

Quarterly Progress Report January-March 2012

Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme



Zindia Community celebrate the inauguration of the health clinic, 14 March, 2012, Zindia, Roseries locality, BNS

Implementing Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Country	Sudan
Project ID	00063343 (SDDRP), 00077435 (Social Reintegration/CSAC)
Project Duration	January 2009 – December 2012
Project Budget (USD)	\$24,074,407 (2012 Budget)
Reporting Period	January – March 2012
Funds Available (USD)	<u>Total: \$76,083,232 (duration of project)</u> Japan \$26,804,249, DFID-UK \$9,943,394.48, Italy \$3,873,263.32, Norway \$7,808,481.37, Sweden \$5,404,885.88, Netherlands \$3,000,000, Canada \$9,030,342; Peace-building Fund \$4,680,010; Spain \$5,538,606
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ACRONYMS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BICC	Bonn International Center for Conversion
CBO	Community based organization
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CORD	Charitable Organization for Rehabilitation and Development
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DREAM	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Arms Management (The UNDP DDR Management. Information System)
DFID	Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GHO	Global Health Foundation
GONU	Government of National Unity
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
GTZ	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HAD	Humanitarian Aid and Development
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPDO	International Peace and Development Organization
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
IUNDDR	Integrated United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit
JDDRC	Joint DDR Commission
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOP	Joint Operations Plans
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MoH	Ministry of Health
NDDRCC	National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council
NEF	Near East Foundation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISS	National Intelligence Security Services
NMIAD	Nuba Mountains International Association for Development
NRRDO	Nuba Relief Rehabilitation and Development
PBF/IRF	Peace Building Fund/Immediate Response Facility
PEB	Project Executive Board
PDF	Public Defence Forces
PWD	People with Disabilities
RFP	Request for Proposals
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons

SCS	Save the Children Sweden
SDDRC	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
SDDRP	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
SHO	Sawaid Health Organization
SNG	Special Needs Group
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SSDDRC	Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
WAAF	Women Associated with Armed Forces
XC	Ex-Combattant

I. Executive Summary

This progress report for the Sudan DDR Programme covers the achievements, progress towards goals and issues encountered in implementation during the first quarter of 2012.

Key Developments

In spite of the immense challenges witnessed in 2011 in the region formerly known as the “Three Protocol Areas”, the programme regained its momentum at the beginning of 2012. In addition to the continued operations of Implementing Partners on the ground¹, UNDP staff were granted clearance from UN New York to directly monitor activities in SKS and BNS in early 2012, which was important because after conflict broke out, UN staff were relocated to Khartoum and movement to the field restricted in late 2011.

Training and delivery of reintegration packages continued in the first quarter of 2012, reaching 4,877 XCs with training services and delivering reintegration packages to 1,294 XCs. Overall, more than 18,000 former combatants were given training support and over 12,000 XCs have received reintegration packages and started their own livelihoods activities since the start of the programme. Further, twelve implementing partners signed contracts in the first quarter to implement activities in Southern Kordofan State (SKS) and Blue Nile State (BNS), covering 6,325 XCs. This then brings the total number XCs under the reintegration process to just over 29,000. A Contract Management Workshop was conducted for the newly contracted IPs and has helped bolster their capacity to successfully implement reintegration services, while adhering to the standard monitoring and reporting requirements of the Programme.

In addition, quarter one of 2012 saw the roll-out of community security initiatives in Blue Nile State. The initiative aims to respond to security concerns, which communities themselves have identified, thereby strengthening the social cohesion between groups as well as the relationship between communities and state authorities. As part of the project, a health clinic in Zindia was rehabilitated and handed over to community members. This health clinic will act as a reconciliation point between surrounding communities and also help meet the health needs of close to 40,000 people. The clinic will be jointly managed by the State Ministry of Health and the community.

Recognizing the continued positive impact made by the project on the ground, on 2 February 2012 the Project Executive Board approved an extension of the overall project duration until 31 December 2012 to enable UNDP to complete outstanding activities and bring the project to a successful completion in line with the approved project document and workplan.

Key challenges

Insecurity and limited access to certain parts of SKS and BNS continued to pose a challenge for implementing project activities in accordance with the targets articulated in the workplan. As mitigation, UNDP revised the interim M&E framework and agreed with SDDRC to monitor and report in accordance with UNDP standards. Also, during the reporting period, UNDP resumed direct monitoring of the activities on the field by sending mobile teams.

Despite the challenges, it is also evident that DDR galvanised on the opportunities for fostering peace. In some cases, beneficiaries were allowed by both the conflicting parties to cross over the battle lines to attend training and receive packages. They were not forced to join the conflict. Although the numbers of such occurrences are minimal, they demonstrate the potential of the programme as a peace driver.

¹ In October 2011, implementing partners were permitted by national authorities to resume operations in SKS and BNS.

II. Introduction

The Sudan DDR Commission and UNDP are in the process of completing reintegration support for fighters demobilized until July 2011. This support is part of the commitment and obligation to ex-combatants who have voluntarily registered with the DDR programme. Donors have likewise indicated that these XCs need to be targeted for support as part of a “moral obligation” and also to meet the expectations of demobilised ex-combatants. Current reintegration efforts are an offshoot from previous agreements and frameworks, but are expected to be wound down this year as agreed in the Project Board meeting on 2nd February 2012. A new approach for the DDR programme, which was recommended by donors, is being deliberated on by various stakeholders.

Below is a quick recast of key developments that influenced the current status of the programme.

- 1) An independent review in December 2010 sanctioned by donors recommended changes to the DDR programme in Sudan. Key among the recommendations were the verification of DDR participants, shifting towards a community-based approach with a stronger linkage with the CSAC component and improving sustainability through a variety of interventions and partnerships (i.e. improved trainings by linking with local institutions and establishing partnerships with the private sector). Subsequently, a series of consultations began in January 2011 which culminated in the “Way forward” and “lessons learned” workshops held in July and August 2011, respectively. The key achievement of the workshops was the consensus reached among stakeholders, importantly with the Sudan DDR Commission, on the need to shift the approach of the programme. By November 2011, a draft project document incorporating recommendations of the programme review as well as feedback from different stakeholders was presented to donors. Technical inputs were then received from donors and were incorporated in the project document in the first quarter of 2012. Generally, the approach had been welcomed by international partners. The main concern that was raised is the context and timing of the new phase.
- 2) In March 2011, the SDDRP audit report was finalized and had cast a shadow on UNDP in the first quarter of 2011. UNDP’s audit reports are shared with UN Member States at UNDP HQ at their written request and under conditions established by the UNDP Executive Board (including the requester’s obligation to maintain confidentiality of the information disclosed). Overall, UNDP has worked throughout 2011 to comply with all of the audit recommendations. Most of the recommendations are now implemented. In response also to the audit, the UNDP DDR team made significant efforts in 2011 and in 2012 to show stakeholders, particularly donors, the positive changes made by the programme. This included the project team presenting achievements to donors in a Project Board meeting held in February 2012 and organizing a donor visit to Blue Nile State in March 2012. The visit was the first by international stakeholders in the current context in Blue Nile State and has clearly demonstrated UNDP’s ability to network and partner with national counterparts to ensure continuous delivery of services.
- 3) The secession of South Sudan resulted in the separation of the DDR Programme into two programmes, one for South Sudan and one for Sudan now called the “Sudan DDR Programme or SDDRP”. This also meant the end of UNMIS’ mandate on 9th July, which resulted in revising the programme’s organizational structure in a manner that strengthens the UNDP Country Office’s oversight on the programme and setting up new offices for the DDR Programme in Khartoum and at the field level². The UNDP DDR had already been preparing contingency plans since January 2011 and as a result there was relative ease in transitioning to a

² UNDP DDR was co-located in UNMIS premises (both at Khartoum and at the state level).

post-UNMIS and post-separation situation. A new office location for the UNDP DDR was established and there is now a regular forum between the UNDP DDR and UNDP Country Office senior management to discuss the direction of the programme. Another offshoot of such changes is that opportunities for synergies with other UNDP programmes are now more readily identified. The key goal is to improve UNDP's effectiveness in responding to the recovery and development needs of Sudan.

