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USAID/REDSO/ESA*



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**Pact.
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SPF LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAD	Abyei Community Action for Development
AU-IBAR	African Union's Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources
AUNPC	All Upper Nile Peace Committee
BYDA	Bahr el Ghazal Youth Development Agency
CA	Civil Authorities / Christian Aid
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEAWAC	Committee for Eradication of Abductees, Women and Children
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTO	Cognizant Technical Officer
DMR	Dinka, Misiriyia and Rezeigat
DoT	Diocese of Torit
EDC	Education Development Centre
EUCO	Eastern Upper Nile Consortium
FOSCO	Federation of Sudanese Civil Society Organization
GoS	Government of Sudan
IAS	International Aid Services (formerly International Aid Sweden)
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
KVPPD	Kidepo Valley Peace Project and Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMPACT	Nuba Mountains Plan to Advance Conflict Transformation
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSCC	New Sudan Council of Churches
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OTI	USAID/DCHA's Office of Transition Initiatives
PACTA	Project to Advance Conflict Transformation in Abyei
PCOS	Presbyterian Church of Sudan
PDA	Pibor Peace and Development Association
REDSO/ESA	Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa
SBeG	Southern Bahr el Ghazal
SBN	Southern Blue Nile
SPF	Sudan Peace Fund
SPLM/A	Sudan Peace Liberation Movement/Army
SSTI	USAID/OTI-funded South Sudan Transition Initiative, implemented by Pact
STEPS	Supporting the Transition to Enduring Peace in Sudan, a DfID-funded program implemented by Pact
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
SUPRAID	Sudan Production Aid
TDA	Toposa Development Association
TPO	Tran cultural Psychosocial Organisation – Sudan Programme
UNIDPC	Upper Nile Inter-Denominational Peace Committee
UNIPDTF	Upper Nile Inter-Denominational Peace Committee Task Force
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WRAPP	Water for Recovery and Peace Program, a USAID/DCHA/OFDA-funded program implemented by Pact

I. Introduction

In late September 2002, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded the Pact-led consortium the Sudan Peace Fund program, a 3-year, \$10 million program aiming to expand on the success of three years of grassroots reconciliation and community harmonization in southern Sudan. Led by Pact, the Consortium consists of the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC), the African Union's Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR), Christian Aid, and Pact Kenya. The purpose of SPF is to work with local populations to respond to the needs they identify, contributing to enhanced stability and to managing conflict in south Sudan, thus increasing grassroots capacities for peace building and reducing violent conflict. The SPF Program has reinforced and expanded the number of zones of stability found at the time of the program's inception in late 2002-- in areas of Equatoria, Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile and in the Transition Areas. The program has successfully supported an improved environment for peace through grassroots reconciliation, followed by the consolidation of grassroots peace building and delivery of peace dividends for newly reconciled communities to reinforce progress towards peace. The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the SPLM/A and the GoS in January has sparked hope for an end to the conflict, violence and re-current displacement that has been the fate of millions of southern Sudanese. However, the SPF work continues to reveal that the fractures in southern Sudanese society are deep and widespread, and will require many years and consistent and considerable efforts to support healing, reconciliation and rebuilding of trust and confidence, not only between northern and southern entities, but particularly between and within southern ethnic groups and their neighbors. This report does demonstrate that in recent months, and in particular this reporting period, SPF has been able to draw together communities and their leaders at various levels from across the GoS – SPLM divide, and facilitate processes and dialogues previously blocked at almost every political level. This has provided additional hope and slowly increasing confidence that peace amongst divided southerners is possible, and added to the demands on SPF to facilitate and organize additional consultations and meetings. The numerous rapid response initiatives reported this quarter are also indicative of the fragility and tensions that abound in so many areas of south Sudan, and the need for a continuing responsive capacity, but also reflective of the slowly increasing awareness and respect for peace actors to address local and regional tensions. In short, SPF is working, and it needs to continue!

In its 2 1/2 years, the Sudan Peace Fund has successfully served as a broad, inclusive platform for engaging a range of actors in peace building initiatives under a common framework, based on experiences and lessons found in effective community-based peace processes. It has developed linkages between peace building, good governance and Sudan's post-conflict recovery process that have served as foundations for the successful design and implementation of the South Sudan Transition Initiative (SSTI), the Supporting the Transition towards Peace in Sudan (STEPS) program, and the Water for Recovery and Peace Program (WRAPP).

The Anticipated Results of the SPF Program

The SPF program is an ambitious undertaking and by September 2005, 5 key results are anticipated to occur as a result of program implementation:

1. A constituency and demand for grassroots peace building promoted;
2. Improved and expanded facilitation and mediation initiatives promoting conflict transformation;
3. Expanded options available to communities displaced and separated by conflict;
4. Consolidated and expanded grassroots peace achievements; and
5. Improved institutional environment for effective and enduring grassroots peace building

Executive Summary of Notable Results Achieved During the Quarter

1. Promoted grassroots peace building/ Reconciliation Conferences and Meetings

Gajiok/Gaguang Peace and Reconciliation Meeting (7th-11th Feb., Mading, Luakping County): Several hundred delegates assembled in Mading to address violent conflicts between the Gajiok and Gaguang clans of Nuer during a five-day conference in February. Since 1993 the two groups have been in conflict, resulting in the theft of cattle, displacement of families, destruction of homes and property, and deaths. The conference participants identified the following as root causes of conflict: killing and robbing travelers passing to and from Ethiopia; a proliferation of weapons; the formation of opposing armed groups; and the inability of the local authorities to enforce laws. Key outcomes from the meeting included plans for: the revival and strengthening of traditional methods to promote peace and address conflict; bolstering civil, military, and law enforcement authorities; stationing SPLA/police along clan and sub-clan borders; the return of stolen cattle; disarming civilians; and training peace committees. The meeting was coordinated by the African Centre for Human Advocacy (ACHA) with funding from Pact.

Gajaak Community Peace Conference, Pagak, Maiwut County, Upper Nile, 13th – 18th March 2005. The Conference was implemented by Gajaak Community Peace Conference Organizing Committee with funding from USAID/SSTI and was attended by more than two hundred delegates drawn from all five clans of Gajaak namely; Cie Chany, Cie Wau, Cie Wau, Thieng and Cie Rieng. Others included Gajaak Community intellectuals living in the US, Europe and other parts of Africa, and people from the neighbouring Counties of Luakpiny, Longchuk and Ethiopia. The main objective of this conference was to bring representatives of all members of the Gajaak Community to discuss and examine causes of the Gajaak Conflict with an aim to reconcile them as well as examining other issues that might forge better relationship among the Gajaak both in South Sudan and Ethiopia. The main causes of the conflict were identified as ineffective governance, competition over and uncoordinated use of limited natural resources and retrogressive cultural practices. At the end of the conference, the people recognized the potentials within the Gajaak people including the local and the people in diaspora to mobilize, support and initiate peace and development programmes in the community in collaboration with government, NGOs and other development partners. Various recommendations dealing with governance, natural resource management and the impact of negative cultural practices were made. A 15-member peace committee was also formed to steer and monitor the implementation of the resolutions.

Mabaan and Nuer Longochuk Peace Conference, Bowac, Upper Nile, (13th – 16th March 2005). This meeting was organized by the Mabaan Relief and Development Organisation (MRDO) and was attended by 215 people. The conference was intended to promote peaceful co-existence among the Mabaan and Nuer Longochuk people and to resolve Mabaan internal differences and promote harmony among themselves. The main causes of the problems within the Mabaan people were identified as adultery and witchcraft. The participants agreed not to focus on conflicts that had arisen due to purely military operations. The recommendations made include the arrest and prosecution of culprits, agreements on the compensation for unintentional killing and that anyone who intentionally kills should face the death penalty.

Bongo/Dinka Peace Meeting (5th-9th March, Agugo, Tonj South County): This meeting facilitated a dialogue between the agrarian Bongo community and seasonal Dinka pastoralists, who have historically encroached on Bongo lands. Organized by the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC), the event was designed to provide an opportunity to analyze and resolve resource and land-based conflicts. Anticipated results include the return of Bongo IDPs and participation of Bongo in governance institutions.

Crossline Peace Recovery and Reconciliation Conference between the Sudanic Group (Fertit) and the Luo (Jur), (14th to 23rd March 2005), Mapel, Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal. The Luo, Sudanic and Dinka communities recently signed a peace agreement in Mapel, Wau County, ending nearly 22-years of intense conflict. The conference, opened by the second vice Chairman of the SPLM/A, Dr Riek Machar, was attended by over 400 people from the three communities. The conference which was meant to reconcile disputes and establish measures for peaceful coexistence and recovery also drew many participants from the three communities residing in areas controlled by the Government of Sudan (GoS), including official representatives from Khartoum. At the end of the meeting, the three communities agreed on a cease-fire and support for the return of displaced communities to their original homes. The conference was implemented by Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD) and Sudanic/Luo Organizing Committee with funding from USAID/SSTI and Christian Aid.

The Toposa-Didinga Mediation Meetings (16th and 20th February, Budi and Kapoeta counties): In preparation for community-wide dialogues, local authorities in Kapoeta South and Budi counties met to mobilize, sensitize and raise confidence and peace awareness between the Toposa and Didinga ethnic groups. The aim was to curb animosity and mistrust between the two groups before larger meetings took place. Results included the development of a joint action plan. The subsequent community-wide meetings drew 160 elders, opinion

leaders and representatives of youth and women's groups, who reviewed past peace initiatives, addressed current issues of conflict, and discussed measures to allow the two communities to peacefully coexist and share natural resources. The dialogues were facilitated by local partners Losolia Rehabilitation and Development Association (LRDA) and Christian Development Services (CDS) with support from Pact.

Turkana and Toposa Peace Workshop for Agreements formulation. ; Since mid last year, AU/IBAR initiated agreement formulation between Toposa and Turkana in a three stage mediation process starting with mobilization meetings at the community level to sensitize the communities on agreements formulation. In the course of mobilization, communities proposed tenets of the by-laws and identified representatives to participate in the development of the community position. In the second stage, working with the representatives from the villages, the communities considered the proposals from the various villages to come up with one community position agreeable across the board. This was done in the community position harmonization meetings. During January to March 2005, AU/IBAR facilitated the third stage which was an interethnic mediation workshop for the Turkana and Toposa communities to harmonize their positions and agree on one interethnic position. The communities and the administrators requested the participation of practicing lawyers who would ensure that the formulation of the agreements is informed by existing formal law in Kenya and Sudan and also ensure that they are in harmony or support of the formal law. The communities discussed and agreed on penalties for various criminal activities associated with the conflicts and on procedures for sharing grazing fields and watering points. The communities agreed not to charge any fee to allow other communities to access grazing fields and watering points but requested that the administration be involved in facilitating interethnic dialogue that would enable communities to be apportioned grazing areas. The administrators and the security personnel are the proposed enforcer and custodians of the tenets. A detailed report called the "Nadapal Declaration" will be compiled by the lawyers and will be signed by the representatives of the two communities at a covenanting ceremony in the next quarter. It is envisaged that the document will be honored by the community and compel them to live in peace.

2. Improved ability of divided communities to meet, reconcile and determine strategies for peaceful integration

Addressing Challenges in Nazila IDP Camp (February, Kurmuk North County, Blue Nile): In partnership with the local authorities, Pact held meetings with numerous groups in the Nazila IDP camp to assess the challenges to peace, stability and recovery in the community. During the discussions with civil society, women's and youth groups, IDPs and traditional leaders, constraints such as lack of food, education and jobs, insecurity, poor water and sanitation, and the spread of disease were identified. Among the groups' priorities for support were: education; training for teachers, women and youth; HIV/AIDS awareness, testing; initiatives to promote peaceful coexistence with the various ethnic groups in Southern Blue Nile; and assistance with political advocacy, water, roads and farming. The community welcomed the Sudan Peace Fund's efforts and its support for upcoming efforts to build peace, reconcile differences, and improve livelihoods.

