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Foreword

In December 2018, the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilisation and Resilience (RSRTF) was established as a joint initiative between the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT).

Consistent with the interlinked nature of development, peace and security, the RSRTF provides flexible and adaptive funding to support innovative 'whole of system' initiatives that tackle drivers of conflict and concurrently support communities build the structures that maintain peace and provide the socioeconomic incentives for sustaining it.

The unquestionable desire for peace among the people of South Sudan holds firm. The maintenance of the year-long ceasefire across most of the country in 2019 brought a semblance of calm. Nonetheless, after years of sustained violence, uncertainty and adversity, dependency has become deeprooted, accompanied by a natural sense of apprehension and distrust. Peace in South Sudan will not be sustained unless this fragility and societal disintegration, along with the political instability, can be overcome.

The RSRTF is supporting programmes in some of the most fragile areas of the country. Places where the security, economic or political climates have till now, often curtailed intervention possibilities through other programmes.

The Fund's targeted interventions not only reconcile communities but help to demonstrate the dividends of sustaining peace, therefore at the same time building stronger foundations upon which communities can develop their resilience.

Through short-term stabilization measures, the RSRTF initiatives work to foster stable political and security environments, creating conducive conditions in which to pursue increased resilience programming and

paving the way for increased development investments that can bring about transformational change in the lives of the South Sudanese.

Through the area-based programming approach, the Fund guarantees responsiveness to specific local permutations in conflict drivers and ensures priorities and projects are crafted at the local level, with representative participation, and consultation of community stakeholders, including men, women, boys, girls and youth.

As of December 2019, total RSRTF cumulative commitments over the life of the Fund had reached US\$25.4 million. The Fund is starting to define a noteworthy portfolio of projects, tackling some of the country's most intractable challenges – piloting a joint United Nations strategy to address intercommunal violence, and related cattle raiding; creating civic and political space for citizens to participate in peace; and building confidence and creating conducive conditions that can end the prolonged displacement experienced by more than 3.7 million South Sudanese.

In 2020 the Fund will work to increase its relevance, responsiveness and flexibility, while streamlining processes to ensure timely, effective and responsible use of funds. We look forward to your continued support and active participation as we work together to grow the Fund in 2020 and do more together to achieve a peaceful and prosperous future for South Sudan.

Mr Alain Noudéhou **RSRTF Steering Committee Chair**

Executive summary

One year from its launch in December 2018, the South Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilisation and Resilience (RSRTF) progressed significantly, in terms of strengthening its institutional framework and establishing robust administrative and procedural mechanisms, as well as implementing its functions as a financial instrument to support the strengthening of reconciliation, stabilization and resiliency initiatives in the country.

With the generous support of the governments of Germany, Norway and Sweden, total commitments to the Fund in 2019 amounted to US\$19M, with deposits of US\$14.4M received. In 2019, the Fund allocated US\$11.2M for implementation of projects initiated by United Nations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

The Secretariat has overseen the comprehensive review of 32 concept notes, area strategies and project documents through the three-stage allocation process, supporting partners to strengthen submissions and enabling the Steering Committee to approve fund transfers and initiate RSRTF-funded actions so that the Fund quickly moves to demonstrate results.

As of December 2019, two area-based multisectoral projects in Koch (Unity State) and in the tri-state bordering areas of Tonj, Gogrial and Wau (Western and Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap states) were approved for financing, along with a thematic project on civic engagement and governance with a nationwide scope. While the last two projects were approved in December 2019 to start the actual implementation in 2020, the two-year project in Koch was approved in August 2019 and yielded important results within a few months.

A series of assessments were undertaken in Koch, including baseline studies of safety and security perceptions and livelihood and market analysis, as well as housing, land and property, and protection.

The partners were able to establish five community-based peace committees across the government- and opposition-controlled areas, which also host returnees in Koch. The committees provide a platform for non-violent conflict mediation and complement formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms.

The cash for work activities had an immediate impact on project participants. In addition to increasing income, the activities have enhanced physical access to the local markets through clearing and fixing the roads, which had previously been inaccessible for commercial trucks. This has both spurred trade and increased interaction between the communities in both government- and opposition-controlled areas.

During 2019, the Fund also supported the revision of the Marial Bai Agreement - a pact between the pastoralists and farmers in Gogrial, Tonj and Wau (Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap states) to regulate the seasonal cattle migration. The four-day forum brought together 150 chiefs, farmers, pastoralists, women and youth, as well as the governors, to discuss and reflect on existing dynamics and solutions for ensuring more peaceful migration in 2020. The RSRTF project partners used the opportunity to ensure broad consultation on the preparation of a gendered conflict analysis of the tristate migration-related conflict, ultimately informing the final project submission to the Fund. The project was approved to commence in January 2020.



2019 PROJECTS APPROVED

"Restoring Peaceful Coexistence for Better Livelihoods in Koch," World Relief Consortium of NGOs (CARE, Mercy Corps and DRC).

"Mitigating Cattle-related Violence in the Tri-State Border Areas of Tonj, Gogrial and Wau," Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Vision, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNMISS Rule of Law.

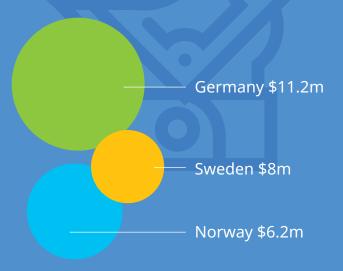
"Empowering the Grassroots: Linking National and Subnational Processes," UNMISS Civil Affairs Division.