- 4) Conflict broke out in the state of Southern Kordofan in June 2011 and in Blue Nile State in September 2011, which has led to a temporary suspension of activities by most of the national and international agencies dealing with development and recovery. However, activities finally resumed in October 2011 on account of the confidence and trust given to the programme by stakeholders, including DDR beneficiaries who received reintegration support. As a result of the challenging context in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, the programme requested donors in a Project Board meeting to extend the timeframe of the project to allow for the successful reintegration of XCs already demobilized and to provide space for transitioning to a new approach based on the inputs from donors, programme review and consultations with stakeholders. In conclusion, the Project Board agreed to the extension.
- 5) As mitigation to the current context, an interim Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework had also been put in place in the latter half of 2011 to ensure the credibility of the delivery of reintegration services. Some of the monitoring tools used include the DDR Arms Management (DREAM) database, field visit monitoring and reporting, phone interviews with beneficiaries and community leaders, review of progress reports with photographs of delivery of support, among others. Overall, the UNDP is working closely with the SDDRC in monitoring and evaluating project activities and IPs' delivery. Therefore, UNDP has been consistently providing capacity building trainings and support, especially to state DDR offices to help ensure proper implementation and monitoring of project activities until December 2012. For instance, field staff at the state DDR commission were trained in the DREAM data management and were provided with vehicles, generator, internet modems, computers, printers and photocopiers in order to enhance monitoring and reporting at the field level. Additionally, telephone verification with XCs and community leaders were completed for six IPs in SKS and BNS. Although there were shortcomings with two of the IPs, the majority of IPs delivered services within the expected standards and beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction with the quality of services received from IPs. In addition, UNDP resumed direct monitoring by sending mobile teams to the field.

The DDR programme recognizes that the prevailing context, especially the escalation of violence in the border areas between Sudan and South Sudan is the most significant challenge now affecting implementation. However, the programme continues to monitor developments, importantly in identifying positive outcomes that the programme is able to generate despite the current context. Overall, the DDR is seen by the Sudan DDR Commission as a potential "peace-driver". The DDR programme through UNDP and the SDDRC envisions continuous dialogue with international partners and other stakeholders to chart an appropriate way forward throughout the course of 2012.

III. Progress Review: 1 January – 31 March 2012

Expected Outputs and Indicators	Planned Activity	Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Results of Activities	Progress towards achieving outputs
<p>Output 1: Economic reintegration support provided for demobilized ex-combatants in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Sector States.</p> <p>Indicators: (1) Number of ex-combatants and special needs groups participating in reintegration activities in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Sector States including Khartoum State. (2) % of male and female participants that report successful individual reintegration support in client-satisfaction surveys.</p> <p>Baseline: (1) By end of 2011, 36,254 combatants were demobilized in the protocol areas of which 10,954 have been reintegrated and living civilian lives in the communities.. (2) Client satisfaction survey conducted in six localities in Blue</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Reintegration process for 4,665 participants in BNS and SKS brought forward from 2011 is completed. 1.1 Provision of reintegration support and recommended follow-up services to participants.</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Reintegration process for 4,450 participants in the Central Sector completed: 2.1 Delivery referral, registration, training and reintegration packages (agriculture tools, livestock, small business items, etc.) to participants. 2.2. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR participants</p> <p>Activity Result 3. Reintegration support for 7,234 additional participants in SKS and BNS completed 3.1 Sign contracts with IPs for the provision of reintegration support services including</p>	<p>18,879,944</p>	<p>3,801,492</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: In quarter one 1,137 DDR participants received one-to-one counselling services from the state DDR commission in Southern Kordofan State. They were simultaneously referred to IPs for the provision of reintegration services. Further, 933 DDR participants (667 men and 75 women) benefited from customised training in basic livestock management and small business provided by UNDP’s Implementing Partners, Save the Children Sweden (SCS) and the International Relief and Development (IRD) organization. The training took place in Dilling locality and trainers were drawn from the Ministry of Animal Wealth for the livestock component and from the University of Dilling for the small business component.</p> <p>916 DDR participants (35 males and 16 females) received reintegration kits in the first quarter.</p> <p>Also during the reporting period, SCS and Mubadiroon concluded</p>	<p>During the first quarter, 4,877 XCs were provided with training services and 1,294 XC received reintegration packages in SKS, BNS and the Central Sector.</p> <p>Overall, by the end of March 2012 a total of 12,248 XCs (2,075 women and 10, 173 men) out of 36,251 demobilized XCs received their reintegration packages in small business or agriculture and livestock in SKS, BNS and the Central Sector. 18,004 XCs have completed their reintegration training and a total of 29, 136 XCs are covered by contracts.</p> <p>In Q3 a Clients Satisfaction Survey will be carried out to assess the level of satisfaction among DDR beneficiaries with respect to the reintegration support they received.</p>

<p>Nile state and five localities in Southern Kordofan state by independent field monitors found on average over 70 % of participants satisfied with their reintegration support.</p> <p>2012 Targets</p> <p>(1) 20,501 ex-combatants participating in reintegration activities³:</p> <p>a. 16,051 ex-combatants in SKS and BNS</p> <p>b. 4,450 ex-combatants in the Central Sector</p> <p>At least 70 % of DDR participants in the client satisfaction survey administered in the in protocol/transitional areas are successful reintegrated and satisfied with the services provided by the programme.</p>	<p>PWDs.</p> <p>3.2. Deliver referral, registration, training and packages in the form of tools, livestock, small business items etc. to participants.</p> <p>3.3. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR participants</p> <p>Activity Result 4. Reintegration process for the new caseload of 4,162 in accessible and inaccessible areas in South Kordofan initiated</p> <p>4.1 Select implementing partners to provide reintegration support for 4,162 XCs</p> <p>4.2. Provide reintegration support services.</p> <p>4.3 Deliver referral, registration, training and start -up capital in the form of tools, sheep, grocery etc. to participants.</p> <p>4.4. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR</p>			<p>their activities in Blue Nile State, including the provision of follow-up services to 15% of their caseload.</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Ten IPs operating in the Central Sector registered 4,312 XCs and provided training services to 3,709 XCs. Delivery of reintegration packages commenced in February and up to date 262 XCs had received reintegration packages across the Central Sector. Follow-up services will follow in the second quarter.</p> <p>Activity Result 3: In February 2012, eleven Implementing Partners were awarded contracts to provide reintegration support services to 5,832 XCs in Southern Kordofan, including a total of 1,818 persons with disabilities (PWDs). Referral and registration of this caseload will start in April, 2012.</p> <p>UNDP also awarded a contract to ISRA in February to support 493 PWDs with reintegration and rehabilitation services in Blue Nile State, and up until the end of March 2012, 133 PWDs (129 males and 4 females) were medically screened by ISRA.</p>	
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³ A balance caseload of 4 799 ex-combatants is unfunded and not included in this AWP. Of that number 2 268 XCs are in the Central Sector, while the remaining 2 531 are mostly in inaccessible areas in Southern Kordofan State. Discussions with funding partners and government counterparts are ongoing how to address the issue.