Peace and Reconciliation Conference to facilitate the Return of Bor IDP Camps to Bor Area, Tali, Terekeka County (17th and 19th March) – see above - this conference was organized by Jonglei Association for Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (JARRAD) and the Joint Integration Return and Rehabilitation Support Team (JIRRSST) – by bringing together both GoS and SPLM/A representatives of Moro, Mundari, Bor ethnic groups, the meeting was able to resolve that the Bor Dinka with their cattle and all other possessions shall be allowed free and unimpeded passage through designated safe corridors across Mundari land, Jonglei and Bahr el Jebel authorities to facilitate the crossing of Bor IDPs by providing means of transport and stopping taxation of the IDPs. A joint committee was also formed and tasked with dissemination of the resolutions and recommendations and oversee and monitor the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations. They also issued a communique on the 19th of March 2005 detailing a summary of key recommendations.

3. Support to Peace Committees

During the reporting period, 6 peace committee training workshops have been held. These include training for peace committees in the Kidepo Valley, the Payinjar and Mayendit peace Committee trainings in Upper Nile, Mayom County Peace committee training, the training for peace committees and CBOs in the Pankar Cluster of Bahr el Ghazal and lastly, training for three committees in Abyei (the Dinka and Misseriya peace committees). These workshops tested the training material developed by the Sudan Peace Fund with an aim of improving the material after initial sessions in various regions in the Sudan.

4. Support to Women's Activities

International Women's Day Celebrations (8th March, Kurmuk, Southern Blue Nile, and Nuba Mountains): With support from the Sudan Peace Fund, local groups organized celebrations for International Women's Day to raise awareness on women's rights and freedom and to decry discrimination and violence against women. Forums were designed to allow women to discuss concerns, exchange ideas and educate the community on the role and rights of women. In Southern Blue Nile, the Women Development Program of ROOF mobilized women representatives from throughout the region as well as community elders and leaders, school children, and the

displaced community in and around Kurmuk. In the Nuba Mountains, the Nuba Women Association met with all organizations working in the SPLM-administered areas to prepare for the celebration, assign tasks and responsibilities to each group.

Toposa women peace meeting - The meeting was held at Nanyangachor on the 7th February 2004. The meeting was convened by VSF-G in partnership with AU-IBAR and was attended by 97 participants, (34 men and 63 women). The meeting was organized to better involve the Toposa women and discuss ways in which they can contribute to the control of cattle raids and indiscriminate killings. The meeting also discussed the causes of famine and its control, importance of peace, and advocacy for livestock treatment, vaccination and cost sharing measures.

Women Group Assessments in Bahr el Gazal, (February – March 2005) – A rapid assessment was carried out in 7 counties in Bahr el Ghazal - Gogral West, Gogrial East, Twic, Tonj North, Tonj East, Tonj South and Cuibet. The assessments were aimed at assessing the existence of women groups, their structures, the activities they are involved in and the challenges they face. There are 7 women groups in total, one in each county. The findings indicated that the groups exist in name and are at different levels of formation and growth. Some are at the formative stages while some have progressed further but later collapsed due to poor governance. A good example is the Akon Women Group which had taken off very well initially but their activities reduced substantially due to limited capacity and governance problems. At the beginning, they were involved in various projects such as soap making, had a well stocked running shop etc. However, the soap making project and shop closed down and the grinding mill project collapsed as well. Only the lodging is operational at the moment. Findings from these assessments will be used to develop activities to support each of these groups.

5. Rapid Response Activities

Ayod Rapid Response, Ayod, Ayod County, Upper Nile (1st to 20th February 2005). This response was aimed at helping to resolve the internal Gawaar conflict that erupted among the clan of Cientoony. This began with the formation of an investigation team comprising of 5 delegates from Nairobi, 3 from civil society organizations in Ayod and 3 from the Ayod military forces. The team began by visiting the people in prisons and realized that the people fought over use of resources, conflicts that arise during traditional marriage ceremonies as youth perform their traditional dances and the singing of a song that had been banned due to abusive connotations by the Gaakuah and Padaangi clans. The root causes of the conflict were clearly established, a date of hearings from the two parties in a larger meeting was set, and it was noted that there was willingness of the conflicting parties to be reconciled. The meeting resolved that management of the resources should be handled by chiefs and also banned the communities from singing the song, They also drafted the Gakuak and Padang Cliques Peace Charter.

Joint Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation Mission between Lou/Dinka Hol and Gawaar in Upper Nile (11-17 & 26 March – 4th April 05). This response followed a conflict that started in the toic (grazing) areas that resulted in the death of 49 people. The reconciliation team visited the Gawaar and Dinka Hol in their toic areas and requested them not to retaliate. The team then went to the Lou side and requested them not to plan another attack. The Luo then organized an 18-man peace delegation from Uror to go to Lou toic to convince the white army not to plan any other attack. The delegates comprised chiefs, bunams, local authority, youth and representatives from a women association.

6. Capacity Building

Parliamentarians Training Nuba Mountains (5th-14th February, Jebedi, Rashad County, Nuba Mountains), with funding from the STEPS program and USAID/SSTI, Pact in partnership with the Nuba Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Organization (NRRDO) facilitated a training for potential parliamentarians to aid in empowering the Nuba people to participate in local government. 54 potential parliamentarians attended, comprised of women, farmers, civil society, soldiers and intellectuals. They were trained by a consultant with wide global experience in supporting emerging democracies in parliamentary techniques to prepare them for objectively debating the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and integration into the State government in South Kordofan. During the training, participants, who included Nuba's Liberation Council and members of the SPLM/A, discussed options for the transformation of the SPLM into a traditional political party. Sessions covered awareness of the CPA, national policies, environmental issues, legislative laws and functions, and basic parliamentary rules and procedures to prepare them to effectively represent their people in the State parliament.

Training for Potential Parliamentarians in Blue Nile (22nd February – 4th March 2005, Kurmuk, Blue Nile). This training was funded by the STEPS program and USAID/SSTI and organized by Pact in partnership with the Roof Organisation of Fazugli (ROOF). This 14-day parliamentary training was organized for members of the National Liberation Council and was attended by 80 participants. The workshop, led by a consultant from Canada, covered the key elements necessary for basic understanding and competency in parliamentary procedures and strategies and was particularly geared to potential parliamentarians in the state and national legislature to be established as a result of the Sudan Comprehensive peace agreement and the specific agreements relating to Blue Nile State. The capacities for effective parliamentary participation varied

considerably and it was noted that there was good potential for a number of participants to become effective parliamentarians. One of the limitations in this workshop was that many elements of parliamentary procedures and rules are yet to be determined.

Recommendations made from the two workshops above include providing for follow-up on-site trainings for the SPLM selected parliamentarians, offering expert advice during the establishment of the new state legislatures, targeting training for female parliamentarians and local councilors, offering technical support in democratic governance and the production of an Arabic and English language manual that could provide targeted assistance for on-going training for the parliamentarians.

Training in Social Mobilization and Water Pump Rehabilitation (5th-19th Jan. and 20th Feb- 4th March, Rumbek). In support of consolidation activities and with support from the USAID/OFDA-funded Water for Recovery and Peace Program, Pact recently trained 73 representatives from 16 Sudanese NGOs and CBOs in Social mobilization, water pump rehabilitation and community water supply management. The group trained included water technicians, water co-ordinators, driller teams and social mobilizers. During this reporting period, about 45 new boreholes were drilled and 45 rehabilitated. To assist in the selection of sites for new boreholes in Aweil County, a geophysical survey is being conducted in the highlands on routes used by returnees. In the Nuba Mountains, dams have been earmarked for repairs.

BYDA General Assembly (28th Feb. to 4th March, Mapel, Wau County): The Bahr el Ghazal Youth Development Association, one of the largest membership organizations in southern Sudan, has been working in the region for eight years. The General Assembly was a combination of an annual general meeting, training for new board members and a board meeting. This meeting was designed to enable BYDA to enhance its organizational development and strengthen its internal governance, which will reinforce more effective program implementation. During the meeting, members elected a new chair, deputy chair and Board of Directors (current board's term has expired) and reviewed roles and responsibilities for each. In addition, the board drafted a new organizational constitution.

II. Quarterly Progress

II-a. Milestone Comparison of Planned to Actual Events during the Quarter (October 1 – June 30, 2004)

SPF MILESTONE ACTIVITIES		
IR1. Increased action by an enlarged constituency demanding & managing grassroots peace building.		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
1.1 Improved availability and access to reliable information on peace building developments to all actors, nationally and locally.		
<p><u>Support information dissemination in the National Media</u> on subjects such as peace conferences and resolutions; early warning systems/networks and regular reporting ; information from peace forum networks; peace monitors, etc.</p>	<p>Sudan Mirror</p> <p>A number of activities carried out under the Sudan Peace Fund were reported and covered by <i>The Sudan Mirror</i> as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume 2 issue 14, 14th March-27th March 2005: article on “Pact Trains Water Managers” • Volume 2 Issue 14, 14th March-27th March 2005: article on “Post Conflict Challenges (Democratic Structures)” • Volume 2 Issue 14, 14th March-27th March 2005: article on “Events, Developments in Sudan at a Glance” • Volume 2 Issue 15, March 28th-April 10th: article on “Safe Corridor for Bor Partoralists” • Volume 2 Issue 16, 11th -24th April 2005: article on “Twic Olympics” • Volume 2 Issue 16, 11th -24th April 2005: article on Luo-Sudanic Meeting • Volume 2 Issue 17, 25th April-8th May: Picture from Luo Sudanic Meeting <p>Sudan Radio Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luo Sudanic peace Conference. - One programme was aired on 25th March 2005 from Mapel in 3 languages -Dinka, Luo and Sudanic languages for a period of 2 minutes in each language. The articles were aired twice once in the morning and once in the evening. • Tali Conference – one programme was aired twice on the 29th of March 2005 once in the morning and once in the evening. The programmes were aired in Nuer and Dinka languages for a period of 2 minutes each. • News on the two conferences were also aired in English, Juba Arabic and Simple Arabic. <p>Standard Newspaper, 12th March 2005: covered the AU-IBAR organized administrator’s workshop held in Lokichoggio from 7th to 10 March. This story is recorded archived under http://www.eastadard.net/archives/d/default.php?date=12/03/2005.</p>	

<p>Support <u>civic education / information dissemination using local media</u> including regional drama, music, or other formats.</p> <p>Youth/women music competitions /sports. peace crusades</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and Reconciliation Conference to facilitate the Return of Bor IDP Camps to Bor Area (17th and 19th March) – this conference was organized by Jonglei Association for Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (JARRAD) and the Joint Integration Return and Rehabilitation Support Team (JIRRSST) with support from USAID/SSTI and opened a way for the return of Bor Dinka IDPs cattle camps to Bor area. During the conference, Pact disseminated 400 copies of the peace protocols both in English and Arabic. • Jie Mogos Peace Meetings, Mogos, Eastern Equatoria, (23rd – 25th January 2005). During these meetings, the Commissioner of Kapoeta County used the forum to sensitize the two communities and their neighbors about the signed Comprehensive Peace Agreement and its implications to peace at grass-root communities. The news on the peace process at the national level inspired the communities to commit to stop fighting and work towards living in harmony and contributing to the wider peace process. • Local Governance Road Map meeting held in Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria from the 31st January – 2nd February 2005 brought together 72 people from all over Eastern Equatoria. The meeting was used to disseminate the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) including the full texts of the six protocols and the implementation modalities. This formed the agenda for the meeting deliberations, which was meant to facilitate its wider circulation and greater understanding among communities in County, Payam and Boma levels. The meeting was also an appropriate forum for engaging and facilitating in public debate on the constitutional and legislative development by providing space for the grass-roots to have their voices heard. 	
<p>1.2 Improve grassroots understanding of the causes & consequences of conflict and opportunities for peace.</p>		
<p>1.2.1 Promote / build conflict analysis skills at the grassroots level</p>		
<p>Support peace and civic education training in the regions</p>	<p>Bahr El Ghazal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rumbek Peace Committee Training, Rumbek, Bahr el Ghazal, 10th – 12th April 2005. As with the trainings in Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria, this activity aimed to test the materials developed by SPF for capacity building of peace committees in southern Sudan. The training brought together 25 participants from both CBOS and peace committees across the Bahr el Ghazal region. As with the other trainings, recommendations for improving the materials by the participants were brought forward and will form feedback for the material refinement. 	

