



ABYEI REHABILITATION INITIATIVE (ARI)

Mid-term Evaluation and Phase III Baseline Survey

June 2017

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ABYEI REHABILITATION INITIATIVE (ARI)

MID-TERM EVALUATION AND PHASE III BASELINE SURVEY

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South Sudan Monitoring and Evaluation Support Project

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ACRONYMS

AAA	Abyei Administrative Area
AASAP	Abyei Area Strategic Action Plan
AJOC	Abyei Joint Oversight Committee
ARI	Abyei Rehabilitation Initiative
ASAA	Abyei Special Administrative Area
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DG	Democracy & Governance
FFA	Food For Assets
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FTC	Farmer Training Center
GRSS	Government of the Republic of South Sudan
GOS	Government of Sudan
GOSS	Government of South Sudan
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IES	Income and Expenditure Statement
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRs	Intermediate Results
JBPC	Joint Border Peace Committee
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LCHS	Livelihood and Conflict Household Survey
MESP	Monitoring and Evaluation Support Project
MSC	Most Significant Change
MSI	Management Systems International
NCP	National Congress Party
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCA	Permanent Court Arbitration
PIRS	Performance Indicators Reference Sheet
PMP	Performance Management Plan
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SPLA – IG	Sudan People’s Liberation Army in Government
SPLA – IO	Sudan People’s Liberation Army in Opposition
SPLM	Sudan People’s Liberation Movement
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
TOP	Task Order Plan
UN	United Nations
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
US	United States
USAID	United States of America International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USG	United States Government
VAS	Village Assessment Survey
VISTAS	Viable Support to Transition and Stability
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This mid-term performance evaluation for phase I & II and baseline survey for phase III of the Abyei Rehabilitation Initiative (ARI) was carried out from May 8 - June 24, 2017 in line with the Task Order Plan (TOP) provided by USAID/South Sudan to answer seven evaluation questions.

The evaluation's main purpose was to assess ARI's relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability and to establish baseline values for ARI Phase III. ARI's goal is to contribute to the economic and personal development of returnees and residents in Abyei, as well as to the overall stability of the Abyei Area through infrastructure development, livelihoods training and conflict mitigation activities.

ARI is a five-year project, launched in 2013, which is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It was designed in response to unmet needs related to armed conflict, by providing livelihood opportunities, and mitigating displacement and longstanding inter-communal tensions in the area using a community-based approach to engage stakeholders in the stages of project preparation and implementation. To gauge the success of ARI, identify lessons-learned, and formulate forward looking recommendations to inform the remaining time of ARI and potential future assistance in Abyei, USAID commissioned Management Systems International (MSI)

The Evaluation Team reviewed project documentation, plans and progress reports; and visited ARI implementation sites. The team interviewed a cross section of respondents, mainly stakeholders involved in the project, including: small business groups, youth and women, traditional administration actors (including the Paramount Chief, the nine Sub-Chiefs, their councils of elders, and some of the associated lower level subdivisions), government officials, development partners and UN agencies. Most of the data generated from these interviews was qualitative data. However, the Team also carried out a Livelihood and Conflict Household Survey (LCHS 2017) covering 243 respondents (households). All qualitative and quantitative findings were analyzed and included in this report to provide lessons learned and forward-looking recommendations to inform and improve implementation of the Project during the remainder of the current Phase III and beyond.

General Relevance and Effectiveness of ARI Interventions in the Context of Abyei

The key findings from this study include:

- Many community members attribute their return to Abyei town directly to ARI interventions, for which they expressed appreciation. In general, ARI is implementing high quality and effective programs in coordination with other development partners and community institutions.
- ARI beneficiaries and stakeholders in Abyei perceive insecurity to be the biggest threat to livelihoods and peace in the area, largely due to the lack of recognized state institutions and the presence of militias north of Abyei town. Given ARI's focus on conflict mitigation, the high level of perceived insecurity in the area renders the projects aim directly relevant to the stated concerns of the local community. At the same time, insecurity is making service delivery in the targeted return villages more difficult, and this is something ARI must explore ways of managing to optimize effectiveness.
- The local ecosystem is also changing with the apparent drying of the Kiir River watershed. This seems to be having consequences on livelihoods and conflict dynamics by increasing competition for scarce water supplies and triggering new migratory patterns.
- Overcrowding south of River Kiir — approximately 110,000 displaced persons from violence in 2011 (according to the IOM Village Assessment Survey (VAS 2016)) and subsequent displacements from South Sudan after the 2013 crisis — pose problems related to competition for land, resources and services in an environment of scarcity and a lack of institutions.

- Commodity flows along the Abyei-Agok road infrastructure supports livelihoods of populations south of the River Kiir, but the road remains highly vulnerable to poor weather conditions and is at times insecure. Livelihoods of these communities depend on this vital road and would be negatively affected should it become impassable for any reason.
- ARI is making a positive impact across all project components. It has effectively addressed core needs for the return of citizens using its community-based approach. On the other hand, it is not operating within the context of a comprehensive local area recovery plan. Nonetheless, the Evaluation Team considers ARI's project approach generally appropriate to the current Abyei context and believes beneficiaries and social stability would benefit by its expansion.
- ARI's effectiveness in meeting its overall strategic objectives can be attributed in large part to its competent staff; however, it could benefit by adding personnel to fulfill unmet beneficiary needs, such as the demand for increased training and follow-on mentoring supporting, particularly if the project continues. Moreover, IOM has room to enhance technical support to ARI staff across components. This, too, would increase effectiveness.

Relevance and Effectiveness of ARI's Infrastructure Interventions in the Context of Abyei

- Available evidence suggests that ARI has rehabilitated essential infrastructure to support returnees, such as water yards (34 interventions), schools (8), hospital (1), clinics (4) and administrative offices (5), for example, the Chief's Court. Important infrastructure activities remain in the ARI work plan, and these are highly anticipated by the community and its administration(s), including: the planned hospital, women's center and youth center. The Evaluation Team concludes that basic infrastructure development enables returnees, but the next Phase of ARI should address elements of sustainability, such as equipping schools and clinics with basic materials, establishing water management committees, ensuring collaboration with FAO for operationalizing Farmer's Training School and Livestock Clinic, and providing capacity building for the Chief's Court.
- While ARI achieved 70 percent of its Infrastructure targets, it is constrained by poor environmental conditions and insecurity. ARI made good choices in targeting the most essential infrastructure investments, but it did not address the "Soft" components in Project Design, such as training, maintenance, and equipment. Moreover, despite its commitment to coordination with local community institutions, full counterpart participation was unavailable in some sectors due to capacity limitations. The Evaluation Team concludes that combining hard and soft components can make ARI more effective, and this can be achieved through coordination and collaboration with other stakeholders, such as FAO in the area of farmer's training, and UNICEF in the area of education, as well as capacity building of local administration(s) within the context of a local area recovery plan that all stakeholders buy into and use as a platform and roadmap.

Relevance and Effectiveness of ARI's Livelihood Activities in the Context of Abyei

- Abyei's economy is agro-pastoral, with 83 percent of households involved in livestock and cereal production (LCHS 2017). ARI's livelihood component, however, is designed to only address small business development. As most Ngok Dinka in the AAA lost all of their assets as a result of the destruction of Abyei town in 2011, they still lack capital to participate in expanding regional trade centered out of Amieth market (17 kms north of Abyei town). ARI provides training for small business development but only about 10 percent of the population is employed in the formal sector, such as local government, NGOs, and UNISFA. For this reason, the community sees proficiency in English language as an unmet livelihood need. Moreover, devaluation of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) and resulting inflation are undermining ARI's small business development activities. Livelihood preferences in Abyei vary with age and gender (LHCS 2017). For example, elders regard cooperation around cattle as important; younger adults and youth regard accessing market opportunities as important; meanwhile, women perceive more cooperation in agriculture,

fishing and forest-related activities, whereas men see more conflict in those areas, and even more, in livestock production. Generally, the LCHS 2017 indicates that the Ngok Dinka are in transition from an agro-pastoral community that lived in sparse settlements within a self-contained subsistence economy to a modern lifestyle characterized by education, commercial livelihoods and urbanization.

- Based on these findings, the Evaluation Team concludes that ARI interventions are relevant to part of the livelihood context in Abyei, but there remains potential for more emphasis on agro-pastoral development (especially cereals and livestock), with small business as an important complement element of that basic “traditional” livelihood. Amieth market is part of a long established and expanding regional trade into which Ngok Dinka agro-pastoral activities could be vertically integrated. Small business development training was effective in reaching a wide base of beneficiaries, but trainees may need more follow-up support if their businesses are to become and/or remain viable. Inflation and devaluation of the SSP are major constraints, among other challenges, such as access to capital, security, and the mechanics of business group formation. ARI’s in-kind support to small businesses has its drawbacks, such as creating unrealistic business models that cannot recover cost of investment, and the logic for this approach is not clear. It is, however, clear that local procurement has its advantages in controlling inflationary influences. Also, small businesses that add value to local products perform better for the same reason.
- The Team suggests that micro-finance may be a good model for ARI to consider. Also, group-based lending should focus on the more naturally cooperative sectors and groups. In any case, more technical support is needed for trainers to improve their engagement with nascent small businesses.
- While economic benefits of ARI livelihood interventions have been limited due to economic constraints, ARI livelihood interventions had additional psycho-social benefits above and beyond the intended economic benefits as evidenced by the Most Significant Change (MSC) technique that assessed the case of 14 small businesses supported by ARI.

Recommended Components for Livelihoods

- The Evaluation Team recommends that ARI continue with its small business development and vocational training in all sectors; however, it should try to avoid businesses that depend on imported inputs. Also, ARI should focus more on women for services and trade-related businesses, such as food processing, as the LCHS 2017 indicates that this is their preference. Vegetable gardening should expand, in line with the trend evidenced in the LCHS 2017 indicating increased interest of youth in vegetable production. This activity could help engage the community, especially women and youth, with economic benefits in the off-season. In this context, the Farmer’s Training Center (FTC) should be continued with an emphasis on extension services. Infrastructure, which is the backbone of ARI, including water yards, schools, hospital and clinics, should also be expanded to support livelihoods.
- In terms of new components, the Team recommends introduction of micro-finance and agro-pastoral support. This could include a cattle bank for restocking, support to cereal production, and livestock intensification, including marketing of milk products, skins, and meat. Towards this end, the Team recommends adoption of model farms/farmers for demonstration and extension services. In terms of other livelihood opportunities, the team recommends Gum Acacia harvesting and trade, and fish farming/processing. Based on the findings of the study regarding the primacy of the agro-pastoral economy and the livelihood preferences of the local community, coupled with the perception of conflict around issues of land, water and forests identified in the study, the Team thus recommends the above-stated approach. Additionally, this approach would build on the existing strategy of ARI, which focused on livelihoods and conflict, with an emphasis on training and provision of basic inputs. It would also be consistent with the community-based approach that ARI has adopted. In terms of Gum Acacia, it is one of the few harvestable commodities with established

markets, including in Sudan. In terms of fish, it is also an available commodity with established markets. The Team is of the opinion that production to feed existing trade channels has a high likelihood of success. Generally, support, such as strengthening the peace commission with logistics, training and communications, to protect and strengthen the management of Amieth market is recommended, as well as targeting essential feeder road construction/rehabilitation.

Relevance and Effectiveness of ARI's Conflict Mitigation Interventions in the Context of Abyei

- In Abyei, the Evaluation Team found that the role of traditional administration (meaning the Paramount Chief, nine sub-Chief, councils of elders, and the associated sub-divisions) is central to peace building and social cohesion. ARI workshops bring the major community institutions together to consider issues and recommendations regarding the key needs of the community. Most important, there are increasing and re-emerging tensions over land within Abyei. While the land conflicts between the Missiriya Humr and the Ngok Dinka are well known, the LCHS 2017 identified land conflict as a rising trend within the Ngok community, with youth perceiving more conflict around land, cattle and agriculture than adults.
- Amieth market is seen as a paradox in the area with regard to conflict mitigation and peace building. On the one hand, elders and adult men tend to see it as consolidating an emerging political alliance between Ngok Dinka and Missiriya Humr that could help to stabilize the area. Women and youth tend to perceive it as having serious negative cultural impacts, including promoting alcoholism, prostitution, and child labor (LCHS 2017). UNISFA is seen as playing a vital security role south of Abyei town, where people feel free of violence and intimidation, but also as having created a new de facto border through the “disengagement line” above which Missiriya are seen to be settling in Ngok Dinka areas. In these areas militias are preventing the Ngok from farming in their original villages north of the disengagement line. The Evaluation Team found tensions between Ngok Dinka and Missiriya Humr are critically high. The history of Abyei includes extended periods of cooperation between neighboring tribes. However, this turned into confrontation during the war. The tensions are high due to issues related to the recent history of conflict; however, the inter-communal peace centered on shared interests in trade, centered on Amieth market, is an attempt to revive the former history of cooperation. This is seen by both communities as being in their local interests. ARI could capitalize programmatically on this emergent peace. For example, ARI is seeking to support a local peace conference that would address issues of conflict both among Ngok and between the Ngok and their Missiriya neighbors. While the Peace Conference has been delayed, it is expected to be convened soon.
- The Evaluation Team considers ARI interventions to aid in conflict mitigation. There is significant unmet need, however, for increased ARI conflict mitigation activities. Other issues may deserve attention as well, such as land and the threat of conflict from inequitable and/or unsustainable agriculture. Ngok Dinka – Missiriya relations, as always, will require attention, both in regard to peace (dialogue and reconciliation) and justice (through customary law), while not neglecting the Twic Dinka on the southern border where the Evaluation Team identified a conflict trend. ARI is positioned to help advance both, with a focus on the Amieth market and associated activities.
- The Team found that peace-building training has yet to reach its potential numbers, but beneficiaries valued the conflict resolution skills developed through ARI trainings. IOM trainers lacked technical materials but still managed to create meaningful training. Although the peace conference is delayed, it comes at an important time and can have strategic value in terms of ARI's core objectives.
- The Team concludes that the engagement of traditional authorities is especially useful to promote peace. Moreover, ARI could benefit from more support to trainers to continue addressing issues of social cohesion within Ngok, as well as the cross-border relations with Missiriya and Twic Dinka.

Recommended Components for Conflict Mitigation

- The Evaluation Team recommends that ARI continue supporting peace clubs but with more material support and extracurricular activities — conflict resolution training with more “best practices” incorporated, including Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials; the peace conference and peace promotion activities; and women and youth centers equipped with complementary services, such as communications.
- In terms of new components, the Team recommends: capacity building of traditional administration (courts, communication, logistics, clerics, and training); dialogue (for example open space technology, whole person platform, and future search methodology),¹ including cross-border peace-building; trauma awareness and resilience (i.e. Morning STAR)²; interventions in Amieith market, including child protection and support to peace commission; continued work on *haffirs*(cisterns), water yards, and veterinary services along traditional migration routes; and a community service program (youth work).
- In addition to these recommendations regarding the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of current and potentially new program components, the Team also recommends the following by category of key stakeholder, specifically: IOM and USAID.

Recommendations (IOM)

1. Consider including strategies for trauma awareness and resilience (e.g. Morning Star) in ARI programs through collaboration with USAID’s Viable Support to Transition and Stability (VISTAS), or others.
2. Consider supporting the local administrations to:
 - Organize the Peace Conference;
 - Focus the agenda on renewal and mainstreaming of the AASAP;
 - Utilize peace promotion activities to disseminate the resolutions of the anticipated Peace Conference throughout the counties and engage the communities in peace dialogue.
3. Consider providing capacity building support to traditional authorities and the peace committee (with communications, transport and record keeping).
4. Consider support to a mapping exercise to determine current land uses and natural resource management practices targeted to enhance water management of the River Kiir watershed for agricultural and human use.

¹ There are many facilitation approaches that ARI may use to help collect ideas from local communities: for example, Open Space Technology, Whole Person Platform, and Future Search Methodology. These illustrate a strategic approach to dialogue. **Open Space Technology** is premised on the notion that the group knows what is best for them, starting with the agenda. The facilitator must therefore trust the wisdom of the group and facilitate the articulation of emergent ideas. After establishing “givens” as the parameters for dialogue, participants are free to propose agenda items. A marketplace of ideas opens in which participants “shop” for ideas and lead discussions in small groups, creating “breathing” or “pulsating” patterns between plenary sessions (for report back) and working groups. Participants spontaneously convene working groups to lobby for their interests, and through dialogue, groups merge and split. **Whole Person Platform** begins from the observation that the human being has different “bodies” which coexist simultaneously: The Intellectual Body, the Physical Body, the Intuitive Body, the Emotional Body, and the Spiritual Body. Problems and solutions are rooted in all of these bodies. The process of facilitation engages all of them. **Future Search Methodology** hones in on practical agreements, and, therefore, can move the dialogue forward along a probing trajectory. The group discusses and then records highlights of the conversation, creates a work chart, commits to certain deliverables in the short to medium term, assigns leadership responsibility for follow-up, and lists required resources (with a focus on resources that can be generated and organized internally). Hence, policy can be linked to activities, with performance being monitored.

² Strategies for Trauma Awareness and Resilience (STAR) is a facilitation method produced by Eastern Mennonite University that has been adapted as Morning Star to the South Sudanese context and mainstreamed by USAID through its VISTAS program, with “Master Trainers” stationed in each VISTAS field office.

5. Consider investing in the Amieth and Anet markets to better manage services, protect the market and address alcoholism, prostitution, criminality, child labor, child slavery (even if only through coordination and collaboration with other agencies, particularly those active in the Protection Cluster), and mitigate conflict.
6. Intensify work with youth and women, for example:
 - Support dialogue between community leaders and youth/women.
 - Equip youth and women with materials to disseminate resolutions of the planned conference through the peace promotion activities (t-shirts, hats, etc.).
 - Engage youth and women in inter-communal peace through markets and other entry points, such as community service, including environmental projects, such as tree planting.
7. Consider establishing English language and computer literacy training centers in Abyei.
8. Explore collaboration on WFP Food for Assets (FFA) in infrastructural development, while connecting peace-building training to infrastructure and livelihood activities.
9. Continue with training in small business development, vocational skills, and conflict mitigation, with greater emphasis on follow-up support and mentoring to trainees, expand the number of trainers, and equip them with a customized training of trainers, rolled out systematically.
10. ARI may consider in the future additional Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that track outcomes, in addition to the existing KPIs that track activities. The LCHS 2017 and the IES provide tools for determining such KPIs, setting such values and tracking changes against them.

Recommendations (USAID)

1. Use the convening powers of the US Government to co-chair a planning process in partnership with the Local Administrations (customary and civil), to transform the existing AASAP into a practical roadmap for stabilization, to better coordinate USG investment through implementing partners, and through collaborations with other development partners.
2. Consider establishment of a cattle bank as part of an agro-pastoral micro-finance institution within a strategy for vertically integrated livestock/dairy production in the area. Agro-pastoral integration can benefit from the FTC and livestock clinic if a component of restocking and training in animal husbandry is included, with model farmers equipped with training, finance and intermediate technologies.
3. Consider continued strategic investment in trade-related infrastructure, like the main access roads from Abyei into the three greater regions of South Sudan, i.e. Abyei-Agok (within Abyei), Agok-Kuajoc-Wau-Rumbek (southward), Agok-Aweil (westward), and Agok-Bentiu (eastward).
4. Consider providing services to the Missiriya community in their home areas in Kordofan (Sudan), constructing *haffirs* to provide water along traditional livestock migration routes and mobile schools and clinics that are in keeping with their migratory livelihoods.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Abyei Area is a territory of more than 10,000 square kilometers contested by Sudan and South Sudan. Disputes between the Ngok Dinka and the neighboring Arab Missiriya, whose seasonal cattle grazing routes run through Abyei, have been recorded as far back as the 1820s. The political status of Abyei as either part of Sudan or South Sudan is a dispute that, according to peace agreements as far back as the Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972, was to be decided by a referendum of the Ngok Dinka and other Sudanese residing in the Abyei area.