	<p>participants in Kordofan;</p> <p>4.5. Organize two training workshops for SDDRC and IPs how to provide sustainable livelihoods support</p> <p><u>Public Information</u> Activity Result 5 : Public Information messages and sensitization on economic reintegration disseminated 5.1: Produce public information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV & radios PSAs, etc)</p> <p>5.2: Organize outreach activities to better inform and manage expectations of DDR participants in BN, SK and CS States.</p> <p><u>Monitoring and Evaluation</u> Activity Result 6: Individual economic reintegration and IP performance during different stage of reintegration of male female DDR participants monitored.</p> <p>6.1. Ensure the monitoring mechanism at place and functioning at the state and regional levels</p> <p>6.2 Organize regular field visits, spot check visits and regular updates on IPs project performance</p>			<p>Activity Result 4: Direct contracting mechanism will be employed by UNDP DDR for contracting IPs to deliver services to this new caseload in Southern Kordofan. This mechanism will help speed up the contracting process. To this end, a mission is expected from procurement support office (Copenhagen) to arrive in Khartoum to assist with this business case. Preliminary analysis of IPs and operational localities was completed and cost implication identified.</p> <p>Activity Result 5: Local IPs, Labena and Sudia completed all outreach activities across the Central Sector (North Kordofan State, Sennar, Khartoum and White Nile State) and Blue Nile State in March. Activities included radio programmes, community leaders’ training and awareness, community mobilization, face-to face events, musical and sporting events. Both IPs developed and disseminated messages that addressed themes such as DDR, CSAC, gender and peace and also produced public information materials like t-shirts, brochures, and leaflets that were disseminated during outreach activities. Approximately 42,000 individuals were reached with outreach messages in the Central Sector and</p>	
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	<p>Activity Result 7: One client satisfaction survey each in BN and SK states conducted. 7.1 Prepare questionnaires 7.2. Conduct client perception surveys in accessible areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States</p>			<p>Blue Nile State. Activity Result 6: During this reporting period UNDP continued to remotely monitor activities through telephone interviews with beneficiaries, TRC meeting updates and regular reports, tracking sheets and photos submitted by IPs. The performance of six IPs were monitored and verified. Moreover, since the beginning of 2012, UNDP’s staff were able to conduct field visits to Blue Nile State for monitoring purposes and have carried out various field visits and spot checks to implementation sites including training and delivery of packages as well as overseeing the construction of the CSAC hard project in Zindia. Travel to Southern Korodfan for monitoring purposes is expected to be cleared in the second quarter.</p> <p>Activity Result 7: UNDP jointly with SDDRC revised the Clients’ Satisfaction Survey to ensure the questionnaire reflects the impact of the recent conflicts in the Transitional Areas on the programme’s beneficiaries. Additional questions were included to address social and psychosocial reintegration as well. The first Client Satisfaction Survey for 2012 is scheduled to take place in the third quarter in SKS.</p>	
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<p>Output 2: Social reintegration support and community security and small arms control projects in prioritized areas of SK, BN and CS States implemented.</p> <p>Indicators: (1) At least 5 Community Security and Small Arms Control projects are implemented (1 Sennar (Mazmum), 1 White Nile (Wad Abkaraia), 1 North Kordofan (Wad Banda), 2 Blue Nile (Tadamon and Roseires) and 2 South Kordofan (Lagawa and Abujubeiha)) (2) At 50 % of WAAFG , PWDs and other special needs groups provided with psychosocial and other social reintegration support (3) At least 3 best practices and lessons learnt as the result of implementation of Social Reintegration and CSAC projects documented.</p> <p>Baseline: 1) 4 CSAC field projects were initiated (2 in South Korodan (Julud and</p>	<p>CSAC Activities Activity result 1: 7 gender responsive CSAC projects in prioritized areas of the Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Central Sector States identified and implemented.</p> <p>1.1. Organize participatory meetings with community members and leaders to identify and select community security projects in target communities in BNS, SKS and Central Sector.</p> <p>1.2. Identify and contract IPs to implement 7 CSAC projects with soft& hard components in BNS, SKS, CS⁴</p> <p>Social Reintegration and Psychosocial Support Activity Result 2: Social reintegration and psychosocial support for special needs groups including WAAFG and Women participants identified and implemented.</p> <p>2.1 -Training of trainers on 10 topic civic education package in SKS</p> <p>2.2 Training of 2200 DDR participants and female civilians using community</p>	<p>1,267,401</p>	<p>115,547</p>	<p>Activity 1: One needs assessment was conducted through participatory meetings with community members, women, youths and XCS in Wad Banda (North Kordofan, CS), in February. The project identified a community centre/ school for CSAC intervention. One CSAC project was completed in Zindia (BNS) in March 2012. The project, which consisted of establishing a health clinic had its soft component finished by SUDIA in September 2011.</p> <p>The procurement process for a water supply project in the Menza community in Roseries (BNS) and a community centre for Sennar State (CS) were completed. The civil works for the two projects will begin in April 2012.</p> <p>Activity 2: The civic education package for SKS is being revised to ensure the manuals are standardized, gender is mainstreamed, and images are suitable for low-literacy female DDR population. As soon as the package revision is finalized in April, the IP Near East Foundation (NEF) will</p>	<p>During the reporting period one CSAC project, a health clinic, was completed in Roseires locality (BNS). The clinic will function as a reconciliation point between ex-combatants and community members, as well as among neighbouring communities. It will also serve the health needs of approximately 40,000 people. Another two CSAC projects are in the process of being launched in Menza (BNS) and in Mazmoom (Sennar State). Both projects will involve hard and soft components that will address community security and promote peaceful coexistence.</p> <p>400 women in Southern Kordofan benefited from training in food processing skills. More trainings targeting women will follow in the second quarter and once all activities are completed, peace-building days will be launched in certain areas in SKS to showcase the success of the</p>
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⁴ Soft component activities are mainly related to trainings of peace committees, capacity development, awareness raising and sensitization etc. whereas hard component mainly relates to the construction of physical infrastructure and civil works that benefits large community members aimed at addressing the root causes of arms proliferation and conflict.