<p>Support peace and civic education training in the regions (continued)</p>	<p>Equatoria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kimatong Peace Committee Training, Kimatong, Eastern Equatoria (23rd – 25th February 2005) As with the trainings in Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal, this activity aimed to test the materials developed by SPF for capacity building of peace committees in southern Sudan. 15 CBO participants were brought together to be oriented on the materials so that they would go out and train the peace committees whom they have been engaged with over the last year. Participants were able to give feedback on the relevance of the materials and on elements for improvement that have been fed into the current material review phase. From there, participants divided themselves into two groups and trained committees in Hiyalla and in Kapoeta. See activities below. • Hiyala Peace Committee Training, Hiyala Payam, Torit County, Eastern Equatoria (14th – 16th March 2005). The first 2 days was a Training of trainers meeting from 14th – 15th March and attended by 6 participants (2 women and 4 men). The training focused on building the capacity of the trainers to train peace committees. These trained persons then trained 36 (4 women, 32 men) peace committees members from 16th – 17th March 2005. The peace committees were from Torit County. The training covered basic concepts related to peace and conflict, formation of peace committees, their role and formation, running peace committee meetings, approaches to conflict management approach, prevention and development of peace committee plan of action and an in-depth analysis of conflict. At the end of the training, the committees developed action plans which they set out to implement and report back. • Kapoeta Training of Trainers meeting 14th – 15th March - this brief meeting was held to train trainers who had missed the Kimatong TOT training. The trainers thereafter developed an action plan on the training of the Didinga and Toposa Peace Committees in the Kapoeta Peace Committee Training held from 29th – 31st March. • Kapoeta Peace Committee Training, Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria (29th - 31st March). This training was attended by 34 peace committee members (4 women, 30 men) from the Didinga and Toposa communities. The training covered basic concepts related to peace and conflict, formation of peace committees, their role and formation, running peace committee meetings, approaches to conflict management approach, prevention and development of peace committee plan of action and an in-depth analysis of conflict. At the end of the meetings, the group received skills training for use in reconciliation, peace was created among the two peace committees and this dialogue between the 2 peace committees led to the Didinga and Toposa Dialogue which will take place in the next quarter. They also developed an action plan for implementation. <p>Transition Areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abyei and Misiriya Peace Committees training 27th February – 4th March, 2005, Agok, Abyei County, BeG. As with the training in Eastern Equatoria, the workshop aimed to test the materials developed by SPF for capacity building of peace committees. The workshop brought together 34 participants drawn from Dinka Ngok and Misiriya communities, (24 Dinka, and 10 Misiriya). Through this training, the workshop also aimed to impart skills of effective planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the peace committees. Some of the topics covered included conflict analysis, definition of basic concepts and values and principles undermining peace committee work. The facilitator used a mixture of adult learning methodologies to maximize knowledge and skills transfer to the participants. The committees recommended that the training materials be translated into local languages; and include training of local leaders, security and civil society leaders to create an enabling environment for the committees to work in; integration of topics on human rights, gender, advocacy and lobbying etc; and provision of equipment to enable the committees work effectively. 	<p>The committee recommended that follow-up training be conducted and that one is also held in Abyei town and other areas predominantly occupied by the Misiriya</p>
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Support peace and civic education training in the regions (continued)	<p>Upper Nile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace Committee training workshop, Tam, Mayom County, Upper Nile, (12th – 18th March 2005). This workshop brought together 36 participants (2 women and 34 men) from each payam in Mayom County and included various stakeholders such as the SRRC, local authorities, community representatives and the church. Nine of them were observers including two past delegates to Wunlit Peace Process. . The main objective of the training was to use the materials developed by the SPF for peace committee capacity building and to gather feedback on its relevance to the context of Sudan. It was agreed that a deliberate plan to increase understanding of concepts and ideas for effective work of the members was needed in order to help them deal with complex situations that are common in Mayom and its neighbouring counties. Participants reviewed both their short and long term expectations and requested to be equipped with adequate knowledge and equipment for mobility and communication for them to be effective. The immediate achievement however such as understanding the basic principles and tools for peace building and formation of a peace committee were given more urgency. The team elected a 21 member committee for the whole payam and elected a 6-people to as officials. They also developed a 3 months plan from April to June 2005. • Payinjar Peace Committee (PPC) training workshop took place from 16th – 21st February 2005 in Chuk, Upper Nile and was attended by 21 participants. The Mayiendit Peace Committee training workshop took place from 22nd – 28th February 2005 in Dablual, Upper Nile. The workshops were conducted by Assistance Mission Africa (AMA) an indigenous Sudanese NGO with the help of an external consultant. The team used a tool that has been developed by Pact under the Sudan Peace Fund. The participatory methodology used revealed similar outcomes in both workshops, given the same socio-cultural orientation. Coexistence within the Nuer community and the neighbouring Dinkas of Bahr-El-Ghazl (BeG) forms the main contention of the sessions discussed. An interactive process-oriented method was used throughout the workshop. Some of the methods used included drama, role play, story telling, case studies, mentoring, discussions, structured questions, pictures, group work and presentations at the plenary. The selection for participation was also done through community opinion leaders or the local administration. With the capacity gained from the training sessions, they agreed to elect peace committee bearers and form sub-committees from the county - Payam – Boma and village levels. They also resolved to empower women in their specific needs and roles in peace initiatives; requested the local administration to introduce cattle movement permits in all cross-border counties and introduce police patrol to facilitate law enforcement. and pledged to resolve outstanding issues related to cattle raiding especially along the borders. 	Additional training requested on negotiation, mediation, peace education, communication and networking skills.
Promote peace and civic education networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of activities were implemented that brought together local and regional peace committees and pace actors - See above. 	
Support exchange visits (linked to IR2 exchange visits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planned Wajir exchange visit did not take place due to setbacks in processing of documents for travel 	

<p>Mainstream conflict analysis into other activities</p>	<p>All SPF-supported peace meetings and fora include sessions on identifying the root causes of conflict, prior to discussion and forging a way forward. This reporting period, the following community meetings used conflict analysis :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahr El Ghazal: - Bongo Dinka Peace Meeting held from 5th-9th March in Agugo, Tonj South County and the Luo, Sudanic Peace Conference which was attended by over 700 people in Mapel, Wau County from 19th-23rd March began with a deep analysis of the various conflicts in each of the region prior to the signing of peace accord and development of various resolutions. • Upper Nile: The Gajiok/Gaguang Peace and Reconciliation Conference, Mading, Upper Nile 7th – 11th February 2005; Anyuak Lou Nuer Peace Meeting, Akobo County, Upper Nile (21st – 24th March 2005); Mogok Peace Building Mission, Mogok Payam, Upper Nile, (12th – 14th February); Pagil Peace Building Mission, Pagil, Upper Nile (19th – 20th February 2005); Gawaar Emergency Peace and Reconciliation Meeting held in Ayod County, Upper Nile from 1st – 20th February 2005, and the Gajaak Community Peace Conference, Pagak, maiwut County, Upper Nile, 13th – 18th March 2005 began with an analysis of the various conflicts that face the region and how they can be resolved at the grassroot level. • Equatoria: conflict analysis was used in the Jie Mogos Peace meeting held from 23rd – 25th January and attended by more 2700 people. These skills were also used in the “Come let us Reconcile Conference, Iboni, Lafon County (11th – 17th March). This conference brought together the Buya, Toposa, Didinga, Logir, Lotuko, Lopit and Pari communities and was attended by 1000 people (400 women, 600 men). • Site selection for WRAPP water points: All counties and communities where WRAPP intended to support the construction of new water points were mobilized for participation in site selection – communities, their administrative and traditional leadership, were requested to ensure conflict analysis was considered when the final decision was made concerning the locations of water points. 	
<p>1.3 Support grassroots articulation of ways forward and in exacting greater responsiveness and accountability from concerned institutions</p>		
<p>1.3.1 Support capacity of grassroots to understand and influence decision-making process</p>		
<p>Develop manual / models on articulating ways forward for community groups to get involved in peace and governance processes with civil authorities</p> <p>Select and train NGOs and CBOs</p>	<p>The first draft of a capacity building manual was developed for peace committees in southern Sudan and widely tested during this quarter. – see above section 1.2.1.</p> <p><i>See section 1.2. 1 above on training of peace committees. Various members of CBOs selected as peace committee members were also trained in the trainings for peace committees</i></p>	
<p>Conduct strategic planning workshops for women</p> <p>Establish development centers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Akon Women's Centre to start in the next quarter 	

1.3.2 Promote opportunities for constructive interface between civil society and civil authorities

<p>Facilitate meetings to help grassroots constructively articulate priority/critical concerns</p>	<p>Bahr el Ghazal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Bongo/Dinka Peace and Governance Dialogue (5th-9th March, Agugo, Tonj South County): This meeting facilitated a dialogue between the agrarian Bongo community and seasonal Dinka pastoralists, who have historically encroached on Bongo lands. Organized by the New Sudan Council of Churches (NSCC), the event brought together 250 people (100 women and 150 men) comprising of traditional leaders/chiefs, regional and counties authorities, elders, women and youth. The purpose of the conference was to create a solid ground for peaceful coexistence between the Bongo and Dinka communities, and subsequently consolidate peace at national level. The conference was crucial within the context of Bahr el Ghazal Region which has seen long periods of ethnic based tensions between different groups. It was also a step towards restoration of the lost confidence and resumption of interactions and socio-economic activities that had come to a halt due to ethnic based conflicts and tension. Some of the causes of conflict that were identified include destruction of bee hives, destruction of crop by Dinka cattle, raping of women and girls, confiscation of Bongo property as taxes, Gok Dinka trespassing Bongo territory and renaming the areas, looting by SPLA soldiers, lack of social services in Bongo area, and non-involvement of Bongo in local governance. The Dinka admitted their wrong doing and asked for forgiveness from the Bongo. Some of the recommendations made included suggestions on how to facilitate the return, resettlement and re-integration of internally displaced Bongo people; an outline of the priority social services needed by the Bongo; provision of adequate security in Bongo areas, rotation of the SPLM County Secretary between the Bongo and the Dinka; stronger participation of Bongo in governance institutions; the establishment of a special court and protection of Dinka cows from the Bongo farms. The conference ended with the “Agugo Declaration” which articulated the commitment and willingness of Bongo and Dinka community leaders to uphold peace, and respect the values and traditions that had held them together for so long.</p> <p>Equatoria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Local Governance Road Map, Kapoeta, Eastern Equatoria (31st January to 2nd February 2005). This meeting was coordinated and managed by the Kapoeta Local Authorities and brought together 72 participants drawn from all the eight Eastern Equatoria counties to deliberate on Local Governance Road Map issues for Eastern Equatoria State. The objectives of the meeting were to enable stakeholders from the eight counties of Eastern Equatoria and the diaspora to share their aspirations, concerns and views on the possibility of contributing to a sustainable development of viable local governance; facilitate the crystallization of local governance in relation to the current constitutional and legislative debates during the post signing of the CPA; deliberate on Local Government planning, security, and the rule of law; offer views on Land rights and customary rights in view of the current debates on the interface between statutory and customary laws; provide views on returnees and reintegration of IDPs and refugees and facilitate the crystallization of delivery of essential services. In addition to protocol dissemination, the meeting was also an appropriate forum for engaging and facilitating in public debate on the constitutional and legislative development by providing space for the grass-roots to have their voices heard. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Eastern Equatoria Forum for Good Governance (EFOGG) consisting of 11 persons to follow-up past and present resolutions and recommendations on peace, conflict and development initiatives. The TORs for this forum include ; to facilitate and coordinate a series of broad-based consultative meetings at the Payam, County and State levels before March 15th 2005; promotion of public debate on the CPA , implementation modalities and the development of a common agenda for future governance strategies for local governance planning, the constitution, return and reintegration, land rights, oversight over natural resources conflicts, DDR and civic education; and to facilitate and coordinate strategic planning at State level and provide oversight on the implementation of action plans at Payam, County levels.</p> 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Kidepo Valley Stakeholders Strategic Planning Meeting, Kapoeta, 31st January – 7th February 2005). The meeting was attended by 71 participants from seven Eastern Equatoria counties (Kapoeta South, Kapoeta North, Kapoeta East, Budi, Ikotos, Torit and Lafon), which share the natural resources of Kidepo Valley. Participants were drawn from local authorities, grassroots communities, civil society organizations, international NGOs, and the diaspora. The purpose of the meeting was to bring together and enable stakeholders representing communities from the Eastern Equatoria counties to review the 2004 county action plans and to build upon the review results to formulate the 2005 county annual plans. The meeting focused its discussions on the achievements, constraints experienced and the lessons learnt during the implementation of the Strategic Plan during 2004. These discussions were based on 8 cross-cutting issues and came up with various recommendations and resolutions. <p>Upper Nile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See <i>Gajaak Meeting below 2.1.1</i> • See <i>Gajiok/Gaguang Peace and Reconciliation Meeting, Mading, Upper Nile (7th – 11th February 2005) below 2.1.1</i> 	
1.3.3 Build the Capacity of Civil Society and civil administration groups (such as peace committees) to develop strategies for conflict management		
Mentoring of Peace Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Mogok Peace Committee, Mogok, Upper Nile (12th – 14th February). In partnership with SWIDAP, facilitated the formation of Mogok Peace Committee which included members of the white army. A TOR for the Peace Committee was drawn up and endorsed by the community. The committee is made up of 9 members. • Formation of Pagil Peace Committee, Pagil, Upper Nile 19th – 20th February 2005. In partnership with SWIDAP, facilitated the formation of Pagil Peace Committee comprising of 4 members. A TOR for the committee was drawn up and officers chosen. • Ongoing support to Pankar Peace Council and Wunlit Peace Council • See <i>additional information under section 3.1.1 below</i> 	Additional training and mentoring of peace committees to follow-up in the next quarter.
IR 2. Improved and expanded facilitation and mediation initiatives promoting conflict transformation		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
2.1 Support appropriate & effective for a for conflict management & resolution and the formulation of community-based plans		
2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives	<p>Upper Nile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gajiok/Gaguang Peace and Reconciliation Meeting, Mading, Upper Nile (7th – 11th February 2005). This meeting aimed at reconciling the Gajiok and Gaguang Clans who have been fighting each other for a number of years and whose fighting has resulted in many deaths, forceful taking of properties, displacement, killing of innocent travelers from both sides to/fro Ethiopia/Sudan and burning of houses and food grains. It also aimed at creating a forum for the two clans to identify the root causes of their conflict and identify possible solutions to end the conflict and suggest the way forward. The meeting was attended by 266 participants (175men and 91 women) and the civil authorities. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Gajiok/Gaguang peace committee, return of stolen cattle and a resolve to maintain peace. Other recommendations included disarming of the civil population, strengthening law enforcement agencies and the civil authority, stationing of the police on clan and sub-clan borders and revival of the local and traditional mechanisms for peace. 	Activities for follow-up include training of the Gajiok/Gaguang peace committee and strengthening civil society for peace advocacy to maintain the peace.