Current issues in Abyei are: 1) the return of those Ngok Dinka who were displaced by the violence of 2011; 2) the yearly Missiriya pastoralist migration to southern water sources from their home, north of Abyei, and; 3) Abyei's unresolved political status. These elements, if not managed properly, could result in an escalation of tensions within the Abyei area, potentially jeopardizing peaceful resolution of Abyei's political status.

OVERVIEW OF THE INITIATIVE

ARI is a five-year project implemented by IOM South Sudan under the theme: Community Stabilization. The initiative began in January 2013 in response to dire needs in Abyei area resulting from the displacement of over 100,000 citizens residing north of river Kiir when Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) ransacked the town in response to a prior confrontation between SAF and Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) units jointly operating in the area at the time.

GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

ARI's overall goal is to contribute to the economic and personal development of returnees and residents in Abyei, as well as the overall stability of the Abyei area through livelihood training and conflict mitigation activities. ARI has sought to contribute to this goal through meeting the following five specific objectives and ten intermediate results (Figure 1):

OBJECTIVE 1: Returnees and residents establish sustainable livelihoods.

Intermediate Result 1.1: Livelihood training for 400 people.

OBJECTIVE 2: A foundation for peaceful coexistence is developed.

Intermediate Result 2.1: Conflict mitigation/resolution training for 200 individuals.

Intermediate Result 2.2: At least 10 community-wide peace promotion events organized.

OBJECTIVE 3: Confidence is built in local institutions and governing bodies.

Intermediate Result 3.1: At least 15 community development workshops between local authorities and respective communities.

Intermediate Result 3.2: At least one conference organized between authorities and respective communities.

OBJECTIVE 4: Most vulnerable populations (women and youth) are empowered.

Intermediate Result 4.1: Life skills, literacy and numeracy training for 100 people.

Intermediate Result 4.2: Reinforcement and structuring of 10 local Youth and Women's Unions.

OBJECTIVE 5: Returnees and residents benefit from improved infrastructure.

Intermediate Result 5.1: Construction of One and Farm Field School.

Intermediate Result 5.2: Rehabilitation of One Veterinary Clinic, One Traditional Court, Two Schools, One Referral Hospital, One Women’s Center and One Youth Center.

Intermediate Result 5.5: Building or Expanding Seven water yards.

As indicated in the below tables, ARI has pursued these objectives through four components implemented across three Phases:

TABLE 1: PROJECT PHASES AND COMPONENTS

Component	Description
Component 1:	Infrastructure
Component 2:	Livelihoods (small business)
Component 3:	Conflict Mitigation & Peace-building
Component 4:	Agriculture (as Livelihood)

Phase	Period	Intervention
Phase I:	2013-2014	Infrastructure Rehabilitation (schools, clinics, water yards)
Phase II:	2014-2016	Livelihood & Conflict Mitigation
Phase III:	2016-2018	Continuation of Phase I and 2, plus agriculture as part of livelihood

PHASE I: REHABILITATION DEVELOPMENT

Phase I was implemented between January 2013 and July 2014 and targeted rehabilitation of priority infrastructure (education, health and water facility) to restore basic services and ensure that those who chose to return could do so under adequate conditions. In addition, rehabilitation of water points vital to the Missiriya and their cattle during the migration season was carried out to ensure that established migration routes could be followed and grazing disputes minimized.

PHASE II: IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

Phase II ran from August 2014 – January 2016 with the objective to contribute to the economic and personal development of returnees and residents in Abyei, as well as the overall stability of the AAA through livelihood training and conflict mitigation activities.

Phase II focused on enhancing livelihood opportunities in Abyei in order to facilitate the return of the Ngok Dinka — displaced in 2011 — by assuring that they could support themselves once they returned. During Phase II, the project worked to do so through four programs: Program 1: Business Skills and Literacy; Program 2: Formal Vocational Training; Program 3: Short-term Livelihoods Training; and Program 4: Peace-building through Cultural Activities.

PHASE III: STABILIZATION

Phase III (March 2016 - February 2018) aims to rebuild and recover livelihoods of returnees in the return villages outside Abyei town. It was planned to encourage the stabilization and reinvigoration of Abyei through continuous livelihoods capacity building coupled with additional infrastructural development.

Phase III programming focuses on four identified areas: 1) Human capacity building with an emphasis on productive infrastructure rehabilitation and improved access to water resources; 2) Mitigating violence during the migration season; 3) Building a foundation for peaceful coexistence; and 4) Building confidence and trust in local institutions and governing bodies.

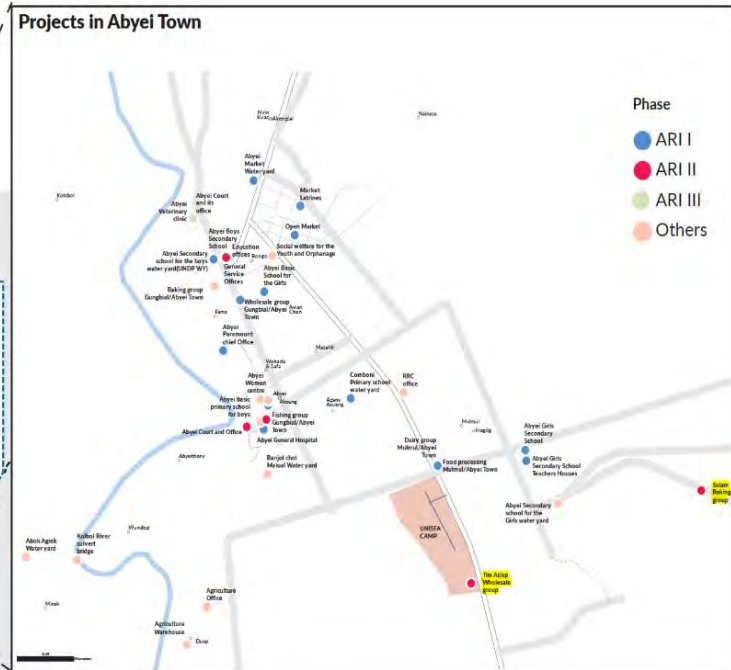
FIGURE I: PROJECT SITE AND ACHIEVEMENTS BY PHASES

Transition and Recovery: Abyei Rehabilitation Initiative 2012 - 2016

IOM | South Sudan



	Infrastructure Development	Livelihood Development
ARI I	26	4
ARI II	2	3
ARI III	5	1
Others	18	0



Date: 18,10,2016 Karl Baker | IOM Transitional and Recovery Programme Manager | kbaker@iom.int

Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2017

FUNDING AND BENEFICIARIES

ARI is funded by USAID with total amount of \$10,642,000 USD of which \$9,154,557 (86 percent) was received and \$6,493,389 has been disbursed (61 percent of the total) leaving a balance of \$4,148,611 (39 percent).

TABLE 2: PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

Beneficiary/ Age	18 – 30	30 – 40	40 – 65
Female	173	235	290
Male	152	101	78
Totals	325	336	368
Additional community members	2,200		
Total	3,229		

Source: Evaluation Team, 2017.

The main targets of the initiative are people returning from displacement (returnees) and local community members of Missiriya and Ngok Dinka ethnic groups in AAA. The initiative aimed to benefit 3,229 individuals (as shown in Table 2).

PROJECT PARTNERS AND THE DESIGN

Various stakeholders including local administration, community leaders, beneficiaries and other partners participated in project design, identification of population needs, as well as in implementation and coordination processes, namely — UNISFA, traditional authority, civil administration in Abyei, local NGOs, CSOs and CBOs. Also, Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (representing the UN/NGO coordination mechanism) are involved in project implementation, as IOM is part of the UN and this Cluster is the forum in which coordination takes place. The fact that ARI has rehabilitated the Livestock Clinic and the Farmer’s Training Center, and rely on FAO for the soft component (i.e. training and equipment) shows the importance of coordination, and the value of the Cluster approach.

IOM’s relationships with stakeholders were highly important to the implementation and sustainability of all project interventions. A community driven approach was the method used in implementing the interventions in an effort to improve livelihood opportunities and restore a sense of community among returnees.

PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

The purpose of the evaluation is to document ARI’s effectiveness, challenges, and progress to date against its stated objectives and assess ARI’s overall approach and its ability to respond to changes in the fluid context. Evaluation results and findings will inform ARI’s direction during the remainder of Phase III and provide recommendations for future programming based on lessons learned. The evaluation also provides an opportunity to share lessons learned with USAID/South Sudan and other interested groups. The evaluation also established midterm values against which to monitor and assess activity progress and effectiveness during the remainder of Phase III.

AUDIENCE

The target audience of the study report is the USAID/South Sudan Mission.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation report will assist the USAID Mission and ARI project to answer the following study questions:

- I. Are the current project intervention mechanisms and strategy relevant and appropriate to the Abyei livelihood, peace building and conflict mitigation situation and of continued relevance in the context of the Abyei strategy?

2. What has been the effectiveness of the current project's approaches to contribute to conflict mitigation and improving livelihood opportunities?
3. Which project components considering the Abyei context are recommended for future peace and stability mitigation?
4. Which project components considering the Abyei context are recommended for future sustainable livelihoods activities?
5. What are the baseline values for ARI Key Performance Indicators against which to monitor and assess progress and effectiveness for phase III?
6. How has ARI taken gender dynamics in conflict and peace building into consideration in activity design and implementation?
7. What are the lessons learned and recommendations for USAID South Sudan related to ARI and what major challenges has the project faced in meeting the stated objectives?

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation methodology addressed seven (7) key evaluation questions given by USAID within the Scope of Work (SOW). In order to clarify, understand and comprehensively answer each key evaluation question, sub questions that captured all key question variables were formulated for each key question. Before the fieldwork, the Evaluation Team designed an evaluation matrix that mapped data/information requirements, data sources and possible respondents on a question-by-question basis. This allowed the Team to determine which data collection methods were most appropriate for each sub question. This then provided a guide and reference for the field activities, which were then only slightly modified by facts on the ground. The study adopted both qualitative and quantitative approach. This mixed method was adopted to enable the evaluation to answer the questions associated with four evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and lessons learned. It also helped the Evaluation Team triangulate data from different sources and hence strengthen the validity of data collected.

DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The qualitative data collection methods used were Literature Review, Focus Group Discussions [FGDs], Key Informant Interviews [KIIs], Observations, Income and Expenditure Statements [IES] and Most Significant Change [MSC] technique. For the quantitative part, the Team carried out a household survey within Abyei town and its immediate surroundings. Other elements included the review and analysis of key documents.

Literature Review was carried out and covered all project documents as well as related literature to understand background to context and project design.

Focus Group Discussions (n=15) were administered to groups, including beneficiaries and key stakeholders, such as the traditional chiefs, the officials of the different civil administrative departments, the chief administrator's office, women, men, youth out of school, youth in school (students), NGOs, CBOs and others.

Key Informant Interviews (n=34) Individuals who were knowledgeable about the AAA and project staff both at national and Abyei levels complemented the FGDs to better understand dynamics between context, conflict mitigation and livelihoods.

Direct Observations (17 days) were carried out on the different infrastructure that had been rehabilitated by IOM. These included schools, training centers, the traditional courts, water points, and

boreholes, which the Evaluation Team took pictures for documentation. The team further observed businesses that had been supported by the project.

Income and Expenditure Statements [n=14] Beneficiaries trained in small business development and vocational skills (bakery, tailoring, retailing, wholesaling, masonry, carpentry and others) were interviewed to determine detailed information regarding each beneficiary group in the livelihoods component.

Most Significant Change (n=14), from project beneficiaries, the team was able to highlight positive and negative impacts of interventions to produce short case studies of significant change.

Livelihood and Conflict Household Survey (n=243). The quantitative data collection involved randomly selecting 243 respondents within households in Abyei town and its surroundings. Twelve (12) research assistants were trained for two days, and collected data for three days. The selection was every fifth household irrespective of whether the household had someone who had benefitted or not from the project.

The sample size of the LCHS 2017 was determined based on the IR I.2 target of 650 individuals for livelihood training. Our sample size was determined using the formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where N=650 the sample population, e=0.05 the allowed level of precision

$$n = \frac{650}{1 + 650(0.05^2)}$$

Hence, the target sample was 247 although only 243 of the 260 total surveys were considered acceptable (based on completeness of data).

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Data from the FGDs and KIIs were transcribed and typed out in Microsoft Word. The FGDs and KII's data were analyzed using thematic and content analysis. Some direct quotes have been included in the report.

The MSC short stories have been presented to explain the impact of the project on the individual or group of individuals. The Income and Expenditure Statements [IES] have provided an understanding of the factors that have influenced the economic results from the training provided.

For observation, especially buildings, it is easy to identify them because all had the same color of the roof (light blue). Data mining was carried out from the reviewed documents.

The household survey data was captured using epidata, exported to Stata for analysis. Before analysis, data was cleaned and some questions transformation made, and indices created. The analysis mainly included descriptive statistics compared across social demographic factors. All the data has been triangulated in the report.

TABLE 3: DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Method		Purpose
Literature Review	30+ docs	Background to context and project design Access to self-reported monitoring data that the Evaluation Team will validate in the field.
Direct Observations	17 days	Validation of results
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	14 groups	Context analysis Qualitative assessment of results
Key Informant Interviews (KIs)	20 persons	Context analysis Qualitative assessment of results
Most Significant Change (MSC) Technique	14 cases	Success/failure story documentations
Income & Expenditure Analysis	14 cases	Understanding small business performance
Household Survey (Livelihood & Conflict)	243 households	Quantitative data for triangulation against FGDs, MSC, and KIs.

CONSTRAINTS

Insecurity and rains, coupled with bad roads, limited the Team’s mobility. For example, the team was expected to go to Taj Alei and Marial Achaak, which were targeted for Phase III interventions, but was unable to reach them. The Team felt that visiting these targeted areas would have provided additional contextual information. However, from an evaluative standpoint it was not necessary because activities have not yet reached those areas. Moreover, limitations were mitigated through the extensive KIs and FGDs that the Team was able to carry out, including going beyond the anticipated targets set in terms of respondent numbers and types. Also, the Team used telephone communications and also sent two local researchers to Amieth market with a customized questionnaire to validate information ascertained through FGDs and KIs. There were, however, few activities carried in these locations, and the Team was able to meet with beneficiaries of them who were in Abyei at the time. While the general lack of data is a constraint on research in Abyei, especially when the study is under tight time constraints, the Team nonetheless managed to carry out a diverse array of methods to gather broad data to answer all questions fully.

FINDINGS/CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

This section is organized around the seven questions, and hence presents findings and conclusions on a question by question basis. Recommendations are presented as a response to question seven in this report. The first question regarding relevance presents findings and conclusions by program component, including general findings and conclusions, followed by infrastructure development, livelihood opportunities (including agriculture), and conflict mitigation and peace building. The second question regarding effectiveness is organized in the same way. The third question recommends interventions, approaches and/or strategies for peace and stability mitigation, and the fourth question does the same for sustainable livelihoods. The fifth addresses baseline (midterm) values against KPIs and the sixth question regards gender. The seventh question lists all lessons learned, recommendations, and challenges from across the previous six questions.

QUESTION 1: ARE THE CURRENT PROJECT INTERVENTION MECHANISM AND STRATEGY RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE TO THE ABYEI LIVELIHOOD, PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT MITIGATION SITUATION AND OF CONTINUED RELEVANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF ABYEI STRATEGY?

FINDINGS FOR RELEVANCE (GENERAL)

- 1. The Abyei community highly appreciates IOM:** Project stakeholders and beneficiaries fully appreciate IOM. One chief described US Government support through IOM as their only hope for stabilization of the area. Others described IOM as the most active agency in Abyei. A chief said, “If there is a great organization in Abyei, it is IOM, and we rate IOM as the first organization in Abyei that has done something for the people. Most of the infrastructure you see is by IOM. We are not saying this for your benefit, but because it is something we have seen physically with our eyes.” According to another respondent, “Many of the water points have been rehabilitated, schools and even health facilities, all have been done by the IOM. This is something visible. It is a job well done.”
- 2. There is a vacuum of state responsibility in Abyei:** Abyei currently has no formal local government due to its disputed status, and as a consequence, there are no basic services outside of those supported by the development partners.
- 3. The core problem perceived by ARI beneficiaries and stakeholders is insecurity:** As indicated in Chart I, insecurity across the entire PCA “box” is the main constraint on the return of the remainder of the displaced persons, as it affects infrastructure, livelihoods and conflict. Many respondents across all groups interviewed stressed that while security south of Abyei town is excellent, as a result of UNISFA intervention and the lack of criminality generally in the community, the areas north of Abyei town are the opposite, due to the presence of militias.

On May 16, the first day of fieldwork, militias attacked Amieth market. Several days later, as stated by an NGO worker during a FGD, “on the western side of Nyamora [a seasonal river on the edge of Abyei town], two women were attacked, and one was killed,” while collecting grass for thatching. One youth leader in an FGD said, “Our hope is to involve ourselves in agriculture and livestock, but with the insecurity we have here, the youth are targeted by militias, and yet the resources are outside in the forest, like wood and grass;” and “when you trade, while passing on the roads, especially with livestock, you are targeted and killed.”

Chart I shows the perception of men, women and youth regarding the major challenges they perceive. Across all groups, insecurity rates the highest (LCHS 2017).

- 4. The waters of the River Kiir are vital to the livelihoods of all communities in and around Abyei; however, the ecosystem is changing:** River Kiir’s watershed is drying for reasons not fully understood, although sources consulted cite: oil exploration activities in Diffra and Heglig oil fields, road development within Abyei, Aweil, and unity blocking streams that feed the

main river, commercial farming in Nuba Mountains and Darfur, and decreased precipitation due to climate change.