RSRTF at a glance

\$14.4m
2019 Contributions



\$25.4m
2018-2020 contributions



3 Projects supported

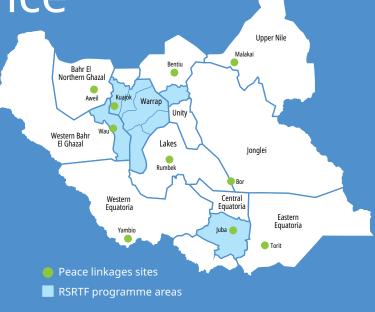


2 area-based projects:

Koch County (Unity) Tonj, Gogrial, Wau (Western Bahr El Ghzal, Warrap)

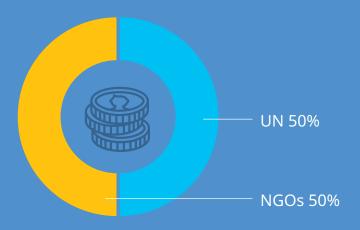
1 thematic project:

Civic participation and governance



\$11.2m

Allocations



X Implementing organizations

3 United Nations entities: UNMISS, FAO, IOM 5 International NGOs:

World Relief, CARE, Mercy Corps, Danish Refugee Council and World Vision



\$0.6mThematic programming

\$10.6m Area-based multisectoral programming

Context

In the years since gaining independence in 2011, South Sudan has suffered intractable civil war characterized by high levels of violence and the disintegration of its social fabric. Years of protracted violence and resulting mass displacement triggered an escalating humanitarian crisis compounded by a near collapse of the economy and widespread development challenges.

Conflict permeates every facet of social, political and economic life. In addition to the political power struggles that have seen the country descend into widespread violent conflict in 2013 and 2016, historical local conflict and competition for natural resources, including land, persist, often with ethnic and inter-communal overtones.

Local conflict has become part of a complex and multi-layered system of conflict that evolved over decades of violence, with the potential to further undermine progress in peace efforts at the national level. At their core, they reflect an inability of both institutions and the communities they serve to withstand shocks, including the impacts of armed conflict itself, natural disasters, and other factors.

Sustained violence along political, ethnic, and communal lines has heightened instability and overwhelmed efforts to develop or maintain coping capacities. Conflict-affected communities face numerous challenges that constrain their ability to become self-reliant. 7.5 million people, more than half of the population, need humanitarian assistance and protection.

However, the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan in September 2018 significantly reduced violence and moved the country further along the road to sustainable peace. The agreement, which establishes a power-sharing arrangement, also foresees reform of the governance and justice sectors and the launch of a National Development Strategy, as well as dialogue and reconciliation – all to be concluded with elections after three years.

Implementation of the Agreement's resolutions has been slow with deadlines for the formation of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity being extended twice. Delayed cantonment of armed actors, full integration of forces, and unresolved issues around state boundaries and security arrangements continue to threaten to destabilize the country.

South Sudan is a country in transition with drivers of fragility across the political, economic, social and environmental dimensions. Despite the many challenges, there are opportunities where context-specific strategic planning and alignment of resources can bring about meaningful changes in the short and medium term. Addressing the trajectory of escalating humanitarian requirements – saving lives sustainably – while building the foundations to reduce fragility and vulnerability in the long term is achievable in South Sudan if pursued through an integrated response across development, humanitarian and peacebuilding entities.

Restore trust, promote peaceful coexistence and strengthen social cohesion through communal conflict management, reconciliation, mitigation and prevention.

Deter future violence and create conditions for productive social, economic and political life by strengthening security, promoting accountability and reinforcing rule of law and access to justice.

Promote agency, selfreliance and coping mechanisms, reducing vulnerability to future, protracted or recurring shocks and stresses.

RSRTF OVERVIEW

The RSRTF was launched as a joint initiative between the UNMISS and the UNCT in December 2018 and supports the strategic mobilization and alignment of United Nationswide peacebuilding efforts in a coherent and mutually supportive manner.

The Fund supports initiatives that build sustainable peace, investing in comprehensive and durable approaches to resolve localized conflicts that currently contribute to fragility, political instability and societal disintegration.

Programmes are predominantly 'area based', taking a comprehensive approach to address multiple drivers of violence at the

community level. The RSRTF aims to improve the way capability from across development, humanitarian and peacebuilding entities is brought together, leveraging the capacity and expertise of UNMISS, the UNCT and NGOs, working in the same space at the same time, to achieve collective outcomes through coordinated complementary actions.

The RSRTF aims to reach the most fragile areas of the country, where stabilization and reconciliation initiatives are essential to deter a return to violent conflict and where actions that build community cohesion and establish accountability will foster conducive environments for building resilience.

FUND PRINCIPLES

Increasing local focus

Reinforce locally led analysis, planning and decision-making, promoting stronger local focus in the way resources are programmed while drawing on existing capacities, experience and lessons learned to formulate evidence-based and sustainable action.

Bridging silos

Ensure comprehensive problem analysis that decisively identifies all causal factors, irrespective of their nature, to inform design of an appropriate multisector response, bridging silos and capitalizing on all relevant capacity and expertise to maximise results through a 'whole system' approach.

Promoting partnership

Strengthen coherence, complementarity, cooperation and coordination across development, humanitarian and peacebuilding entities, improving the way capability is brought together through collective action to deliver common outcomes.



Programmatic framework

The programmatic framework of the RSRTF is anchored in the United Nations Cooperation Framework (UNCF) 2019–2021. Contributing to the overall aim of the UNCF, activities financed by the Fund support stabilization and reconciliation efforts that prepare the way for building resilience of women, girls, men, boys and communities to better withstand the shocks and stresses they face as a result of the current crises.