<p>2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives (Continued)</p>	<p>Upper Nile (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mabaan and Nuer Longochuk Peace Conference, Bowac, Upper Nile, (13th – 16th May 2005). This meeting was organized by the Mabaan Relief and Development Organisation (MRDO) and was attended by 215 people. The conference was intended to promote peaceful co-existence among the Mabaan and Nuer Longochuk people and to resolve Mabaan internal differences and promote harmony among themselves. The main causes of the problems within the Mabaan people were identified as adultery and witchcraft. Prior to that, the community had been split into two after the SPLM/A split in 1991 where part of the community supported Dr. John Garang and the rest supported Dr. Riek Machar of SPDF, however, this was resolved with the merger in 2002. In regard to the Mabaan and their neighbours the Nuer of Longochuk, the main problem identified between the communities is the violent fighting that results in a lot of loss of life. This was noted to have existed since the 1960s. However, the community agreed not to open old wounds but focus on the conflicts that had taken place from 2002- 5. They also agreed not to focus on conflicts that had arisen due to purely military operations. The conflict focused on a case that took place on 25th July 2004 when the county secretary of Longochuk offered 50 bags of grain to the Mabaan living in Longochuk and invited them to take their share resulting in the Nuer attacking the Mabaan and killing 6 people claiming that they should be given food rations from their own stations. The culprits who committed the crimes were arrested and released shortly after and have never been brought to justice hence resulting in dissatisfaction and lack of movement and interaction between these two communities. It was recommended that the 2 culprits be apprehended and taken to jail awaiting criminal proceedings, it was also agreed that compensation should only be paid in cases of where a person is killed unintentionally. Failure to pay for this leads to imprisonment while anyone who kills intentionally should face the death penalty. ▪ Murle/Murle dialogue Pact staff visited Boma on 10th – 14th January. Meetings were held with the local authorities, women, youth and chiefs to find out if the community in Boma under SPLA/M was ready to hold a peace and reconciliatory conference with the Murle community who are under the leadership of Isamil Kony (GoS linked). The meeting resulted in an agreement from the community that they are willing to meet them in Rabarab or Lekuongole as the second option. They also recommended that PCOS in co-operation with intellectuals to be selected by both parties to organize the event. They also made recommendations on the agenda of the conference. From there, the mission proceeded to Pibor (GoS controlled) from 15th – 23rd January where several meetings were held. The Commissioner of Pibor was informed of the recommendations made by the community in Boma. On the 19th of January, a meeting was held with the women groups, youth, armed groups, church leaders, chiefs, some intellectuals and local officials. The community also agreed to meet with the community in Boma and made recommendation for the conference to be held in Pibor but Lekwongole as the second option. They also recommended that the PCOS and some intellectuals be the organizing body and also put their agenda in writing. Thereafter, a meeting was held in Lekwongole to brief the chiefs on discussions held with the community in Pibor and Boma. With facilitation from Pact, Ismail Kony, the paramount chief of Murle/Governor of Jonglei and Kennedy Gayin Commissioner of Boma agreed that the communities should meet in their presence and resolve their differences. A meeting was held with Kennedy and a few Murle leaders in the movement in Rumbek on 16th February to brief them on the planned meeting. However, they disagreed on the venue on the grounds that the last meeting was held in Lekwongole, hence the next meeting should be held in SPLA/M controlled area. On 20th March a meeting was held in Boma regarding the venue. This has now been resolved and the meeting will be held in Rabarab in the next quarter. 	<p>Meeting with the Murle to be held in the next quarter</p>
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2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives (continued)

Upper Nile (continued):

- **The 4 County triangle meeting (Duk, Ayod, Uror & Twic East).** The meeting was attended by a number of participants totaling 70 people (20 female & 50 male) with each county represented by five leaders in addition to senior officials from local authority. The triangle area constitutes the geographical land that falls between Old Fangak and Bor town, it's comprised of four counties of; Twic East, Duk, Uror and Ayod. The movement of Lou Nuer to and from pasture areas has never been without tension and this conflict and competition over resources has increased over time since 1992 after the split within the SPLA/M. In an effort to contain the worsening relationships between the neighboring communities, the SPLM regional Secretary under his Excellency John Kong Nyoun intervened in an effort to improve safety and passage for rivaling pastoralist communities of Dinka and Nuer along Duk ridge area. A two week peace dialogue was recently held involving the four counties - the agenda of the meeting included sharing of grazing land, designation of passages and pasture land for Lou herdsmen and a cattle camps peace meetings to in an attempt to solve problems that usually occur when the pastoral communities in the triangle move to and from the toich. Some of the resolutions passed include the setting apart of specific routes for the Lou to pass when moving to grazing land; entrances and exits should avoid towns, Payams etc.; moving cattle camps will be accompanied by at least one head-chiefs and elders who should maintain spirit of peace and harmony and that animals for sale will bear official stamps of the counties of the sellers.
- **Gajaak Community Peace Conference, Pagak, Maiwut County, Upper Nile, 13th – 18th March 2005.** The Conference was implemented by Gajaak Community Peace Conference organizing Committee with funding from USAID/SSTI and was attended by more than two hundred delegates drawn from all five clans of Gajaak namely; Cie Chany, Cie Wau, Cie Wau, Thieng and Cie Rieng. Others included Gajaak Community intellectuals living in the US, Europe and other parts of Africa, and people from the neighbouring counties of Luakpiny, Longchuk and Ethiopia. The main objective of this conference was to bring all members of the Gajaak Community through their respected representatives to discuss and examine causes of the Gajaak Conflict with an aim to reconcile them as well as examining other issues that might forge good relationship among the Gajaak both in South Sudan and Ethiopia. The main causes of the conflict were identified as ineffective governance, competition over resources, uncoordinated use of limited natural resources and retrogressive cultural practices. At the end of the conference, the people recognized the potentials within the Gajaak people including the local and the Diasporas to mobilize, support and initiate peace and development programme in the community in collaboration with government, NGOs and other development partners. Various recommendations dealing with governance, natural resource management and the impact of negative cultural practices were made. A 15-member peace committee was also formed to steer and monitor the implementation of the resolutions .
- **Anyuak Lou Nuer Peace Meeting, Akobo County, Upper Nile (21st – 24th March 2005).** The purpose of the meeting was to address through community dialogue land and natural resource issues which have resulted in violent conflict between the Nuer and Anyuak communities. The problem has been compounded by the formation of armed groups in the two communities. Since 1982 the Anyuak had abandoned their homes in and around Akobo with some going to Bor and Pochalla and the situation worsened with the 1983 civil war. When the SPLA liberated Akobo in 1989, the Anyuak never returned to their homes and their land and homes were occupied by the Nuer. It was agreed that Akobo was Anyuak land and that the government had annexed Lou Moor section to be administered from Akobo district as Nayuak were few and couldn't finance the district with taxes. It was recommended that the Lou vacate areas on the eastern side of the Akobo River for the Anyauk to resettle after the harvest in December 2005 and the Lou to settle on the land west of Akobo town in December 2005. A peace committee was also formed to monitor and ensure that resolutions and recommendations made are observed.
- **Mogok Peace Building Mission, Mogok Payam, Upper Nile, (12th – 14th February)** a meeting was held in Mogok where 102 people comprising of chiefs, local authorities, community elders, youth and women attended. The meeting resulted in the formation of the Mogok Peace Committee and the community was sensitized on the need to clear feeder roads for peace and delivery of water points.

A request was made to train the peace committee formed

2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives (continued)

- **Pagil Peace Building Mission, Pagil, Upper Nile** (19th – 20th February 2005). The meeting in Pagil was attended by 124 participants (43 women, 81 men) comprised of women, youth, community leaders, chiefs and representatives of the local authorities. The community was mobilized to clear roads in preparation for water provision and the Pagil Peace Committee was formed and officials elected.