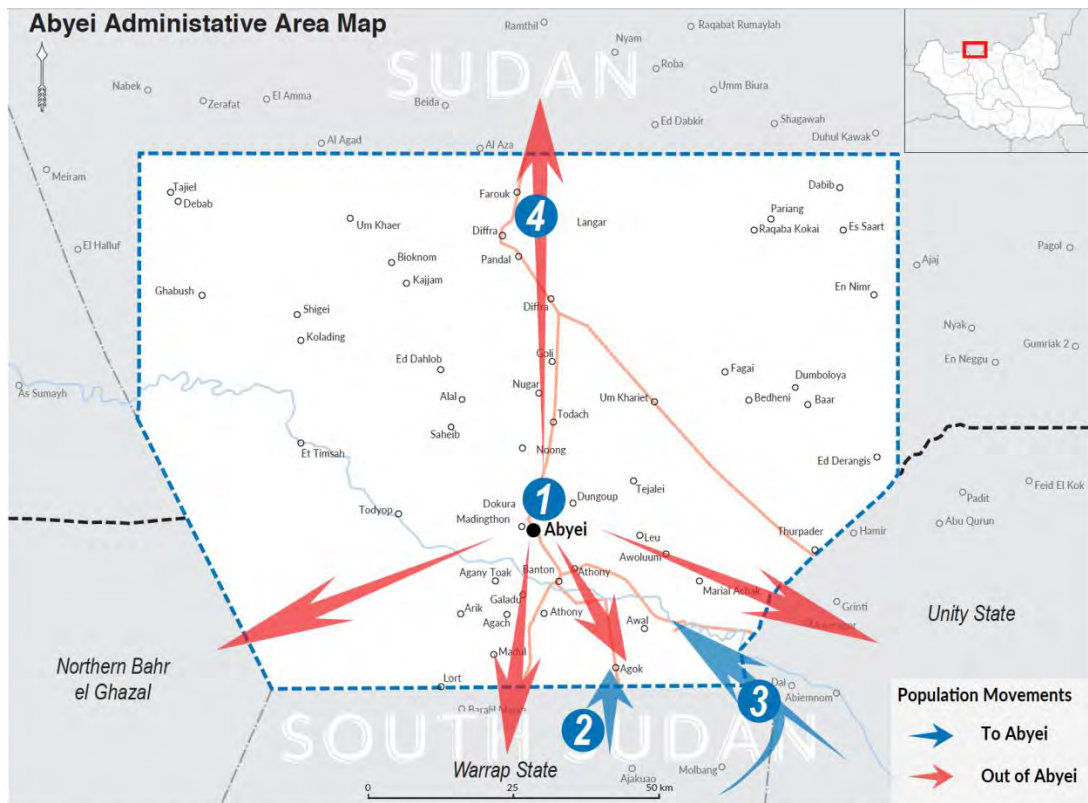
FIGURE 2: KIIR RIVER DRYING (MAY 2017) KIIR RIVER (NOVEMBER 2016)



One community leader pointed out, “given the ecological changes in the area here and in the surrounding region and due to the irresponsible usage of our natural resources, like the mal-cutting of trees, our environment is being destroyed, and now the Kiir river is dry before even January, and this will affect our area later on; we need your help to improve the environment; to train our people to protect the environment so that it will be possible to live in a dignified and sustainable way. Now we are being exposed to a different style of living. The below photo of Kiir River was taken in November 2016 but it was dry by April 2017.

- 5. ARI is committed to coordination and collaboration with an array of stakeholders:** ARI has maintained a relative degree of coordination and collaboration with all key stakeholders (Civil Authority, Traditional Administration, UNISFA, UN Agencies, INGOs, CBOs); however, results from coordination are bound to be limited due to the lack of recognition and capacity of the central administrations, which include both customary and civil administrations.
- 6. Overcrowding South of River Kiir is causing tensions over land, resources and services:** There is intensification of agriculture production with increasing populations on limited area south of River Kiir, including new commercial farms, and large numbers of displaced from conflict in South Sudan. According to IOM Village Assessment Survey (2016), many Dinka from neighboring states fleeing hardships in South Sudan have settled into host communities. They settle in a manner that makes tracking them difficult, and therefore, the Team assumes that numbers are currently underestimated, especially given that General Food Distribution by World Food Program (WFP) was discontinued in 2016. The increase in population is causing tensions, as displaced populations from north of River Kiir, from the southern neighbors and the host communities must share vital resources and services. In addition, these new populations would like to farm, creating increasing tensions over land as evidenced in the LCHS 2017.

FIGURE 3: POPULATION MOVEMENTS (IOM VILLAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEY 2016)



The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan or IOM. This map is for planning purposes only. IOM cannot guarantee this map is error free and therefore accepts no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from its use. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei region is not yet determined.

7. Abyei-Agok road is vital but vulnerable: The road from Abyei to Agok is a vital link for livelihood, trade, and security, but it is not being maintained.

CONCLUSIONS FOR RELEVANCE (GENERAL)

1. **ARI is having a generally positive impact on the lives of Abyei’s returnees and host communities:** ARI is changing the lives of people in Abyei through infrastructure development, small business support and peace building activities, and, therefore, justifies continued support by USAID.
2. **ARI and the community would benefit from reviving a local area recovery plan:** A local area recovery plan similar to the 2005/2010 Abyei Area Strategic Action Plan (AASAP) could provide a coordination platform owned by the local community to direct stakeholders’ efforts most effectively in expanding livelihood opportunities and mitigating the key drivers of conflict. ARI appears to be one of the most appropriate mechanism to support the development of a local plan as it has a cross-sector focus and accumulated lesson learned. Moreover, the local community highly respects IOM. This means ARI can expand not only through direct programming, but also by coordinating other partners in collaboration with local community.
3. **The obstruction of return is hindering ARI progress:** ARI design under-estimated the need for GOS support to the stabilization of Abyei. Peaceful coexistence of all communities, including neighbors on both sides, is in the interest of both countries. Encouraging their support for stabilization is essential to the viability of ARI’s strategy for supporting sustainable return and inter-communal peace, as that strategy cannot avoid the obvious political imperatives dictated by Abyei’s situation between two countries. The US Government is recognized for having played a constructive role politically, as well as developmentally.

- ARI’s design of targeting beneficiaries is appropriate to the Abyei context.** ARI’s design targets Ngok Dinka returnees, as well as Missiriya nomads during the seasonal cattle drives southward. USAID should consider targeting Missiriya in their areas of residence with infrastructural support, and/or along their traditional migrations into South Sudan, with mobile services. ARI’s design is therefore appropriate.

FIGURE 4: WATER YARD **FARMER’S TRAINING CENTER**



FINDINGS FOR RELEVANCE – INFRASTRUCTURE

- ARI has enabled the return of the displaced:** USAID rehabilitation of water yards, schools and clinics are cited as having enabled the return of one third (35,000) of those estimated to have been displaced from Abyei town in 2011 (ARI PMP 2017). One health administrator during a KII said, “We spoke with IOM and they understood the point and rehabilitated the water yard, which is now the one keeping the whole town of Abyei.” An educational officer during a FGD said, “Some of the schools rehabilitated by IOM are really functioning (the majority), and we think this is very relevant because here in the community, families are poor and have been displaced and destroyed twice in 2008 and 2011, so we do not have anything. Among the agencies doing great work is IOM, with support of USG; they are friends and we look forward to more work together in the future. Some of the schools are very full. When families come back, they think first about the children.”

- Additional infrastructures are also vital:** The FTC and Livestock Center have yet to be operationalized. According to an agriculture administrator, “IOM has implemented the rehabilitation of the FTC, and it needs some equipment because for now there is none - projector, testing machine, and even for data collection, we need to be a full complete research center starting with data collection.” The Chiefs Court, however, is functional.



- Infrastructure still to be developed within the ARI Phase III workplan is highly anticipated:** The community eagerly anticipates hospital, women’s center and youth center. Below, see a picture of the women center, which is still to be rehabilitated under ARI Phase III. Of

note is the nature of the looting to which this structure was subjected in 2011, including roofing, door and windows.

- 4. Respondents cite the need for a “soft” component to make infrastructures fully relevant to the needs of returning populations.** For example, in regard to school, a senior administrator said, “We are trying to recruit teachers who can teach biology, chemistry and physics - so if we manage to recruit such teachers there must be laboratories, and if we are to establish such laboratories, it means we must have power. To have power, we must have solar system...It is very expensive to install, but once it is in place, then we can manage without continued expenses. These schools are in open places, dog, donkeys, mentally disturbed, can come to the school and enter the classes or even offices of the teachers, so these schools must be fenced. The students are sitting on tins, stones and pieces of wood, so I think also that the rehabilitation of these schools might consider these things, which the students need. Water and sanitation is very important in schools - sometimes we find only one latrine with two or three rooms - there must be latrines for teachers, latrines for girls and latrines for boys - and at the same time, there must be water, because after using the latrine, you must at least wash your hands, and this must be looked into and addressed.” An IOM staff concurred, “I cannot say infrastructure is the most important, because if we do not have the soft component, it is not useful - a school needs a software; I think it’s about the integrated whole of the components working together.” Many other respondents referred to adding value to infrastructure by providing equipment and services, including the school children and the health workers.

INFRASTRUCTURE - CONCLUSIONS

- 1. A relatively modest investment in infrastructure development significantly enables return but the sustainability of return requires more infrastructure to be done, including additional infrastructures and the “soft” component:** Constructed and/or rehabilitated infrastructures that just provides the bare minimum of physical space has enabled return of the displaced, but the sustainability of the return may depend on provision of pertinent equipment and the “soft” component. In the case of schools, these may include desks, chairs, blackboard, training, support to extra-curricular activities, and specific interventions focused on female hygiene (which was identified as an obstacle to adolescent girl performance). In the case of clinics, this may include medicines, diagnosis equipment, and training. In the case of chief’s courts, this may include logistics, communications and paralegal support. The Evaluation Team does not consider the lack of soft component as a failure on the part of ARI, but just the logical next step in support.

LIVELIHOODS FINDINGS FOR RELEVANCE

- 1. Abyei’s economy is agro-pastoral.** However, the design of ARI doesn’t address the agro-pastoral economy, but rather focuses on small businesses. Abyei currently has a narrow service sector.

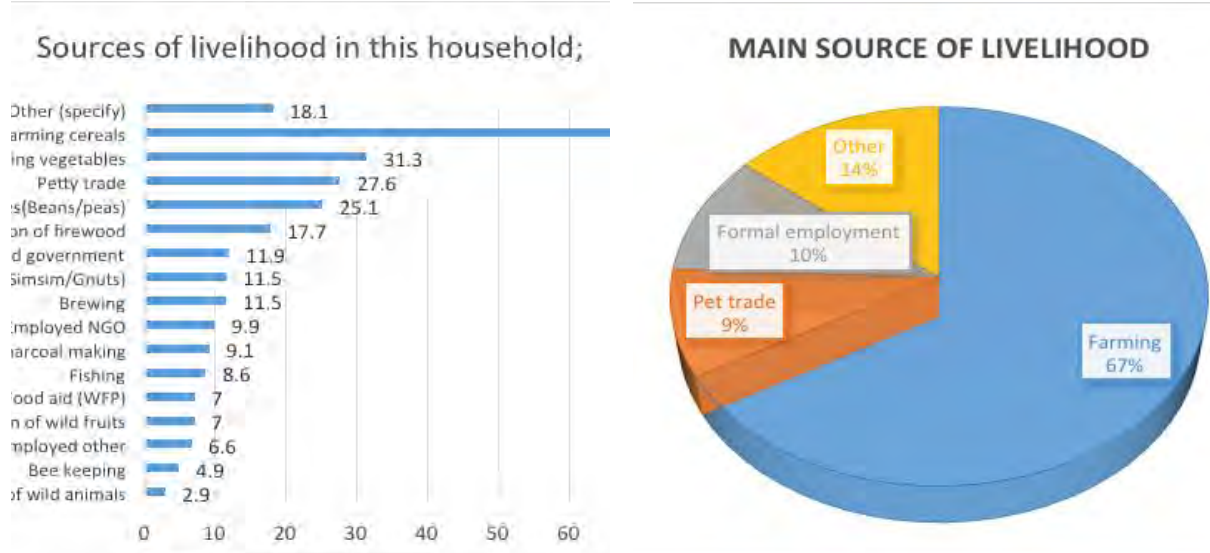


Ngok Dinka woman in Abyei milking cow for household consumption

According to the Livelihood and Conflict Household Survey (LCHS) 2017 as illustrated in Chart 2 below, 83.1 percent of households still participated in agriculture in 2016, of which 93.1 percent cultivated sorghum and 75.2 percent maize - as food staple crops, 13.4 percent groundnuts – as a cash crop, and 6.9 percent beans – as a supplement to the staple food. After farming (67 percent), next is formal employment (10 percent) – mostly UNISFA, NGOs and civil administration, and petty trade (9 percent). Aside from the major source of livelihood, there are 27.9 percent who were involved in small

trade as a secondary source of income, with other livelihood options as well, but none of major consequence.

CHART I: SOURCES OF LIVELIHOODS



As illustrated in the Table 4 below, Men (57.2 percent), women (51.4 percent) and youth (46.9 percent) have similar level of preference for farming, but adult men are more likely to prefer livestock (65.8 percent) than women (29.6 percent) and youth (29.2 percent); and women and youth are more likely to prefer trade and services.

TABLE 4: LIVELIHOOD PREFERENCES BY GENDER AND AGE

	Adult Men	Adult Women	Youth
Crop production	57.2	51.4	46.9
Livestock production	65.8	29.6	29.2
Food processing	20.2	54.7	43.2
Dairy	13.6	27.6	24.7
Retail	18.1	35	30.9
Bakery	14.8	34.2	37.4
Tailoring	18.9	45.7	46.9
Carpentry	15.2	25.5	37

One of many assembly points for the Ngok Dinka returnees in Sudan 2010 before these assets were looted



2. The Ngok Dinka assets were completely depleted without compensation: The Ngok Dinka lost all their possessions in 2011. The photo shows some of the household assets from

Khartoum that were brought to Abyei when 40,000 IDPs returned, in 240 buses followed by trucks. Assemblage points like this were filled with such assets that evidence an urban life of a people who had integrated into the North but still sought to return to their land. The photo is included to give some indication of the cultural shifts due to displacement, as well as the scope of assets that were later looted from Abyei town by Missiriya militia and SAF. The fact that none of these assets have been recouped and no process of justice has been carried out is a significant source of trauma within the community that

complicates conflict, and makes its resolution more difficult. In addition to these assets, the Ngok Dinka have lost more than 60 percent of their livestock due to theft and cattle raiding and even the few cattle remaining are kept outside of Abyei box for safety. One member of the youth said, “the conflict of 2008 and 2011 have really affected the people of Abyei - their crop have been looted, their livestock have been looted, their properties have been looted, leaving the community impoverished.” In addressing the livelihood options, one administrator set the context by saying, “These people have no assets because all of their belongings have been damaged or destroyed.” It is also noteworthy that no process towards compensation or restitution has been proposed, or otherwise enacted.

3. The Ngok Dinka are only peripherally participating in the expanding regional trade:

The regional trade is expanding with livestock from the South Sudan going to Sudan and Sorghum from Sudan going to South Sudan; however, the Ngok Dinka are only participating peripherally. The center of this trade is Amieth market. For example, one youth leader said, “So now, Amieth is helping the south but it is not helping the people of Abyei but only bringing destruction, because the Missiriya traders are selling at an extreme profit, and people continue to buy because of the crisis in South Sudan.” An administrator said, “Sorghum is the main commodity coming from northern Sudan, and it is being taken further into the South, so most benefit from this trade is not coming here to Abyei.”

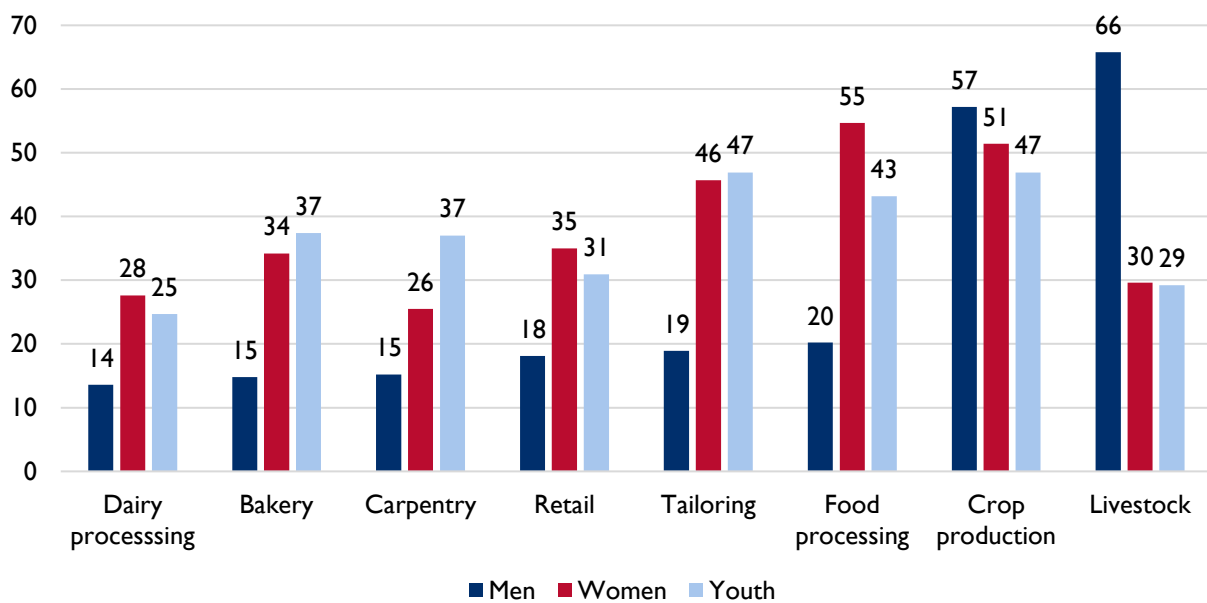
4. English language is a livelihood asset: Lack of English language is a livelihood liability in Abyei for the Ngok Dinka who studied under the Sudanese education system whose curriculum and language of instruction is Arabic. English is required to access UNISFA and NGO jobs.

A youth leader said, “Our youth still need jobs, but they are not getting because of language barrier, and others who are here with us, displaced from other areas, outcompete the Ngok because of language, leaving youth jobless...and so the youth are hand tied. There are chances for employment, but the language barrier defeats us in competition.” The ARI design, therefore, included English literacy training; however, this has been an area where little was accomplished in Phase III.

5. Inflation is undermining the local economy: Imported inputs and inflation are a problem for small businesses in Abyei. The impacts of extreme currency devaluation are evidenced, for example, in the case of one wholesale operation supported by ARI, which began in 2015 with a capital of 25,000 SSP, equivalent to 12,440 USD at that time. Although the group sustained losses by theft, currently they only have 30,000 SSP, which although being more in local currency than their original capital, is only equivalent to 200 USD today, as opposed to the 12,444 USD two years ago.

6. **Livelihood preferences vary with age and gender:** According to the LCHS 2017, as shown in Chart 3, respondents' recommendations for various livelihood opportunities for men, women and youth included crop production (57 percent, 51 percent, and 47 percent respectively), followed by livestock (66 percent, 30 percent, and 29 percent respectively) and food processing (20 percent, 55 percent, and 43 percent respectively). These are by far the dominant preferences. Other trade and services represent a small supplementary sector. However, while men are more interested in agro-pastoral production activities, women are far more interested in food processing and petty trade. Youth are more evenly spread across all livelihood sectors, with a greatest interest in crop production and food processing.