Based on the national context and priorities, the UNCF identifies inter-linked challenges to sustainable development in South Sudan and outlines a strategic approach to build resilience and support capacity-building of national and local institutions across four priority pillars: (i) Building peace and strengthening governance; (ii) Strengthening food security and recovering local economies; (iii) Strengthening social services; and (iv) Empowering women and youth.

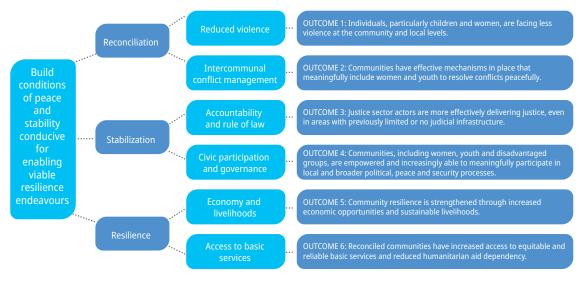
The Fund's results-based management system ensures all actors contribute to an agreed and predefined set of results, aligned to the UNCF pillars.

The RSRTF Results Framework (Annex 1) also requires application of standardized UNCF output indicators, enabling the Fund to measure aggregate performance across

different interventions, sectors and regions and at the same time ensure alignment of RSRTF programme strategies, monitoring and evaluation measurements and reporting according to UNCF results and priorities.

Stemming from the three thematic priorities - reconciliation, stabilization and resilience - the RSRTF has six programmatic outcomes (Figure 1). Funded projects may align to one or a number of outcomes informed by identified priorities in the proposed location. For the area-based programmes, it is expected that outcomes will reflect the rationale of the RSRTF and the recognition that complementary actions across sectors are mutually reinforcing and increase impact for change. Where multiple outcomes are being addressed, the integrated nature must be explicit through both the Theory of Change and activity implementation.

Figure 1: RSRTF priorities and outcomes



Fund allocations

During the Fund's inception year, robust administrative and procedural mechanisms for the overall operation and management of the Fund have been established.

At the same time, the Secretariat has overseen the comprehensive review of 32 concept notes, area strategies and project documents through the three-stage allocation process, supporting partners to strengthen submissions and enabling the Steering Committee to approve fund transfers and initiate RSRTF-funded actions so that the Fund quickly moves to demonstrate results.

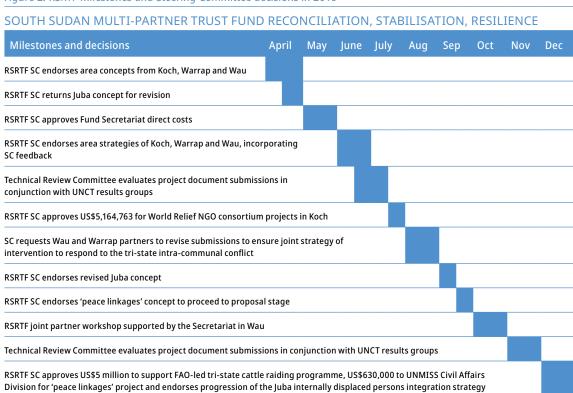
In order to progress both these workstreams in parallel with minimum staffing capacity, the Fund adopted a flexible, rolling approach to receive and review applications. From these, the strongest submissions, and those best aligned to the Fund's objectives, were selected for further development, a technical review and final evaluation by the Steering Committee.

In accordance with the allocation process of the Fund, the Steering Committee has

reviewed a series of concept notes, area strategies and programme proposals from across the country, and collectively made decisions to progress three distinct programme initiatives over the period 2019-2021. The initiatives engage eight partners, including UNMISS, United Nations agencies and international NGOs, and will see the implementation of two area-based programmes in Unity State and the border areas of Western Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap states, and one nationwide project aimed at linking national and subnational peace initiatives.

As of December 2019, the Unity State project had been under implementation for five months; the latter two projects had been newly approved for funding and the first instalments had been transferred (Figure 2).

Figure 2: RSRTF milestones and Steering Committee decisions in 2019



RSRTF outcome results in 2019

The following sections primarily cover the results of the activities undertaken within the area-based multi-sectoral project in Koch County, Unity State – the only active project in 2019. The project contributed to the RSRTF outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 5 (Figure 1). The results of ad hoc events supported by the Fund, coordination efforts contributing to the respective outcomes and planned projects are also noted below.

REDUCED VIOLENCE

A reduction in violence and an increase in safety and security is fundamental for building reconciliation, stabilization and resilience. The RSRTF promotes integrated programming across the UNMISS, United Nations agencies, NGOs and civil society organizations to build on the comparative advantage of each to ensure the most sustainable results. In the inception year, Koch partners were able to complete the groundwork for their operations by establishing a baseline of safety and security perceptions in the communities and establishing mechanisms to coordinate increased integrated UNMISS patrols in the project areas.

The NGO partners (World Relief, CARE, Mercy Corps and Danish Refugee Council) conducted assessments to explore the local perceptions of safety through participatory household surveys with 480 respondents, a series of focus group discussions and key informant interviews in 30 villages in five payams (administrative divisions) across Koch County.

Some of the locally defined everyday peace indicators of safety, such as getting home after dark, travelling outside the village, planting crops and grazing cattle far from home, collecting wood and grass and travelling revealed that the majority of respondents (more than 70 per cent for each subindicator) felt relatively safe. These findings were consistent with the relative security improvements resulting from the continuing ceasefire between the government and opposition forces and the rapprochement



Map showing Koch County in Unity, South Sudan

between the governors of Northern Liech (government) and legacy Unity State (opposition).