Eastern Equatoria

- **Jie Mogos Meetings**, Mogos, Eastern Equatoria (23rd – 25th January 2005). The objectives of the meetings was to conduct a premediation meeting with Mogos to inquire if they were still keen to go to Jie for a mediation meeting; facilitate mediation meetings between key Mogos elders and the Jie Community in Jie as earlier requested by the Jie and between the key Jie elders and the Mogos and other Toposa sections in Mogos Primary School and find out the causes of violent conflict between Jie and Mogos and the underlying root causes for the chronic conflict in Jie-Toposa grazing areas. The premediation meeting involving the Mogos alone was attended by 100 men and 100 women on 23rd January 2005 and the Mogos said that they never violated the ceasefire they had made earlier with the Jie and they accepted to meet with the Jie community. The mediation meeting between Mogos and Jie was attended by 1500 men and 200 women and took place on the 24th of January 2005. Causes of the conflict were noted to be the stealing of Jie calves by a Peimong thief and the retaliatory confiscation of the gun used triggering violent conflict; discrimination against the Jie by the Toposa resulting in the Jie leading a military lifestyle and forming alliances with the Murle and Mogos for survival and the isolation of the Jie community since the colonial days. During the meeting, the Jie confirmed that the Mogos had not violated the ceasefire and agreed to reconcile. It was also recommended that killings and lawlessness will be dealt with in inter-ethnic agreements formulated by the target communities. In addition to this, an appeal to assist the Jie with the digging of one borehole and desilting of the water pan was made so as to improve their living conditions.
- **Toposa Inter-Clan peace workshop** - The meeting was held at Nanyangachor on 27th January 2005. The meeting was convened by VSF-G in partnership with AU-IBAR and was attended by 73 participants (17 women and 56 men) from Toposa clans. The meeting evaluated impact of peace activities and other aspects of animal health work of VSF-G such as vaccination, treatment and cost sharing and community based animal health programme.
- **Likor (Toposa) peace meeting** – The meeting was held at Naputasirigia on the 4th of February 2005. The meeting was convened by VSF-G for Toposa clan of Likor. 62 participants (3 women and 59 men) attended the meeting aimed at sensitizing the community to recover 21 heads of cattle stolen from the Murle in July 2004.
- **Toposa women peace meeting** - The meeting was held at Nanyangachor on the 7th February 2004. The meeting was convened by VSF-G in partnership with AU-IBAR and was attended by 97 participants, (34 men and 63 women). The meeting was organized to target the Toposa women and discuss ways in which they can contribute to the control of cattle raids and indiscriminate killings. The meeting also discussed the causes of famine and its control, importance of peace, and advocacy for livestock treatment, vaccination and cost sharing measures.
- **Cattle Camp peace meeting** - The meeting was held at Chare (Kauto) on 9th February 2005. The meeting was convened by VSF-G in partnership with AU-IBAR and was attended by 49 participants (10 women and 39 men) from Toposa and Nyang'atom communities. The meeting discussed the need to eradicate false prophecy on cattle raids, relationships around the cattle camps, cattle raids as illegal business and livestock treatment, vaccination and cost sharing mechanism.
- **Mogos peace meeting** - The meeting was held at Mogos on the 18th February and was attended by 65 participants. The meeting was convened by VSF-G in partnership with AU-IBAR. It was aimed at sensitizing the two communities on sustainability of peace. The meeting also discussed the need to clear the road from Mogos to Lopet. VSF-G staff also took the occasion to investigate the prevalence of rinderpest. No women participants attended the meeting.
- **Community meetings in Boma and Pibor**, In partnership with AU-IBAR, VSF-G facilitated several relationship building peace meeting in Pibor and Boma area, which included cattle camp meetings and one women peace meeting. The meeting created awareness on the consequences of violent conflict and the need for the communities to deal with the effects of the conflict. In one of the peace meeting, VSF-G facilitated the communities to discuss the return of stolen livestock and also dealt with animal health matters particularly the issues of livestock treatment, vaccination and cost sharing mechanisms in community animal health programmes. These meetings were also attended by other agencies such as Diocese of Torit (DOT), VSF-B, FAO and CBOs operating in the areas.

2.1.1 Facilitate and resource selected fora (regional and local) to convene ongoing/new peace dialogues/conflict management initiatives
(continued)

- AU-IBAR in partnership with VSF-G facilitated other meetings in Nanyang'achor, Kauto and Mogos. In Nanyang'achor, a community court was held where 273 participants attended (106 women, 167 men). This was to resolve a murderer case in which a Riwoto clansman was charged with the killing of a Likor clansman. After the case, the accused was executed by firing squad in public on the 18th of January 2005. In Kauto area, several villages held a meeting attended by 103 participants (26 women, 117 men) on the 9th February 2005 to discuss ways of strengthening traditional courts in the cattle camps in order to deal with violent conflicts. In this meeting a witch doctor's foretelling against Kachipo was denounced. In Mogos Lopet community meetings (14th to 17th February), 257 participants (147 women, 110 men) attended the meetings. These meetings discussed the issues of monitoring and strengthening peace between the two communities, rinderpest, livestock disease survey and cost sharing mechanism on treatment of livestock diseases. Ten Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) were identified for training in March. In this meeting, the issue of road clearance was also discussed among the communities. The resolutions of these meetings include, women should get more involved to spread peace messages since men are considered to be double dealers in peace making; peace meeting with Kachipo to be organized; involvement of the community in identification of raiders and instigators of raids; diversification of the livelihoods especially among the Toposa and Nyagatom and the discouragement of negative cultural practices that promote violence.
- **Turkana Toposa peace workshop for agreements formulation**, Lockichogio, (7th to 12th February) - The workshop was originally planned to be a community level meeting but leaders requested that the workshop be held in Lockichogio for security reasons. The participants were community level representatives, administrators (Payam leaders, District Officers and Chiefs) from both the Toposa and Turkana communities with each community being represented by around 42 participants. A total of 102 participants attended the meeting, which included 43 Toposas, 42 Turkanas and 17 from other communities mainly representing administration, NGOs and CBOs. Out of the total participants, 9 were women and 12 were young men representing the youth. The meeting harmonized positions developed separately by the two communities with five representatives from six Payams or villages of the said communities. After harmonization of the agreements, the communities made a declaration called Nadapal Declaration which expresses the intent to honor and implement the agreements formulated. The agreements will deal with crime around ethnic conflicts and facilitate peaceful sharing of grazing fields and watering points.
- **Four Community Peace meetings** - the peace meetings were held in Nanyangachor, Lotimor, Loole and Namorpus between 3rd to 6th March 2005. Nyang'tom peace meetings mark the mobilization process for the formulation of interethnic agreements between the Turkana and the Nyang'atom communities. Like the case of the Toposa and Turkana communities, the four meetings aimed at raising awareness on the need to do agreements formulation for dealing with criminal activities and for facilitating peaceful sharing of grazing fields and watering points. The meetings also raised proposals to be discussed further and representatives to participate in the ethnic community position harmonization meeting. Meetings with the Turkana community will be facilitated in the next quarter. Lessons learnt in the Toposa and Turkana formulation of interethnic agreements will be put into practice in order to quicken the pace of the process.
- **Peace and Reconciliation Conference to facilitate the Return of Bor IDP Camps to Bor Area (17th and 19th March)**
See Sec 3 below.
- **Come Let us Reconcile Conference, Iboni, Lafon County** (11th – 17th March). This conference brought together the Buya, Toposa, Didinga, Logir, Lotuko, Lopit and Pari communities and was attended by 1000 people (400 women, 600 men). The purpose of the meeting was to reconcile all these communities and come up with a peace agreement to be observed by all. This was a follow-up of a series of rapid response activities carried out over a period of 3-6 months. The key issues that were discussed focused mainly on land, social and physical infrastructure, and governance and administration. The meeting resulted in the formation of a joint inter-county that will be meeting regularly to review matters related to security, peace and stability in the Kidepo valley and Eastern Equatoria in general. Some of the recommendations included formation of a Kidepo Valley land authority and establishment of a community based framework and Peace committee representatives to prepare a security framework with clear TORs, targets and monitoring and evaluation tools that will guide the implementation

Bahr el Ghazal

- **Crossline Peace Recovery and Reconciliation Conference between the Sudanic Group (Fertit) and the Luo (Jur)**, (14th to 23rd March 2005), Waau, Western Bahr el Ghazal. This meeting was attended by 465 official participants and over 400 observers. The main objective of the conference was to reconcile differences between the Luo and Sudanic communities so that they may live in harmony in Wau and Raga Counties, identify and encourage useful ways of strengthening local and traditional Institutions such as peace committees, youth organizations, farmers' unions and women's groups and to recommend a plan of action for follow up and implementation of resolutions of the Cross-line Peace Conference. The main cause of the conflict was identified as the Arab occupation, invasion and colonialism. 15 working groups were established to focus on a single issue and each group made recommendations. The participants also developed and adopted a covenant between the Luo, Sudanic and Dinka of Marial Wau. The covenant included a declaration to cease all hostile acts between the Sudanic People (Fertit) on one hand the Luo (Jur) and the Dinka of Marial Bai (Marial -Wau) on the other and between their respective military forces; the declaration of a permanent cease-fire between the Sudanic People (Fertit); the Luo People (Jur); and the Dinka of Marial Wau (Bai) people with immediate effect; amnesty for all offenses against people and property committed prior to 14/3/2005 involving the said communities and their respective forces; freedom of movement and inter-communal commerce, trade, development and services ; respect for local cross-border agreements and arrangements and immediate sharing of border grazing and fishing grounds among others. A 15- member Peace Council was formed.
- **Bongo/Dinka Peace and Governance Dialogue (5th-9th March, Agugo, Tonj South County):** See 1.3.2 above
- **Panakar Peace Meeting, (28th – 3rd April 2005, Yirol West County, Bahr el Ghazal).** This was a follow-up of the Wunlit Peace Council Meeting held in Payinjiar, Upper Nile in June 2004 and was funded through the DFID STEPS program. This was a border meeting between Payinjiar, Yirol West and Yirol East counties. The objectives of the meeting were to review progress and violations of the Wunlit Covenant, deal with specific border issues between the Nuer and Dinka communities, carry out peace education training and share experiences on the role of women and peace. During the meeting, community dialogues on violations of the Wunlit agreements were reviewed while peace education focused on women and peace. The participants also assessed the progress made in the agreement and agreed on holding follow-up border meetings. Some of the resolutions made include: the collection of arms from citizens and unauthorized SPLA soldiers and kept in safe custody, people moving with cattle should obtain permits from the chiefs or local authorities, registration of IDPS in all counties to enable ease of identification, there should be no exchange of stolen cattle between the Dinka and Nuer communities and that the participants had the responsibility of disseminating information discussed in the meeting to their communities back home. It was also recommended that - a unified police patrol be established at all border points of Payinjiar, Yirol East and Yirol West; border courts should also be established to deal with the problems at the border; border chiefs to be provided with uniforms, badges and bicycles for mobility and security reasons as they monitor activities; construction of feeder roads between the counties would also ease communication between the counties; youth operating in cattle camps to meet once every 6 months to evaluate progress and strategize on issues arising and that exchange visits between civil authorities and traditional chiefs be encouraged so as to build trust.
- **Akuochchok Community Meeting, (March 23 to March 27, 2005).** This was a follow-up of a meeting held in Yirol west in 2004 to resolve conflicts between the Awan and Apar clans. The purpose of this follow-up meeting was to review how far the internal conflicts between the Atuot, Reel and Apak communities had declined and to identify other pressing issues that might lead to conflict and put in place mechanisms for conflict prevention or early warning systems to mitigate the problems that are affecting the community in general. The meeting was attended by 99 people drawn from the 6 payams that form Yirol West county and some participants from Nairobi. The meeting also discussed ways in which to facilitate the re-integration of returnees within the various communities, and how to foster good governance, the observance of human rights and equitable and effective justice. The recommendations made include; the involvement of chiefs in apprehending criminals, decentralization of the authority of the commissioner, recruitment of young men to join the police force, and the encouragement of the community members to get involved in development activities in the area among others.

