted to other pressing issues within the community, this high level of approval of peace committees and peace clubs means that progress along this indicator will be difficult to measure since there is now little room to improve. Similarly, many respondents, particularly those from Twic East county, answered that they felt they were capable of resolving both violent and non-violent conflict.

Questions for these indicators could have been calibrated better in order to better measure changes to attitudes and beliefs over time. For example, in following surveys, it may prove worthwhile to include questions that measure how effective peace clubs and peace committees are across several desired outcomes rather than asking whether the respondent views peace clubs and peace committees positively or negatively. While the baseline questions should be retained in future surveys for comparability, greater specificity could be achieved by adding questions that evaluate aspects of a general attitude or belief.

CONCLUSIONS

July 2016 marked the renewal of conflict in South Sudan, undermining previous agreements to restore peace to the young, war-torn nation, and contributing to a vicious cycle of armed conflict and underdevelopment. Periodic fighting, as well as ongoing poverty, and severe seasonal food insecurity continue to hobble the country. During the lean season, South Sudan has pockets of extreme famine declared across most parts of the country where subsistence agriculture is common. By working to enhance economic resilience, conflict resolution, and social cohesion in Jonglei State, Addressing Root Causes of Conflict aims to mitigate the social and market forces driving residents, and scarcity. This baseline report, based on qualitative and quantitative research in Pibor, Duk, and Twic East Counties, has aimed to provide entry points for the coming intervention.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

Widespread unemployment is reported across all counties examined. Business is also scarce, likely due to the prohibitive cost of starting a business. While the economic situation is

somewhat more favourable in Pibor, almost two-thirds of the county's population do not have income-generating employment. Partly as a result of traditional gender roles, women face further barriers to income-generation. Few loans and savings associations are available to enhance economic resilience, and respondents participating in such schemes do not always report an increase in income. In the face of widespread poverty, food insecurity is a major concern. Conflict further undermines economic resilience, and the lack of income-generating opportunities can in turn prompt youth to engage in unlawful activities.

CONFLICT AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Reflecting the current security situation in South Sudan, three quarters of respondents believe that South Sudan is at war. Community-level conflict is also reported to have increased in the past year, in particular in Twic East. Cattle raiding is one of the major causes of inter-communal conflict, and accusations are often leveled against youth from other communities. In particular, the Murle are blamed for many cattle raids in both Duk and Twic East, and one cattle raid by Murle was reported to have taken place in Twic East during data collection. Many community members report feeling unsafe, in particular at night - in Duk, over half the respondents also feel insecure during the day. Youth and government forces are perceived to play an important role in maintaining security, protecting community members from external aggression.

In keeping with these findings, the concern and risk ratings also suggest that community members see cattle raiding and lack of security (especially while traveling) as the most pressing risks and concerns that their communities face.

Formal justice mechanisms, which are sometimes marred by lack of transparency, operate alongside traditional institutions. Peace committees/clubs play an important role in conflict resolution at the community level, and their participatory mechanisms are perceived to have a positive impact: for example, a peace committee in Pibor was recently able to resolve a violent dispute between youth through peaceful dialogue. Elders and community leaders play a key role in resolving such disputes, operating primarily through customary law; women, however, report being often excluded from dispute resolution.

SOCIAL COHESION

Interactions with members of other tribes or communities are limited, with over half of

respondents experiencing no such interactions in the week preceding data collection. The church and the marketplace provide forums for dialogue between tribes and communities, and these interactions are broadly perceived to encourage national unity and peaceful coexistence. However, not everyone has such positive perceptions: some, instead, associate increased interactions with a rise in criminality, and promote harmful discourses against other tribes.

ENTRY POINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Local leaders are major influencers in their respective communities, and have a significant role to play in promoting peaceful coexistence. Many are aware of the political nature of conflict in South Sudan; others, however, may promote harmful discourses perpetuating perceived tribal rivalry. These key influencers should represent major stakeholders in any future intervention. In particular, inter-communal dialogue between such influencers should be promoted in order to ensure that top-down discourses promote national unity. Moreover, their capacity for community mobilisation should be enhanced.

2. Peace committees/clubs play a key role in resolving disputes, with clear evidence of success. However, the geographical scope of these groups is currently limited, in particular in Duk. Existing groups should be strengthened, and provided with necessary support, and new ones should be established where needed.

3. Women are recognised to have an important role to play in dispute resolution and peaceful coexistence, in particular due to their role as primary caregivers for younger household members. However, women report being often excluded from dispute resolution, and their voices are sometimes not heard. Providing a platform for women to engage in dispute resolution, and enabling them to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to encourage peaceful coexistence, represents an important entry point for future interventions.

4. Peace and development are intimately linked. As recommended by one key informant, "*promoting business activities that will allow people to move from one area to another […] will promote social interactions*", thereby facilitating peaceful coexistence between communities, as argued in the theory of change. In order to remove barriers to business, effective savings and loans associations should be established, and micro-

enterprises promoted. In order to reduce gender inequality in access to income, particular effort should be made to encourage female participation.

5. There is a lack of social interactions between members of different communities, limiting the potential for dialogue and trust. Events such as dance competitions and sports are perceived to promote inter-community relations, and can increase social cohesion; such events therefore represent important opportunities for interventions moving forward.

6. Some key theory of change indicators are likely to be difficult to quantify. In order to effectively monitor project achievements, throughout the intervention, the team gathered human interest stories relating to relevant issues, such as community conflicts resolved through peaceful means, or more inclusive justice processes. In parallel, in each locality included in the intervention, the future study should recruit one community member to record incidences of cattle raiding and other community conflicts.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

#	Indicator Description	Baseline Question or Data Source	Baseline Finding
1.1	Number of women and youth trained in literary/business skills and vocations/IGAs	15a	- 21% of women and all respondents under 36 (n=103/492) have Village Saving and Loan Associations in their area - 36% of these women and youth (n=33/92) have been trained by these non-ARC VSLA programs.
1.2	Number of county specific inclusive market assessments completed and updated		N/A
1.3	Number of VSLAs established and supported	2 Baseline Qual Male FGD 2 Baseline Qual Female FGD 10	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.
1.4	Number of men/boys and formal/informal leaders that commit to endorse conflict- and gender transformational roles/activities	4 Baseline Qual CommunityLeader 7 Baseline Qual CommunityLeader 4 Baseline Qual LocalAuthority 7 Baseline Qual Local Authority 4 Baseline Qual JusticeLeader 7 Baseline Qual JusticeLeader	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.