<p>Alhamra) and 2 in Blue Nile (Kurmuk and Roseires), Three CSAC projects were suspended due to conflicts.</p> <p>2012 Targets: (1) 7 CSAC projects implemented in target communities in BNS. SKS and CS. (1 Sennar (Mazmum), 1 White Nile (Wad Abkaraia), 1 North Kordofan (Wad Banda), 2 Blue Nile (Tadamon and Roseires) and 2 South Kordofan (Lagawa and Abujubeiha).</p> <p>(2) At least 5 communities and 300 DDR participants benefitted from various social reintegration and psychosocial projects in South Kordofan and Central Sector including North Kordofan and Khartoum States.</p> <p>(3) At least 5 best practices and lessons learnt reported and documented.</p>	<p>based approach on civic education package, value chain and private sector development in SKS and Central Sector.</p> <p>2.3 Training of Trainers on Literacy Reflect method</p> <p>2.4 Training of 400 women in literacy skills using REFLECT method</p> <p>2.5 Training of Trainers in food processing</p> <p>2.6 Training of 400 women in food processing skills</p> <p>2.7 Peace building days in selected communities for women to showcase skills gained and support social cohesion building and stigma alleviation</p> <p>2.8 Women’s Community Projects in Central Sector: -Training of 60 One Man Can peer educators (GBV/RH/HIV) - Supporting GBV prevention outreach through discussion groups, community action plans, open days, radio programmes, drama, skit, folklore -Training women in civic education topics -Supporting organization of 3 women’s committees and providing them with capacity development and organization</p>			<p>conduct the training of trainers. NEF staff were already trained on the revised manuals, methodology, and the participatory approach. The training of 2,200 DDR participants and female civilians will then follow in SKS. Six accessible localities have been selected for this activity: Dilling, Talodi, Kelik, Lagawa, Rashad and Kadugli.</p> <p>Additionally, the Training of Trainers on Literacy utilizing the REFLECT method which is designed specifically for adult literacy education will take place as soon as the materials are finalized. On this regard, the manual submitted by the implementing partner SOLO is already under revision by UNDP</p> <p>Finally, the training of trainers in food processing has been conducted in March 2012 and 400 women have also been trained in food processing skills.</p> <p>Women’s Community Projects in the Central Sector will take place in the three areas of Khartoum State in the next quarter of 2012. The IP to conduct the activities has already been selected: SALMMAH CENTRE.</p> <p>Activity Result 3: Monitoring visits to measure the impact of social reintegration and CSAC interventions were conducted</p>	<p>trainings received in a bid to overcome social stigmas and foster social cohesion.</p>
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	<p>skill</p> <p><u>Monitoring and Public Information</u> Activity Result 3: Monitoring and Public Information Campaign on CSAC and Social Reintegration implemented.</p> <p>3.1 Organize monitoring visits to target communities to measure impact of social reintegration and CSAC interventions to ensure 'do no harm' principle</p> <p>3.2 Produce of information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV & radios, PSA etc.) and outreach activities to better inform communities about DDR and CSAC</p> <p>3.3 Organize 1-2 field visits and 1 training on DDR and National Action Plan Arms and Community Security for better visibility of results for Government counterparts in the Ministry of Interior and Sudan DDR Commission.</p> <p>3.4 Organize Nuba Wrestling 2-3 day event in SKS and BNS. These will be large-scale, sensitization opportunities to bring together tens of thousands of people to disseminate community security and small arms proliferation messages in post-</p>			<p>during the reporting period. For instance, on March 14th, donor representatives from six countries (Norway, Japan, Canada, Germany, Spain and DFID), accompanied with UNDP and SDDRC senior management, visited the Zindia clinic under the CSAC intervention. Despite the logistic and security challenges in BNS, this visit was conducted successfully, and donors expressed their appreciation of the organization and the collaboration observed between community members, UNDP, SDDRC and the State Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Information products and outreach activities continue to be developed to inform communities about DDR and CSAC, with a particular focus on gender issues. Two IPs (SUDIA in BNS and Lebena in CS) have broadcasted a radio programme about DDR, and CSAC, in their respective areas. They have also implemented multiple outreach activities (see output 1, activity 5). Finally, the 16 Days of Activism Campaign, which started in November 2011 was concluded on 8 March, 2012. Messages on gender have been disseminated within the campaign, through public events, and the production of posters and leaflets.</p> <p>Activity Result 4: Best practices and</p>	
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	<p>conflict zones.</p> <p>Activity result 4: Lessons learnt and best practices on SR and CSAC documented and disseminated</p> <p>4.1. Discuss and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt on social reintegration and CSAC among the community and traditional leaders, Government authorities and other counterparts to get feedback for future initiatives and to ensure buy-in from all engaged counterparts</p> <p>4.2 Organize 3 workshops CSAC/Social Reintegration workshops for State and Community Leaders (1 Central Sector, 1 Blue Nile and 1 South Kordofan on lessons learned from CSAC field project and disseminate manual and five lessons learned reports on implementation of CSAC strategy and Small Arms Control National Action Plan at the national and state levels</p>			<p>lessons learnt were discussed among the community, traditional leaders, Government authorities and other counterparts after the completion of the CSAC project in Zindia (health clinic) in March 2012. Such discussions with stakeholders, aimed at obtaining feedback will continue to take place after the implementation of each project. Once most of the CSAC/Social Reintegration projects are either finalized or well-advanced lessons learned workshops will be conducted in order to fully capture lessons learned and best practices.</p> <p>A Regional Conference on Small Arms Control involving five countries (Sudan, Chad, Libya, Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo) will be held in May 2012 in Sudan in an attempt to promote cooperation and coordination for the control of small arms in the region. The Joint Task Force created for this purpose has been holding weekly meetings. UNDP has agreed to provide technical and financial support to the conference.</p>	
<p>Output 3: Capacity of national partners of the DDR programme to implement nationally-owned DDR programme strengthened.</p>	<p><u>Capacity Development Support to SDDRC and Implementing Partners</u></p> <p>Activity result 1: Technical and management capacities of SDDRC and State</p>	1,019,985	130,697	<p>Activity Result 1: MIS project management training was provided to SDDRC staff at the Khartoum and state levels. There was also a joint workshop held between UNDP and SDDRC to prioritize and harmonize</p>	<p>By the end of March, 2012, 21 NGOs were implementing reintegration activities in SKS, BNS and the Central Sector. IPs were offered training in financial</p>