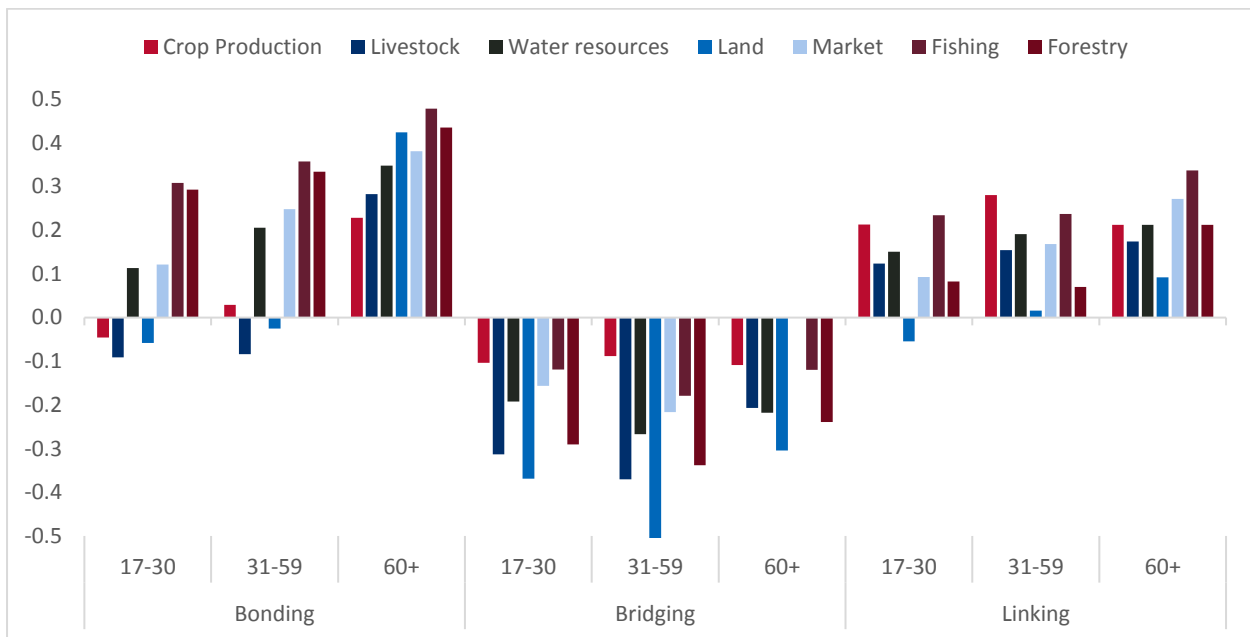
CHART 2: LIVELIHOOD PREFERENCES BY GENDER AND AGE



7. **Cooperation around land, agriculture and cattle, which are the key livelihood opportunities in the agro-pastoral economy, is being lost as the younger generation sees greater conflict around these assets.** As shown in the chart 4 below, youth see far greater levels of conflict around land, agriculture and cattle than elders, who still see high levels of cooperation around those assets. This indicates that the community is in transition. It may also reflect the impacts of militias targeting livestock assets of the Ngok Dinka.

In the below Chart 4, generated from the LCHS 2017, “bonding” refers to relationships within community, “bridging” refers to relationships between communities and “linking” refers to the relationships between the Ngok Dinka community and the various levels of government. These three forms of cooperation – bonding, bridging and linking – cover the ways in which the major social groups and institutional stratifications interact. They combine the lenses of conflict mitigation and livelihood creation. In the LCHS, the Team disaggregated “bonding” by two variables: within households and between households; “bridging” by two variables (Ngok – Missiriya and Ngok – Twich relations); and linking by four variables (traditional administration, civil administration, South Sudan government and Sudan government.) The purpose is to understand cross border dynamics of conflict and cooperation. The Team looked at these relationships by age and gender, and also by six essential classes of livelihood assets over which cooperative or conflicting socio-economic relationships develop, with correlative impacts on livelihoods. The assets considered include land, agriculture (crops), livestock, forests, fishing, water resources, and markets. The survey therefore provides a deep insight into the perspectives of the returnees as it relates to livelihood opportunities and key drivers of conflict.

CHART 3: PERCEPTIONS OF CONFLICT/COOPERATION BY AGE GROUPS ACROSS KEY LIVELIHOOD ASSETS



LIVELIHOOD CONCLUSIONS FOR RELEVANCE

I. **There is potential for agro-pastoral economic development (especially Cereals and Livestock):** Dairy production has potential to support a vertically integrated agro-pastoral economy and a diversified household economy, but will require success of motivated farmers and cattle keepers. Cereal is important as a staple, cash crop and feedstock for livestock. With success of the sector, there is a future possibility of exploring bio-fuels given the difficulties of importing diesel to the area.

Experience indicates that in agriculture nothing succeeds as success itself. Therefore, farmers who demonstrate success may help ARI to more easily mainstream appropriate approaches and intermediate technologies. In the context of Phase III, Model of Agricultural-based Livelihoods modality may offer some valuable ideas. For example:

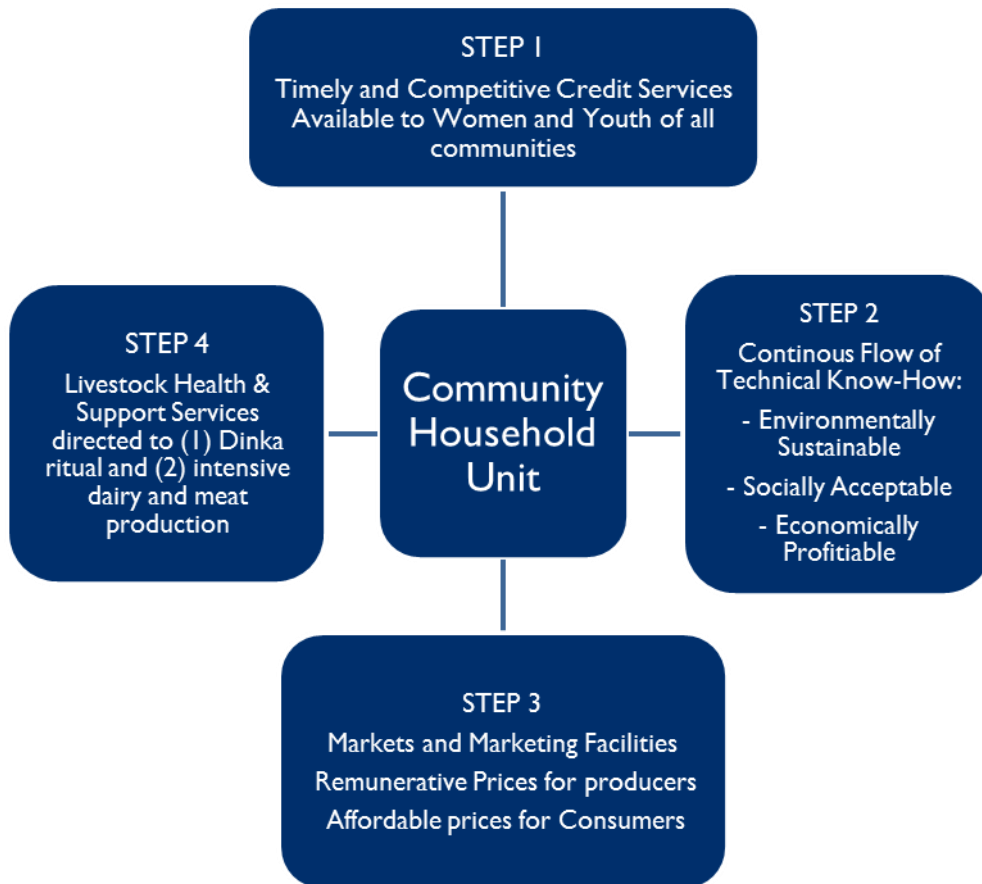
Step 1 consists in finding a mechanism whereby financial credit [revolving funds] can be injected to farmers with special consideration to women and youth. All the combined evidence strongly indicates that livelihood operations cannot go beyond the primary level, unless a flow of financial resources reach the farmers in timely fashion and at competitive rates, in such a manner that it becomes the engine of agricultural growth.

Steps 2 and 3 are geared to the market and include selected staple and cash crops currently grown by farmers in the targeted areas. Production efforts must be geared to specific market segments [Step 3] in order to ensure that prices are remunerative to the farmer and affordable to the consumer. Crops selected should be climate-resilient; that is, they must heat-resistant and with low-water consumption.

Step 4 consists of livestock health and support services conducted under two complementary systems. [1] Livestock directed to ritual purposes of the Dinka society. The number of heads and species should continue under the current trend with special consideration of the carrying capacity of the grazing lands. [2] An intensive dairy-meat production system integrated to farming operations must be considered. As this is a new modality in the region, selected farms and farmers

are essential to ensure success. It should be introduced gradually. As first step, the crops to be used as fodder must be considered. Subsequently, in the context of the environmental conditions, farmers' management capabilities, and potential market segmentation for milk, milk processing and meat, the adequate species for dairy and meat production should be selected.

FIGURE 4: COMMUNITY-BASED INTENSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL-BASED LIVELIHOODS



2. **Amieth market's rapid growth is part of an expanding regional trade.** Amieth market demonstrates the relevance of cross border trade in the current context, and also how it is integrated into the regional economy, in a manner that impacts all communities, and both countries. One NGO worker in the peace sector during a FGD said, "This market of Amieth is a breadbasket to all, government of Sudan, government of South Sudan, the militias, and even to the rebels - don't be surprised if the SPLA - IO and SPLA - IG are eating in the same market, because there are rules and regulations in Amieth market." One administrator during a KII said, "Amieth market is huge benefit to these two communities, and it went beyond, to be of benefit to the two countries, so the benefit is now between Sudan and South Sudan. Now there are some traders who were active in killing and looting are now active in the trading process; so the Amieth market became a confluence of the two communities and two countries so that people can go there and buy whatever they want."
3. **Security is the overriding factor for expanding livelihood opportunities:** Agro-pastoral recovery and expansion of regional trade requires security. Therefore, while ARI targets services and trade with its small business development interventions, the most important work is agro-pastoral recovery, which requires security as a first step. During a KII, a community leader said, "If today there is security in the whole of Abyei, I am sure that Abyei will be the basket of South Sudan for agriculture." According to one chief, "Rumameer is holding the people of Abyei and citizens

from all over south Sudan. In the northern parts of Abyei, there is insecurity so most people are practicing their agriculture south of river. But those who took the risk to stay north of the river, even if they die, it is for their land. Militias are still operating north of Abyei town, and if people go in the forest, they are killed. Here, people depend on forest resources, but when you go to harvest them, you are killed - whether a man, woman or child. If there are good organizations on the ground, then they can support.”

4. **The Ngok Dinka limited participation in the local trade is a potential area of livelihood support for ARI:** The Ngok Dinka are unable to meaningfully participate in the expanding regional trade for cereals, livestock and other basic commodities; they are only able to cultivate a small part of the area due to insecurity and lack of finance. A local administrator called the expanding regional trade “an economic window where our youth can go and take opportunity of economic interest.”
5. **The Abyei-Agok road is the most critical infrastructure for livelihoods:** If the road from Abyei to Agok is cut off due to rains, large populations will be cut off from essential commodities, returning population will not be able to move to northern parts of Abyei and UNISFA will be unable to secure the part of the PCA box that is now stable. One chief echoed the sentiments of many respondents when he said, “I think the most important thing are the roads because with good roads you can produce and with that production, you can take it to a good place, sell it”
6. **The household economy in Abyei has a gender dimension where roles and responsibilities are informally differentiated by preference in a manner that is complementary:** Since men and women have different preferences when it comes to livelihood options, it is worthwhile to consider these in formulation of interventions and strategies for livelihood support. Notably, these preferences also correspond to complementary areas of the economy, thereby, suggesting the possibility to strengthen diverse income flows to the household.
7. **ARI is relevant to part of the livelihood context in Abyei:** ARI can be considered relevant to part of the livelihoods context in Abyei, but not to all of it, as ARI is not designed to support recovery of the agro-pastoral sector that is the base of the economy, and indispensable to the full return of the displaced populations to their original villages.

CONFLICT MITIGATION FINDINGS FOR RELEVANCE

1. **The Role of Traditional Administration is central:** Communities from Sudan and South Sudan meet in Abyei under the administration of the Ngok Dinka Chiefs who administer customary law which assigns rights to access to natural resources, including use of land and water, resolves conflicts in cases of dispute, and addresses issues of criminal justice.

One respondent in a FGD said, “The chief is the community. Every chief should have a representative at the Paramount chief court. Now we don’t have that. The chiefs don’t have cooperation among themselves, which must start from the Paramount Chief to the nine chiefs, because the community has to cooperate together as a whole. If all chiefs are united, then the community can work together.” Another said, “So, if the chiefs can be lifted up, then they will be the ones to organize the youth and the youth will listen. In the times past, not even long ago, we were at least better because we were supported with transport and communication. Now we have to walk on foot. We cannot even pass messages. So how is it possible then that we act to organize the youth? If these things could be strengthened, it will help.”

In terms of the inter-communal relations, particularly regarding the cattle migrations, respondents indicated that traditionally, the system worked well, based on a good understanding between the neighboring chiefs, “this is what our people used to do. When they leave the area, their chief says you are going to Dinka land, now your chief will be the Dinka, not me, because I am remaining behind. They will tell you what to do...this is the time after we have harvested our crops. Then our cows follow them, because we are agro-pastoralists.” Now, the Team found that the traditional

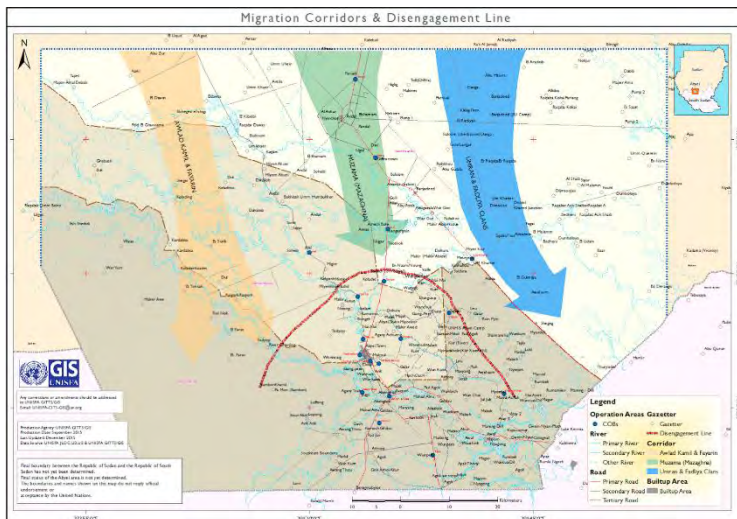
systems are being revived through pre and post-migration conferences, supported by Concordis, in coordination with ARI, to address any issues between the tribes, including compensation for thefts and resolution of disputes. The chart below indicates the three migration routes.

2. **ARI is improving State-Society relations:** ARI’s focus on improving relations between the community and the civil administration addresses one of the core conflict drivers in Abyei — disconnect between state and society.

The evidence suggests that there are three main categories of community institution integral to the governance of the area: traditional administration, civil authority, and civil society. The traditional administration consists of the Paramount Chief, nine Sectional Chiefs, and sub-chiefs who interface through age sets with the youth, and who are supported by councils of elders in chiefs’ courts. The civil authority consists of the Chief Administrator, the 5 member Executive Council and the twenty (20) member Legislative Council. The civil society consists of CBOs, and particularly women groups, youth groups, and associations of pastoralists and traders.

All of these three divisions of community institutions have been eroded by war, but nonetheless are integral to the governance in the area. All are legitimate in the eyes of the community. The civil administration is legitimate in the eyes of the community, but is not recognized by UNISFA. The CBOs have little capacity. However, it is noteworthy that perceptions of Traditional Administration are waning among women and the youth; however, when questioned, the same respondent groups state the need to strength cooperation based on the culture of the Ngok. Still, the community is conscious of changing cultural patterns, partly due to influences in places of displacement, and therefore seem to recognize the challenge of integrating elements of modern life based on new opportunities, exposure and ideas and the areas of continuity that define their identity as a cultural group.

FIGURE 5: NOMADS’ MIGRATION ROUTES AND UNISFA DISENGAGEMENT LINE



.There are increasing tensions over land within Abyei: As shown in Chart 5 below, while perceptions of land-based conflict are common across ages, youth see the most conflict around land, cattle and agriculture; adult men (SPLM/A generation) also see conflict, however, the elders tend to see high level of cooperation within the community. This indicates a people in transition, where the new drivers of conflict relate to the basic livelihood assets.

3. **The Paradox of the Regional Market:** Amieth market is a paradox of conflict and cooperation with perspectives differing according to gender. Men tend to see the political value of an emerging alliance between Ngok and Missiriya chiefs; whereas women see the cultural and economic dysfunctions catalyzed by Amieth market (alcoholism, prostitution, criminality, child exploitation, and slavery). For example, one program officer for an NGO said, “In the market most vulnerable are the women and children and this is not addressed; while the JBPC is addressing looting, they are not addressing kidnapping, raping of children, or prostitution; but there are also women who

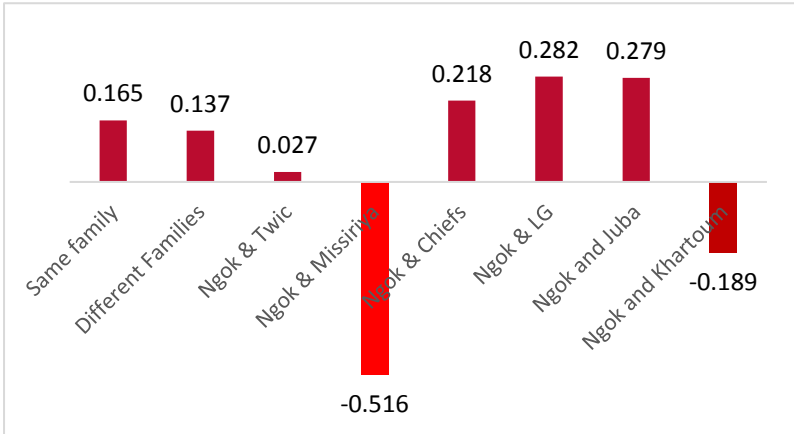
are benefitting, especially those who have their chance to have their small little work, selling tea, and some of the women have sent their kids to Juba and are sending money to Juba. Lot of disorganization concerning human rights and children rights.”

When asked what can be done to protect the market, one program officer of an NGO responded, “Supporting of the JBPC and also the Joint Police Committee is important, and for their capacity to be built, and to be supported by the UNISFA... Training also is needed for the local court, including the JBPC harmonizing the local law and international law so JBPC can manage the criminal cases when they arrest. Also, advocacy to NGOs to encourage them to come in with human rights, protection and health to coordinate them and maximize their activities, so that they can help mitigate the many risks. This includes regulating settlement in the market, especially those who are coming from far away, and are not from the community.”

A member of the youth union also suggested that UNISFA could play a role here and that improving and maintaining the road would help with security around the market.

- 4. The Peace Conference is delayed:** The delayed peace conference awaits approval of the Chief Administrator. One program officer for an NGO said, “The Peace Conference was delayed due to the change in civil administration. It appears likely, based on discussions with key stakeholders that this conference will proceed. One respondent said, “we were ready to support a conference looking at the final solution, but that did not happen; and I think personally that is due to divisions within the leadership of the Ngok leaders.” However, it is clear that such a conference could serve to address important issues facing the community, including how to organize more effectively, and the implications of the ecological changes that they have identified.