1.5	Attitudes of women and youth towards IGAs and micro-enterprises (disaggregated by age for women, and for gender by youth)	13 13a 13c 3 Female Youth FGDs 3 Male Youth FGDs	-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.
1.6	Number of small scale market linkages established between producers and buyers		N/A
1.7	Total amount of money saved by community savings groups (i.e. VSLAs)[62]	13	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.
1.8	Number of loans provided through VSLAs for IGAs and micro-enterprises	14 15	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, among respondents reporting that they were members.
			Among respondents who were members of VSLAs, the average borrowing total (including those who did not borrow), was 2,161 SSP (n=66). SADD: Average borrowing amounts were 4,136 SSP in Duk (n=26), 5 SSP in Pibor (n=5), and 1,001 SSP in Twic East (n=35).
1.9	Number of VSLAs actively engaging in IGAs and micro-enterprises	16 17	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. Overall, respondents who began new livelihoods activities (n=53) engaged in the following activities: business development 75.5% (n=40/53), farming and agriculture 52.8% (n=28/53), and other 9.4% (n=5/53).
1.10	Perceptions by men/boys on the role of women and	13 13a	-67% of male respondents (n=146/219) agree that women

	youth in VSLAs/IGAs and micro-enterprises[63]	13c	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.
1.11	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who reported a reduction of negative social/economic interaction across intra-societal divides over the last 6 months *as a result of economic activities of VSLAs*	28 29	- 75.7% of all respondents (n=345/456) indicated that they had experienced a time when tensions between communities or ethnic groups prevented cooperation or trading with another group. SADD: 79.8% of all men (n=174/218), 71.9% of all women (n=171/238), 77.3% of all adults (n=248/321), and 72.4% of all youth (n=97/134) reported experiencing tensions that prevented cooperation or trading across societal divides. - 13.2% of respondents who reported experiencing tensions between communities or ethnic groups report that such tensions have decreased over the previous six months (n=45/340). 14.0% of men (n=24/172) reported a decrease in tension, compared to 12.5% of women (n=21/168). 17.9% of youth (n=17/95) reported a decrease in tension, compared to 11.4% of adults (n=28/245). - A composite indicator

			designed to capture both effects indicates that men and youth report the most positive results in terms of tension between communities and changes in such tension. Across all demographic groups, the mean composite score was 0.159 on a 0 to 1 scale.
1.12	Number (%) of trained women and youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they have a higher income than before their participation in the programme (disaggregated by gender and age)	15a 15d	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 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)
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)	15e	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)
1.14	Number and % of programme beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who started a business/self-employment activity and sustained it six months after they started (disaggregated by gender	11 11b	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).
1.15	Number (%) of programme 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)	12 12a	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).
1.16	Number and % of communities in programme 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.

1.17	Number (%) of community members (in communities with livelihood strategies) with income above livelihood protection threshold[64]	CSI score	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,
1.18	Number (%) of youth participating in cattle raids/criminal activity (disaggregated by gender) [65]	9 Male FGDs 9 Female FGDs 9 Female Youth FGDs 9 Male Youth FGDs	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.
1.19	Number of inter-communal raids within project communities	9 Male FGDs 9 Female FGDs 9 Female Youth FGDs 9 Male Youth FGDs	Inter-communal cattle raids persist 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.
1.20	Number and % of programme beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who report ability to meet current and future (12m) household needs	43 44	-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), 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.
			-Using an aggregate index, just 3.5% of respondents (n=16/452) scored in the highest tier of economic self-reliance and resilience. SADD: 2.8% of men (n=6/214), 4.2% of women (n=10/238), 3.5% of adults (n=11/316) and 3.7% of youth (n=5/135) score in this highest tier.
1.21	Number and % of programme beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who report reduced grievances (e.g. those related to conflict, instability or irregular migration) regarding income/livelihoods	45 46 47 48	-When asked whether they were satisfied with their current income or felt the need to complain about receiving an unfair amount/quality of income, 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.

			-Among those respondents citing complaints about their income, 62.6% (n=67/107) indicated that these complaints had caused tension, conflict or the desire to emigrate. SADD: 56.6% of men (n=30/53), 68.5% of women (n=37/54), 57.5% of adults (n=42/73) and 73.5% of youth (n=25/34) indicated that their complaints had caused tension, conflict or the desire to emigrate.
			-Among respondents expressing complaints about their incomes, 74.1% (n=80/108) indicate that the local government is taking action to address their complaints. SADD: 71.7% of men (n=38/53), 76.4% of women (n=42/55), 73.0% of adults (n=54/74) and 76.5% of youth (n=26/34) cited the local government as taking action in this area.
			-Among respondents citing economic grievances, 31.1% (n=32/103) indicate that these grievances have been reduced over the past 6 months. SADD: 27.5% of men (n=14/51), 34.6% of women (n=18/52), 28.6% of adults (n=20/70) and 36.4% of youth (n=12/33) report fewer economic grievances now than 6 months prior.

Outcome 2: Peaceful Conflict Resolution

#	Indicator Description	Baseline Question or Data Source	Baseline Finding
2.1	Number of peace committees established, revitalised and supported (membership disaggregated by gender and age)		N/A
2.1	Number of peace clubs established, revitalised and supported (membership disaggregated by gender)		N/A
2.2	Number of justice/security actors trained in human rights, judicial processes, national laws, accountability and gender		N/A
2.3	Number of CSC processes established with justice/security actors (service providers) and community members (service users)		N/A
2.4	Number of peace committees in place that manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks Number of peace clubs in place that manage and prevent conflicts, promote cooperation and reduce security risks		N/A N/A
2.5	Number and % of conflicts that are addressed and resolved	30	59% of all respondents (n=342/577) reported the existence peace committees. 50%

	by community structures(i.e. peace committees **and** peace clubs) that are supported through the programme		of all respondents (n=291/577) reported the existence of peace clubs. 77% of those respondents who cited the existence of peace clubs and peace committees in their community (n=284/370) said that the peace committee/club had already helped to resolve a conflict in their community.
2.6	Number of activities organised by peace committees and peace clubs to promote reconciliation and non-violent conflict resolution		N/A
2.7	Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace committees Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace clubs	29 29a 28 28a	-59% of all respondents (n=342/577) reported the existence peace committees. 50% of all respondents (n=291/577) reported the existence of peace clubs. -85% of respondents who knew of peace committees (n=291/342) said that they think peace committees have had a positive effect on the community. SADD: 88% of male respondents (n=120/137), 84% of female respondents (n=84/205), 81% of those under 36 (n=167/207), 93% of those from 36 to 55 (n=85/92), 91% of those over 55 (n=39/43) -82% of the respondents who knew of the existence of peace clubs in their community (n=228/277) think that peace clubs have had a positive effect on their community. SADD: 81% of male respondents (n=87/108), 84% of female respondents