<p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of manuals, guidance notes and SOPs institutionalized within the SDDRC and revised; 2. Number of reports generated through DREAM/MIS by SDDRC. 3. Number of national NGOs implementing DDR activities trained and contracted. <p>Baseline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reintegration SoP, M&E guidelines and IP guidance note, CSAC Strategy available to implement the DDR programme. DREAM SoP institutionalized at SDDRC. 2. 10 reports produced annually 3. 30 national NGOs engaged directly with UNDP DDR programme <p>2012 targets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme operational guidelines, MIS SoP, Knowledge management guidelines. M&E guidelines, psychosocial reintegration SOP etc. revised 2. At least 50 reports generated annually 	<p>DDRC's strengthened</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Conduct at least one training for the SDDRC HQ and State DDRC staff to improve the use of the developed tools/manuals(gender, HIV, RH, GBV, PWD) 1.2. Provide skills training on financial and contract management practices for national implementation. 1.3. Conduct workshops on programme management, HR management and organizational development for senior management of the SDDRC (including State Level Management Staff) 1.4. Conduct workshops on contract management and establish NGO Net work to enhance their delivery, monitoring and reporting capacities and exchange a lesson learnt with regard to CSAC, Social Reintegration, Gender and HIV. <p>Activity Result 2: Improve state office connectivity and harmonize Management Information System (MIS).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Support data management and connectivity of the SDDRC through streamlining the MIS and provision of trainings (10) on information management and knowledge management 			<p>activities of the 2012 Annual Workplan.</p> <p>Technical Reintegration Coordination meetings continued during the reporting period between UNDP, SDDRC and IPs. Contract management and tracking of DDR participants also continued on a weekly basis.</p> <p>Additionally, fifty representatives from civil society organizations attended the contract management workshop held in March. The workshop introduced IPs to UNDP's implementation guidelines, foreseen challenges and the way forward.</p> <p>Activity Result 2: IT equipment including computers, UPS, Printers, MDSL and one generator were provided to South Kordofan State office in order to enhance the communication between SDDRC at the field level and Khartoum.</p> <p>The design and contents of the SDDRC website were discussed during the reporting period and it is expected that the website will be up and running in the second quarter. This website will serve as a forum to showcase achievements of the DDR programme to a larger audience.</p>	<p>management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, reintegration and gender prior to implementing activities on the ground and their capacities continues to be monitored and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure effective and efficient delivery.</p> <p>National counterparts at the Commission continued to be supported with capacity building trainings in reintegration, gender, PI, monitoring and reporting and information management during the reporting period. Further, SDDRC staff have displayed leadership role, particularly at the state level with respect to their active engagement with IPs, monitoring of activities, liaising with UNDP and facilitating the donor visit to BNS in March.</p>
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<p>3. At least 35 national NGOs contracted and engaged in reintegration activities in the protocol areas and Central Sector States</p>	<p>tools to SDDRC staff members.</p> <p>Activity Result 3: Technical capacity provided to central and state Offices as well as to NGO Implementing Partners</p> <p>3.1. Based on capacity assessment conducted (2011) of the State DDR commissions, develop staffing plan for Commission Offices of BNS, SKS and Central Sector states</p> <p>3.2. Provide three national support staff on secondment to the State DDR Commissions.</p> <p>3.3 .Provide training to IPs (M&E and reporting) to ensure timely delivery of services to DDR participants</p> <p>3.4 Conduct assessments and at least 2 training workshops (contract management and lessons learned) for 45 Implementing Partners</p>			<p>Activity Result 3: the staff capacity assessment findings were shared with SDDRC senior staff for review and comments. Further discussions on this matter will proceed in the second quarter. Meanwhile, to support the SDDRC with reintegration and resources mobilization, two staff: Donor Relations Officer and Reintegration Officer, were seconded to the Sudan DDR Commission in the first quarter.</p>	
<p>Project output 4: Operational, technical and management support for UNDP and SDDRC State offices for programme implementation provided</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. By the end of 2011, UNDP DDR project office is fully functional.</p> <p>2. Funds secured for 31 455 XCs out of 36 254 demobilized.</p>	<p>Operational Support for Programme Implementation at the National and State Level</p> <p>Activity Result 1: Programme Implementation and Office Operational support</p> <p>1.1. Administrative and operational support to project staff to implement the project at the national and state level</p> <p>1.2. Provide operational</p>	<p>2,949,834</p>	<p>425,174</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Administrative and operational support continues to be offered to project staff. The project staff, 99 people in total, are daily supported in the development of their functions. Also, support in terms of security clearance procedures, transport, logistic organization, etc, is offered and has helped facilitate monitoring missions to BNS last February, as well as to conduct the high-level donors visit in March.</p>	<p>UNDP DDR staff as well as SDDRC state offices were supported logistically, technically and financially during the reporting period, all of which facilitated the implementation and monitoring of project activities at the field level.</p>

<p>2012 Targets</p> <p>(1) Effective and efficient Staff administration and operational support guaranteed.</p> <p>(2) Procurement contracts approved according to agreed deadlines</p> <p>3) Preparations and initiation of at least one pilot project completed</p>	<p>supports to project implementation at the state level: cash, transport, security, ITC and MIS, finance and administration up to 7 field and mobile offices in the North (Damazin, Kadugli, Khartoum)</p> <p>1.3. Implement procurement plan for 2012 in a timely manner, through among others establishment of a contract management group to ensure close collaboration between the programme and operations units</p> <p>1.4. Provide logistic supports for audit and independent evaluation</p> <p>1.5. Inform donors and other key partners about the programme progress engaging them into solution of issues/challenges</p> <p>1.6. Continue implementation of the resource mobilization strategy, ensuring timely submission of the donor reports and identifying and approaching perspective funding sources</p> <p>1.7. Conduct SDDR Programme Evaluation</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Procurement arrangements for completion of remaining caseload in State offices completed.</p>			<p>Because of the security conditions on the ground preventing the full redeployment of DDR staff in the transitional areas, operational support has been channelled at the state level through the Commission.</p> <p>The procurement plan for 2012 was elaborated and is being implemented in a timely manner. The contract management group continues to ensure collaboration between units, and has held five meetings during this reporting period. In these meetings, complex issues regarding contract implementation were discussed and analyzed and solutions were proposed.</p> <p>Audits and independent evaluations will be undertaken in the following months, and the UNDP DDR team will continue to offer support and information as requested.</p> <p>UNDP DDR continues to inform and update donors and key partners about the developments of the programme. Bilateral meetings were held with current donors and potential donors during the reporting period. Further, with respect to donor reporting, the 2011 Annual Progress Report for SDDRP was disseminated to the</p>	
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	<p>2.1 Prepare and announce for RFPs/CFPs and selection of IPs</p> <p>Activity Result 3: New project document developed</p>			<p>programme donors. Monthly DDR Dispatch Newsletters were also produced and disseminated, including highlights of the programme’s achievements.</p> <p>Also noteworthy, is the DDR Project Executive Board meeting held on 2 February, 2012 in Khartoum to discuss the timeframe for the completion of the reintegration of all demobilized ex-combatants. Considering the delay in implementation caused by instabilities in SKS and BNS, the Executive Board agreed to extend the overall project duration until 31 December 2012. To this end, no-cost extensions requests are being prepared to be submitted to donors.</p> <p>Finally, according to the Annual Work Plan, the SDDR Programme Evaluation will be conducted in the second half of the year.</p> <p>Activity Result 2: Request for Proposals (RFPs) and Call for Proposals (CFPs) continue to be prepared and announced as needed, and thanks to this process a total of 13 contracts have been signed with IPs in this period.</p> <p>Activity Result 3. Discussions</p>	
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				<p>regarding the transition to a new approach of the programme are currently ongoing. The draft project document, which focuses on community based reintegration and incorporates concerns raised by donors throughout 2011 as well as recommendations of the programme review, was shared with donors in January 2012. Donors submitted some comments on the draft, which were incorporated by SDDRC and UNDP and will be discussed again at a technical coordination meeting..</p>	
		24,117,164	4,472,910		

N.B. Figures quoted in 'output 1' include Public Information budget and expenditure for this period.

IV. Challenges and Lessons Learned for Quarter 1

The outbreak of conflict in Southern Kordofan State and Blue Nile State resulted in a temporary suspension of project activities in the second half of 2011. These conflicts continue to impact project implementation in the first quarter of 2012. Nonetheless, implementing partners are allowed to continue reintegration operations in secure areas in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State. UNDP is currently remotely managing implementation of activities through reviews of monthly work plans and progress reports with photographs of delivery, IP tracking sheets, telephone verification with XCs and community leaders, field monitoring visits (wherever possible). Moreover, as practiced before, the SDDRC at the state level is using the weekly Technical Reintegration Committee (TRC) meetings to coordinate, follow-up and resolve any issues in relation to project implementation.

The situation in Damazin (BNS) has been stable and UNDP DDR staff are expected to be redeployed once UN Security approval is granted in Q2. Security concerns continue to linger in SKS but coordination with and support of the SDDRC (including state field offices) is pursued to help determine secure areas of operation. In fact, recently a monitoring mission was successfully concluded by a UNDP DDR team in SKS jointly with the SDDRC.