However, responses on other sub-indicators, such as fearing for personal safety (26 per cent indicating 'often' and 49 per cent 'sometimes'), actual experiences of violence and insecurity (65 per cent) and seeking help within the last year, portrayed the less ideal situation. This highlights the pervasiveness of violence in Koch. The final assessment of the project will track changes in perceptions and the possible impact of the RSRTF

interventions considering the complexities of exogenous factors in the local context.

UNMISS patrols. During the inception year, the RSRTF and partners collaborated with UNMISS to secure agreement and planning for coordinated confidence-building patrols in the areas of Fund operations. UNMISS integrated patrol units, including United Nations troops, United Nations Police and the UNMISS Human Rights Division, among others, will undertake long-duration patrols in the area-based programming locations starting from early January 2020.

INTERCOMMUNAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

The RSRTF seeks to strengthen intercommunal conflict management mechanisms to ensure local ownership and sustainability of reconciliation, stabilization, and resilience efforts while allowing greater participation of the most marginalized groups, such as women and youth, in decision-making processes. In 2019, the Fund supported locally defined and prioritized initiatives intended to decrease intra- and intercommunal violence and promote reconciliation among the targeted communities.

NGO consortium partners created and strengthened the capacity of five communitylevel peace committees and clubs in Koch County serving as a platform for non-violent conflict mediation and dispute resolution mechanisms. A hundred and twenty-five community members, of which 48 per cent

were female, received training and mentorship in conflict resolution and management skills. The committees are involved in mediation of small-scale non-violent conflicts, complementing the formal justice system.

In addition, NGO partners raised awareness and strengthened knowledge of local leaders in the bordering villages in good governance and conflict resolution mechanisms. In December, 148 representatives of local authorities, youth, women and religious leaders in Mirmir (an opposition-controlled area), Gany/Bang and Liech were trained in a series of one-day sessions to discuss the importance of good governance and community-based conflict resolution mechanisms and to reflect on current practices, limitations and how to strengthen them.



Map of South Sudan showing Gogrial, Tonj and Wau



Community dialogue with neighbouring counties will be further facilitated to promote participatory and inclusive conflict management and reconciliation efforts. Housing, land and property issues will also be explored and recommendations on improving access to resolution mechanisms for displaced populations will be made. UNMISS will ensure coordinated confidence building patrols are conducted in the area.

Marial Bai Conference. In October 2019, the RSRTF Secretariat provided a small injection of funds to support a multi-stakeholder workshop between United Nations agencies, the UNMISS and civil society at the Peace Hall in the Council of Ministers in Wau town, under the theme 'Our Peace, Our Well-being'.

The four-day event brought together 150 participants representing chiefs, farmers, pastoralists, women, and youth as well as the Governors of Wau, Tonj and Gogrial. The focus of the event was to review the 2016 Marial Bai Agreement. The RSRTF project partners used the opportunity to ensure broad consultation on the preparation of a gendered conflict analysis of the tristate migration-related conflict, ultimately informing the final project submission to the Fund Steering Committee.

The Marial Bai Agreement was originally signed in November 2016 by pastoralists and

farmers in Gogrial, Tonj and Wau states and later reviewed in October 2017 in order to regulate the seasonal cattle migration. This agreement, which was implemented between farming and cattle herder communities, saw significant progress in addressing conflicts arising during the cattle migration season for the first two years.

During this time, the rate of violent incidents related to cattle movement was significantly reduced. However, contrary to the two preceding years, the 2019 cattle migration season was marred by numerous violent incidents causing significant human and material casualties as well as the displacement of villages in the border areas around Wau; cattle migration related cross border attacks and revenge attacks resulting in mistrust amongst cross border communities and engendered ethnic, political and perceived land-grabbing dimensions. All these resulted in the weakening of the Marial Bai Agreement as the main conflict management instrument between the contending communities.

As an outcome of the conference delegates revised the existing Marial Bai Agreement and shared suggestions for encouraging a more peaceful migration in 2020. The RSRTF partners agreed to work closely with the stakeholders involved to help support the implementation of the revised resolutions over the next two years.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RULE OF LAW

Strengthening rule of law and access to justice are part of the critical foundation for economic recovery, political stabilization and prevention of criminal and politically motivated violence perpetuation. In 2019, the NGO partners in Koch conducted a baseline assessment for housing, land and property and numerous protection monitoring activities exposing serious issues such as the secondary occupation of homes, tension between the host and internally displaced communities, forced detentions, lack of impartiality and respect for privacy and dignity of SGBV

survivors and cattle raiding. Respective actions and mitigating strategies have been outlined and planned for further implementation.

Community awareness on housing, land and property concerns and rights is currently being promoted through ongoing protection monitoring activities. County commissioners and other community leaders have started to develop an interest in the realities and challenges around housing, land and property in the communities.

CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND GOVERNANCE

In December, the RSRTF Steering Committee endorsed the UNMISS CAD project documents outlining plans to implement a series of events that seek to enhance local ownership and participation and build grassroots trust and confidence in the peace process. The activities will contribute to establish a concrete link between the national and subnational levels on peace implementation, while ensuring that national policies and positions are reflective of all relevant constituencies. This will be achieved through a model of community

driven dialogue forums that bring together a broad range of local and national leaders and grassroots actors from across the country to dialogue and engage on implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and key issues impacting peace and security, locally as well as nationally.