			(n=142/169), 80% of those under 36 (n=131/163), 86% of those 36 to 55 (n=62/72), and 85% of those over 55 (n=35/41)
2.8	Number (%) of community leaders who feel that peace committees and peace clubs effectively resolve conflicts	8 Baseline Qual Community Leaders 8 Baseline Qual Local Authority 7 Baseline Qual JusticeLeader	Stakeholders agree that peace committees are effective in resolving conflict within the community, and even in certain situations between different Bomas and Payams. In Pibor in particular, the peace committee was reported to have recently resolved a dispute between youth. 59% of all respondents (n=342/577) reported the existence peace committees. 50% of all respondents (n=291/577) reported the existence of peace clubs. 77% of those respondents who cited the existence of peace clubs and peace committees in their community (n=284/370) said that the peace committee/club had already helped to resolve a conflict in their community.
2.9	Number (%) of local rulings in line with existing frameworks, state constitutions and practices of good governance and accountability	10 Baseline Qual Community Leader 10 Baseline Qual Local Authority 8 Baseline Qual JusticeLeader	Local rulings remain strongly influenced by customary law. For example, one community leader in Twic East reported that someone accused of murder would be charged 51 cows if the victim was male, and 25 if the victim was female.
2.10	Number of referrals from local courts to relevant higher courts	10 Baseline Qual Male FGD 11 Baseline Qual Male FGD 10 Baseline Qual Female FGD 11 Baseline Qual Female FGD	Traditional institutions work alongside formal justice actors. Depending on the severity of the crime, cases are handled either at the community level, or referred to relevant higher courts all the

			way to the state level.
2.11	Level of satisfaction of community members with local security and justice actors (specified per type of actor)	10 Baseline Qual Male FGD 11 Baseline Qual Male FGD 10 Baseline Qual Female FGD 11 Baseline Qual Female FGD	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.
2.12	Number (%) of CSC actions plans that have been successfully implemented[66]		N/A
2.13	Number (%) of women and youth taking part in CSC processes		N/A
2.14	Number and % of programme beneficiaries (i.e. women and youth) who feel they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution	20 21	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. 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.
2.15	Number and % of female programme beneficiaries who participate in and/or lead local peace processes	27	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).
2.16	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report a reduction in violent conflicts in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level)[67]	24 25 26	53% of all respondents believe that their community is currently at peace (n=306/577). SADD: 52% of male respondents (n=113/219), 54% of female respondents (n=194/358), 50% of those under 36 (n=191/383), 60% of those from 36 to 55 (n=76/128), 57% of those over 55 (n=37/65). 73% of all respondents (n=418/577) believe that the level of conflict in their communities has increased in the past year. 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)
			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 55 (n=6/65)
2.17	Number and% of Programme beneficiaries who secure in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level)	33 33a 50 (supplement)	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). 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). 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.

#	Indicator Description	Baseline Question or Data Source	Baseline Finding
3.1	Number of peacebuilding campaigns and events conducted		N/A
3.2	Number of key influencers that commit to endorse positive social norms regarding masculinity and act as role models	11 Baseline Qual Community Leader 11 Baseline Qual Local Authority 9 Baseline Qual Justice Leader 12 Baseline Qual Community Leader 12 Baseline Qual Local Authority 10 Baseline Qual Justice Leader	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.
3.3	Number of Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) conducted to identify projects that help resolve community challenges (with an emphasis on economic opportunities and livelihood security)		N/A
3.4	Number of PRA projects implemented to help resolve community challenges (with an emphasis on economic opportunities and livelihood security)		N/A
3.5	Number (%) of community members that report to have personal relations with individuals from other	36	48% of all respondents (n=277/577) indicated that they had interacted with members of another tribe. See indicator 1.11 for SADD.

	communities/clans[68]		
3.6	Number of publicly spread messages by key influencers that promote positive masculinity and peaceful social norms		N/A
3.7	Community perceptions on masculinity and social norms (aggregated by age and gender)	17 Baseline Qual Male FGD 18 Baseline Qual Male FGD 19 Baseline Qual Male FGD 20 Baseline Qual Male FGD 17 Baseline Qual Female FGD 18 Baseline Qual Female FGD 19 Baseline Qual Female FGD 20 Baseline Qual Female FGD	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.
3.8	Number of youth, women and traditional leaders and local authorities that participate in PRA projects		N/A
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

3.10	Number and percentage of programme beneficiaries who report an increase in trust and cooperation **within** the community (disaggregated by gender and age)	34	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).
3.11	Number of inter-ethnic dialogues in communities[69]		N/A
3.12	Number of (and % of reduction in) retaliatory attacks within communities that participate in a programme		N/A
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
3.14	Number and percentage of programme beneficiaries who report an increase in trust and cooperation **between** communities	37 37a	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).

3.15	# 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		N/A
3.16	% of women who (report they) are able to equally participate in household financial decision-making		N/A
3.17	# and % of people implementing practices/actions that reduce vulnerability and increase resilience, disaggregated by climate-related, economic, social or environmental events	38 39	

We have identified 42 organizations active in ARC's outcome areas, including 14 organizations active in building economic resilience, 24 active in peaceful conflict resolution, and 4 active in social cohesion. All organizations listed have been active in Jonglei State in the past five years.

Economic Resilience in Jonglei State		
Organization	**Nature of intervention**	**Opportunities for synergy**
CARE International	CARE's Jonglei Transitional Livelihoods and Stabilization Program (JTLSP) began work in 2010. CARE's past economic resilience programs have included the creation of savings and loan associations in Jonglei. The one in Twic East is still active, and our baseline survey returned mixed	This could be an opportunity to learn from CARE's internal best practices in working on economic resilience in Jonglei

	reviews. One adult male focus group and one youth male focus group said that these associations improved understanding of other tribes. However, another male adult focus group, two female adult focus groups, and a female youth focus group said that these associations increased misunderstandings between tribes. CARE's peacebuilding activities are described in the "Peacebuilding" section of this actor map.	State.
Christian Mission Aid (CMA)	Maternal and Child Health Enhancement Program, whose activities included improving agricultural production at the household level.	This could be an opportunity to coordinate on income generating activities for women.
Church and Development (C&D)	Church and Development (C&D) was established in 1996 by the Diocese of Bor, Episcopal Church of Sudan (ECS). Over time, C&D became independent of the ESC Diocese of Bor, to impartially consolidate and improve its humanitarian and development work and to serve the community, irrespective of their ethnicity, socioeconomic and political status, geographic and religious backgrounds. C&D currently has operations in three counties in Jonglei: Bor, Twic East, and Duk. C&D has implemented peacebuilding projects in Bor. The organization has also been working to improve the livelihoods of the target communities in South Sudan through the provision of some basic needs, imparting skills, knowledge and understanding in partnership with stakeholders. Since 2011 C&D has built the resilience of the community by supporting community committees that developed early warning system strategies in the three counties of Bor. Through its livelihood and education projects, C&D increased the level of food production, reduced illiteracy levels, and increased girls' enrolment in schools.	This local organization was mentioned as a peacebuilding NGO in our interviews and could be a partner for ARC's work in economic resilience as well as peacebuilding.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with United	Food Security Through Community-Based Livelihood Development and Water Harvesting: The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), is	Their work with income generating activities with women and youth in Upper Nile could inform ARC's similar

Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	implementing essential water harvesting, agriculture, and alternative livelihood activities in Jonglei and Upper Nile. By constructing water harvesting structures, FAO aims to decrease local conflict over water use by 50%. Through training and access to agricultural inputs and services, up to 4,860 farming households are expected to benefit from increased food production in Jonglei and Upper Nile. Finally, UNIDO and FAO are working to increase skills in alternative income-generating activities and access to credit and grants in Upper Nile, particularly to women and youth.	work in Jonglei.
Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC)	HDC is already present in Bor, Pibor, and Twic East, working to create economic opportunities for ex-combatants, women, and farmers. HDC's activities include implementing a UNHCR project. It also supports general protection, provides traditional shelters and non-food items and supports 35 females by building a fish market through funding by UNMISS.	HDC could learn from its own internal best practices.
Health Link	Health Link South Sudan (HLSS) is a national non-profit making Health, Humanitarian and developmental organization which is duly registered under the laws of the Republic of South Sudan. HLSS was founded in 2012 by a group of concerned South Sudanese professionals from across the country with a common shared dream and orientation to eliminate absolute poverty, increase productivity and build healthy, righteous and peaceful society by influencing the socio-economic, environmental and political determinants of health.	This local NGO could be a helpful partner. They are active in Jonglei, but it is unclear where exactly.
KfW (German government-owned development bank)	Disaster prevention measures among the IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) and vulnerable households in Jonglei state	This international organization could share best practices.
Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC)	See Peaceful Conflict Resolution section for program description and comments.	
World Concern	Response to Famine: Strengthening Operations and Program in South Sudan: World Concern South Sudan works with conflict-affected communities as they transition from dependency on relief to	This international organization could share best practices.

	increased self-sufficiency and resilience, as part of our vision to see communities transformed from poverty to the abundance of life.	
World Relief Canada	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in South Sudan: March 2013 - Ongoing inter-ethnic, militia and cross-border conflicts in South Sudan continue to create significant displacement, resulting in increased pressure on water and sanitation infrastructure, as well as the health infrastructure throughout the country. With Canada's support, World Relief Canada will provide emergency water, sanitation, hygiene and non-food items to over 55,000 conflict-affected people in Uror County, Jonglei State, South Sudan. Project activities will focus on: establishing 8 new water points and the rehabilitation of 11 existing water sites; providing water troughs for livestock at boreholes to mitigate against water-related conflicts; training of 12 hand pump mechanics, focusing on providing training to youth; training 19 water committees on repair, maintenance and testing of water sites; rehabilitating 150 latrines and 550 household latrines; and distributing non-food items to 1,150 conflict-affected households.	This international organization could share best practices.
World Vision Ireland	Jonglei Food Security & Livelihood: Recovery assistance focuses on support to countries emerging from conflict or natural disaster. Funding is provided in support of initiatives which help populations to re-establish their lives and establish sustainable livelihoods. A resilience approach ensures that these communities can prevent, withstand and recover from recurrent shocks and crises Typically, programs funded by the EPPR budget line will involve medium- to long-term engagement such as food production, community capacity building, infrastructure reconstruction, de-mining or social protection. Priorities in 2013 include a continuing focus on emergency preparedness, including disaster risk reduction, which is a vital element in mitigating the impact of sudden-onset disasters.	This organization could share best practices in building economic resilience in Jonglei State.
ZOA	ZOA operates in Bor County, implementing projects	ZOA is a Dutch NGO

	in Anyidi, Kolyang and Makuach payams. They engage in food security work through training local farmers and giving them seeds and farming tools. They also undertake water and sanitation activities, including sinking of boreholes. ZOA is also undertaking a peace building project for conflict mitigation by training local chiefs and church leaders.	active in peacebuilding and economic resilience work that could be a helpful partner.

Peaceful Conflict Resolution in Jonglei State

Organization	Nature of intervention	Opportunities for synergy
CARE International	CARE runs peacebuilding committees in the state to engage government, NGOs, business people, children, and local security to bring about peaceful resolution. CARE also has been addressing gender based violence in Jonglei through awareness and prevention coupled with access to formal legal remedies.	
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Enabling Sustainable Peace in Jonglei State, South Sudan: Alongside President Salva Kiir's Presidential Commission to lead a peace process in Jonglei, the Sudan Council of Churches (SCC) has begun implementation of their 'Peace from the Roots' strategy in 2013. The 'Enabling Sustainable Peace in Jonglei' project will implement activities designed to address three major problems which could prevent success of a meaningful peace process in Jonglei State: 1) lack of coordination between the various peace process approaches, 2) weak implementation capacity within each organization and 3) lack of sustained resourcing for the initiatives, particularly the SCC's community led process. 1. Objective: Improve coordination between the range of actors engaged on peace efforts in Jonglei state, including SCC, government and the international community. Activities include: consistent technical advice, analysis and mentoring on best practices for peace processes in South Sudan provided to government, SCC and civil society groups. Output: Strategic roadmap for	The purpose of this program is to coordinate between peacebuilding initiatives in Jonglei State, and it could be a great resource for ARC.

	peace in Jonglei developed and agreed between key peace actors. Activities: co-ordination workshops held between key peace actors such as: the SCC, South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC), Jonglei State Peace Commission, Peace and Reconciliation Committee of the National Legislative Assembly (NLAPRC), Presbyterian Church, civil society organizations, and Lou Nuer and Murle women's groups.	
Catholic Relief Services in Duk	CRS is forming mobilizing committees of people from different payams and bomas in Duk	CRS is also very involved on a local level in some towns in Jonglei and could be a very helpful source of local knowledge.
Church and Development (C&D)	See above for program description and comments.	
Fordia	Community Stabilization and Peace through capacity building in Jonglei State, South Sudan (2013): This project proposes to help strengthen community security by training local government in selected counties (e.g., two or three) in Jonglei state to provide services to mitigate violent conflict and engage with communities to increase their awareness and willingness to turn to the government resource as a means of responding to / avoiding violence in their communities. Worked with Agriteam-RECONCILE and the Catholic Relief Agency.	This 2013 peacebuilding program could share best practices with ARC.
International Organization for Migration	Working Towards Preventing and Reducing Violence in Jonglei State: Reduction of violence through improvement of peaceful approaches and improved access to basic services in Jonglei state	IOM has a large potential for synergy, as it has led the registration process to understand the number, locations, and coping mechanisms of displaced people and helps aid organizations gain access to parts of Pibor County.
Jonglei Institute for Democracy and	Jonglei Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development (JIPDD) is a civil society organization	This ambitious local organization could be a