Completing all reintegration activities for former fighters already demobilized is very challenging in the prevailing context. Generally the situation is fluid and dynamic, therefore making it difficult to predict the outcomes of the current conflicts. Nonetheless, the programme would continue to monitor developments in the implementation of the programme. To date, project activities are continuing as shown with the achievements in activities highlighted above.

Emerging challenges encountered in the implementation are jointly addressed by UNDP and the SDDRC. Importantly, the SDDRC support has been crucial in garnering support from other national government bodies in order to allow for the programme to be continuously implemented at the field level. In general, stronger coordination meetings have been crucial in this period. Maintaining regular TRC meetings with IPs and the Commission has allowed for sharing knowledge, experiences and best practices among stakeholders, therefore improving the quality of reintegration services to the targeted beneficiaries. In this sense, the programme is continuously adjusting and adapting to the evolving situation.

Overall, the social reintegration component of the programme has shown to be crucial to support sustainable reintegration, through complementing economic reintegration by addressing the social and psychosocial needs of DDR participants. Already the social reintegration component is adopting a community based approach which better addresses ex-combatants' acceptance in communities, and supports peace-building and social cohesion-building at the community level. The SDDRC has proved that a holistic approach enables the programme to effectively contribute to the reintegration continuum of former fighters. In view of the accumulated experiences and lessons learnt, the programme aims to continue moving towards a "community-based approach" for the next phase.

V. Partnerships and Sustainability

Implementing Partners

In 2012, UNDP DDR continued to work closely with various national and international NGOs, CBOs and UN agencies in the implementation of the programme and the provision of reintegration services throughout the Central Sector, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. These included the Charitable Organization for Rehabilitation and Development (CORD), the Humanitarian Aid and Development (HAD), the Nuba Mountains International Association for Development (NMIAD), Friends for Peace and Development (FPDO), Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA), the Near East Foundation (NEF) the International Relief and Development (IRD), Save the Children Sweden (SCS), Abrar, Sudia, etc. Implementing partners were also provided with training on monitoring and evaluation guidelines, proposal writing, reporting, psycho-social support, counselling, reintegration and in cross cutting issues such as gender and HIV. Further, contracted NGOs participated in contract management workshops, which helped enhance their capacity in the provision of reintegration services, procurement, monitoring and evaluation and financial management.

Donors

On 2nd February, 2012, SDDRC in coordination with UNDP organized a Project Executive Board meeting to provide an update to donors on reintegration and CSAC progress under the Sudan DDR Programme and to also seek project board members approval to extend the project's timeframe beyond 30 June 2012. Representatives from Japan, Norway, Spain, the Netherlands, DFID, Canada and Germany attended the meeting. In view of the instabilities experienced in the transitional areas, which significantly affected progress of activities, donors have agreed to extend the duration of the project until the end of December 2012. Based on this extension, new contracts with Implementing Partners were signed and activities are now progressing in BNS, SKS and the Central Sector. This extension will also help facilitate the transition to a new approach (community based approach) which is currently under discussion with stakeholders. No-cost extensions of individual donor agreements will be pursued in the second quarter as a follow-up to the Project Board decision on 2nd February 2012.

Another key event during the first quarter was the donor visit to Blue Nile State organized by UNDP and SDDRC on 14th March 2012. This was a hallmark achievement as it was the first time diplomatic personnel were allowed to enter Blue Nile State since the outbreak of conflict in September 2011. Participants including the Ambassador of Norway, as well as senior diplomats from the Embassies of Japan, Spain, Canada, DFID and Germany. The visit was successful in showcasing success stories of individual XCs and also included a visit to Roseries locality to inaugurate the health clinic constructed in Zindia village as part of a social reintegration component and which will act as a reconciliation point between surrounding communities and also help meet the health needs of close to 40,000 people. The clinic will be jointly managed by the State Ministry of Health and the community. There was also a photo exhibition displaying the work and achievements of the Sudan DDR Programme in Blue Nile State. The achievements was a result of the strong collaboration of at least 10 implementing partners, the state DDR commission, and the UNDP DDR in Blue Nile State.

Private Sector

One of the key recommendations of the Programme Review in December 2010 and which the Sudan DDR programme strived to achieve in 2011 and 2012 is enhancing partnership with the private sector in

order to promote sustainable reintegration and also ensure that the economic packages offered to XCs are responsive to the market dynamics in Sudan. In particular, the programme is pursuing pilot initiatives on value chains, business development services, and micro-finance support within the existing project framework. The Business Development Services consultancy is currently being carried out by PACT Sudan is expected to run through April 2012. This consultancy will help identify service providers, including financial and academic institutions that can support ex-combatants with access to credit and mentoring relationships in order to improve the performance of their small businesses, their access to markets and ability to compete and grow. The initiative also target women headed households and youth entrepreneurs in areas populated with XCs. PACT Sudan had also carried out a mapping exercise for value chains and has identified five potential value chains for implementation: dairy, livestock by-products, food processing, fisheries and building blocks for the construction industry. A 'Value Chain Implementation Workshop' was conducted in the first quarter with various stakeholders, including XCs, SDDRC and line ministries to ensure national buy-in. It was also an opportunity introduce the concept to stakeholders and explain its applicability within the Sudan DDR Programme. As a result of this workshop consensus on the way forward was achieved and Value Chain Working Group was established to move forward the pilot project. Two value chains are under development both with private sector partners: dairy value chain in Khartoum in partnership with CAPO; and sheep rearing value chain in North Kordofan in partnership with Bank of Khartoum and Route Livestock Company.

National Media

Establishing synergies with national media was also pursued in quarter one, where in March the first annual *Public Information Best Practices and Lessons Learned Workshop* was held by SDDRC and UNDP DDR's Public Information teams. The workshop brought together some of the most prominent media representatives in Sudan including public information focal points from different NGOs, television, radio, newspaper, and non-traditional forms of media. Participants collaborated on constructing new synergies for better interaction and coverage of the DDR Programme activities and have jointly agreed on plotting the way forward. Discussions at the workshop also helped identify and address strengths and weaknesses in both SDDRC and UNDP public information programming, while gaining support from the media on the common goal of promoting appropriate messages and sensitization in Sudan. Questions on how to best achieve a robust relationship between the DDR programme and the many different types of media and communications houses in the country led to some very positive responses, with the conclusion that maintaining a joint forum that meets regularly to disseminate information and clarify programmatic changes is a necessity.