CHART 4: ARI BENEFICIARY PERCEPTIONS OF CONFLICT/COOPERATION WITH KEY GROUPS



5. Tensions between Ngok Dinka and Missiriya Humr remain critically high: The Ngok Dinka community holds extreme perceptions of conflict with Missiriya across all asset groups and ages, followed by similar perceptions regarding relations with Government of Sudan. The perception of conflict with Missiriya is critical and 3 x greater than the perception of conflict with Sudan. These findings are presented in the

below graph, which also demonstrates how the Ngok Dinka generally perceive relations within the community, and with the Traditional Administration, civil administration and Government of South Sudan as cooperative.

CONFLICT MITIGATION CONCLUSIONS FOR RELEVANCE

- 1. There is significant unmet demand for ARI conflict mitigation activities:** There is significant room for expansion of ARI conflict mitigation activities to cover more beneficiaries with similar trainings as well as others, as demand among existing and potential beneficiaries remains high.

2. **Inequitable/unsustainable agriculture is a potential conflict driver:** Agriculture may ignite conflicts if it leads to land disputes, prevents access to grazing, or promotes social inequality. To fill the vacuum of state responsibility in Abyei, it is essential to strengthen the administrative framework of customary laws and procedures, which also provides an appropriate mechanism for equitable and sustainable use of land. In addition, community police need strengthening as part of local administrations.
3. **Ngok Dinka – Missiriya Relations require attention, both to Peace and Justice.** The dynamics of Ngok Dinka – Missiriya relations need to be better understood by all stakeholders if peaceful coexistence is to be achieved. If underlying conflict drivers are not addressed, it could set the stage for potentially genocidal conflicts in the future as perceptions of gross injustice will still run deep (i.e. lack of compensation for looting of Abyei, unpaid 2 percent of oil revenues from 2005 until present, continued impunity of militias, and claims of illegal occupation of ancestral lands.)
4. **ARI is positioned to enhance socio-economic benefits and reduce socio-cultural risks of regional trade:** While Amieth is a potentially positive development that may change political and economic dynamics in favor of increased cooperation between Ngok Dinka and Missiriya Humr, it is introducing culturally destructive forces that require concerted mitigation. In order for the expanding regional trade to be sustained, it must serve and consolidate all interests. To do so, it will need the cooperation of the two governments.
5. **ARI can help expand participation of the Ngok Dinka returnees in the trade:** Exclusion of the Ngok Dinka from Regional Trade: Due to insecurity, the Ngok Dinka have been displaced from their productive lands. They also are unable to access finance and have lost most of their assets. Therefore, they are not fully participating in the cross-border trade. If they are not incorporated, then it will become a vector of conflict in the area as trade expands.
6. **ARI interventions are relevant to part of the context of conflict in Abyei:** ARI can be considered relevant to part of the conflict mitigation and peace-building context in Abyei, but not fully, as it is not designed to support inter-communal dialogue (with Missiriya and Twic Dinka communities) or strengthen the peace commission now charged with Amieth market.
7. **It is important to support Missiriya livelihood patterns as a conflict mitigation approach:** Strengthening the productive capacity of the Missiriya in their areas of Kordofan in Sudan and along their migration routes with mobile services would consolidate peace. However, provision of sedentary services to encourage settlement is currently a driver of conflict and source of significant grievance to the local population of Ngok Dinka.
8. **The overriding factor is security:** Security is the most important challenge and a collective responsibility for all stakeholder.

QUESTION 2: WHAT HAS BEEN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CURRENT PROJECT'S APPROACHES TO CONTRIBUTE TO CONFLICT MITIGATION AND IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES?

FINDINGS FOR EFFECTIVENESS (GENERAL)

1. **ARI was generally effective in meeting its overall strategic objective:** ARI was effective in helping 35,000 Ngok Dinka displaced from Abyei town in 2011 to return and settle. According to one chief during an FGD, "IOM is not like other UN agencies who are in UNISFA compound but do not come out of the compound; IOM has come out and reached Noong, Todaj and Marial Achaak, where our people are trying to return. IOM through peace building and livelihood have done a lot of training to women, youth and farmers groups in Abyei and outside of the town. I can grade IOM 100 percent. Everyone in Abyei has witnessed what IOM has done."

2. **ARI has competent staff but needs more personnel to fulfill unmet beneficiary demands for more activities if the project continues:** Based on the direct observations of the Evaluation Team, ARI has well-motivated, energetic, youthful, capable and professional staff, including managers and trainers, with significant room for further professional growth and development that will come naturally with experience and support. However, ARI staff have been unable to meet current demand for services in all components because of numbers.
3. **ARI maintains positive coordination with local authorities:** IOM maintains excellent channels of communication with the civil administration, which is very supportive of all development efforts in the area. The fact that IOM shares offices within UNISFA with other UN agencies makes it easy for them to coordinate. The IOM program assistants for livelihoods, agriculture, peace building, and logistics are young people from the area, who help in linking the project beneficiary and other community stakeholders with the senior IOM staff. The Evaluation Team observed good team work on the ground.

CONCLUSIONS FOR EFFECTIVENESS (GENERAL)

1. **ARI has room for enhanced technical support:** If given more technical support and professional growth opportunities, including instructional materials, exposure visits, mentoring, short courses, and short-term technical assistance, the impact of ARI interventions could increase based on enhance staff performance. Also, by hiring more staff, ARI could meet unmet demand for project services.
2. **Abyei's unresolved status is an ongoing challenge for the local civil administration, which has an impact on ARI's ability to meet some of its objectives:** Given that ARI's second objective is: *Confidence is built in local institutions and governing bodies*; and its third objective is: *Returnees and residents benefit from improved infrastructure*, this dynamic of non-recognition by the UN generally means the civil administration, while having local legitimacy, lacks the capacity building support it might otherwise get to contribute fully in achievement of ARI's objectives.

FINDINGS FOR EFFECTIVENESS (INFRASTRUCTURE)

1. **Extent of Infrastructure Achievement:** 70 percent of infrastructural targets were achieved. The Evaluation Team physically assessed a sample of these interventions, and determined high standards for building and materials. However, insecurity limited access to certain areas where infrastructure project were targeted. Therefore, the Evaluation Team was unable, due to a lack of Force Protection, to observe some of the interventions in return villages. (See Annex I)
2. **Environmental conditions constrain ARI activities:** Rains, distances and lack of all-weather roads seriously impact access to project sites, and sourcing of building materials.
3. **ARI made good choices in targeting the most essential infrastructures:** the selection of infrastructural projects was based on consultation with the local population (including civil administration) in order to properly assess needs. However, there are several important projects outstanding: the youth center, the women's center and the referral hospital remain to be rehabilitated.
4. **"Soft" Components not accounted for in Project Design:** beneficiaries requested that complementary equipment and services should accompany the infrastructural activities, such as desks, chairs, and teacher-support in the case of schools, laboratory equipment and clinician-support in the case of clinics, and communications equipment in the case of the women's and youth center. For example, one education administrator said, "All of the schools which were rehabilitated, we received them empty without desks and without benches. Now if I take you to my schools, you will find boys and girls sitting on the tins. It is like you give your guest good food, but without water."

5. **Full counterpart participation was unavailable in all Sectors:** due to the limited resources availed to the civil administration because of their officially unrecognized status, the relevant departments are not able to fully participate in terms of providing manpower, equipment and other complementary services.

CONCLUSIONS FOR EFFECTIVENESS (INFRASTRUCTURE)

1. **Combining “Hard” and “Soft” components can make ARI more effective:** By combining hard (construction) and soft (equipment and complementary services), ARI can enhance the effectiveness of its infrastructural interventions. The project design seeks to accomplish this through partnerships; however, while this is a reasonable strategy, it depends on the partner organizations having the resources and plans to play their part.

FINDINGS FOR EFFECTIVENESS (LIVELIHOODS)

1. **Livelihood training was effective:** Training conducted in small business development (retailing, wholesaling and business) and vocational training (carpentry, masonry and tailoring) was effective. Even though a small number 140 (35 percent) of the total 400 beneficiaries targeted received training, the overall effects were satisfactory for each of the interviewees met by the Mission as indicated in the MSC chart. Ten case studies of small business groups were interviewed using a tool called the Most Significant Change (MSC) technique whose results are summarized in this table below. Basically, beneficiaries tended to find a new skill, which has allowed them to improve their livelihoods and family well-being. Also, they belong to a new community and tend to feel more confident about life.

TABLE 4: MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGES ON BENEFICIARIES FROM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

Case	Gender	Skill	Most significant changes									
			Brand-new business opportunities					Improvement of the living conditions			Empowerment	
			Enhancement of knowledge and business skills	Found partners to work together	Undetermined need of operating capital	Searching market for the products	Found business purpose	Found new opportunities	Acquired new job skill	Increase in income generation	Found a community to work with	Feels more confident about life
1	M	Retailer	X	x	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
2	F	Seamstress	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	M	Carpenter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
4	F	RestoOwn	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
5	M	Carpenter	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	F	Seamstress	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7	F	Seamstress	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	M	Wholesaler	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
9	F	Seamstress	X	X	x	x	X	X	X	X	X	X
10	F	Milk-processor	x	X	X		X	x	x	X	X	X
		Total	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	9	10	9

2. **Target population demands more ARI Small Business Training:** Respondents want to develop their small business skills for expanded participation in the market, and feel like more is needed, quantitatively and qualitatively. One youth union member said, “The youth are not lazy, but they are not given the right training, skills and chance.” Another one said, “So what we

**Ranking of Challenges in Order of Impacts to Small Businesses
(Evaluation Team Opinion):**

1. Galloping fluctuation in weekly prices reflecting SSP depreciation with respect to the USD.
2. Those that run retail shops do not have access to working capital to cope with the galloping inflation to purchase the necessary stocks and other materials and equipment
3. Without the provision of operating capital from relatives [without interest rate] some retail shops would close down. This suggests that no-cost working capital from kinship is in the last analysis financing the livelihood of many retail operations.
4. Lack of ingredients in Abyei for making basic processed foods, such as baking sweets and cakes.
5. Absence of resources to purchase power to operate refrigerator for milk processing, however, the reliance on a refrigerator was due to the fact that it was an in-kind contribution of the project, and not justified from a return on investment standpoint.
6. Inability to source primary inputs locally makes small businesses reliant on expensive imports, such as in the case of milk production, where, for instance, the business owners' goats had been looted, therefore requiring them to use powder milk to make yogurt. This practically wipes out their revenues to repay expenses on powder milk.

hope, and cry for, is that we are given the same skills, and we then compete. So we will not discriminate against them, but we will compete in the field. We need training in procurement, administration and finance, along with courses, with certificates, such that when there is a job, we have the knowledge that is required for the interview.”

3. **Trainees need for more follow-up support:** Trainers did not evidence a rigorous process of accompaniment (product development, mentoring, monitoring and evaluation), as evidenced in the IES.
4. **Inflation is a major constraint among other challenges:** Respondents cite specific challenges and suggestions, many of which center on the negative impacts of inflation and the need for more working capital, as evidenced in the IES. Other challenges are listed in the table below, alongside the categories of business for which they were cited.
5. **Group method of business development has challenges:** Many groups disbanded because they saw no benefit from economic results of the group approach, especially since small profits had to be divided among many members. The rationale for the group approach remains undetermined based on available information. One example is the dairy group, where originally 33 members were reduced to 7 by the time of the IES.
6. **ARI supports a supplementary economy:** The market is seen as a source of income diversification, but it is not seen as replacing agro-pastoralism.



7. **The rationale for in-kind support not clear:** distribution of assets to groups was not clearly linked to increased margins and may distort mechanics of the small business and the specifics of the local market. However, the assets were appreciated especially since people had lost everything. In the case of dairy, there was a refrigerator in the shop that was not being used, for lack of fuel, but also because the business model did not require or justify it. In this picture, the refrigerator and other in-kind materials are apparent in the background.

8. **There are advantages to local procurement:** Businesses that tend to succeed often have less imported inputs, and therefore are not subjected to inflation in the same way. For

example, in the carpentry business, a local entrepreneur was earning a profit because he sourced wood locally from Wau, and did not require as much imported items.

9. **There are advantages to value addition:** Businesses that add value to local produce are able to create higher quality products and increase profit margin on transactions, such as in the case of dairy, where local milk from cows and goats is preferred over powdered milk from the market as an input into yogurt production. The business owners explained that Dinka cattle arrive in late June at which time they have fresh milk until December. Sales recover during this period indicating the advantages of adding value to local inputs.

CONCLUSIONS FOR EFFECTIVENESS (LIVELIHOOD)

1. **Micro-finance may be a good model:** Based on the evidence, the Evaluation Team considers micro-finance as a potential effective model to meet the needs of Abyei small businesses, instead of the model used by ARI of in-kind start-up kits. Most of the trainees interviewed by the Evaluation Team have acquired basic financial literacy and could be considered for micro-finance support.
2. **Many groups disbanded:** The logic within the theory of change that leads to working with groups may not be fully effective.
3. **More technical support is needed for trainers to improve their support for small businesses:** If trainers were better equipped technically, the effectiveness of the training could be enhanced. Then, trainers would be in a position to provide greater follow-up support, which would further improve the effectiveness of the training.
4. **Livelihood interventions had psycho-social benefits:** Enhancing business skills and small business support can have psycho-social as well as economic benefits, and this is important in a context of high trauma, associated with asset depletion.
5. **Avoiding impacts of inflation:** If ARI focuses on businesses that do not depend on imported inputs or foreign currency, then their interventions are likely to be more effective.

FINDINGS FOR EFFECTIVENESS (CONFLICT MITIGATION)

1. **Peace-building training has yet to reach its potential numbers:** Peace building activities have reached 70 percent of ARI targets. Whereas 57.1 percent of household heads surveyed in the LCHS 2017 had participated in an ARI livelihood training, and 44.6 percent had participated in business skills training, only 12.5 percent had participated in conflict mitigation training. KII and FGD reveal a high demand for ARI conflict mitigation training. Therefore, there is significant room for expansion of conflict mitigation activities, and ARI can easily exceed 200 individuals by the end of the Project Phase III, as envisioned, but to do so will take a concerted effort to train more people. One set of activities where ARI fell short of its target was for peace promotion events, for which 10 were set as the benchmark, but only 1 (10 percent) has been achieved.
2. **Beneficiaries valued the conflict resolution skills developed through ARI trainings:** Conflict resolution skills targeted at young people aim to equip them to understand such things as good communication, problem solving, and promoting positive social interactions. According to respondents, ARI scores strongly on promoting social cohesion within Ngok; however, they desire more training.
3. **For example:** one female youth leader said, “We did a training on introduction to conflict and peace building; this came through the Abyei youth union and that training told us how conflict comes and how we should address the conflict. They also taught us that we have to have peace building in the heart, which helped to strengthen the culture of peace in the society. We also

discussed why youth have not been more involved. They told us our role in community. It is only that it has been a short time, but it should go to the counties and payams.”

4. **A student member of the boy’s peace club, Class 8:** “Before I joined the peace club, I could fight, I could not control my temper, I could not easily forgive. After learning from the peace club, I learned the negative and the positive issues about conflict. I used to bully children but now I stopped.” A student member of the girl’s peace club, class, said “Due to the training I got from the peace club, I am now a changed person. The peace club has not only changed us. We could be enemies but now we are able to work together. There is no need to keep a grudge. Recently, I offended a person and I was able to apologize and the person forgave me. People have now changed especially fighting and quarreling with each other. We are able to apologize.”
5. **ARI interventions build social cohesion but not are designed to address inter-communal relations:** Based on literature review and primary data collected, the common Abyei “narrative” focuses on inter-communal conflict, for obvious reasons: however, cooperation from within achieves less attention, and yet if not promoted, even inter-communal peace can be difficult. As one project staff said, “At a community level we have not seen anything to say that there is conflict within the Ngok Dinka. We have been operating in all the counties and we haven’t seen anything that might suggest there are problems within the Ngok - or at the community level, the average Joe is concerned with Missiriya coming to graze.” However, in addressing the importance of social bonding, one chief said, “The community has to cooperate together as a whole. If all chiefs are united, then the community can work together.” ARI has helped the Ngok Dinka community work together through its training and workshops.
6. **IOM trainers lacked technical materials but still managed to create meaningful training:** As reported by staff, the trainers did not have support with training materials or curricula but were left to develop their own. Even so, respondents felt the interventions were beneficial to them. In a FGD with girl’s peace club, one member noted, “In order to improve our peace club, we need chairs, tables, flip charts and color pens to help us grow and expand our activities. We also need identity cards and T-shirts for the peace club, so that when we are moving from one place to another, we can easily be identified as members of the peace club. We can also include activities in the peace club like sports, dance and drama etc.”
7. **The Peace Conference was delayed:** The delayed peace conference awaits approval of the Chief Administrator. According to IOM staff in a KII, “We are still prepared to support the conference. It was his predecessor who was willing to support, and we even went as far as to procure some materials, but the new Chief Administrator halted the process, mainly due to the transition. But based on the last conversation with the Chief Administrator, he assured me we will soon move it forward.”

CONCLUSIONS FOR EFFECTIVENESS (CONFLICT MITIGATION)

1. **Engagement of traditional authorities is useful for peace promotion:** If ARI invests in the chiefs’ courts, including establishing V-Sat communications and training in computer literacy, including Skype and social media, perhaps with assistance of youth clerks/paralegals, it will greatly strengthen their traditional function as hubs of information collection and dissemination, as well decision making.
2. **ARI could benefit from more support to trainers:** More support to trainers will increase their capacity to positively influence the behaviors of their target population.
3. **ARI’s emphasis on social cohesion within Ngok is important but incomplete:** The ARI is filling an important gap in promoting peace within Ngok, which while recognized as being a generally cohesive society, nonetheless needs this peaceful culture to be reinforced, partly because

it is important to maintaining the peace with all neighboring communities (where tensions remain high).

QUESTION 3: WHICH PROJECT COMPONENTS CONSIDERING THE ABYEI CONTEXT ARE RECOMMENDED FOR FUTURE PEACE AND STABILITY MITIGATION?

While findings and conclusions have been presented under Question 1 and Question 2 for relevance to the Abyei context and program effectiveness respectively, under Question 3 and the following, Question 4, the Evaluation Team presents the recommended components (strategies, approaches and interventions) for peace and stability mitigation (Question 3) and livelihoods (Question 4) respectively, without adding explanation. The reason is to avoid repetition of the findings and conclusions already spelled out previously. These recommendations are divided into those for continuation, and new components recommended, most likely for a future phase.

COMPONENTS RECOMMENDED FOR CONTINUATION

- **Peace clubs (but with more material support and extracurricular activities):** the Evaluation Team noted the passion and enthusiasm of the school age children, who may often be overlooked when conflict mitigation focuses on the political actors. However, not only did the students indicate the importance of the training to them personally, but how it was impacting their families as well. In fact, the Team believes the Peace Clubs warrant significant expansion and increased incentives for becoming active in their community where they can serve as role models, for example by providing them with t-shirts and hats.
- **Conflict resolution training (but with additional best practices incorporated, including IEC materials):** All beneficiaries appreciated the training, however, there exists many tried and tested facilitation approaches that would further equip beneficiaries with important skills and tools.
- **Conference and peace promotion activities:** as stated earlier, focusing the Conference and peace promotion activities on the requirements for the community to organize itself for implementing its recovery and development plan would accrue great benefits to the project in line with its stated objectives.
- **Women and youth centers (but equipped with complementary services, such as communications):** while there is no question that youth and women need their own forums for dialogue and organization, ARI can learn from its experience by ensuring such activities include the soft components. Moreover, the empowerment of youth and women should consider their relationships with elders, traditional authorities, and the administration to promote cooperation among all social groups.