Development (JIPDD)	(CSO) based in Bor, Jonglei state, South Sudan. It was founded on April 27, 2016 in Bor initially by 17 members. The membership of the JIPDD organization has grown to 34 members comprising of 35% of female members and officials. The membership is expected to increase from 34 to 100,000 by 2020. JIPDD effort is towards peace and reconciliation of South Sudanese communities and to include the recent Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan for justice, liberty and prosperity of this great nation and her people. Sustainably, engage local communities and their respective Members of Parliaments and local government officials about good governance and democracy.	useful partner.
Norwegian Church Aid (Kirkens Nødhjelp)	Jonglei Peace Dividends & Women's inclusion in the Peace Process: The goal of the project is to ensure ultimate peace is realized and maintained in Jonglei State, specifically in Gumuruk in Pibor, through the realization of peace dividends that include, among others, basic health services and continuous peace dialogues.	This 2013 program could share best practices on peacebuilding in Jonglei.
Local churches in Pibor	In Pibor, local church organizations organize peacebuilding programs.	These local church organizations provide an excellent opportunity for synergy.
Local churches in Twic East	In Twic East, priests and church organizations are major actors at community level.	These local church organizations provide an excellent opportunity for synergy.
Local peace committee in Duk	According to our interviews, there is a local peace committee in Duk that resolves problems, preaches about peace and unity, and promotes cooperation through humility and empathy. The peace committee is comprised of twelve members and has been preventing conflict through dialogue and through creation of sport activities. The peace committee addresses points of disagreement amicably but has been unable to reduce insecurity because attackers come from outside this community.	This local organization provides an excellent opportunity for synergy and source of local knowledge.
Local peace	In Pibor, there is an active local peace committee.	This local organization

		provides an excellent opportunity for synergy and source of local knowledge.
Tapari Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society	The Tapari Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society (TMCS) conducted conflict resolution and peace-building workshops in Jonglei and held a public rally in 2013. This was part of a National Endowment for Democracy Grant to Tapari Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society for Conflict Resolution	This 2013 program could share its best practices regarding peacebuilding work in Jonglei.
Nonviolent Peaceforce (NP)	As an unarmed, paid civilian protection force, Nonviolent Peaceforce fosters dialogue among parties in conflict and provides a protective presence for threatened civilians.	This organization is active in Bor and Waat in Jonglei State and holds potential for synergy.
Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC)	Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC) has operations in Bor, Twic East and Duk counties. Their activities are in education emergencies through; supporting teachers through provision of incentives, training, constructing temporary classrooms in rural areas using locally available materials. It also conducts peace building activities by training local administrators. NRC also supports water and sanitation through drilling of boreholes as well as food security by distribution fishing tools such as canoes.	Potential to coordinate on training local administrators in peace-building activities.
Pax Mondial Ltd	Jonglei Peace Dividends & Women's inclusion in the Peace Process: The goal of the project is to ensure ultimate peace is realized and maintained in Jonglei State, specifically in Gumuruk in Pibor, through the realization of peace dividends that include, among others, basic health services and continuous peace dialogues.	This 2013 program could share best practices on peacebuilding in Jonglei.
South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC)	This UN-supported government commission is the leading national institution with a mandate on peacebuilding.	This commission could provide useful information on the government's peacebuilding programs in Jonglei.
South Sudan Council of Churches	The Sudan Council of Churches (SCC) "Peace from the Roots" strategy was an important part of the post-independence peace process and mobilized	As the regional peace process leaders, the South Sudan Council of

	and trained 'peace mobilizers' from the conflict affected counties, empowering them to consult with communities and mediate disputes. It was designed to secure peace agreements at local levels including with the armed youth to provide community buy-in and engagement with the higher level process led by the Presidential Commission. Later, the South Sudan Council of Churches initiated a Jonglei Peace Process to address communal violence in the state.	Churches should be an important partner in peacebuilding programming.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	South Jonglei Youth Literacy and Peace Building Initiative	ARC could coordinate with UNICEF here on their youth-oriented activities.
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	The project supports UNICEF's Youth Leadership, Empowerment, and Development (YouthLEAD) Project which aims to help over 100,000 at-risk youth aged 10-24 contribute to socio-economic development, and the development of peace, within their communities in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, South Darfur, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria. Towards this goal, the project supports broader access to youth-friendly services, including education and life skills, health and social services, income generating opportunities and sustainable livelihoods, as well as youth engagement in good governance and peace promotion. Moreover, the project builds the capacity of state and non-state actors serving youth across a range of sectors to develop, implement and advocate for effective, youth-centered policies, programs and services; and strengthen the institutional capacity of these same actors through training on core management, administrative and programming functions. Youth centers in targeted localities are the hubs for core project activities and linkages.	ARC could coordinate with UNICEF here on their youth-oriented activities.
United Nations Development Program	Community Security and Small Arms Control (CSAC) Extension - Program Costs: To improve community security in Jonglei State, establish partnerships between local and traditional authorities to address disputes in Lakes and Jonglei States and support the Bureau of Community Security and Small Arms	This 2013 program could share best practices in establishing local dispute settlement mechanisms.

	Control to roll out nation-wide.	
Viable Support to Transition and Stability (VISTAS)	The VISTAS program designs and implements activities with local partners through an in-kind grant mechanism to prevent the further spread of communal violence and rising tensions in critical areas where conflict may have national implications. In support of these goals, the program will seek to increase space and tools to manage conflict and tensions; to build cross-line interdependency to promote peaceful coexistence; to promote a more informed community; and to engage communities in trauma awareness that lay the foundation for individual and community healing and reconciliation. This is a program for the USAID Office of Transition and Conflict Mitigation (OTCM).	This program could share its local partnerships and best practices.
ZOA	See above for program description and comments.	

Social Cohesion in Jonglei State

Organization	Nature of intervention	Opportunities for synergy
CARE International	Savings and Loan Associations, Economic Resilience, and Peacebuilding Programs are described under their more relevant sections of this actor map.	
South Sudan Recovery Fund	The SSRF is a GoSS-owned program administered by UNDP and implemented by a range of participating organizations, principally UN agencies but also INGOs and CSOs. It currently carries out projects in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap	This government program could be a useful partner in Jonglei.
South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC)	The South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC), formerly known as the Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SSRRA), is an agency of the Government of South Sudan. It is the operational arm of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. The SSRRC in coordination with the IOM and UNOCHA is responsible for resettling internally displaced persons in South Sudan. Active in Duk in community mobilization, community participation, and local development.	This government program could be a useful partner in Jonglei.

	Active in Twic East as well, Forcier interviewed the deputy coordinator there.	
Winrock International	Room to Learn South Sudan (RtL): Expand access to education for children and youth who are out of school or at risk of dropping out by creating a safer, more inclusive and effective education environment	This could be a useful partner for ARC's work with youth.