VI. Financial Summary

1. Overview of available resources

Funds received from Donors since start of the project

Donor	In US\$
Italy	\$3,873,263
Japan	\$26,804,294
DFID	\$9,943,394
Norway *	\$7,808,481
Sida	\$5,404,886
Netherlands	\$3,000,000
CIDA	\$9,030,342
Peace Building Fund (PBF)	\$4,680,010
Spain	\$5,538,606
Total Funds Received:	\$76,083,277

* This includes funds from Norway (NOK 4.5 million; or USD 759,109) that are meant specifically for CSAC

Available Resources for 2012

	Amount
Overall Allocation	\$76,083,277
Expenditures 2009	\$9,580,754
Expenditures 2010	\$22,115,819
Expenditure 2011	20,876,470
Available Resources for 2012	\$ 23,510,233

2. Overview of allocations and expenditures per output/activity

Activity	Budget (USD)	Total Expenses (USD)
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	1,099,165	130,697
MANAGEMENT	2,959,835	425,174
PUBLIC AWARENES	89,180	21,683
REINTEGRATION	18,022,133	3,779,809
CSAC Expenses up to March 2012	1,224,644	115,547
Grand Total	24,117,164	4,472,910

3. Overview of Expenditures

PBF Contribution Status as of 31 March 2012

Description	Receipts US \$	Expenses US \$
	4,680,010	
Less: Expenses		
2011 Expenses		4,254,749
Jan. -March 2012 Expenses (Provisional)		
CAPACITY DEVL P	43,897	
MANAGEMENT	7,706	
PUBLIC AWARENESS	49	
REINTEGRATION	71,708	
Total Expenses 2012		123,359
Total Expenses		4,378,108
Balance:		301,902

Annex I: Annual Workplan for 2012

Project output and project #	Key Activities	Timeframe				Budget 2012				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Resp. party	Donor	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1: Economic reintegration support provided for demobilized ex-combatants in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Sector States.</p> <p>Indicators: (1) Number of ex-combatants and special needs groups participating in reintegration activities in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Sector States including Khartoum State. (2) % of male and female participants that report successful individual reintegration support in client-satisfaction surveys.</p> <p>Baseline: (3) By end of 2011, 36,254 combatants were demobilized in the protocol areas of which 10,954 have been reintegrated and living civilian lives in the communities.. (4) Client satisfaction survey conducted in six localities in Blue Nile state and five localities in Southern Kordofan state by independent field monitors found on average over 70 %</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Reintegration process for 4,665 participants in BNS and SKS brought forward from 2011 is completed. 1.2 Provision of reintegration support and recommended follow-up services to participants.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC		72100	POs raised in the system in 2011	-
	<p>Activity Result 2: Reintegration process for 4,450 participants in the Central Sector completed: 2.1 Deliver referral, registration, training and reintegration packages (agriculture tools, livestock, small business items etc to participants. 2.2. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR participants</p>	x	x	x		DDRC		72100	POs for Central Sector raised in the system in December 2011	-
	<p>Activity Result 3. Reintegration support for 7,234 additional participants in SKS and BNS completed 3.1 Sign contracts with IPs for the</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	72100	Contracts for Xcs and PWDs	8, 234,836

<p>of participants satisfied with their reintegration support.</p> <p>2012 Targets</p> <p>(2) 20,501 ex-combatants participating in reintegration activities⁵:</p> <p>a. 16,051 ex-combatants in SKS and BNS</p> <p>b. 4,450 ex-combatants in the Central Sector</p>	<p>provision of reintegration support services including PWDs.</p> <p>3.2. Deliver referral, registration, training and packages in the form of tools, livestock, small business items etc. to participants.</p> <p>3.3. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR participants</p>									
<p>(3) At least 70 % of DDR participants in the client satisfaction survey administered in the in protocol/transitional areas are successful reintegrated and satisfied with the services provided by the programme.</p>	<p>Activity Result 4. Reintegration process for the new caseload of 4,162 in accessible and inaccessible areas in South Kordofan initiated</p> <p>4.1 Select implementing partners to provide reintegration support for 4,162 XCs</p> <p>4.2. Provide reintegration support services.</p> <p>4.3 Deliver referral, registration, training and start -up capital in the form of tools, sheep, grocery etc. to participants.</p> <p>4.4. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR participants in Kordofan;</p> <p>4.5. Organize two training workshops for SDDRC and IPs how to provide sustainable livelihoods support</p>	x	x	x		SDDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	72100	Contracts for new caseload in SKS & two workshops (USD 5,000 each) for SDDRC, IPs,	6, 243,000

⁵ A balance caseload of 4 799 ex-combatants is unfunded and not included in this AWP. Of that number 2 268 XCs are in the Central Sector, while the remaining 2 531 are mostly in inaccessible areas in Southern Kordofan State. Discussions with funding partners and government counterparts are ongoing how to address the issue.

	<p>Public Information Activity Result 5 : Public Information messages and sensitization on economic reintegration disseminated 5.1: Produce public information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV & radios PSAs, etc) 5.2: Organize outreach activities to better inform and manage expectations of DDR participants in BN, SK and CS States.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	Production of Media Materials and workshops(PI)	2,000
	<p>Monitoring and Evaluation Activity Result 6: Individual economic reintegration and IP performance during different stage of reintegration of male female DDR participants monitored. 6.1. Ensure the monitoring mechanism at place and functioning at the state and regional levels 6.2 Organize regular field visits, spot check visits and regular updates on IPs project performance</p>	x	x				Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	61300	Technical Support including contracts	1,850, 528
		x	x	x	x	DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway,	71400	Technical Support	480, 097
	<p>Activity Result 7: One client satisfaction survey each in BN and SK states conducted. 7.1 Prepare questionnaires 7.2. Conduct client perception surveys in accessible areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States</p>			x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	71600	Travel	50,000
			x	X			Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway	74500	Insurance, Bank charges and Sundry	10,000
							Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	73500	Stationery and Publications	40,000
							Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	73400	Vehicle maintenance & fuel	12,000

						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	74100	Capacity Assessment	4,000	
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75100	7 % GMS	1,184,852	
									18,111,313	
Output 2: Social reintegration support and community security and small arms control projects in prioritized areas of SK, BN and CS States implemented.	CSAC Activities									
Activity result 1: 7 gender responsive CSAC projects in prioritized areas of the Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Central Sector States identified and implemented.	Activity result 1: 7 gender responsive CSAC projects in prioritized areas of the Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Central Sector States identified and implemented.	x	x	x		DDRC, MOI				
Indicators: (1) At least 5 Community Security and Small Arms Control projects are implemented (1 Sennar (Mazmum), 1 White Nile (Wad Abkaraia), 1 North Kordofan (Wad Banda), 2 Blue Nile (Tadamon and Roseires) and 2 South Kordofan (Lagawa and Abujubeiha) (2) At 50 % of WAAFG , PWDs and other special needs groups provided with psychosocial and other social reintegration support (3) At least 3 best practices and lessons learnt as the result of implementation of Social Reintegration and CSAC projects documented.	1.1. Organize participatory meetings with community members and leaders to identify and select community security projects in target communities in BNS, SKS and Central Sector. 1.2. Identify and contract IPs to implement 7 CSAC projects with soft& hard components in BNS, SKS, CS ⁶	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	72100,74200	Contracts with IPs on CSAC and PI materials, outreach and sensitization.	940, 000
	Social Reintegration and Psychosocial Support Activity Result 2: Social reintegration and psychosocial support for special needs groups including WAAFG and Women participants identified and implemented.	x	x			DDRC, MOI		72100	IP Contracts	575, 000

⁶ Soft component activities are mainly related to trainings of peace committees, capacity development, awareness raising and sensitization etc. whereas hard component mainly relates to the construction of physical infrastructure and civil works that benefits large community members aimed at addressing the root causes of arms proliferation and conflict.