NEW COMPONENTS RECOMMENDED

- **Capacity building of traditional administration (courts, communication, logistics, clerics, and training):** the Evaluation Team views the overall organization of the community, and the efficient interaction of its component institutions, as an enabling environment for all programs, and therefore an important area of investment.
- **Dialogue (for example open space, whole person platform, and future search methodology, including cross-border peace-building):** The Evaluation Team recognizes that ARI is trying to bring together all stakeholders through its various interventions, and therefore suggests that dialogue, is a cross cutting need that can benefit from a professional approach based on best practices in process facilitation.

- **Trauma awareness and resilience (Morning STAR – see annex):** USAID has made significant investments in Strategies for Trauma Awareness and Resilience (Morning Star) across South Sudan through its VISTAS program, and could easily extend the methodology to Abyei through ARI. This would complement existing emphasis on conflict mitigation and livelihoods interventions as trauma can negatively impact on both.
- Interventions in Amieth market, including child protection and support to the peace commission, as well as *haffirs* (cisterns), water yards and veterinary services along the traditional migration routes: Because it has emerged as a regional market serving all communities in and around Abyei as well as the two countries, it can become a focal point for cooperation and co-existence with possible ripple effects outward.
- **Community service program (youth work):** In order for the Abyei community to confront the significant challenges facing the area, it needs to mobilize its internal human resources, including labor, to break dependencies and demonstrate local contribution toward recovery and development.

QUESTION 4: WHICH PROJECT COMPONENTS CONSIDERING THE ABYEI CONTEXT ARE RECOMMENDED FOR FUTURE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS ACTIVITIES?

As in the case of Question 3, findings and conclusions leading to the recommendations listed below are excluded to avoid repetition.

COMPONENTS FOR CONTINUATION

- **Business Development Training, however, try to avoid businesses that depend on imported inputs:** This should focus on women for services and trade-related business as survey indicates their preferences. It should also focus on men for agro-pastoral businesses, starting with productive sector expansion. Women and youth should also be targeted for food processing and vegetable gardening.
- **Farmer’s Training Center extension:** This facility could provide extension services to support the agro-pastoral recovery through research, dissemination, and training.
- **Infrastructure – water yards, schools, hospital and clinics:** The village needs assessment and intention survey conducted by IOM demonstrates that more returnees are likely to occur to villages north of Abyei town. The sustainability of these returnees will require additional infrastructures, which ARI may consider, including an inclusion of the soft components discussed earlier.

NEW COMPONENTS

- **Micro-finance:** This will promote the sustainability of businesses and their realistic planning without distortions due to in-kind support. Moreover, it will build on the financial literacy training that ARI has already achieved. However, it will require ARI to become very professional in its engagement of small businesses ensuring risk mitigation and proper business plan development.
- **Agro-pastoral support:** In addition to benefitting from the micro-finance facility mentioned above, this may also include: cattle bank for restocking, cereal production, livestock intensification (for example milk, skins, meat), model farms/farmers for demonstration and proof of concept, Gum Acacia harvesting and trade, fish farming/processing, supporting management of Amieth market and feeder road construction/rehabilitation

QUESTION 5: WHAT ARE THE BASELINE VALUES FOR ARI KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AGAINST WHICH TO MONITOR AND ASSESS PROGRESS AND EFFECTIVENESS FOR PHASE III?

The following Table shows baseline values against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of objectives and Intermediates Results (IRs) for Phase III against which activity progress and effectiveness can be monitored and assessed until completion. These values represent the end line values of Phase II, and in the case of objective 1 (i.e. improving infrastructure), the end line values for Phase I.

In addition, the Evaluation Team also conducted the LCHS 2017, which provided baseline understanding and values around ARI objectives and IRs. It also identified gaps that could inform ARI programming. These analyses are presented below.

TABLE 5: BASELINE VALUES FOR PHASE III

<u>Objectives and Results</u>	<u>Base -line Phase III)</u>	<u>Targets</u>	<u>Actual Value 5-17</u>	<u>percent</u>
<u>Objective 1: Returnees and residents establish sustainable livelihoods</u>		-	-	<u>35 percent</u>
<u>1.1 Intermediate Result: Livelihood and business skills training for 400 individuals</u>	<u>1100</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>35 percent</u>
<u>Objective 2: A foundation for peaceful coexistence is developed</u>		-	-	<u>40 percent</u>
<u>2.1 Intermediate Result: Conflict mitigation/resolution training for 200 individuals</u>	<u>30 groups</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>70 percent</u>
<u>2.2 Intermediate Result: At least 10 community wide peace promotion events organized</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10 percent</u>
<u>Objective 3: Confidence is built in local institutions and governing bodies</u>		-	-	<u>33 percent</u>
<u>3.1 Intermediate Result: At least 15 community development workshops are organized between local authorities and respective communities</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>67 percent</u>
<u>3.2 Intermediate Result: At least 1 peace forum organized between authorities and respective communities</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0 percent</u>
<u>Objective 4: Most vulnerable populations (women and youth) are empowered</u>		-	-	<u>35 percent</u>
<u>4.1 Intermediate Result: Life skills, literacy and numeracy training for 100 people</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0 percent</u>

4.2 Intermediate Result: Reinforcement and structuring of Ten (10) local Youth and Women's Unions	0	10	7	70
CHART 4: TYPE OF MATERIALS USED FOR CONSTRUCTION				
Objective 5: Returnees and residents benefit from improved infrastructure				percent
5.1 Intermediate Result: Construction of One (1) Farm Training School	0	1	1	100 percent
5.2 Intermediate Result: Rehabilitation of	17	14	6	43 percent
One (1) Veterinary Clinic,	0	1	1	100
One (1) Traditional Court,	0	1	1	100
Two (2) Schools,	4	2	2	100 percent
One (1) Referral Hospital,	1	1	0	0
One (1) Women's Center,	0	1	0	0
One (1) Youth Center	0	1	0	0
5.3 Intermediate Result: Seven (7) water yards are built or expanded	12	7	2	29 percent

Phase I was solely about improved infrastructure. Baseline values were all 0's because indicators were set to track implementation of activities rather than changes due to those activities. However, all the targets were achieved. See table above for details. During Phase II, all infrastructure activities halted in order to focus on livelihoods and conflict mitigation.

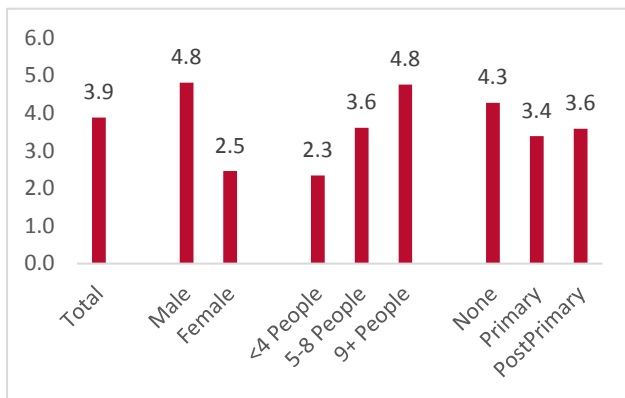
In terms of livelihood, Phase II set two indicators, differentiated according to vocational skills and business skills, which together are considered sustainable livelihood options. The endline values for Phase II serves as the baseline for Phase III (354 for vocational skills, 746 for business skills, 1100 in total) because these indicators were maintained from Phase II to Phase III. These are output-level indicators that track implementation of activities.

Through the LCHS 2017, the Team assessed socio-economic status by the type of material used to construct houses, and whether these houses were permanent or temporary (Chart 4). The Team found that 97.1 percent are temporary dwellings, with 84 percent having roofs from thatch and 14.4 percent from tarpaulin. Progression towards permanent shelters would indicate progress towards improved livelihood outcomes.

	Type of Material	Percent
Roof	Iron sheets	0.8
	Tiles	0.8
	Grass	84
	Tarpaulin	14.4
Walls	Mud and wattle	77.8
	Papyrus/reeds/bamboo	20.2
	Stones	0.8
	Bricks	1.2
Floor	Cemented	1.6
	Tiles	0.4
	Mud/dung	97.9
House Type	Permanent	0.0
	Semi-permanent	2.9
	Temporarily	97.1

According to the LCHS 2017, 83 percent of the Ngok Dinka households were engaged in agricultural production, primarily cereals [sorghum/maize], during the last agricultural season (2016), with a mean area cultivated per household was 2.5 *feddans* (1 *feddan* = 1.038 acre = 42 ha), and a herd of 25 heads of cattle, 19 heads of sheep, 27 heads of goats and 1 donkey. 71 percent of households lost one or more animal in 2016. The highest proportion of losses (44 percent) was due to theft, presumably by the militias. Only 14 percent of animal losses were due to disease, of which 7 percent were due to drought.

CHART 5 AVERAGE MILK PRODUCTION AMONG HOUSEHOLDS WITH CATTLE



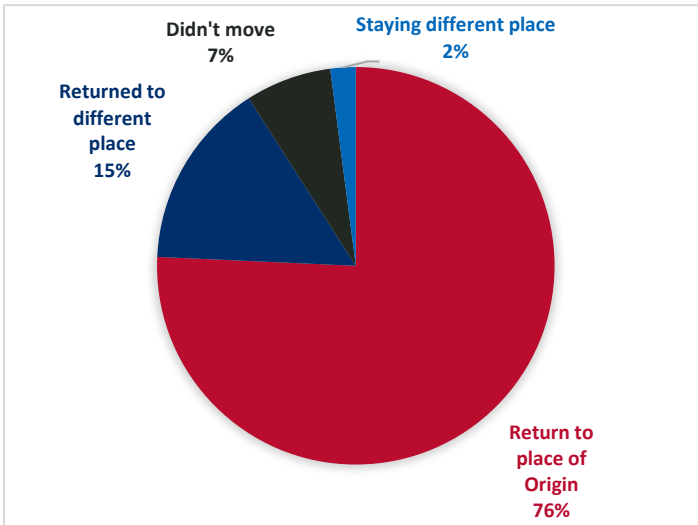
In brief, nearly two-thirds of the Abyei population depends on subsistence farming as a principal source of livelihood (67 percent). As shown in Chart 5, the average milk production was 3.9 liters per household, which is very low considering the number of cattle held. This indicates that cattle are not for economic purposes, and that production could increase through animal husbandry interventions. Also, female-headed households produce almost half the milk of male-headed households, perhaps because they have less cattle. Also, education is

inversely correlated with milk production, perhaps indicating a move away from animal husbandry for those with education. If interventions educated people on how to optimize the commercial value of dairy cows, figures for education may be impacted such that they correlate with production.

Formal employment (10 percent) with the UNISFA and a few other NGOs, and a reduced number of civil administration workers, make up a distant second as primary sources of livelihood. ARI might choose to monitor the impact of professional skills development, such as English literacy, on the percentage of people achieving formal employment since this is an area in which the Project is investing. Lastly, a similar proportion of households (9 percent) are involved in trade and other vocational activities promoted by ARI since 2015. These measures may be tracked to indicate impacts of ARI small business development activities and vocational training.

These findings indicate that for the Ngok Dinka returnees, livelihood opportunity is great in the areas of agriculture and livestock, where production is currently low despite the substantial existence of productive assets – i.e. water, land and livestock. This would indicate that investment in skills and intermediate technology coupled with micro-finance could produce positive impacts that could be measured and monitored given outcome level KPIs.

CHART 6: DISPLACEMENTS AND RETURNEES LEVEL



Despite the existing agro-pastoral assets, the level of displacement in Abyei, and concurrent asset depletion, is extreme as indicated by the LCHS 2017 in Chart 6, which shows 93 percent of respondents were displaced, with 76 percent returning to their place of origin, 15 percent returning to a different place and 2 percent staying elsewhere. This indicates a very high rate of return. Only 7 percent had not moved during the 2011 crisis. This, as validated through FGDs and KIs, indicates ARI's success in facilitating the return. It also establishes a baseline against which sustainability of return can be monitored into the future.

The Team also assessed the perceptions of livelihood opportunities and found that men's first choice at 65.8 percent was livestock while women's first choice was food processing (54.7 percent). Women had a relatively lower interest in livestock at 29.6 percent while men had a lower interest in food processing at 20.2 percent.

TABLE 6: PERCEPTION OF LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES

	Men	Women	Youth	Average
<i>Crop production</i>	57.2	51.4	46.9	51.8
<i>Livestock</i>	65.8	29.6	29.2	41.5
<i>Food processing</i>	20.2	54.7	43.2	39.4
<i>Dairy processing</i>	13.6	27.6	24.7	22.0
<i>Retail</i>	18.1	35.0	30.9	28.0
<i>Bakery</i>	14.8	34.2	37.4	28.8
<i>Tailoring</i>	18.9	45.7	46.9	37.2
<i>Carpentry</i>	15.2	25.5	37.0	25.9

Moreover, the Team also assessed the perceptions of livelihood challenges and found that all social groups (men, women and youth) see insecurity as the major challenge, with 59.3 percent, 60.5 percent and 62.1 percent respectively; however, youth (65 percent) and women (67.1 percent) see lack of employment as a major challenge, while this perception is lower among men (37.4 percent). This indicates that perceptions of livelihood opportunities and challenges differs along gender lines (as well as age), which implies that the likelihood of effectiveness and success of ARI livelihood interventions should be associated with the degree to which the interventions are responsive to these expressed perceptions of different social groups, and this can also be tracked over time.

TABLE 7: PERCEPTIONS OF LIVELIHOOD CHALLENGES

The second objective, “a foundation for peaceful coexistence is developed,” was monitored through two KPIs, the first tracking number of participants in conflict mitigation/resolution trainings and the second tracking number of community peace promotion events. The endline values for Phase II were 30 groups for the first KPI and 3 events for the second KPI. The first measured groups rather than individuals and exceeded its target of 20. The second met its target of 3 events.

	Men	Women	Youth	Average
<i>Insecurity</i>	59.3	60.5	62.1	60.6
<i>Lack of employment</i>	37.4	67.1	65.0	56.5
<i>Lack of capital</i>	36.2	37.0	42.4	38.5
<i>Nepotism</i>	30.5	37.4	42.0	36.6
<i>Gender discrimination</i>	28.0	27.2	32.9	29.4
<i>Age discrimination</i>	30.5	23.0	20.6	24.7

In Phase III, the objective and KPIs were maintained, therefore enabling the endline values for Phase II to be carried over as baseline values for Phase III. The only difference is that for conflict mitigation/resolution training, individuals as well as groups were tracked in Phase III, with the actual number of individuals trained in Phase III being 140 and the target being 200 leaving a gap of 60. For the second KPI, the target was 10 peace promotion activities, of which 1 was achieved, leaving a gap of 9. The baseline was 3, which was the endline for Phase II.

TABLE 8: CONFLICT / COOPERATION VALUES BY LIVELIHOOD ASSETS (BONDING AND BRIDGING)

	Bonding			Bridging		
	17-30	31-59	60+	17-30	31-59	60+
Crop Production	-0.045	0.029	0.228	-0.104	-0.088	-0.109
Livestock	-0.091	-0.084	0.283	-0.313	-0.370	-0.207
Water resources	0.114	0.206	0.348	-0.192	-0.267	-0.217
Land	-0.058	-0.025	0.424	-0.369	-0.506	-0.304
Market	0.121	0.248	0.380	-0.157	-0.216	0.000
Fishing	0.308	0.357	0.478	-0.119	-0.179	-0.120
Forestry	0.293	0.334	0.435	-0.290	-0.338	-0.239

The LCHS 2017 determined the perspective of household respondents with regards to levels of conflict and/or cooperation within the Ngok Dinka community, and with the neighbors. Relations within the Ngok Dinka community are considered an indicator of **social bonding**, measured by a factor, K,³ viewed in terms of relationships within and between households for social bonding. Relationships between the Ngok Dinka and its neighboring communities were considered as **social bridging**, viewed in terms of relations with Missiriya and Twich Dinka. K-factors shown in Table 10 indicate that the Ngok Dinka tend to see cooperation within their community, but this differs by livelihood asset and age groups. However, they see conflict across all assets and age groups when it comes to relations with neighbors. But, to properly interpret these figures, the Team also notes that there is a sharp discrepancy between perceptions of Ngok Dinka towards their southern neighbors (Twich Dinka) and towards their northern neighbors (Missiriya). The below Table 11 shows that when disaggregated, K-Factors for social bridging show a high degree of conflict (-0.516) with Missiriya, while relations with Twich are relatively neutral (0.027). In Chart 10, however, the Team demonstrates how among youth, conflict is even perceived with the Twich Dinka.

TABLE 9: CONFLICT / COOPERATION VALUES BY LIVELIHOOD ASSETS (BRIDGING – NGOK - TWICH AND NGOK - MISSIRIYA)

Bridging	K-Factor
Resources cause bridging between Ngok and the Twic	0.027
Resources cause bridging between Ngok and the Missiriya	-0.516

³ The K-Factor measures perceptions of conflict and/or cooperation around assets. It has a domain of -1 to 1, where -1 indicates high level of perceived conflict, and 1 indicates high level of perceived cooperation. A K-factor of 0 is neutral. The K-Factor assumes that cooperation adds value to assets, and conflict reduces value. Therefore, K-Factor combines livelihood and conflict lenses.

CHART 7: -BRIDGING K FACTOR BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION

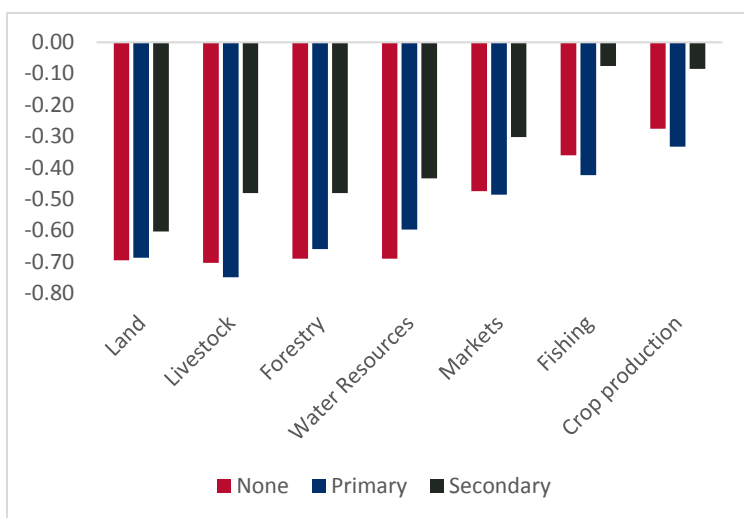


Chart 7 indicates that perceptions of conflict with Missiriya across of livelihoods assets is inversely correlated with education, and drastically reduces with secondary and higher levels of education. In terms of strategy design, this may indicate the value of higher levels of investment in education to mitigate conflict between Ngok Dinka and Missiriya, as well as other neighbors. In terms of performance monitoring, it may provide measures that can be tracked to indicate impacts of conflict mitigation interventions.