<p>2.1.2 Manage rapid response funding mechanism / facility.</p>	<p>Upper Nile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ayod Rapid Response, Ayod County, Upper Nile (1st 0 20th February 2005). This response was aimed at resolving the internal Gawaar conflict that erupted among the clan of Cienhoony. This began with the formation of an investigation team comprising of 5 delegates from Nairobi, 3 from civil society organization and 3 from the Ayod military forces. The team began by visiting the people in prisons and realized that the people fought over use of resources, conflicts that arise during traditional marriage ceremonies as youth perform their traditional dances and the singing of a song that had been banned due to abusive connotations by the Gaakuah and Padaangi clans. The resolutions included the banning of the singing of the song, management of the resources to be handled by chiefs. They drafted the Gawaar Charter. • Joint Conflict Prevention and Reconciliation Mission between Lou/Dinka Hol and Gawaar (11-17 & 26 March – 4th April 05) in toic {Cattle Camps} and Lou Areas. This was due to a conflict that started in the toic areas that resulted in the death of 49 people. The reconciliation team visited the Gawaar and Dinka Hol in their toic and requested them not to retaliate. The team then went to the Lou side and requested them not to plan another attack. The Luo then organized an 18-man peace delegation from Uror to go to Lou toic to convince the white army not to plan any other attack. The delegates comprised chiefs, bunams, local authority, youth and representatives from a women association. 	<p>A follow-up meeting to resolve the problems identified in the conflict is planned for the next quarter</p>
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2.2 Improve engagement of CSOs, local resource persons and civil administration in conflict mediation and participatory processes for conflict transformation processes		
2.2.1 Develop / improve methodologies for conflict reduction and peace building		
<p>Develop/Improve methodologies for conflict reduction and peace building</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft guide on training of peace committees was put into practice in the peace committee trainings and Training of Trainers sessions held from February to March. <i>See section 1.2.1 above</i> 	
<p>Lessons Learned Agenda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a study carried out to review the linkages between grassroots peace and recovery dialogues and the governance agenda, the lessons learnt from a selected range of community based dialogues indicates the following: that good governance is not a slogan and is only ascertainable through an evaluation of the programs and activities of government in response to satisfying citizen demand; the likelihood of successful maintenance of law, order and justice is low when traditional mechanisms for conflict resolutions are abandoned; policing in conflict areas can prevent occurrence of violence; whenever signs of conflict appear, dialogue can save the situation and that the absence of law and order signals :no authority is in control" among others. 	
<p>Facilitate 3 exchange visits/learning opportunities for peace actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>See section 1.2.1 above</i> 	
<p>Develop conflict-reduction/peace-building manual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training manual was tested while undertaking the peace committee trainings held in Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, and Equatoria. The training guide will continue to be updated to ensure it is comprehensive enough and meets the needs of the committees and communities in various region in South Sudan. 	
2.2.2 Develop and implement a strategy for identifying and training / capacity building of specialist CSOs in each region/cluster in conflict transformation		

Support to 3 other specialist NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TPO to be supported in the next quarter for trauma counseling as a follow-up of the Tore Conference 	
2.2.3 Enhance capacity for rapid response situations		
Support development / utilization of community-based EWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues on early warning system were covered in the peace committee training. 	
Establish a network of trained Sudanese peace facilitators to respond rapidly to conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of facilitators have been identified through the peace committee training process. 4 of them conducted two peace committee training sessions in Upper Nile (Payinjar and Mayendit peace committee training) with the help of a Kenyan facilitator. More facilitators will be identified and trained in the next quarter. 	
2.3 Establish and/or strengthen appropriate fora, alliances and institutions for the formulation of community based peace plans		
2.3.1 Facilitate the development/completion of community-based peace plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community based peace plans were developed in the following meetings: Come let us Reconcile, Conference, Bongo Dinka Peace Conference and Toposa/Turkana peace harmonization meetings. Women Group Assessments in Bahr el Ghazal, (February – March 2005) – A rapid assessment was carried out in 7 counties in Bahr el Ghazal - Gogrial west, Gogrial East, Twic, Tonj North, Tonj East, Tonj South and Cuibet. The assessments were aimed at assessing the existence of women groups, their structures, the activities they are involved in and the challenges they face. There are 7 women groups in total, one in each county. The findings indicated that the groups exist in name and they are at different levels of formation and growth. Some are at the formative stages while some have progressed a bit and later collapsed due to poor governance. A good example is the Akon Women Group which had taken off very well initially but their activities reduced substantially due to limited capacity and governance problems. At the beginning, they were involved in various projects such as soap making, had a well stocked running shop etc. However, the soap making project and shop closed down and the grinding mill project collapsed as well. Only the lodging is operational at the moment. Findings from these assessments will be used to develop activities to support each of these groups. 	
IR 3. Expanded options available to communities displaced and separated by conflict.		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
3.1 Improved ability of divided communities to meet, reconcile and determine strategies for peaceful integration		
3.1.1 Facilitate dialogues between border/transitional and IDP/host communities	<p>Southern Blue Nile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nazila IDP Camps, Kurmuk North, Blue Nile Region (20th February 2005) – Pact carried out a quick assessment in the Nazila IDPS camp in Blue Nile region where it was noted that there is a lot of progress made by the IDPs and the local authorities in the area to implement recommendations and resolutions made in the Nazila Rapid Response activity carried out in the previous quarter. This is reflected in the progress IDPs and local communities have made towards sustainable peaceful co-existence. There is a tremendous improvement in the free movement of people and building confidence among people. 	

3.1.1 Facilitate dialogues between border/transitional and IDP/host communities (continued)

Western Equatoria

- **Peace and Reconciliation Conference to facilitate the Return of Bor IDP Camps to Bor Area, Tali, Terekeka County (17th and 19th March)** – this conference was organized by Jonglei Association for Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (JARRAD) and the Joint Integration Return and Rehabilitation Support Team (JIRRSST) with support from USAID/SSTI and opened a way for the return of Bor Dinka IDPs cattle camps to Bor area. The aim of the conference was to reduce tension between the host communities and IDPs in transit; negotiate safe passage of IDPs and their cattle; and lay a strong foundation for trust building, reconciliation and healing among all communities concerned. The conference was attended by about 250 people composed of representatives from Bor Dinka, Aliab Dinka, Atuot Dinka, Mundri, Maridi and Mundari communities, and the commissioners and SPLM Secretaries of the respective counties and other levels of civil authority. The Bahr el Jebel State was represented by a large high level delegation led by H.E. Major-General Clement Wani Konga, governor of the state. The participants resolved that the Bor Dinka with their cattle and all other possessions shall be allowed free and unimpeded passage through designated safe corridors across Mundari land, with the onset of rainy season in April 2005/May 2005; community leaders of Bor Dinka IDPs in Western Equatoria shall ensure that they start their return journey to Bor area as soon as the rainy season starts; local government authorities in Maridi, Mundri, Terekeka and Aliab areas shall facilitate safe passage of Bor Dinka IDPs by providing adequate protection through designated routes; Jonglei and Bahr el Jebel authorities shall facilitate the crossing of Bor IDPs by providing, whenever feasible, means of transport such as motor boats, barges or trucks, particularly for ferrying the vulnerable groups and that SPLM authorities in Bahr el Jebel State and Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal regions immediately address the problem of unauthorized taxation of Dinka Bor IDPs cattle camps passing through Katthok. A follow-up committee was formed and tasked with dissemination of the resolutions and recommendations and oversee and monitor the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations.

Upper Nile

- **Murle/Murle dialogue** Pact staff visited Boma on 10th – 14th January. Meetings were held with the local authorities, women, youth and chiefs to find out if the community in Boma under SPLA/M was ready to hold a peace and reconciliatory conference with the Murle community who are under the leadership of Isamil Kony. The meeting resulted in an agreement from the community that they are willing to meet them in Rabarab or Lekuongole as the second option. They also recommended that PCOS in co-operation with intellectuals to be selected by both parties to organize the event. They also made recommendations on the agenda of the conference. From there, the mission proceeded to Pibor from 15th – 23rd January where several meetings were held. In consultations held with the Commissioner of Pibor, he was informed of the recommendations made by the community in Boma. On the 19th of January, a meeting was held with the women groups, youth, armed groups, church leaders, chiefs, some intellectuals and local officials. The community also agreed to meet with the community in Boma and made recommendation for the conference to be held in Pibor but Lekwongole as the second option. They also recommended that the PCOS and some intellectuals be the organizing body and also put their agenda in writing. Thereafter, a meeting was held in Lekwongole to brief the chiefs on discussions held with the community in Pibor and Boma. With facilitation from Pact, Ismail Kony, the paramount chief of Murle/Governor of Jonglei and Kennedy Gayin Commissioner of Boma agreed that the communities should meet in their presence and resolve their differences. A meeting was held with Kennedy and a few Murle leaders in the movement in Rumbek on 16th February to brief them on the planned meeting. However, they disagreed on the venue on the grounds that the last meeting was held in Lekwongole, hence the next meeting should be held in SPLA/M controlled area. On 20th March a meeting was held in Boma regarding the venue. This has now been resolved and the meeting will be held in Rabarab in the next quarter.

3.1.2 Provide support to communities to initiate and complete the formulation of community based peace plans for peaceful co-existence.	<p>Northern Bahr el Ghazal –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Water for Recovery and Peace Program benefited from the DMR dialogues, as Pact was able to undertake physical sitings and geophysical surveys for selection of water points along the return routes from the north to and through Aweil North and Aweil East which brought together resident Dinka, migrating Misiriya and Rezeigat, and IDPs from Darfur to select best locations for new construction of water points. 	
3.2 Improve safety of passage and expand freedom of movement for peoples migrating to peaceful settlement areas.		
3.2.1 Provide support to joint/cross-border communities to implement endorsed community-based peace plans to facilitate resettlement		
Expand water services in NBeG (Aweil, Abyei, etc.); Nuba Mountains and SBN	See section 3.1.2 above.	
Protection and reception of returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Water for Recovery and Peace Program funded by OFDA/USAID, ACWA and BYDA water teams were trained in Social Mobilization and Water Pump Rehabilitation from 5th-19th January and 20th February to 4th March in Rumbek in an effort to adequately address the water issues for the returnees. With support from Pact, ACWO continues to support returnees (voluntary and CEAWC) by accommodating them in their compound until they are able to locate their relatives. Between January and March, ACWCO trained women from the host and returnee community in literacy and adult education. They are also supporting the returnees by training them on their culture and offering counseling services. ACWCO continues to support the local authority in food distribution for the returnees. Between January and March, ACWCO provided training in tailoring services for the returnees and the host communities. Between January and March, Pact supported ACWCO to give loans to returnees in Gok Machar to start up small business activities to enable them settle back into the community. 	
Capacity building for protection of returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In February, Pact supported the SRT enumerators with 27 bicycles to help them co-ordinate the work on registration of returnees through the entry points. In January and February 2005, Pact supported the Commissioners of the 5 Aweils with stationary and transport in order to monitor peace within their localities. Pact also facilitated the Commissioner and Governor of BEG to go to Aweil West to solve the conflict between the Commissioners of Aweil West and Aweil Centre. 	

<p>Advocacy for returnees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 2005, Pact in collaboration with WFP, Save the Children (UK), OFDA/USAID and UN-OCHA, carried out an assessment in the 5 Aweils on returnees. This was carried out in all the entry points at the border points from Aweil West and Aweil North to Aweil East. The findings generally indicated lack of water, food and basic social services. Taxation of returnees was also noted to be a problem and the Governor issued an order to the front commanders to stop taxation of returnees. This was confirmed to have stopped after carrying out interviews with returnees and only traders are being taxed now. It was also noted that there is a high entry of IDPs from Darfur running away from the Janjaweed and Thorboro. The returnees include the Reizegat, Falata and Ambororo. This has resulted in high tensions and conflicts between the IDPS and the host communities over water points and grazing areas due to the high increase in livestock in the area. As a follow-up, Pact pledged to support a meeting between Arab Reizegat Chiefs and the Dinka in April 2005. • As a result of the findings from the assessment, WFP provided food in Marial Bai up to Nyinboli for returnees. • Pact continues to work with the Protection Working Group and continues to co-ordinate with partners in the North in regard to the returnees. • Under the Protection Working Group, Pact also co-ordinated with CEAWC to release abductees at an appropriate time and also provided transport for children and women for re-union with their families. Pact, Save the Children (UK) and Save the Children Sweden complimented what CEAWAC was doing. • In January and February, Pact facilitated meetings between some members of the Protection Working Group and CEAWAC in an effort to improve relations between the two agencies due to the negative attitude that the members of Protection Working Group had towards CEAWAC • In conjunction with OFDA/USAID, Food for Peace, and the WRAPP Program of Pact, a rapid assessment in Ayod and Old Fangak in Upper Nile was carried out in order to make informed decisions to support returnees and the host populations. The findings indicated that there is a high need for water to cater for the needs of the returnees and host community. The provision of water in the region under the WRAPP Program was commended for enhancing peace and stability as no conflicts have arisen over water. During the mission, Pact pledged to drill 2 more bore holes in response to community needs and requests made for additional water resources. Additional results from the facts finding mission also indicated that the returnees need seeds and tools to help them settle down. Pact liaised with Food for the Hungry and Save the Children (UK). Save the Children pledged to provide seeds and tools, while Food for the Hungry will provide seeds in Ayod, Old Fangak, and areas around Old Fangak and Western Upper Nile. • The accompaniment of the Food for Peace Officer from USAID in the assessment also informed the Officer on the food situation on the ground • The information collected in the assessment mission in Upper Nile was shared to a wide audience. 	
<p>3.2.2 Establish formal linkages with other coordinating agencies to consolidate implementation of community-based plans</p>		
<p>Initiate and develop linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pact has been participating in ongoing SRT meetings in Rumbek • Pact established linkages with Food for the Hungry in February 2005 and they have pledged to support for seeds in various areas in Upper Nile • In January 2005 Pact in partnership with the SRT established linkages with the Norwegian Council, Diocese of Torit (DOT) and Diocese of Wau in Aweil and are working together on issues of IDPs./returnees in Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal 	
<p>Maintain on-going linkages with other agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pact continues to maintain linkages with UNDP, and the Sustainable Returns Team 	
<p>IR 4. Consolidated and expanded grassroots peace achievements.</p>		

Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
4.1 Maximize appropriate post conflict interventions that underpin peace and reduce conflict at the grassroots level		
<p>4.1.1 Support consolidation initiatives in each priority cluster (by intervention)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training in Social Mobilization and Water Pump Rehabilitation (5th-19th Jan. and 20th Feb- 4th March, Rumbek). In support of consolidation activities and with support from the USAID/DCHA/OFDA-funded Water for Recovery and Peace Program, Pact recently trained 73 representatives from 14 Sudanese NGOs and CBOs in community water supply management. Twelve others were trained in the rehabilitation of boreholes. Representing Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Nuba Mountains and Southern Blue Nile, participants were trained to educate communities in the operation and management of locally-owned boreholes. The workshops also covered issues on hygiene and sanitation, environmental concerns, gender issues, and conflict resolution. The trainees are expected to mobilize communities to establish water management committees, identify sites for new boreholes, and diagnose non-functioning water pumps. They will also train the committees to repair locally-run boreholes. Teams have been equipped with tools to refurbish 208 boreholes in Nuba Mountains, Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile. Meanwhile, of 190 boreholes to be drilled in Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal, approximately 30 have been drilled, and work is underway to construct the rest. To assist in the selection of sites for new boreholes in Aweil County, a geophysical survey is being conducted in the highlands on routes used by returnees. In the Nuba Mountains, dams have been earmarked for repairs. <p><u>Bahr el Ghazal</u> Wunlit Cluster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase and deliver of building materials for the construction of the Wunlit and Payinjar (Wunlit) Peace Council offices has been completed in this quarter. This is in support to the recommendations made during the last Wunlit Peace Council meeting that was held in Payinjar in June 2004 for the construction of two offices in Wunlit and Payinjar for Bahr el Ghazal and Upper Nile regions respectively to enable the proper functioning of the council. The hiring of secretariat staff who will run the two offices for a period of one year will be done in the next quarter. <p>Pankar Cluster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women Group Assessments in Bahr el Gazal, (February – March 2005) – A rapid assessment was carried out in 7 counties in Bahr el Ghazal - Gogral west, Gogrial East, Twic, Tonj North, Tonj East, Tonj South and Cuibet. The assessments were aimed at assessing the existence of women groups, their structures, the activities they are involved in and the challenges they face. There are 7 women groups in total, one in each county. The findings indicated that the groups exist in name and they are at different levels of formation and growth. Some are at the formative stages while some have progressed abit and later collapsed due to poor governance. A good example is the Akon Women Group which had taken off very well initially but their activities reduced substantially due to limited capacity and governance problems. At the beginning, they were involved in various projects such as soap making, had a well stocked running shop etc. However, the soap making project and shop closed down and the grinding mill project collapsed as well. Only the lodging is operational at the moment. Findings from these assessments will be used to develop activities to support each of these groups. <p><u>Upper Nile</u> Central Cluster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feeder roads in Ayod County (January – February 2005) The following roads have been completed with funding from USAID/SSTI - Pagil-Cuilbong, Mogok Wau, Ayod canal, Ayod Kuachdeng, and Wau Ayod. 	<p>Peace council meetings to follow in the next quarter Construction to begin in the next quarter</p> <p>Akon Women Centre construction and other activities to support the women groups to begin in the next quarter</p>

<p>4.1.1 Support consolidation initiatives in each priority cluster (by intervention) (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeder roads in Duk County (January – March) – the Kuachdeng -Duk is being facilitated by Upper Nile Women Welfare Association (UNWA and SWIDAP and is still under construction. This road will connect Ayod and Duk County • Feeder road in Uror County – the Ayod – Pathai road is being facilitated SWIDAP and UNWA with funding from SSTI/USAID. Once complete, it will connect Uror and Ayod counties. • Para-legal training, Ayod County (4th March 2005) is funded by USAID/SSTI and brought about a total number of 58 people. (3 women and 56men). This was a legal aids training meant to improve the capacity of law enforcers, customary law judges and chiefs. The training is facilitated by South Sudan Law Society (SSLS) who have deployed 2 legal officers. This project is divided into three phases and the first and second phase began from January 26th – 31st March 2005.. The content of the training includes; customary law, introduction to law, and commercial law. The first phase began with 58 participants and focused on basics in law. After that, the chiefs left and number of participants was reduced to 32 as the training comprised more technical components. The 32 remained till 4th March when the facilitator selected 13 and sent them out for the second phase to carry out a research prior to the final phase. On completion, the 30 Paralegals will be stationed in the paralegal aid clinics that SWIDAP plans to establish in the five payams of Ayod County. • Peace, Culture, Law and Order Promotion Project, Ayod County, Upper Nile, (3rd February – 17th March 2005). This activity was implemented by the Sudanese Youth Consolidation Program (SYCP) with funding from USAID/SSTI. The goal of the project was to entrench the culture of peace among the youth so as to enable them realize their full potentials in development aspects in Sudan. SYCP used existing structures in ensuring continuity and, ownership of the project by the stakeholders. The approach used included a combination of participatory methods, promotion of understanding, and strengthening already existing relationships between the youths from various communities. Meetings were organized with attendance from the youth, women, local authority and influential community leaders. In such meetings open discussions were held on peace, tranquility and people participation in promotion and maintenance of peace. As a part of project implementation, fields for sports were established and sporting activities organized for players. Through these activities important messages on peaceful co-existence were delivered to the youth. The community, individuals and the partner organizations provided the tools that enabled the youths to cut big trees, clear bushes, and clean and label land in the newly established Football, Volleyball and Netball pitches. The County's local authorities also supported the project. Two fields were successfully established at Both Dieu - a football field and the Freedom Square. The two fields were officially opened by the SPLM County Secretary on 4th March 2005. Various games were also held and the outcome of games has shown that many children had been affected by the war leading to psychological trauma. It is anticipated that the project will contribute immensely towards peaceful co-existence within the region. <p><u>Eastern Equatoria</u> Kidepo Valley Cluster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loming Harihilo Road Rehabilitation project - work on this road began in February with funding from SPF and WFP who provided Food for Work. Over 700 people from the Lopit community have been involved and have so far cleared 30 Kms of the road which will join Lafon and Torit counties and will also join the main Kapoeta Torit road. • Kimatong Water Catchments Project – this construction of the water catchments began in March. So far the communities have cleared the area, building materials have been delivered on site and the communities have collected local materials such stones and sand. The Buya community is working on this activity and work in shift according to the villages under the co-ordination of Galchalo, a local CBO with technical assistance from a Kenyan engineer. 	<p>Completion of feeder road to complete in the next quarter</p> <p>Paralegal training will take place in the next quarter</p>
<p>4.2 Enhance effectiveness of CSOs to implement and oversee consolidation activities</p>		

4.2.1 Enhance local partner capacity to implement and oversee consolidation activities (includes sectoral, such as HIV/AIDS, landmines, DDR etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 local organizations from Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal, Blue Nile and Nuba Mountains have received capacity building in Social mobilization and water pump rehabilitation training. This included water technicians, water co-ordinators, drillers and social mobilizers (See section 4.1.1above) • See section 1.3.1 on training of peace committees 	
4.2.2 Strengthen peace councils and committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See section 1.3. 	
Support to Key Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWIDAP - Support has been given to SWIDAP one of the partner organizations in Upper Nile. SWIDAP is facilitating the training of paralegals. The first 2 phases of the program began in January and ended in March and involved the training 58 participants. (See additional details in sec 4.1.1 above) • TDA- TDA has been supported to facilitate the Jie Mogos Reconciliation meetings in Eastern Equatoria • ACWA – ACWA, capacity building took place from 20th-23rd April at Malaulkon and was attended by 3 women and 6 men. The objective was to strengthen the governance and management capacity of the organization. At the end of the session, the participants gained a better understanding of what constitutes a strong organization, clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the board, management and members. The organizational structure was also reviewed and the action plans developed to strengthen the current Board, Management and committees • BYDA General Assembly, Mapel, Wau County (28th Feb - 4th March,). The General Assembly was a combination of three activities. The annual general meeting, training of new board members and a board meeting. The annual general meeting took place between 28th March to 2nd April followed by the board training from 3rd to 4th April, after which the new board held its first meeting. The main achievements were; a review of the organization and its geographical area of operations, review of the organizational structure, election of a new board, training of the new board members on their roles and responsibilities and the development of a plan of action. During the meeting, members elected a new chair, deputy chair and Board of Directors (current board's term has expired) and reviewed roles and responsibilities for each. In addition, the board drafted a new organizational constitution. 	
Lessons Learned Agenda – (experience of capacity building of CSOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A quick assessment to determine the lessons learnt from the protocol dissemination was funded by DFID through the STEPS Program. Findings indicated that though successful, the project was plagued by various problems categorized into political problems, logistical and procurements, organizational and individual capacities and problems related with the setting in Sudan. Recommendations made to enhance performance in the future included an increase in the no. of days for training, an increase in the number of dissemination material, improving the management capacity of NWG, development of a thorough selection criteria for mobilizers and the need for NWG to improve their relations with the SPLM/A at the county level. 	
4.3 Support appropriate war-induced trauma counseling and promotion of healing		
4.3.1 Support the development of a strategy and processes to reduce war-induced trauma and promote healing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy development underway after completion of the study in western equatorial. 	