The initiative aims to strengthen the culture of dialogue for conflict prevention and peace building and broaden the civic and political



space for civil society to advocate and influence policy making in order to address structural causes of social and economic injustices that hinder positive change at the subnational level. The forums will enhance opportunities for citizens to increasingly demand the implementation of policies and the proper use of public resources that ensure improvement in the quality of life, peace and security of the most vulnerable. The approach will place emphasis on enhancing the role of women in civic and public spaces and create important opportunities to increase women's role in peacebuilding and decision-making.

ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOODS

The RSRTF approach incorporates economic recovery and improved livelihoods as a means to reinforce the reconciliation and stabilisation gains, demonstrating the dividends of peace and creating shared assets at the same time.

The RSRTF partners in Koch sought to strengthen the resilience of conflict affected and conflict-prone communities in the county through joint recovery initiatives involving the communities of both the government and opposition-controlled areas.

The road rehabilitation activities under the cash for work activities not only increased the purchasing power of the participants but also improved infrastructure, in this case roads, which were cleared and fixed opening up access to towns and markets that had previously been cut-off, spurring trade and increased interaction between members of both communities - government and opposition controlled areas. The community reported an increase in market supplies in Rier and Jaak payams where traders previously faced challenges transporting goods from Bentiu. Commercial vehicles coming from Bentiu to Koch used to bypass this payam due to the bad road conditions, however, now with the improved roads the commercial vehicles are accessing Rier and stimulating trade in the

The cash for work activities injected a significant amount of funds and increased the income of participants, the majority of whom were male youths (292 male and 128 female). Male youth were widely identified as having higher propensity to engage in criminal activities such as revenge killings, cattle

raiding and armed robberies. Hence targeting more male participants was an intentional step to discourage them from criminality and reduce violence in the community through productive engagement in economic activities.

The cash for work activities also brought together participants from both government and oppositions areas, creating an opportunity for them to interact and start rebuilding broken relationships while working on mutually beneficial activities.

Some areas where the community implemented the cash for work activities were considered 'contested zones' between the government and opposition. However, for this project, the communities agreed to work together putting aside previous grievances.

The project team observed increased interaction among the youth from both sides during the activities. Some youth shared views on how the community from greater Koch could work together to solve their problems including revenge killings and cattle raiding.

In addition, to promote savings and diversification of income generation, the partners created village savings and loan association groups in Liech, Gany, Mirmir and Kuachlual villages in Koch county. A hundred and thirty community members voluntarily organized themselves into five mixed village savings and loan association groups inclusive of both men and women. The groups are intended not only to increase income and saving capacities of the members but also to provide them a platform to interact, collaborate and learn from each other.

Fund financial performance

The information below is based on the Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the South Sudan RSRTF prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office).

It was prepared in fulfilment of its obligations as administrative agent, as per the terms of reference, the memorandum of understanding signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the participating organizations, and the standard administrative arrangement signed with contributors.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 and

provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the South Sudan RSRTF. It is posted on the MPTF Office Gateway (http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/ fund/SSR00).

The financial data in the report is recorded in US dollars, and due to rounding of numbers the totals may not add up.



SOURCE AND USE OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2019, three contributors deposited US\$20,093,938 in contributions and US\$202,339 was earned in interest. The cumulative source of funds was US\$20,296,277 (see respectively, Tables 2 and 3). Of this amount, US\$11,729,285 has been net funded to four participating organizations, of which US\$1,004,865 has been reported as expenditure. The administrative agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1 per cent on deposits and amounts to US\$200,939. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses and balance of the South Sudan RSRTF as of 31 December 2019.

Table 1: Financial overview as of 31 December 2019 (in US\$)

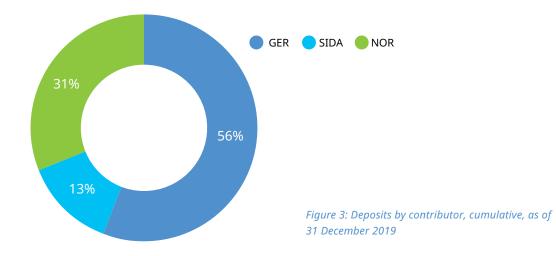
	Annual 2018	Annual 2019	Cumulative
Source of funds			
Contributions from donors	5,683,000	14,410,938	20,093,938
Fund earned interest and investment income	7,646	194,693	202,339
Interest income received from participating organizations	-	-	-
Refunds by administrative agent to contributors	-	-	-
Fund balance transferred to another MPTF	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-
Total: Source of funds	5,690,646	14,605,631	20,296,277
Use of funds			
Transfers to participating organizations	-	11,211,362	11,211,362
Refunds received from participating organizations	-	-	-
Net funded amount	-	11,211,362	11,211,362
Administrative agent fees	56,830	144,109	200,939
Direct costs: (Steering Committee, Secretariat, etc.)	-	517,923	517,923
Bank charges	1	267	268
Other expenditures	-	-	-
Total: Use of funds	56,831	11,873,662	11,930,492
Change in Fund cash balance with administrative agent	5,633,815	2,731,969	8,365,785
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	-	5,633,815	_
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	5,633,815	8,365,785	8,365,785
Net funded amount (includes direct cost)	-	11,729,285	11,729,285
Participating organizations' expenditure (includes direct cost)	-	1,004,865	1,004,865
Balance of funds with participating organizations			10,724,420

PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to the Fund as of 31 December 2019. The South Sudan RSRTF is currently being financed by three contributors. The table includes commitments made up to 31 December 2019 through signed standard administrative agreements, and deposits made through 2019. It does not include commitments that were made to the Fund beyond 2019.