The third objective, “Confidence is built in local institutions and governing bodies,” was also carried over from Phase II, with the following two KPIs: number of dialogues facilitated between UNIFSA and Dinka community; and number of community development workshops organized. The Phase II endline for the first KPI was 2 workshops. The actual achievement during Phase III was an additional 10 workshops based on a target of 15. Another KPI was introduced in Phase III, i.e. Peace Forum Organized. For this new KPI, the target was 1 and the achievement was 0, but only because of the change in civil administration.

The Team notes the importance of understanding how the community relates to various levels of administration. Therefore, the LCHS 2017 assessed relations between the Ngok Dinka community and each of four different types of administration (**social linking**): Traditional Administration, Civil Administration, Government of South Sudan and Government of Sudan. K-Factors (were determined across various livelihood assets as well as disaggregated by age, sex and education level.

TABLE 10: CONFLICT / COOPERATION VALUES BY ADMINISTRATION (LINKING)

Linking	K-Factor
Resources cause linking between Ngok and the chiefs	0.218
Resources cause linking between Ngok and the local government	0.282
Resources cause linking between Ngok and South	0.279
Resources cause linking between Ngok and Sudan Khartoum	-0.189

While UNISFA was mentioned in the Phase II KPIs, ARI removed it in Phase III; nonetheless, KIIs and FGDs indicate that UNISFA still forms an important level of administration in Abyei. The below table shows K-factors for Ngok Dinka perception of various levels of administration with the highest K-Factors for civil administration (+0.282), followed by the Government of South Sudan (+0.279), followed by the Traditional Administration (+2.18). Conflict, however, is seen with the Government of Sudan (-0.189).

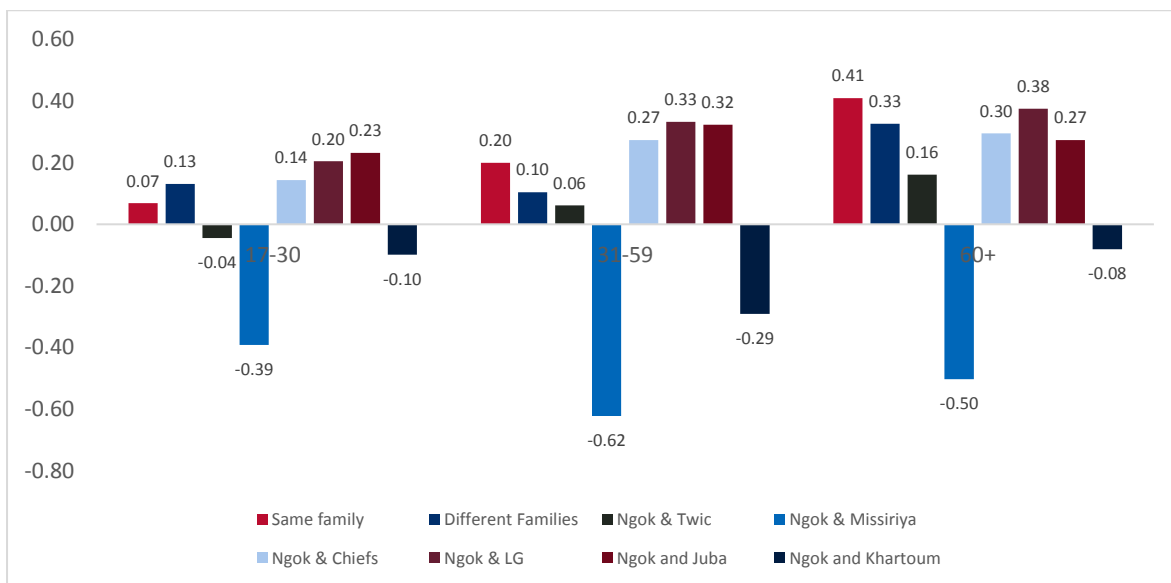
In the opinion of the Evaluation Team, ARI can monitor social linking dynamics for a clearer view of outcome level impacts. The Team also notes that monitoring these impacts as they occur around different livelihood assets may also be useful in strategic planning, linking livelihoods and conflict mitigation.

For objective 4, “Most vulnerable populations (women and youth) are empowered,” the Phase III project maintained the same objective as Phase II, but with some modifications to the KPIs. Whereas Phase II separates literacy and life-skills training, Phase III combines them under one KPI and introduces a new KPI, which is “reinforcement and restructuring of ten women and youth unions.” Therefore, the aggregate value from the Phase II KPIs, which is 555 individuals participating in meetings, serves as the baseline for Phase III. In Phase III, the same KPIs were maintained but lumped together under a single KPI, although no beneficiaries were trained, with a target of 100, leaving a gap of 100. The lack of literacy training appears to be one area where ARI is lagging behind and should refocus.

Of the targeted 10 youth and women groups to be reinforced and strengthened under the second KPI, 7 were achieved. However, as this was a new KPI, no baseline values were carried over from Phase II, and 0 serves as the Phase III baseline.

The Evaluation Team appreciates the importance placed on empowering youth and women, as well as the strategy of working to reinforce and strengthen their organizations. This is an area in which ARI is picking up momentum, and with the rehabilitation of youth and women centers scheduled for the coming months, ARI stands to multiply its impacts under this objective.

CHART 8: BONDING, BRIDGING AND LINKING BY AGE GROUP



The above Chart 8 show perceptions of conflict around key livelihood assets differentiated by age, gender and categories of social capital, i.e. bonding, bridging and linking. Perceptions of cooperation/conflict between Ngok Dinka and Twich Dinka vary across age group, with elders seeing a high K-Factor (+0.16), indicating cooperation, while the middle-aged group sees slightly less cooperation (+0.06) and the youth see conflict (-0.04). This may indicate an emerging trend that may warrant conflict mitigation activities before it degenerates into violence.

Such measurement values can help in the design of interventions because it can allow the planners to more clearly understand the differentiated needs of the beneficiaries, and to calibrate more precisely the requirements of intended impacts of interventions. In addition to monitoring the implementation of activities, Objective 4 might benefit from tracking such K-Factors as outcome level indicators.

Phase III reintroduced Phase I infrastructure component, and therefore must be assumed to carry over from Phase I, with a total baseline of 23 infrastructural projects achieved disaggregated by types of infrastructures, of which some (such as water yards, schools and hospitals) were maintained while some new infrastructures were introduced (such as livestock clinic, farmers training school, chief’s court, women’s center, and youth center). Endline values for water yards in Phase I were 12, which serve as baseline values for Phase III, above which 7 more were achieved in Phase III. For schools, the endline Phase I was 4 and serves as baseline value for Phase III, above which 2 more were achieved. For hospital, the endline for Phase I was 1 and served as baseline value for Phase III, above which none was achieved.

While the KPIs track implementation of activities, they do not indicate how these activities are being utilized or the impacts of their utilization on beneficiaries. For example, while water yards are constructed, their maintenance depends on the effectiveness of their placement, and the activities of management committees responsible for their sustainable operation. For schools and clinics, the staffing and equipping of the infrastructures is important. Some measure of usage therefore may indicate results above and beyond the implementation of activities. The Evaluation Team assessed these issues through qualitative means, specifically FGDs and KIIs and determined that the “soft” component needs more emphasis moving forward. Continuing such data collection, with some KPIs specified as a guide, could help in monitoring impact of infrastructural investments.

As an overall observation, the Team notes that while it was possible in most cases to use Phase I and Phase II endline values to serve as baseline values for Phase III KPIs, the benefit of doing so from a performance monitoring standpoint is limited by the fact that all KPIs tracked activity-level outputs and not the desired changes in conditions by virtue of those activities (i.e. outcomes). Therefore, the Team has included some possible measures as ideas for ARI to consider in its next phase.

QUESTION 6: HOW HAS ARI TAKEN GENDER DYNAMICS IN CONFLICT AND PEACE BUILDING INTO CONSIDERATION IN ACTIVITY DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION?

CHART 9: RESPONDENTS ATTITUDE IF GENDER WAS CONSIDERED WHILE SELECTING PROJECT BENEFICIARIES

ARI has considered women’s participation as an important factor in design and implementation. However, gender is a concept that can be understood in different ways, each with its own requirements and implications. If gender is seen as considering the different preferences and perspectives of men and women, then it requires assessments of these variables. This approach was used in the LCHS 2017, which showed that in both area of conflict mitigation and livelihood opportunities, there are gender differences that can influence the design and implementation of interventions, including targeting. ARI seems to have considered these to an extent; however, more data can be monitored in order to target and fine-tune interventions more carefully from a gender perspective.

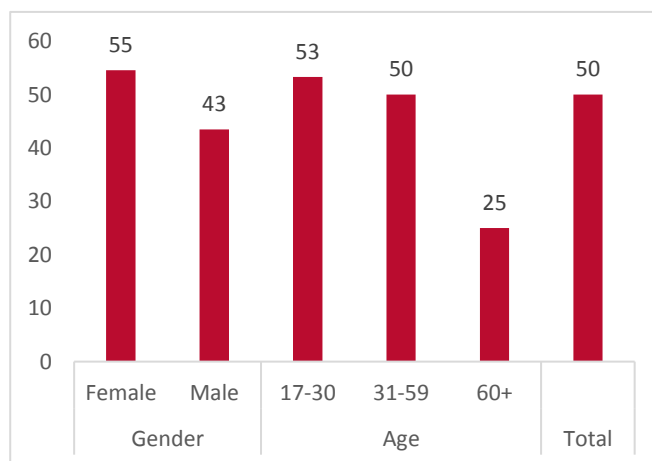
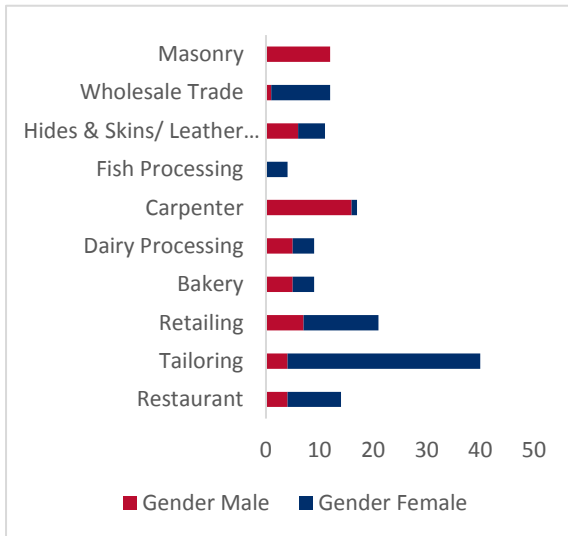


CHART 10: SMALL BUSINESS GROUPS BY GENDER

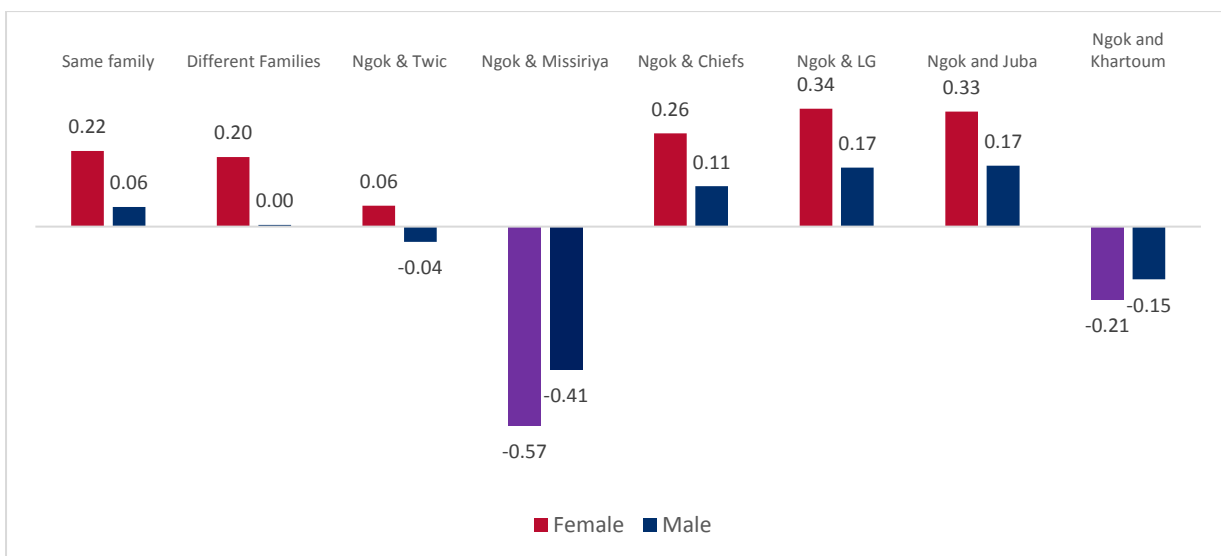


Through the FGDs and KII, specific additional needs that young girls in particular face emerged, and these could also help ARI develop a more gender responsive approach. Perhaps that is why when asked, in the LCHS 2017 (see Chart 9 above), whether or not they felt ARI had considered gender in its design and implementation, there were different perceptions. Among respondents from households who had members who had benefitted from ARI training, 50 percent said gender had been considered. Of women, 55 percent thought gender had been considered. Of men, 43 percent thought it had been considered. Older people had the lowest perception of the project's gender responsiveness.

Based on the document review, KIIs and FGDs, ARI approaches gender in two ways that allow the peace activities to be responsive to the gender dynamics: first is parity in gender participation and second is separating peace clubs into girls and boys. All business development activities target men and women. For example, Chart 10 illustrates participation in small business groups supported by ARI by men and women, demonstrating that women make up a bigger portion of most business groups, especially wholesale trade, fish processing, retailing, tailoring and restaurants. Dairy processing and bakery were evenly split, while men dominate masonry, hides and skins, and carpentry.

The study identified some gaps that ARI can further respond to in support of women, girls, and boys: girls are being held back in school because of a lack of basic hygiene materials, such as soap and sanitary pads; both girls and boys request sports and cultural activities; and women express a strong desire for English literacy training.

CHART 11: BONDING, BRIDGING AND LINKING BY GENDER



The above Chart 11 depicting the findings from LCHS 2017 shows that women tend to see more cooperation than men across all livelihood assets and between various social groups, except in the case of Missiriya nomads, where they see more conflict. Specifically, women see more social bonding within and between houses than men do. Women also tend to see moderate levels of cooperation with Twich

whereas men see moderate levels of conflict, which becomes more extreme when it comes to the youth. Women see more cooperation with local civil administration and the South Sudan Government, but more conflict with Sudan Government. These findings lead the Evaluation Team to conclude that men and women perceive conflict differently with women holding more extreme orientation towards their own Ngok Dinka and southern communities and away from the Missiriya and Sudan; however, also seeing more cooperation internally, especially in livelihood areas where they are most directly engaged. This may indicate that women feel the impact of the violence more than men; it may also mean that the areas of livelihood in which woman are more active are affected by conflict with Missiriya. Under normal circumstances, however, they tend to cooperate in these livelihood areas. Therefore, ARI might benefit from more of such gender analysis to inform both livelihood and conflict mitigation interventions, and monitor their impacts.

QUESTION 7: WHAT ARE THE LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USAID SOUTH SUDAN RELATED TO ARI AND WHAT MAJOR CHALLENGES HAS THE PROJECT FACED IN MEETING THE STATED OBJECTIVES?

After having triangulated the findings from all data sets, generated through both quantitative and qualitative tools mentioned in the Methodology Section, the Evaluation Team has identified some lessons learned which may be of benefit to USAID, IOM and other stakeholders.

LESSONS LEARNED

1. Returnees have many needs, but some are more critical than others for their return. In the case of Abyei, the Ngok Dinka require water, education, health and security in order to return. If these are provided, even at a rudimentary level, without attention to the soft component, people will return. This willingness to return even without full services and security in place indicates a strong Ngok Dinka attachment to the Abyei Area, which is a major element of their cultural identity.
2. The returnees desire nucleated services for increased access and security. By clustering services together in close proximity, the beneficiaries may achieve more concentrated forms of settlement, which they have become accustomed to in their places of residence. Also, by nucleating service delivery in this fashion, it cuts down on the time it takes for beneficiaries to access them, such as in the case of girls who are depended upon to fetch water, which competes with other activities, such as school. Whereas historically, children would walk long distances to school, now parents see the value in cutting down the distances, particularly because the forest is no longer secure.
3. By including peace-building training with delivery of water yards, livelihood assets and other infrastructures, interventions meant to deliver psycho-social benefits can have a multiplier effect. This lesson speaks to the impact of activities that connect livelihood and peace-building, and also to the efficiency of rendering those services by taking advantages of organizational synergies to avoid duplication of efforts to mobilize and group beneficiaries. Most importantly, however, recent findings suggest that recovery of livelihoods can improve psycho-social indicators, and conversely, that a healthy psycho-social environment can make it easier for people to engage successfully in livelihood activities.
4. The effective participation of local institutions is vital to success of any conflict mitigation or livelihood initiative. In this respect, both customary and civil administrations should be considered, especially in Abyei where the traditional administration is highly organized, and where the civil administration is not fully recognized. In both cases, capacity building (in areas of finance, administration, logistics and technical areas) is needed for their effective participation and service delivery. Also, in order to avoid conflict and to optimize cooperation, dialogue can help to align them.

5. Understanding local market dynamics (input supply and sale of goods) is necessary for expansion of livelihood opportunities. For example, devaluation of SSP compromises all businesses except those not dependent on foreign currency or imported inputs.
6. Ngok Dinka society is in transition, with men, women, and youth holding different perceptions regarding livelihoods and conflict, which, if understood, can indicate the trends that can inform ARI's strategic interventions and theories of change for the future. In all cases, it seems individuals, households and communities both cooperate, compete and, sometimes, enter into conflict around livelihood assets. For example, competition for water may cause conflict at all levels, but also may yield cooperation if such cooperation is facilitated and/or otherwise supported. This is the case for water yards, and also for natural watering points and pastures. It is also the case for markets; for example Amieth can build peaceful relations between communities and/or countries, but can also cause divisions and social dysfunctions, if the various stakeholders do not see their interest. Perhaps the most glaring livelihood asset, which may cause conflict and/or cooperation, is the land, which ties closely to agriculture, livestock, and forests. This is an area where all will have to focus if a sustainable solution to the Abyei crisis is to be found. Although beyond the scope of this study, all respondents recognized that the main asset over which people are fighting in Abyei, and which if well managed for the benefit of all communities and both countries, as called for by the CPA, is oil and gas. It was in order to build cooperation in the management of these revenues that the Abyei community first embarked on the AASAP in 2003.

RECOMMENDATIONS (IOM)

1. Consider including strategies for trauma awareness and resilience (Morning Star) in ARI programs through collaboration with VISTAS.
2. Consider supporting the local administrations to:
 - Organize the Peace Conference;
 - Focus the agenda on renewal and mainstreaming of a local area recovery plan;
 - Utilize peace promotion activities to disseminate the resolutions of the anticipated Peace Conference throughout the counties and engage the communities in peace dialogue;
3. Consider providing capacity building support to traditional authorities and the peace committee (with communications, transport and record keeping);
4. Consider support to a mapping exercise to determine current land uses and natural resource management practices targeted to enhance water management of River Kiir watershed for agricultural and human use.
5. Consider investing in the Amieth and Anet markets to better manage services, protect the market and address alcoholism, prostitution, criminality, child labor, child slavery (even if only through collaboration with other partners, particularly in the Protection Cluster), and to mitigate conflict.
6. Intensify work with youth and women, for example:
 - Support dialogue between community leaders and youth/women.
 - Equip the youth and women with materials to disseminate resolutions of the planned conference through the peace promotion activities (t-shirts, hats, etc.).
 - Engage youth and women in inter-communal peace through markets and other entry points, such as community service, including environmental projects, such as tree planting.
7. Consider establishing English teacher and computer literacy training center in Abyei.
8. Explore collaboration on WFP Food for Assets (FFA) in infrastructural development, while connecting peace-building training to infrastructure and livelihood activities.