Other Sectors in Jonglei State		
Organization	**Nature of intervention**	**Opportunities for synergy**
Acted	Acted delivers humanitarian relief and conducts needs assessments in South Sudan. In 2015, they performed a needs assessment of Duk County in Jonglei State.	This organization could be a useful source of local knowledge.
Intersos	INTERSOS is an independent non-profit humanitarian organization committed to assist the victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts. Its activities are based on the principles of solidarity, justice, human dignity, equality of rights and opportunities, and respect for diversity and coexistence, paying special attention to the most vulnerable and unprotected people.	This is a humanitarian organization active in Jonglei.
Polish Humanitarian Action (PAH)	PAH has been working in South Sudan since 2006 as one of the first NGOs established in Jonglei State. We are a small team of committed individuals aiming at delivering tangible and sustainable change in the largest, most populous and most conflicted state of South Sudan. We are needs- and community based, hence aside drilling and repairing boreholes, developing accompanying O&M structures and innovative approaches to sanitation and hygiene promotion, we have also been developing our emergency response capacity. Our Emergency Response Team (ERT) mainly reacts to WASH and NFI needs of populations affected by conflicts and natural disasters, which have been on the increase for the past two years. Thanks to the expertise gathered over the years, we were also appointed to lead WASH Cluster in the state: we coordinate WASH emergency response with partners and hence make sure all vulnerable	This international NGO has 11 years of experience on the ground and could be a good resource to ARC. There is little overlap in programming between ARC and PAH.

	communities are served at the time of crisis.	

COPING STRATEGIES INDEX (CSI) CONSTRUCTION AND WEIGHTING:

The following table describes the severity weights applied to each component of the CSI.

Variable	Question	Severity Weight
csi_quality_variety	Compared to what you normally eat, how often did you eat less quality and variety of food during the last month?	1
csi_adults_less_food	How often did you give adults less food so kids can eat during the last month?	2
csi_number_meals	How often did you reduce your number of meals per day during the last month?	2
csi_skip_days	How often did you skip entire days without eating during the last month?	4
csi_children_eat_elsewhere	How often did you send children elsewhere to eat during the last month?	2
csi_children_to_work	How often did you send children to work to earn money for food during the last month?	3
csi_aid	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 score for each individual component is a product of the severity score multiplied by the reported frequency of the given coping strategy. Respondents were asked to report the frequency of a given strategy on the following scale:

Reported Frequency	Scale
Never	0
A few days a month	1
Half the time	2

Almost every day of the month	3
Every day	4

Scoring each component (weight*frequency) gives the following distribution of individual component scores in the dataset:

Question	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Compared to what you normally eat, how often did you eat less quality and variety of food during the last month?	573	2.4	1.1	0	4
How often did you give adults less food so kids can eat during the last month?	569	4.3	2.3	0	8
How often did you reduce your number of meals per day during the last month?	555	4.7	2.2	0	8
How often did you skip entire days without eating during the last month?	563	8.0	4.1	0	16
How often did you send children elsewhere to eat during the last month?	572	1.9	2.4	0	8
How often did you send children to work to earn money for food during the last month?	566	3.0	3.8	0	12
How often did you depend on assistance from friends or family to get by and meet all your needs in the past month?	560	2.5	2.6	0	8
Total possible score	-	-	-	0	64

When these components are combined into a single indexed score, 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. The following graph shows the distribution of scores in the sampled population. The index has an unweighted mean of 26.3 and a mode of 48 (41 respondents scored 48 on the CSI).

Distribution of CSI

1		What is the gender of the respondent? [DO NOT ASK, OBSERVE]				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	SCREENED IN		
		Male	1			
		Female	2			
2		How old are you?				

		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Enter number	*1*			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
2a		**Enter number:**				
		Numeric	*FILTER IF*	2	*EQUALS*	*1*
3		**What is your approximate age?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	2	*EQUALS*	888
		Under 36 years old	1			
		36 to 55 years old	2			
		Over 55 years old	3			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
4		**What is the language/dialect that you speak most often at home? [DO NOT PROMPT]**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Anyuak	1			
		Didinga	2			
		Dinka	3			
		Juba Arabic	4			

		Nuer	5			
		Murle	6	*s2*		
		Shilluk	7			
		Other (WRITE BELOW)	59			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
4a		**Other (specify)**				
		Text	*FILTER IF*	*4*	*EQUALS*	*59*
5		**If someone sent you a letter in the language/dialect you speak most often, how much of it do you think you could read by yourself?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*4*	*EQUALS*	*1 to 59*
		None of it	1			
		Some of it	2			
		All of it	3			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
6		**If someone sent you a letter in English, how much of it do you think you could read by yourself?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		None of it	1			

		Some of it	2			
		All of it	3			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
7		**Are you originally from ${l_boma}?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
7a		**What was the main reason you moved to this Boma?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*7*	*EQUALS*	*2*
		Conflict/insecurity	1			
		Famine/lack of food	2			
		Weather/rain	3			
		To look for work/an income	4			
		Marriage	5			
		Other	6			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			

7b		Other (specify)				
		Text	FILTER IF	7a	EQUALS	6
8		Have you ever been forced to leave ${l_boma}?				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	SCREENED IN		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
8a		What was the main reason you temporarily left this Boma?				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	8	EQUALS	1
		Conflict/insecurity	1			
		Famine/lack of food	2			
		Weather/rain	3			
		Other	4			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
8b		Other (specify)				
		Text	FILTER IF	8a	EQUALS	4

9		**What is the highest level of education you have attained?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		None	1			
		Some primary school	2			
		Completed primary school	3			
		Some secondary school	4			
		Completed secondary school	5			
		Some university (including diploma only)	6			
		University graduate	7			
		Religious education	8			
		Technical or trade school	9			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			

		Now, I want to ask you some questions about earning money and your basic needs.				
		Text Display				
10	/	**Do you currently have a job to make money, including farming and selling extra**				

		crops?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
11	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who started a business / self-employment activity and sustained it six months after they started	**Have you started a business during the last year?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			

11a	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who started a business / self-employment activity and sustained it six months after they started	How would you describe your business?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*11*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		I sell goods or items	*1*			
		I provide a service	*2*			
		I am a farmer and sell my crops	*3*			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
11b	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who started a business / self-employment activity and sustained it six months after they started	Did your business last six months or longer?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	11	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Yes	1			
		No	2			

		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
12	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who indicate that their business / self-employment activities (which existed already before the grantees' interventions) have grown over the last 6 months	Do you currently own a business?				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	SCREENED IN		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
12a	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who indicate that their business / self-employment activities (which existed already before the grantees'	Did your business grow over the last six months?				