4.3.2 Implement a pilot program in one location based on appropriate counseling interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interventions to be carried out in the next quarter 	
4.3.3. <i>Systematic services initiated for the provision of appropriate community-based counseling (Year 3)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To be carried out in the next quarter 	
IR 5. Improved institutional environment for effective sustainable grassroots peace building.		
Planned this quarter	Actual this quarter	Notes
5.1 Accountable fora established and/or strengthened at all levels to improve the legitimacy of, and communication between, national & international peace building actors		
5.1.1 Strengthen CSO capacity and civil administration to organize and network around peace building objectives at local, regional and sub-national levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to civil society around the JAM and donor meetings ?? 	
Support to Upper Nile dialogue (between government, leaders and elite)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Luo dialogue will be supported in the next quarter 	
Advocacy agenda		
5.1.2 Encourage sharing and cross-pollination between grassroots and donors	<i>Not planned for this quarter.</i>	
Promote donor participation at peace forums or other key meetings at least once a quarter	<i>Not planned for this quarter.</i>	
Sponsor community reps to participate in institutional and policy advocacy workshop	<i>Not planned for this quarter.</i>	
5.2 Advocacy initiatives for grassroots peace building formulated and implemented		
5.2.1 Develop an advocacy strategy and implement a pilot program	TBD	
Hold 3 advocacy workshops	TBD	
5.3 Establish a guiding framework for managing peace to inform and coordinate all peace building initiatives		

5.3.1 Support Church-SPLM dialogue		
5.3.2 Foster stakeholder buy-in to framework from relevant organs within SPLM and civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPLM Commission for Civil Society Pre-Workshop Meeting, (11th January 2005). This meeting was organized to plan the process of developing a policy framework for civil society in Sudan. The meeting was attended by 14 members of the commission whose aim was to internalize a proposal to enable the SPLM Civil Commission implement a workshop with Civil Society. The Commission reviewed the proposal, focus, role and relationship of the commission and civil society and actions needed in order to develop a pragmatic policy framework. Regular dialogue and engagement with SPLM Peace and Reconciliation Commission around planned dialogues and peace meetings, strategy around rapid response, and cross line initiatives. 	
5.3.2 Synthesize outputs and develop manual		
5.4 Strengthened capacities, accountability and responsiveness of governance systems to better support and safe-guard peace building initiatives		
5.4.1 Engage with southern governing institutions for support of peace building initiatives		
Champion the implementation of customary law	In cooperation with the DFID-funded program, customary law research planned for next quarter, in support of the Customary law Steering Committee.	
Develop a systematic approach in synergy with the administration	SPLM Commission for Peace and Reconciliation see 5.3.2 above	
Strengthen regional linkages among peace committees through exchange visits	<i>Next quarter.</i>	
Facilitate regional/county authorities to play role in ongoing dialogues	Various activities in different areas supported this. This includes initial meeting on Luo/Luo dialogue, the Luo Sudanic cross line meeting, Akuochchok Community meeting in Yirol County, the Peace and Reconciliation Conference held in Tali to facilitate the return of Bor IDPs Camps in Bor Area, the Annual Kidepo Valley Strategic Planning Meeting and the Bongo Dinka Peace and Governance Dialogue.	
Undertake a study on policy and institutional gaps in conflict management for sustainability of peace in E. Equatoria	<i>Not planned for this quarter.</i>	
Conflict management institutional and policy advocacy workshop for SPLM and local development actors	In February, provided feedback and input into preparations for the United States Institute of Peace (USIP) 's conflict resolution training for SPLM and CSO leaders to be held in Kampala, later followed by a similar workshop in March in Khartoum.	
5.5 Strengthened capacity at all levels in Early Warning Systems to support peace building initiatives		
5.5.1 Support development and use of EWS		
Develop library/lessons learned from previous regional experiences		
Pilot EWS at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up to training of radio operators. 	

II-b. Further Detail on Progress in Quarter

Information on Personnel and Technical Assistance

SPF Personnel

Local STTA Support this Quarter

- Acacia Consultants was hired by AU/IBAR to offer technical support in provision of legal support in Toposa and Turkana formulation of agreements and in also in facilitating the intergovernmental workshop held in Lokichoggio
- Barasa Nkuri hired to train peace committees
- Benjamin Wekesa hired to support the Kimatong Water Catchment project

Expatriate STTA this Quarter.

II-c. Issues Requiring Immediate Support/ Attention by USAID

As of the end of this reporting period (March 31, 2005) the 3-year Sudan Peace Fund will have less than 6 months remaining in its period of performance, ending September 20, 2005. In order to comply with USAID grant-making regulations and to ensure timely and efficient project closeout, implementing partner sub-awards for AU-IBAR, Christian Aid and NSCC will end on June 30, 2005. Only Pact Kenya's sub-award will be extended to September, since part of Pact Kenya's scope of work is to support financial management and grant closeout for SPF sub-grantees. As a result, Sudan Peace Fund has, in reality, less than 3 months of programming remaining.

Activities under the SPF have expanded in this quarter, especially in relation to supporting dialogue and meetings involving representatives from GoS controlled areas, and in supporting community responses to increasing numbers of returnees. These processes require considerably more effort (and cost) in planning and communications, as there is still little confidence in security arrangements for 'cross-line' movements. The increasing demand from all areas of south Sudan for support for this type of programming well exceeds the small balance of grant funds available as the SPF program moves closer to completion. The need for rapid response initiatives with greater involvement of authorities from both SPLM and GoS areas has also increased, as peace spoilers seize opportunities in the void of rule of law and capable governance, while peace actors feel increasing pressure and responsibility to intervene, to protect the space for local, regional and the national peace agreements to hold. There are a number of areas in south Sudan, where the security situation is deteriorating (Lakes, Akobo?) in spite of the CPA and considerable and consistent engagement by SPF agencies and their partners.

Many communities in conflict have relied on USAID resources through SPF to undertake needed community peace dialogues and rapid response initiatives at the local level, which have resulted in increased security and entry points for longer-term governance and reconstruction efforts which would not have been possible otherwise. SPF's cluster plan approach has allowed for activities such as water provision, land-use planning and management, inter-communal road rehabilitation, and technical assistance to support community action plans. These initiatives have particularly addressed demands by the community, the traditional authorities and civil society for increasing their involvement and ownership. For these reasons, Pact considers it of critical importance that USAID continue its funding—under SPF or other mechanism—in order to ensure continued support to grass roots peace building and consolidation of peace processes to strengthen or build afresh foundations for longer term transition needs. With the promise of substantial donor funding following the signing of the CPA, addressing security and governance issues first, is a principal need. USAID should not underestimate the value of, and continued need for, working with local communities and local authorities to address priority issues from the bottom-up and providing resources to communities to help them, their traditional authorities, civil society groups and other local leaders to respond to ongoing needs and manage community expectations as confidence- and hope-building measures-- all pre-conditions to a peaceful and just Sudan in the longer term.

III. Upcoming Events Planned.

III-a. Upcoming Meetings / Events (SPF Led or Supported Activities)

Workshops/ Conferences/ Training	Proposed Date	Location	Invitees
Wajir exchange visit	April – May	Wajir	Peace committee members
Consultations with Office of the President and Attorney General.	End of April	Nairobi	AU/IBAR will convene a meeting(s) with the Office of the President and Attorney General to discuss the issue of agreements formulation for conflict management. Community level actors will be invited in the meeting(s).
Agreements covenanting ceremony for Turkana and Toposa communities.	2 nd week of May	Nadapal	Turkana and Toposa communities
Campaigns for agreements	3 rd and 4 th week of May	Field	Toposa and Turkana communities.
Opinion Leaders workshop for Budi and Kapoeta counties.	4 th week of April, 2005.	Nadapal or Lokichogio.	Toposa and the Turkana communities.
Turkana Mobilization for agreements formulation	1 st week of May	Kibish	The mobilization work will be to continue with the Nyang'atom, Turkana agreements formulation work.
Turkana Position Harmonization.	2 nd Week of May	Kibish	Turkana communities
Nyang'atom Position harmonization workshop	2 nd Week of May	Naita	.Turkana and Nyang'atom communities
Turkana and Toposa agreements formulation workshop	3 rd Week of May	Kibish/Lokichogio	Toposa and the Turkana communities.
SPLM and partners workshop	End of May	Nairobi	SPLM and development
NRM Strategy development workshop: Training on NRM strategy	16-18 May 2005	Lokichogio	Community members
Singaita women OD workshop: Training on group formation (organizational dev. Processes)	11-20th May 2005	Kapoeta	East Bank Women Peace company Network Committee (EBWPCNC), Concern Women Action for Peace Sudan (CWAPS) and Local authorities
Civil Society Organization training	22-26 th May 2005	Ikotos	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
Otuho peace center development	June 2005	Hiyalla	FSOF
Kidepo Commissioners' Meeting: Emergency meeting	30th May to 2nd week June 2005	Chukudum	Local Government authorities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
Magwi Peace Workshops: Acholi & Madi Cross Border Meetings	June 2005	Nimule/Pageri	Local Government representatives from Uganda and Sudan , and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
Aluakluak: Peace meeting	April 2005	Akuochok	Local authorities, community members, stakeholders
Rapid Response in Lou/Kongoor conflict: Community Meeting to arrest further escalation & define way to resolve the conflict which killed more than 7 people	May 2005	Tonj north	Local authorities, community members, stakeholders and community elders.
Meeting with Commissioners of Pankar Peace Council to review plans and discuss ways to check escalation: Meeting with the commissioners. Meeting of Pankar Peace Council.	May-June 2005	Cueibet	Local authorities, community members, stakeholders
ACWO Capacity Building: Women's Empowerment program	May-June 2005	Gok- Macar	Women's groups and local authorities.
Akon Women training Center: Construction of the center and conduct of a number of capacity building trainings	May 2005	Akon	Local authorities, community members, stakeholders
Mayenjur Peace meeting phase 2: Mayenjur	19-25 May 2005	Mayenjur	Local authorities, community members, stakeholders
Nuer peace council strengthening: Nuer peace council meeting	11-17 May 2005	Fangak	Nuer Peace Council, community and local authorities
Lou-Lou dialogue: Peace Dialogue	10-13 May 2005	Yuai	Local authorities, community representatives and observers from

			neighboring communities.
Lou-Lou dialogue: Preparatory Workshop	April 2005	Nairobi	Lou leaders
Leer Chamber of commerce: Training of members	May 2005	Leer	Entrepreneurs and traders
Triangular quick response: - proposal review - finalize with the group - Travel to field	11-27 May 2005	Ayod, Lou- Bor- Nyirol	Duk, Urur, Ayod and Nyirol community leaders
CSO workshop: - Deepening Ayod w/sh on CSO -Proposal Mobilization	29 May – 2 April 2005	Ayod	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
Koch / WUN follow-up meeting -Mobilization -Peace meeting -Documentation	May 2005	Koch	Local authorities, community members, stakeholders
Nuba-Baggara peace and reconciliation conference: Nuba-Baggara dialogue	9-11 April 2005		Local authorities and other stakeholders
Inter-faith dialogue	June 2005	Nuba	Local authorities and other stakeholders
Accounting and business management training: Capacity building	28 to 30 th April 2005.	Nuba	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
Funj cross border meeting Phase 111: Community Dialogue	May		Local authorities and other stakeholders
Workshop on local governance “framework”: Participation in policy development and review of constitution models	July		Local authorities, community members, stakeholders

III-b. Planned Travel

The SPF program plans the following travel for the upcoming quarter:

Travel Purpose	By Whom	Where	Tentative Dates
To facilitate in the Workshops and hold meetings with the field staff.	Project Manager, Natural Resource and Conflict Advisor	Lokichoggio	May 2005
To facilitate in the workshop	Acacia Consultants	Lokichoggio	
To facilitate in the exchange visit	Acacia Consultants and IBAR	Lokichoggio/Wajir	
To facilitate support to women’s activities	Nyadeng	Aweils, Twic,	April - June
Mayenjur Peace Meeting	Keer	Leer	May 2005
To monitor and give technical assistance to Singaita women OD workshop: Training on group formation (organizational dev. Processes)	Lofane and George Echom	Kapoeta	11-20th May 2005
NRM Strategy development workshop: Training on NRM strategy	Lofane, Anthony and George Echom	Lokichoggio	20 June-02 July 2005
Peace Committee training: TOT to CBOs and training of county peace committees in Pankar and Wunlit	Kenneth Oyik , Keer	Wunlit	June 2005
Meeting with Commissioners of Pankar Peace Council to review plans and discuss ways to check escalation: Meeting with the commissioners. Meeting of Pankar Peace Council.	Paul Murphy, Bill Polidoro, Keer, Telar, Deng Mading	Cueibet	May-June 2005
Mayenjur Peace meeting phase 2: Mayenjur	Keer	Mayenjur	19-25 May 2005
Nuer peace council strengthening: Nuer peace council meeting	Simon Gatluack	Fangak	11-17 May 2005

Koch / WUN follow-up meeting -Mobilization -Peace meeting -Documentation	Simon Gatluack and James Gadet	Koch	May 2005
Lou-Lou dialogue: Peace Dialogue	Simon Gatluack	Yuai	10-13 May 2005
Funj cross border meeting Phase 111: Community Dialogue	Marv and Ahmed		May 2005
Workshop on local governance "framework": Participation in policy development and review of constitution models	Paul Savage, Nagwa		July 2005

IV. Performance Update

Performance is deemed to be on track with the SPF Cooperative Agreement.

V. Statement of Work - Administrative Information:

Contract Data:

Total estimated cost of Cooperative Agreement \$9,997,606

1. Expenditures (January, February, March): \$ 863,671
2. Cumulative expenditures to date (as of March 31): \$ 7,572,671
3. Remaining unexpended balance: \$ 2,424,935