9. Continue with training in small business development, vocational skills, and conflict mitigation, with greater emphasis on follow-up support and mentoring to trainees, expand the number of trainers, equip them with a customized training of trainers, and roll it out more systematically.
10. ARI may consider in the future additional KPIs that track outcomes, in addition to the existing KPIs that track activities. The LCHS 2017 and the IES provide tools for determining such KPIs, setting such values and tracking changes against them.

RECOMMENDATIONS (USAID)

1. Use the convening powers of the US Government to co-chair a planning process in partnership with the Local Administrations (customary and civil), to transform the existing AASAP into a practical roadmap for stabilization, to better coordinate USG investment through implementing partners, and through collaborations with other development partners.
2. Consider establishment of a cattle bank as part of an agro-pastoral micro-finance institution within a strategy for vertically integrated livestock/dairy production in the area. Agro-pastoral integration can benefit from the FTC and livestock clinic if a component of restocking and training in animal husbandry is included, with model farmers equipped with training, finance and intermediate technologies.
3. Consider continued strategic investment in trade-related infrastructure, like the main access roads from Abyei into the three greater regions of South Sudan, i.e. Abyei-Agok (within Abyei), Agok-Kuajoc-Wau-Rumbek (southward), Agok-Aweil (westward), and Agok-Bentiu (eastward).
4. Consider providing services to the Missiriya community in their home areas in Kordofan (Sudan), constructing *haffirs* to provide water along traditional livestock migration routes and mobile schools and clinics that are in keeping with their migratory livelihoods.

CHALLENGES

1. Absence of adequate infrastructure makes logistics difficult and operations costly all year round. This is even more so during the rainy season (from July to November), as it causes damage to the few existing roads and makes off road access to project sites nearly impossible.
2. Continuous systematic attacks on the population, including cattle raids, have terrorized the civilians and practically blocked the delivery of development activities, including ARI activities in the nine targeted return villages north of River Kiir, with agencies dependent on UNISFA Force Protection for routine program activities.
3. Inflation is undermining small businesses and making ARI interventions more difficult to achieve its targets. In addition, high illiteracy within the groups means they cannot adequately register and track expenses and incomes. Insufficient skills in core business management have further affected the growth of small enterprises established through ARI.
4. The limited resources for local administration means that it is unable to pay teachers, nurses, doctors, and extension agents, who are meant to serve as the primary providers of these essential services. Lack of state institutions is reflected in an absence of accurate data (demographic, ecological and economic) for the purpose of better natural resource management, environmental planning and service provision, for example designation of agriculture, grazing, forest and settlement lands. On top of these existing institutional challenges, UNISFA is paying high wages in foreign currency, which pulls the labor market away from local firms, administration and industry.
5. There are long-standing political tensions between the Ngok-Dinka and Missiriya.

CONCLUSION

The Evaluation Team concludes that ARI is relevant to a large part of the Abyei Area's livelihoods and conflict mitigation contexts in that it is providing critical infrastructure, important skills development and much needed avenues for cooperation. The Team notes the rolling nature of the project and the logical progression from Phase I through Phase II to Phase III. Moreover, ARI has been effective in implementing all of its objectives due to qualified and skills staff, strong organizational capacity, and its technical rigor in programming. In that context, ARI is well positioned to meet its targets by the end of Phase III.

The study identified the core livelihood opportunity in the Abyei Area to be recovery of the agro-pastoral economy, and the core driver of conflict to be inter-communal relations over vital natural resources, particularly between Ngok and Missiriya, and secondarily, between Ngok and Twich Dinka. ARI can enhance its relevance by including these components for any future programming in the Abyei area. The effectiveness of such programming might also be strengthened by focusing more on "soft" components and on building capacities of partner institutions within the local community.

Based on the study's analysis of unmet needs and latent program potentials, the Team suggests that further work should focus on agro-pastoral recovery and development (with an emphasis on dairy, livestock and cereals), trade expansion (with an emphasis on value addition and cross-border trade), and mitigation of inter-communal conflicts (with an emphasis on peace markets, including linkages to the Sudan and South Sudan through relationship building with Missiriya communities to the north and Twich communities to the south).

Such a direction would allow for baseline indicators to be set that focus more on the impact level by monitoring certain key changes over time that measure enhancement of livelihoods and reduction of conflict, in addition to the current focus on activity monitoring. The Team has tried to present some such measures, which if used could also help to orient programming into the future.

ANNEXES I: LIST OF ARI INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

#	Project Section/Donor	Village	Phase	Donor	Year of Completion	Project GPS coordinates		Remark
						Northing s	Eastings	
	Schools							
1	Wunrock Primary school	Wunrock	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.55685	28.43729	Completed
2	Abyei Basic School for the Boys	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.59385	28.43647	Completed
3	Abyei Basic School for the Girls	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.60138	28.43618	Completed
4	Abyei Boys Secondary School	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.60353	28.43251	Completed
5	Abyei Girls Secondary School	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.59086 94	28.455106	Completed
6	Abyei Girls Secondary School Teachers Houses	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.59017	28.45518	Completed
7	Marial Achak Primary school	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.51941	28.69758	Completed
8	Noong Primary School	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.70668	28.42837	Completed
	Hospital							
1	Abyei General Hospital	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.59225	28.43615	Completed
	Health Clinics							
1	Wunrock health clinic	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.55719	28.4338	Completed
2	Marial Achal Health Clinic	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.52598	28.69844	Completed
3	Difra Health Clinic	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014			Done by IOM Sudan on our behalf
4	Makines Health clinic	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014			
4	Abyei Paramount chief Office	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.59747	28.43321	Completed
1 1	Open Market	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.60513	28.4384	Completed
1 2	Market Latrines	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.60707	28.43881	Completed
1 3	Abyei Court and its office	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.35332 6	28.26586	Completed
1 4	Abyei Veterinary clinic	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.60623	28.43102	Completed
	Water Projects							
1	Wunrock water Yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.55606	28.43718	Completed
2	Baloom water yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014			On North of Abyei
3	Abyei Market Water yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.60875	28.43541	Completed

4	Makines Water Yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014			On North of Abyei
5	Al Radaya Water Yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014			On North of Abyei
6	Marial Achak Water yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.52543	28.69777	Completed
7	Mekines North Water yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014			On North of Abyei
8	Noong Water yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.70544	28.42736	Completed
9	Rumamier Water yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.44374	28.6655	Completed
10	Goli Water yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014			On North of Abyei
11	Wunpeth Water yards	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.3949472	28.062489	Completed
12	Comboni Primary school water yard	Abyei town	ARI I	USAID	2013-2014	9.59429	28.44245	Completed
22	Tajale Water Yard	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.66742	28.5954	Completed
23	Marial achak Clini Water Yards	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.51941	28.69758	Completed
24	Farming Training centre	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.34361	28.255065	Completed
25	Women Centre	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017			Contractor on site and work ongoing
26	Youth centre	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017			Contractor on site and work ongoing
27	Refferral Hospital	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017			Contractor on site and work ongoing
28	Awolnom Water Yard rehabilitations	Awolnom Village	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017			Contractor on site and work ongoing
29	Lou Water ayrd rehabilitation	Lou Village	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.58755	28.59939	contractor on the way to Abyei
30	Duop water Yard Rehabilitations	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.34361	28.255065	Almost complete
31	Noong Water Yard Rehabilitations	Noong Village	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.70668	28.42837	contractor on the way to Abyei
32	Nyinkuac Women Vegetable Garden Fencing	Abyei town	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017			Contractor on site and work ongoing

3 3	Lou Women Vegetable Garden Fencing	Lou Village	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.58755	28.59939	-do-
3 4	Marial Achak Women Vegetable Garden Fencing	Marial Achak Village	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.51941	28.69758	-do-
3 5	Noong Women Vegetable Garden Fencing	Noong Village	ARI 3	USAID	2016-2017	9.70668	28.42837	-do-

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PEOPLE AND GROUP MET 8 MAY - 6/JUNE 2017

ANNEX 3: ROAD MAP FOR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Table 2. Road Map to Conceive, Design & Commercialize a Product

[Source: Adapted from K.T. Ulrich & Eppinger, S.S. Product design and development. Irwin McGraw-Hill, 2000, Exhibit 2-4].

Planning	Concept Development	System-level Design	Detail Design	Testing and Refinement	Production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articulate market opportunity Define market segment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect customer needs Identify lead users Identify competitive products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan for product option and extended product family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop marketing plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop promotion and launch materials Facilitate field testing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place early production with key customers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider product platform and architecture Assess new technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate feasibility of product concepts Develop technical design concepts Build and test experimental prototypes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate alternative product architectures Define major sub systems and interfaces Refine technical design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define part geometry Choose materials Assign tolerances Complete technical design control documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability testing Life testing Performance testing Obtain regulatory approvals Implement design changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate early production output
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify constraints Set supply chain strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate production costs Assess production feasibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify suppliers for key components Perform make-buy analysis Define final assembly scheme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define piece-part production processes Design tooling Define quality assurance processes Begin procurement of long-lead tooling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate supply Refine fabrication and assembly process Train work force Refine quality assurance processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin operation of entire production system
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance: provide 					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> planning goals • Research: demonstrate available technology • Management: allocate resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance: facilitate economic analysis • Legal: investigate patent issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance: facilitate make-buy analysis • Service: identify service issues 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales: develop sales plan 	
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ANNEX 4: LIVELIHOOD AND CONFLICT HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Source: The Livelihood and Conflict Household Survey (LCHS) was adapted by Daniel J. Deng and Moses Lubaale, PhD from a model, “the K-Factor,” developed by Daniel J. Deng in 2016/2017 under the supervision of Dr. Luka Biong at the Center for Displacement Studies at the University of Juba.

NAME OF RESEARCH ASSISTANT _____

DATE OF DATA COLLECTION _____ AREA OF DATA COLLECTION _____

RESPONDENT: **BENEFICIARY** **NON BENEFICIARY**

Time interview started _____ Time interview ended _____

Qno	Questions and filters	Coding category	Skips	
118	Which particular livelihood /vocational training did you participate in MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED (READ AND CIRCLE WHATEVER IS APPLICABLE)	Carpentry A Tailoring B Masonry C Fishinging D Dairy E Hides and skins F Food processing G Mechanics H Welding I Other Specify Y		
119	Which other training would you like to participate in			
120	Has any member of this household benefitted from the community wide peace promotion meetings	Yes 1 No 2		
121	Has any member of this household benefitted from the community development workshops	Yes 1 No 2		
122	Any member of the household involved in literacy training	Yes 1 No 2		
123	Has any member of this household participated in workshops with UNISFA/UNPOL on collaboration	Yes 1 No 2		
124	According to you, are these workshop sensitive to the gender requirements	Yes 1 No 2		
	Suggestions			
125	Which livelihood opportunities can you recommend for the Youth (Y), Women (W) Adults (A)			
	Crop production	Y	W	A
	Livestock production			

	MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED (Mark "X" WHATEVER IS APPLICABLE)	Food processing				
		Dairy processing				
		Retail				
		Bakery				
		Tailoring				
		Carpentry				
126	What are the main challenges/difficulties for livelihood opportunities in this area for Youth, Women, Adults	Insecurity A				
		Lack of employment B				
		Gender discrimination C				
		Age discrimination D				
		Nepotism E				
		Lack of capital F				
		Other (specify) X				

Qno	Questions and filters	Coding category	Skips
CROP PRODUCTION			
201	Was this household involved in any agriculture last season (2016)	Yes 1 No → 2	301
202	Which crop did you cultivate in 2016 MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED (READ THEM AND CIRCLE WHATEVER IS APPLICABLE)	Sorghum A Maize B Beans C Groundnuts D Onion E Tomatoes F Carrots G Water melon H Okra I Peas J Others (specify) Y	
203	How much area did you cultivate	Crop	Area [feddan]
		Cereals	
		Legumes (Beans)	
		Vegetables	
204	Did you pay for any labor activities for the crop cultivation	Yes 1 No → 2	206
205	What activities do you spend money on for crop cultivation MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED (READ THEM AND CIRCLE WHATEVER IS APPLICABLE)	Preparation A Seeding B Weeding C Harvesting D Watching E Preparation F Seeding G Weeding H Harvesting H Watching I Other (Specify) Y	
206	Which of the following tools did you use? MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED (CIRCLE WHATEVER IS MENTIONED)	Tractor A OX plough (cattle) B Ox plough (donkey) C Hand hoes (tools) D	
207	Did you buy the seeds [2016]	Yes 1 No 2	

208	Did you practice any irrigation [2016]	Yes 1 No 2	
209	Did you use any Fertilizers, including dung? [2016]	Yes (natural)..... 1 Yes Chemical.....2 No 3	
210	Did you use any pesticides [2016]	Yes 1 No 2	
211	How much yield did you get [2016]	Crop	Yield [kg]
		Sorghum	
		Maize	
		Beans	
		Ground nuts	
212	Did you sell some [2016]	Yes 1 No 2	

Livestock			
301	Does this household have any animals currently [2016]	Yes 1 No 2	→ 303
302	Which type of animals MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED (CIRCLE WHATEVER IS APPLICABLE)	Cattle A Sheep B Goat C Donkey D	
303	Has this household received or shared any animal from dowry/pride price [2016]	Yes 1 No 2	
304	Did this household purchase any animal in 2016	Yes 1 No 2	→ 306

305	Which one did household purchase MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED (CIRCLE WHATEVER IS APPLICABLE)	Cattle A Sheep B Goat C Donkey D		
306	In total how many animals did you have in 2016	Animal	No 2016	
		Cattle		
		Sheep		
		Goat		
		Donkey		
307	Did household lose any animal in 2016	Yes I		
		No 2 → 310		
308	How many did household lose in 2016	Animal	Lost	
		Cattle		
		Sheep		
		Goat		
		Donkey		
309	What was the cause of death/loss of your animal in 2016 MULTIPLE RESPONSES ALLOWED (READ THEM AND CIRCLE WHATEVER IS APPLICABLE)	Sickness A		
		Drought B		
		Theft C		
310	Did household sell some animals in 2016	Yes I		
		No 2 → 312		
311	How many animals were sold	Animal	Sold	

		Cattle		
		Goat		
		Sheep		
		Donkey		
	Milk production			
312	On average how much milk do produce per day			
313	Do you sell some milk	Yes	401	
		No		
314	How much milk do you normally sell per day			

I am going to ask you a number of questions for which you will either strong agree (**Gam apei**), agree (**Gam amath**) undecided (**Akuoc**) disagree (**Akac Gam**) strongly disagree (**Akach gam apei**)

		Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly
	Natural (crops production)					
401	Agriculture causes conflict among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
402	Agriculture causes conflict among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
403	Agriculture causes conflict between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
404	Agriculture causes conflict between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
405	Agriculture causes conflict between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
406	Agriculture causes conflict between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
407	Agriculture causes conflict between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
408	Agriculture causes conflict between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (livestock production)					
501	Livestock causes conflict among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5

		Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly
502	Livestock causes conflict among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
503	Livestock causes conflict between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
504	Livestock causes conflict between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
505	Livestock causes conflict between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
506	Livestock causes conflict between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
507	Livestock causes conflict between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
508	Livestock causes conflict between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (Water resources)					
601	Water resources causes conflict among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
602	Water resources causes conflict among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
603	Water resources causes conflict between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
604	Water resources causes conflict between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
605	Water resources causes conflict between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
606	Water resources causes conflict between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
607	Water resources causes conflict between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
608	Water resources causes conflict between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (Land)					
701	Land causes conflict among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5

		Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly
702	Land causes conflict among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
703	Land causes conflict between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
704	Land causes conflict between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
705	Land causes conflict between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
706	Land causes conflict between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
707	Land causes conflict between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
708	Land causes conflict between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Markets					
801	Markets causes conflict among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
802	Markets causes conflict among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
803	Markets causes conflict between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
804	Markets causes conflict between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
805	Markets causes conflict between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
806	Markets causes conflict between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
807	Markets causes conflict between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
808	Markets causes conflict between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (Fishing)					
901	Fishing causes conflict among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
902	Fishing causes conflict among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
903	Fishing causes conflict between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
904	Fishing causes conflict between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5

		Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly
905	Fishing causes conflict between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
906	Fishing causes conflict between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
907	Fishing causes conflict between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
908	Fishing causes conflict between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Forest its products					
1001	Forest its products causes conflict among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
1002	Forest its products causes conflict among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
1003	Forest its products causes conflict between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
1004	Forest its products causes conflict between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
1005	Forest its products causes conflict between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
1006	Forest its products causes conflict between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
1007	Forest its products causes conflict between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
1008	Forest its products causes conflict between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (crops production)					
409	Agriculture unites among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
410	Agriculture unites among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
411	Agriculture unites between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
412	Agriculture unites between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5

		Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly
413	Agriculture unites between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
414	Agriculture unites between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
415	Agriculture unites between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
416	Agriculture unites between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (livestock production)					
509	Livestock unites among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
510	Livestock unites among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
511	Livestock unites between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
512	Livestock unites between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
513	Livestock unites between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
514	Livestock unites between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
515	Livestock unites between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
516	Livestock unites between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (Water resources)					
609	Water resources unites among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
610	Water resources unites among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
611	Water resources unites between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
612	Water resources unites between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
613	Water resources unites between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
614	Water resources unites between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
615	Water resources unites between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5

		Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly
616	Water resources unites between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (Land)					
709	Land unites among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
710	Land unites among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
711	Land unites between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
712	Land unites between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
713	Land unites between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
714	Land unites between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
715	Land unites between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
716	Land unites between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Markets					
809	Markets unites among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
810	Markets unites among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
811	Markets unites between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
812	Markets unites between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
813	Markets unites between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
814	Markets unites between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
815	Markets unites between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
816	Markets unites between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Natural (Fishing)					
909	Fishing unites among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5

		Strongly agree	Agree	Not sure	Disagree	Strongly
910	Fishing unites among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
911	Fishing unites between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
912	Fishing unites between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
913	Fishing unites between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
914	Fishing unites between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
915	Fishing unites between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
916	Fishing unites between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
	Forest its products					
1009	Forest its products unites among people of the same family	1	2	3	4	5
1010	Forest its products unites among people of different families within the Ngok community	1	2	3	4	5
1011	Forest its products unites between Ngok and Twic	1	2	3	4	5
1012	Forest its products unites between Ngok and Missiriya	1	2	3	4	5
1013	Forest its products unites between Ngok and their Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5
1014	Forest its products unites between Ngok and local government	1	2	3	4	5
1015	Forest its products unites between Ngok and South Sudan	1	2	3	4	5
1016	Forest its products unites between Ngok and Sudan	1	2	3	4	5

ANNEX 5: LIST OF REFERENCES

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