	interventions) have grown over the last 6 months					
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*12*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
13	Attitudes of women and youth towards IGAs (Income Generating activities) and micro-enterprises (disaggregated by age for women, and for gender by youth)	Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Women should be allowed to work outside the household."				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Strongly disagree	1			
		Disagree	2			
		Neither agree nor disagree	3			
		Agree	4			
		Strongly agree	5			

		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
13a	**Attitudes of women and youth towards IGAs (Income Generating activities) and micro-enterprises (disaggregated by age for women, and for gender by youth)**	**Why do you think women should be allowed to work outside the household?**				
		Multiple Response	*FILTER IF*	*13*	*EQUALS*	*4.5*
		To support the family	1			
		To support her own financial needs	2			
		To become more independent	3			
		Other	4			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
13b	**Attitudes of women and youth towards IGAs (Income Generating activities) and micro-enterprises (disaggregated by age for women,**	**Other (specify)**				

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	and for gender by youth)					
		Text	*FILTER IF*	*13a*	*EQUALS*	*4*
13c	**Attitudes of women and youth towards IGAs (Income Generating activities) and micro-enterprises (disaggregated by age for women, and for gender by youth)**	**Why do you think women should not be allowed to work outside the household?**				
		Multiple Response	*FILTER IF*	*13*	*EQUALS*	*1.2*
		Only men should financially support the family	1			
		Women should not be financially independent	2			
		Women should only look after the household	3			
		Other	4			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888	*EX*		
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999	*EX*		

13d	Attitudes of women and youth towards IGAs (Income Generating activities) and micro-enterprises (disaggregated by age for women, and for gender by youth)	Other (specify)				
		Text	*FILTER IF*	*13c*	*EQUALS*	*4*
14	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who report reduced personal grievances [e.g. those related to conflict, instability or irregular migration] regarding income / livelihoods.	Are you facing any difficulties to earn money in your community?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			

14a	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who report reduced personal grievances [e.g. those related to conflict, instability or irregular migration] regarding income / livelihoods.	How much do you agree with the following statement? "The fighting makes it difficult to make money in my community."				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	SCREENED IN		
		Strongly disagree	1			
		Disagree	2			
		Neither agree nor disagree	3			
		Agree	4			
		Strongly agree	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
14b	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who report reduced personal grievances [e.g. those related to conflict, instability or irregular	How much do you agree with the following statement? "The immigration of people fleeing the conflict makes it difficult to make money in my community."				

	migration] regarding income / livelihoods.					
		Single Response	FILTER IF	SCREENED IN		
		Strongly disagree	1			
		Disagree	2			
		Neither agree nor disagree	3			
		Agree	4			
		Strongly agree	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
15	Number (%) of trained women and youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they have a higher income than before their participation in the programme (disaggregated by gender and age)	Is there a Village Saving and Loan associations in your area? Such assocciation helps community members with loans and teaches on improving their business.				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	SCREENED IN		
		Yes	1			

		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
15a	**Number (%) of trained women and youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they have a higher income than before their participation in the programme (disaggregated by gender and age)**	**Are you a member of the association, or have you been trained by the association?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*15*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
15b	**Number and % of communities in programme area that have adopted and are implementing livelihood strategies through functioning VSLA groups**	**What did the association do to help improve your livelihood?**				

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		Multiple Response	*FILTER IF*	*15a*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Weekly saving	1			
		Loan and loan repayment	2			
		Competition in economic activities or business to raise income	3			
		Support families with basic needs e.g. school fees, purchase food, medicine etc.	4			
		Training in record keeping	5			
		Other	6			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888	*EX*		
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999	*EX*		
15c	**Number and % of communities in programme area that have adopted and are implementing livelihood strategies through functioning VSLA groups**	**Other (specify)**				
		Text	*FILTER IF*	*15b*	*EQUALS*	*6*

15d	Number (%) of trained women and youth (including VSLA members) who indicate they have a higher income than before their participation in the programme (disaggregated by gender and age)	In your opinion, do you have a higher income than before the training you received by the association?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*15a*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Strongly disagree	1			
		Disagree	2			
		Neither agree nor disagree	3			
		Agree	4			
		Strongly agree	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
15e	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)	In your opinion, are you more confident you will be able to fullfill the needs of your household than before the training you received by the association?				

		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*15a*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Strongly disagree	1			
		Disagree	2			
		Neither agree nor disagree	3			
		Agree	4			
		Strongly agree	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
	Coping Strategy Index	**Now, I want to ask you some questions about preparing and eating food. I want to remind you that your participation in this survey is voluntary and you will not be compensated for your time.**				
16	**Coping Strategy Index**	**Compared to what you normally eat, how often did you eat less quality and variety of food during the last month?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Every day	1			
		Almost every day of the month	2			
		Half the time	3			
		A few days a month	4			

		Never	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
17	**Coping Strategy Index**	**How often did you give adults less food so kids can eat during the last month?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Every day	1			
		Almost every day of the month	2			
		Half the time	3			
		A few days a month	4			
		Never	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
18	**Coping Strategy Index**	**How often did everyone in your household eat less food than normal during the last month?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Every day	1			
		Almost every day of the month	2			
		Half the time	3			
		A few days a month	4			

		Never	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
19	**Coping Strategy Index**	**How often did you reduce your number of meals per day during the last month?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Every day	1			
		Almost every day of the month	2			
		Half the time	3			
		A few days a month	4			
		Never	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
20	**Coping Strategy Index**	**How often did you skip entire days without eating during the last month?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Every day	1			
		Almost every day of the month	2			
		Half the time	3			
		A few days a month	4			

		Never	5		
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888		
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999		
21	Coping Strategy Index	How often did you send children elsewhere to eat during the last month?			
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*	
		Every day	1		
		Almost every day of the month	2		
		Half the time	3		
		A few days a month	4		
		Never	5		
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888		
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999		
22	Coping Strategy Index	How often did you send children to work to earn money for food during the last month?			
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*	
		Every day	1		
		Almost every day of the month	2		
		Half the time	3		
		A few days a month	4		

		Never	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
23	**Coping Strategy Index**	**How often did you depend on assistance from friends or family to get by and meet all your needs in the past month?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Every day	1			
		Almost every day of the month	2			
		Half the time	3			
		A few days a month	4			
		Never	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
		Now, I want to ask you some questions about how conflicts are resolved in your community. I want to remind you that your participation in this survey is anonymous and your responses are voluntary.				