Table 2: Contributors' commitments and deposits as of 31 December 2019 (in US\$)

Contributors	Total commitments	Prior years as of 31 Dec 2018 deposits	Current year Jan–Dec 2019 deposits	Total deposits
Germany, Government of	11,205,235	5,683,000	5,522,235	11,205,235
Norway, Government of	6,218,661	-	6,218,661	6,218,661
Swedish International Development Cooperation	2,670,042	-	2,670,042	2,670,042
Grand total	20,093,938	5,683,000	14,410,938	20,093,938



INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: (i) on the balance of funds held by the administrative agent (Fund earned interest), and (ii) on the balance of funds held by the participating organizations (agency earned interest) where their financial regulations and rules allow return of interest to the administrative agent. As of 31 December 2019, Fund earned interest amounted to US\$202,339. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3: Sources of interest and investment income as of 31 December 2019 (in US\$)

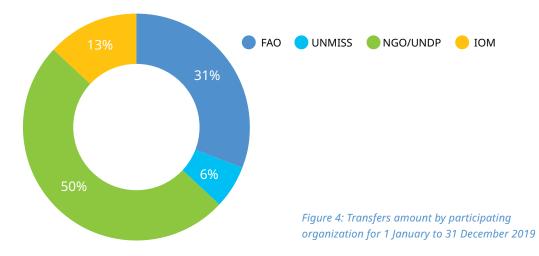
Interest Earned	Prior years as of 31 Dec 2018	Current year Jan-Dec 2019	Total
Administrative agent			
Fund earned interest and investment income	7,646	194,693	202,339
Total: Fund earned interest	7,646	194,693	202,339
Participating organization			
Total: Agency earned interest			
Grand total	7,646	194,693	202,339

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to participating organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the administrative agent. As of 31 December 2019, the administrative agent had transferred US\$11,211,362 to four participating organizations (see list below). Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the participating organizations.

Table 4: Transfer, refund and net funded amount by participating organization, as of 31 December 2019 (in US\$)

Participating	Prior ye	ars as of 31	Dec 2018	Current y	ear Jan-l	Dec 2019		Total	
organization	Trans- fers	Refunds	Net funded	Transfers	Re- funds	Net funded	Transfers	Re- funds	Net funded
FAO				3,500,000		3,500,000	3,500,000		3,500,000
IOM				1,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000		1,500,000
NGO/UNDP				5,581,560		5,581,560	5,581,560		5,581,560
UNMISS				629,802		629,802	629,802		629,802
Grand total				11,211,362		11,211,362	11,211,362		11,211,362



EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported for the year 2019 were submitted by the headquarters of the participating organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office. Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each participating organization and are reported as per the agreed-upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The reported expenditures were submitted via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The 2019 expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office Gateway at http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/SSR00.

Expenditure reported by participating organizations

In 2019, US\$11,211,362 was net funded to participating organizations, and US\$943,141 was reported in expenditure. As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$11,211,362 and cumulative expenditures reported by the participating organizations amount to US\$943,141. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 8 per cent.

Table 5: Net funded amount, reported expenditure and financial delivery as of 31 December 2019 (in US\$)

5		N . 6 . 1 . 1	Expenditure			
Participating organization	Approved amount	Net funded amount	Prior years as of 31 Dec 2018	Current year Jan-Dec 2019	Cumulative	Delivery rate (%)
FAO	3,500,000	3,500,000				0
IOM	1,500,000	1,500,000				0
NGO/UNDP	5,581,560	5,581,560		943,141	943,141	16.90
UNMISS	629,802	629,802				0
Grand total	11,211,362	11,211,362		943,141	943,141	8.41

Expenditure by project

Table 6 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and financial delivery rates by participating organization.

Expenditure reported by category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each participating organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the United Nations Development Group established six categories against which United Nations entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the United Nations Chief Executive Board modified these categories as a result of the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards to comprise eight categories.

All expenditure incurred prior to 1 January 2012 has been reported in the old categories; post 1 January 2012 all expenditure is reported in the eight new categories. (See Table 7.)

COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the terms of reference, the memoranda of understanding concluded between the administrative agent and participating organizations, and the standard administrative arrangements concluded between the administrative agent and contributors, based on rates approved by the United Nations Development Group. The following are the policies that were in place as of 31 December 2019.

The administrative agent fee

One per cent is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. In the reporting period, US\$144,109 was deducted in administrative agent fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2019, US\$200,939 has been charged in administrative agent fees.

Indirect costs of participating organizations

Participating organizations may charge 7 per cent indirect costs. In the current reporting period, US\$65,935 was deducted in indirect costs by participating organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amounted to US\$65,935 as of 31 December 2019.

Table 6: Expenditure by project within country as of 31 December 2019 (in US\$)

Country, pr	oject number and project title	Participating organization	Approved amount	Net funded amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)
South Sudan						
00117636	Restoring Peaceful Coexistence	NGO/UNDP	5,581,560	5,581,560	943,141	16.90
00119273	Mitigating Cattle-Related Violence	FAO	3,500,000	3,500,000		0
00119273	Mitigating Cattle-Related Violence	ІОМ	1,500,000	1,500,000		0
00119364	Empowering the Grassroots: Linking National and Subnational Processes	UNMISS	629,802	629,802		0
South Sudan	total		11,211,362	11,211,362	943,141	8.41
Grand total			11,211,362	11,211,362	943,141	8.41

Table 7: Expenditure by United Nations Development Group budget category as of 31 December 2019 (in US\$)

Chief Executive Board	ı	Expenditure		Total programme
expense category	Prior years as of 31 Dec 2018	Current year Jan–Dec 2019	Total	cost (%)
Staff and personnel costs	-	-	-	
Suppl, Comm, materials	-	361	361	0.04
Equipment, vehicles, furnishings and Depn	-	7,586	7,586	0.86
Contractual services	-	80,862	80,862	9.22
Travel	-	4,462	4,462	0.51
Transfers and grants	-	775,453	775,453	88.40
General operating expenses	-	8,482	8,482	0.97
Programme costs total	-	877,206	877,206	100.00
Indirect support costs¹ total	-	65,935	65,935	7.52
Total	-	943,141	943,141	

^{1.} Indirect support costs charged by participating organizations, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted up front or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7 per cent agreed upon for ongoing projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7 per cent.



ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the United Nations system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (http://mptf.undp.org). Refreshed in real time every two hours from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information, including contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by participating organizations, interest income and expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge-sharing and management among United Nations organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to United Nations coherence and development effectiveness.

DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a participating organization to cover costs associated with Secretariat services and overall coordination, as well as Fund-level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the Fund amounted to US\$517,923. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2019, US\$517,923 has been charged as direct costs.

Table 8: Direct costs

Participating organization	Net funded amount	Expenditure	Delivery rate (%)
UNDP	517,923	61,724	12
Total	517,923	61,724	12

Looking ahead to 2020

Looking forward to 2020, the RSRTF Steering Committee will refine the strategic direction of the Fund, responding to immediate priorities.

Supported by the Secretariat, the Steering Committee will enhance the relevance, responsiveness and flexibility of the Fund, as well as streamlining the allocation processes.

Specifically, in 2020 the Fund will implement three key actions to ensure strategic impact and support delivery of results in alignment with the RSRTF Results Framework and reflecting on the mid-year UNCF implementation update.





ACRONYMS

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

FS Fund Secretariat

IOM International Organization for Migration

ICCCM Interstate Coordinating Committee on Cattle Seasonal Movement

RSRTF Reconciliation, Stabilisation and Resilience Trust Fund

SC Steering Committee

UNCF United Nations Cooperation Framework

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNMISS United Nations Mission in South Sudan



FUND OBJECTIVE: BUILD CONDITIONS OF PEACE AND STABILITY CONDUCIVE FOR ENABLING VIABLE RESILIENCE ENDEAVOURS TO BUILD CONDITIONS OF PEACE AND STABILITY CONDUCIVE FOR ENABLING VIABLE RESILIENCE ENDEAVOURS

RESULTS PRIORITY AREAS: SOUTH SUDAN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND RECONCILIATION, STABILISATION, RESILIENCE (SOUTH SUDAN RSRTF)

		AND STABILITY CO	UNDUCIVE FOR ENABLING	CONDUCIVE FOR ENABLING VIABLE RESILIENCE ENDEAVOURS	JUKS	
UNCF priority		I. BUILDING PEACE AN	I. BUILDING PEACE AND STRENGTHENING GOVERNANCE	ANCE	III. EMPOWERING	III. EMPOWERING WOMEN AND YOUTH
areas:	I	II. IMPROVING FOOD SECUR	II. IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY AND RECOVERING LOCAL ECONOMICS	ECONOMICS	IV. STRENGTHENII	IV. STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SERVICES
UNCF expected outcomes:	The South Sudanese population, particularly the most vulnerable groups, benefit from strengthened peace infrastructure and accountable governance at the national, state and local levels.	ation, particularly the most from strengthened peace ntable governance at the and local levels.	Participation and leadership in dec protection against gender-based viole youth, enhanced.	Participation and leadership in decision-making, and protection against gender-based violence for women and youth, enhanced.	Local economies are recovered, and conditions and coping strategies are improved for vulnerable communities to end severe food insecurity.	Most vulnerable populations, including women and children, increasingly use improved basic health care, nutrition, education and WASH services in South Sudan.
FUND THEMATIC PRIORITIES	RECONCILIATION Restore trust, promote peaceful coexistence and strengthen social cohesion through communal conflict management, reconciliation, mitigation and prevention.	LIATION eaceful coexistence and through communal conflict , mitigation and prevention.	STABILI Restore trust, promote peacef social cohesion through com reconciliation, mitiga	STABILIZATION Restore trust, promote peaceful coexistence and strengthen social cohesion through communal conflict management, reconciliation, mitigation and prevention.	RESIL Invest in community capacitic equality, agency and self-re sustainably reducing vulners recurring shoc	RESILIENCE Invest in community capacities and resources and promote equality, agency and self-reliance to meet basic needs, sustainably reducing vulnerability to future, protracted or recurring shocks and stresses.
RSRTF outcomes	OUTCOME 1: Individuals, particularly children and women, are facing less violence at the community and local level.	OUTCOME 2: (INTERCOMMUNAL CONFLICT MANAGEMENT) Communities have effective mechanisms in place that meaningfully include women and youth to resolve conflicts peacefully.	RSRTF OUTCOME 3: (ACCOUNTABILITY & RULE OF LAW): Justice sector actors are more effectively delivering justice, even in areas with previously limited or no judicial infrastructure.	OUTCOME 4: (CIVIC PARTICIPATION & GOVERNANCE) Communities, including women, youth and disadvantaged groups, are empowered and increasingly able to meaningfully participate in local and broader political, peace and security processes.	OUTCOME 5: (ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS) Community resilience is strengthened through increased economic opportunities and sustainable livelihoods.	OUTCOME 6: (ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES) Reconciled communities have increased access to equitable and reliable basic services and reduced humanitarian aid dependency.
	Outcome indicator 1a: Percentage of individual respondents reporting increased personal safety and security in the target area in 'x time period'.	Outcome indicator 2a: Number of instances where disputes referred to community-based conflict management mechanisms supported in the target area were successfully resolved in 'x time period'.	Outcome indicator 3a: The number of reported cases of serious human rights violations (including SGBV) that are investigated and prosecuted receiving judgment in the formal justice system.	Outcome indicator 4a: Number of instances where youth- and women-led divil society organizations are supported to articulate their needs and demands to governance figures/institutions.	Outcome indicator 5a: Percentage of households with poor food consumption scores (FCS).	Outcome indicator 6a: Level of public confidence in the delivery of equitable and reliable basic services (disaggragated by sex, age groups, income groups) in the target area in x time period:
RSRTF outcome indicators	Outcome indicator 1b: Number of violent incidents and related civilian casualties in targeted area in 'x time period' (disaggregated by sex, age, location).	Outcome indicator 2b: Violations of articulated resolutions and communiques reconciling warring communities, agreements regulating migration, etc.	Outcome indicator 3b: Decrease in number of persons subject to prolonged or arbitrary detention.	Outcome indicator 4b: Increased frequency of local government officials engaging communities in political, peace and security decision-making.	Outcome indicator 5b: Average household-level consumption-based coping strategy index (rCSI).	Outcome indicator 6b: Number of displaced individuals voluntarily returning/relocating to the target area (disaggregated by sex, age).
	Outcome indicator 1c: Number of individuals displaced from the target area due to conflict in x time period:	Outcome indicator 2c: Proportion of community peace agreements and reconciliation mechanisms mediated/led by women and youth.	Outcome indicator 3c: Number of serious crimes adjudicated by informal justice mechanisms.	Outcome indicator 4c: Number of R-ARCS-aligned governance reforms and reconstitution of institutions undertaken with the participation of CSOs.	Outcome indicator 5c: % of targeted population reporting sustainability of market-based livelihood interventions for more than 12 months (full business cycle).	Outcome indicator 6c: HNO number of people in need in targeted area in x time period' (disaggragated by sex, age).