24	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report a reduction in the past year in violent conflicts in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level).	Do you think that South Sudan, as a country, is currently at war or at peace?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		War	1			
		Peace	2			
		Somewhere between war and peace	3			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
25	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report a reduction in the past year in violent conflicts in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level).	Do you think that your current community is at war or at peace?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED*		

				IN		
		War	1			
		Peace	2			
		Somewhere between war and peace	3			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
26	Number and % of programme beneficiaries who report a reduction in the past year in violent conflicts in the area where they live (disaggregated by gender, age and boma/payam level).	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?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Increased a lot	1			
		Increased a little	2			
		Stayed about the same	3			
		Decreased a little	4			
		Decreased a lot	5			
		Was not in this area one year ago	6			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			

		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
27	**(disaggregated) number and % of female programme beneficiaries who participate in and/or lead local peace processes**	**Do you sometimes participate in local peace processes?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
28	**Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace committees**	**Is there a peace committee in your community where people discuss disputes with members from other bomas?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			

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28a	Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace committees	Do you think these peace committees have had a positive or negative effect on the community?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*28*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Very positive	1			
		Positive	2			
		Neither positive nor negative	3			
		Negative	4			
		Very negative	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
29	Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace clubs	Is there a peace club in your community? A peace club is a group of elected community members from only your community who discuss conflicts.				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			

29a	Number (%) of community members that value the work of peace clubs	Do you think these peace club have had a positive or negative effect on the community?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*29*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Very positive	1			
		Positive	2			
		Neither positive nor negative	3			
		Negative	4			
		Very negative	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
30	disaggregated) number and % of conflicts that are both addressed and resolved by community structures (e.g. peace committees) that were supported by the programme	Has a peace committee or a peace club already helped to resolve a conflict in your community?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*28*	*EQUALS*	*1*
			OR	*29*	*EQUALS*	*1*
		Yes	1			
		No	2			

		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
31	disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who feel they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution	**Do you feel YOU can help to resolve a non-violent dispute in your community?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
32	disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who feel they have the ability to contribute to conflict resolution	**Do you feel YOU can help to resolve a violent dispute in your community?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			

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		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
33	Number and% of Programme beneficiaries who report they feel secure in the area where they live	Do you feel safe when walking during the day? 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.				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	SCREENED IN		
		very secure	1			
		a little secure	2			
		a little insecure	3			
		very insecure	4			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
33a	Number and% of Programme beneficiaries who report they feel secure in the area where they live	Do you feel safe when walking at night? 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.				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	SCREENED IN		
		very secure	1			
		a little secure	2			
		a little insecure	3			
		very insecure	4			

		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
34	(disaggregated) number and % of programme beneficiaries who report trust and cooperation within the community	In your opinion, do the community members in this area generally trust or distrust each other?				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Trust a lot	1			
		Trust a little	2			
		Neither trust nor distrust each other	3			
		Distrust a little	4			
		Distrust a lot	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
35	IMPACT Indicator Number and % of programme beneficiaries' who report that they have real plans to emigrate within the next year [see specific methodological note for exact	Do you plan to leave the country within the next year?				

	definitions and further guidance]					
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		Yes	1			
		No	2			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			

36	**Number (%) of community members that report to have personal relations with individuals from other communities/clans.**	**How many times within the last week did you interact with people from a different tribe or a different community?**				
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*SCREENED IN*		
		0 times	1			
		1-3 times	2			
		4-6 times	3			
		7-9 times	4			
		10 times or more	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			

		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
36a	Number (%) of community members that report to have personal relations with individuals from other communities/clans.	In what circumstances did these interactions take place?				
		Multiple Response	*FILTER ALL IF*	*36*	*EQUALS*	*2 to 5*
		In the market	1			
		In the workplace	2			
		Collecting water	3			
		Collecting firewood	4			
		Doing cultivation	5			
		Caring for livestock	6			
		At school	7			
		In church	8			
		Other	9			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888	*EX*		
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999	*EX*		
36b	Number (%) of community members that report to have personal relations with individuals from other communities/clans.	Other (specify)				

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		Text	FILTER IF	36a	EQUALS	9
36c	Number (%) of community members that report to have personal relations with individuals from other communities/clans.	How would you describe these interactions?				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	36	EQUALS	2 to 5
		Very positive	1			
		Positive	2			
		Neither positive nor negative	3			
		Negative	4			
		Very negative	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
37	Perceptions of others in terms of trust	How much do you agree with the following statement? "Talking with people from other tribes or communities promotes trust"				
		Single Response	FILTER IF	ALL SCREENED IN		
		Strongly disagree	1			
		Disagree	2			
		Neither agree nor disagree	3			

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		Agree	4			
		Strongly agree	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888			
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999			
37a	**Perceptions of others in terms of trust**	**In what ways do you think talking with people from other tribes or communities can help promote trust?**				
		Multiple Response	*FILTER IF*	*37*	*EQUALS*	*4 or 5*
		By discussing the causes of conflict	1			
		By suggesting ways to resolve conflict	2			
		By showing the perspectives of other communities	3			
		By giving different people a chance to discuss issues openly	4			
		By doing activities together	5			
		By going to church together	6			
		Other	7			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888	*EX*		
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999	*EX*		
37b	**Perceptions of others in terms of trust**	**Other (specify)**				
		Text	*FILTER IF*	*37a*	*EQUALS*	*7*

38	Added question 1 on climate change	What assets do you have (or know that exist) to deal with droughts and reduced rainfall that affect your income or livelihood?				
		Multiple Response	*FILTER IF*	*ALL SCREENED IN*		
		Irrigation dams	1			
		Water tank to store water	2			
		Water pomps	3			
		Savings to overcome the difficult period	4			
		Other	5			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888	*EX*		
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999	*EX*		
38a	Added question 1 on climate change	Other (specify)				
		Text	*FILTER IF*	*38*	*EQUALS*	*5*
39	Added question 2 on climate change	What skills do you have (or know that exist) to deal with droughts and reduced rainfall that affect your income and livelihood?				
		Multiple Response	*FILTER IF*	*ALL SCREENED IN*		
		I know how to make a water dam	1			
		I know what plants or crops to grow that are more resistent to drought or reduced rainfall	2			
		I know where to find work to overcome the difficult period	3			

		Other	4			
		Don't know (DO NOT READ)	888	*EX*		
		Refused to answer (DO NOT READ)	999	*EX*		
39a	**Added question 2 on climate change**	**Other (specify)**				
		Text	*FILTER IF*	*39*	*EQUALS*	*4*

		Time Stamp at the End of Interview			
		Time stamp at the end of main interview questions, excluding material after thanking-respondent script			
		Duration of the Main Interview			
		Duration calculated from sys_postconsent to sys_endinterview			

		Is this area urban or rural?			
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	ALL SCREENED IN	
		Urban	1		
		Rural	2		
		Did the respondent seem:			
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	kish_consent	*EQUALS*
		Interested/Engaged	1		

		Disinterested	2		
		Distracted	3		
		None of these	4		
		Did the respondent have any trouble answering the questions?			
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*kish_consent*	*EQUALS*
		Yes	1		
		No	2		
		Did the respondent complain about the length of the survey?			
		Single Response	*FILTER IF*	*kish_consent*	*EQUALS*
		Yes	1		
		No	2		