SOUTH SUDAN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND - RECONCILIATION, STABILISATION, RESILIENCE

KOCH, UNITY

World Relief, CARE, Mercy Corps and Danish Refugee Council are addressing the needs of conflict-affected communities in Koch, Unity State to restore peaceful conditions so residents and returnees can live improved lives.

Context

Although large scale fighting significantly decreased following the signing of the revitalized peace agreement in 2018, many of the problems that plagued Koch County remained. The cycle of recruitment and discharge of youth from armed



forces resulted in proliferation of fire arms, fuelling more violence and crime due to the lack of alternative livelihoods and opportunities for advancement. A continuing sense of insecurity, driven by the delayed implementation of the peace agreement, the lack of access to justice and unresolved past grievances also encouraged youth and communities to maintain their arms. Along with revenge killings and intra-communal violence, the normalization of sexual violence during the protracted conflict continued to have an adverse impact on women and girl residents. Traditional livelihoods in Koch have relied on pastoralism, and although still important, pastoralism has proven unreliable due to frequent cattle raids and the lack of trade which would make it productive and profitable. Youth without cattle are incentivized towards cattle raiding for survival, as well as acquiring cattle for bride price and compensation. While Koch has been prioritized for humanitarian assistance, persistent fragility has thwarted meaningful recovery and deterred displaced populations from returning home.

Approach

The project partners work in consortium, leveraging comparative experience and technical expertise to respond collectively to multiple drivers of the conflict. The RSRTF is supporting partners with extensive experience in the area, reinforcing locally led analysis, and drawing on lessons learned to formulate evidence-based and sustainable action. In addition, UNMISS Peacekeepers are providing targeted support to the programme through deployment of Extended Long Duration Hub-and-Spoke Patrols to deter violence and build confidence.



Reconciliation

To reduce inter-and intra-communal violence and promote reconciliation, the partners are creating and strengthening peace committees that take a community-focused approach to mediate low-level, non-violent conflicts, complementing the formal justice system. Additionally, community dialogue is being facilitated with neighbouring counties to promote conflict management and peaceful co-existence. Local political, traditional, church and women leaders are being trained on good governance and conflict resolution mechanisms. The project also examines housing, land and property grievances associated with displacement and returns to guide recommendations on resolution mechanisms. The community-based mechanisms promote greater participation of women and youth and seek to address negative social norms rooted in gender inequality.

Stabilization

Through a series of activities, the project will assess, strengthen and rebuild traditional and formal justice mechanisms, namely the court system in Koch County, restoring the ability of community members to seek justice, especially related to serious offences. Additionally, it will help reduce the number of serious or violent crimes being processed through informal mechanisms. Local chiefs receive training on relevant South Sudan laws and the jurisdiction of formal and traditional courts, in addition to administrative and record-keeping support. Trial processes are monitored to ensure provision of legal aid for accused, translators for proceedings, victim advocacy and support, and improved conditions of detention.

Resilience

Addressing the scarcity of economic resources and deterring youth involvement in conflict is key to establishing sustainable peace. The project targets at-risk youth and most-vulnerable families to build resilience by developing alternative livliehoods and trade opportunities, supporting vocational skills training, providing cash for work opportunities that also create or rehabilitate community assets and enhancing access to education, including secondary schooling and accelerated adult learning programmes.

2019 Annual Report: South Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilisation, Resilience

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South Sudan Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Reconciliation, Stabilisation, Resilience

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