<p>Baseline: 1) 4 CSAC field projects were initiated (2 in South Korodan (Julud and Alhamra) and 2 in Blue Nile (Kurmuk and Roseires), Three CSAC projects were suspended due to conflicts.</p> <p>2012 Targets: (1) 7 CSAC projects implemented in target communities in BNS, SKS and CS. (1 Sennar (Mazmum), 1 White Nile (Wad Abkaraia), 1 North Kordofan (Wad Banda), 2 Blue Nile (Tadamon and Roseires) and 2 South Kordofan (Lagawa and Abujubeiha). (2) At least 5 communities and 300 DDR participants benefitted from various social reintegration and psychosocial projects in South Kordofaan and Central Sector including North Kordofan and Khartoum States. (3) At least 5 best practices and lessons learnt reported and documented.</p>	<p>2.1 -Training of trainers on 10 topic civic education package in SKS 2.2 Training of 2200 DDR participants and female civilians using community based approach on civic education package, value chain and private sector development in SKS and Central Sector. 2.3 Training of Trainers on Literacy Reflect method 2.4 Training of 400 women in literacy skills using REFLECT method 2.5 Training of Trainers in food processing 2.6 Training of 400 women in food processing skills 2.7 Peace building days in selected communities for women to showcase skills gained and support social cohesion building and stigma alleviation 2.8 Women’s Community Projects in Central Sector: -Training of 60 One Man Can peer educators (GBV/RH/HIV) - Supporting GBV prevention outreach through discussion groups, community action plans, open days, radio programmes, drama, skit, folklore -Training women in civic education topics -Supporting organization of 3 women’s committees and providing them with capacity development and organization skill</p>									
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<p><u>Monitoring and Public Information</u> Activity Result 3: Monitoring and Public Information Campaign on CSAC and Social Reintegration implemented.</p> <p>3.1 Organize monitoring visits to target communities to measure impact of social reintegration and CSAC interventions to ensure 'do no harm' principle 3.2 Produce of information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV & radios, PSA etc.) and outreach activities to better inform communities about DDR and CSAC</p>	x	x	x	x	DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	74200	IP Contracts	105,000
<p>3.3 Organize 1-2 field visits and 1 training on DDR and National Action Plan Arms and Community Security for better visibility of results for Government counterparts in the Ministry of Interior and Sudan DDR Commission.</p>	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	75700	NAP (three) workshops	30,000
<p>3.4 Organize Nuba Wrestling 2-3 day event in SKS and BNS. These will be large-scale, sensitization opportunities to bring together tens of thousands of people to disseminate community security and small arms proliferation messages in post-conflict zones.</p>	x	x				Netherlands	72100	One event	50,000
<p>Activity result 4: Lessons learnt and best practices on SR and CSAC documented and disseminated</p>	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	71600	Media events and trips	10,000
<p>4.1. Discuss and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt on social reintegration and CSAC among the community and traditional leaders, Government</p>							71400 71300	National staff , Local consultants for civil engineering	54,527

	authorities and other counterparts to get feedback for future initiatives and to ensure buy-in from all engaged counterparts									
	4.2 Organize 3 workshops CSAC/Social Reintegration workshops for State and Community Leaders (1 Central Sector, 1 Blue Nile and 1 South Kordofan on lessons learned from CSAC field project and disseminate manual and five lessons learned reports on implementation of CSAC strategy and Small Arms Control National Action Plan at the national and state levels	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	71600	Travel	15,000
								75100	GMS	124,567
	Subtotal for project output 2									1,904,094
Output 3: Capacity of national partners of the DDR programme to implement nationally-owned DDR programme strengthened. <u>Indicators:</u> 1. Number of manuals, guidance notes and SOPs institutionalized within the SDDRC and revised; 2. Number of reports generated through DREAM/MIS by SDDRC. 3. Number of national NGOs implementing DDR activities trained and contracted. <u>Baseline:</u> 1.Reintegration SoP, M&E guidelines and IP guidance note , CSAC Strategy available to implement the DDR programme. DREAM SoP institutionalized at	Capacity Development Support to SDDRC and Implementing Partners Activity result 1: Technical and management capacities of SDDRC and State DDRCs strengthened 1.1Conduct at least one training for the SDDRC HQ and State DDRC staff to improve the use of the developed tools/manuals(gender, HIV, RH, GBV, PWD)	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	Training workshops	18,000
	1.2. Provide skills training on financial and contract management practices for national implementation.	x	x			DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	Two Review workshops	10,000
	1.3. Conduct workshops on programme management, HR management and organizational development for senior management of the SDDRC (including State Level Management Staff)	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	71600	1 programme mgmt. training, consultant, contracts, and Travel	40,000

<p>SDDRC.</p> <p>2. 10 reports produced annually</p> <p>3. 30 national NGOs engaged directly with UNDP DDR programme</p> <p>2013 targets</p> <p>4. Programme operational guidelines, MIS SoP, Knowledge management guidelines. M&E guidelines, psychosocial reintegration SOP etc. revised</p> <p>5. At least 50 reports generated annually</p> <p>6. At least 35 national NGOs contracted and engaged in reintegration activities in the protocol areas and Central Sector States</p>	<p>1.4. Conduct workshops on contract management and establish NGO Net work to enhance their delivery, monitoring and reporting capacities and exchange a lesson learnt with regard to CSAC, Social Reintegration, Gender and HIV.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	IP staff training conduct (2)Workshops and surveys	30,000
	<p>Activity Result 2: Improvise state office connectivity and harmonize Management Information System (MIS).</p> <p>2.1. Support data management and connectivity of the SDDRC through streamlining the MIS and provision of trainings (10) on information management and knowledge management tools to SDDRC staff members.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	72100	10 MIS , trainings, Contracts for Communication equipment	30, 000 20, 000
	<p>Activity Result 3: Technical capacity provided to central and state Offices as well as to NGO Implementing Partners</p> <p>3.1. Based on capacity assessment conducted (2011) of the State DDR commissions, develop staffing plan for Commission Offices of BNS, SKS and Central Sector states</p> <p>3.2. Provide three national support staff on secondment to the State DDR Commissions.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	61300, 71500 71400	1) Trainings, Assessments etc. 2) International staff and UNVs (3) National staff	700, 000 100, 256
	<p>3.3 .Provide training to IPs (M&E and reporting) to ensure timely delivery of services to DDR participants</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	72200	Equipment and furniture,travel	5, 000
	<p>3.4 Conduct assessments and at least 2 training workshops (contract management and lessons learned)</p>		X	X			Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway,	71400	Training workshops National Staff	24,000

	for 45 Implementing Partners						PBF			
							Canada, Spain, Neth, Japan, Norway, PBF	72400	PI Materials	50,000
									GMS 7 %	71,908
	Subtotal for project output 3									1,099,165
<p>Project output 4: Operational, technical and management support for UNDP and SDDRC State offices for programme implementation provided</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>1. By the end of 2011, UNDP DDR project office is fully functional. 2. Funds secured for 31 455 XCs out of 36 254 demobilized.</p> <p>2012 Targets</p> <p>(1) Effective and efficient Staff administration and operational support guaranteed. (2) Procurement contracts approved according to agreed deadlines 3) Preparations and initiation of at least one pilot project completed</p>	<p>Operational Support for Programme Implementation at the National and State Level</p> <p>Activity Result 1: Programme Implementation and Office Operational support</p> <p>1.1. Administrative and operational support to project staff to implement the project at the national and state level</p>	x	x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	62300 71500,71400	International staff and UNVs National staff	1,070, 000 600, 000
	1.2. Provide operational supports to project implementation at the state level: cash, transport, security, ITC and MIS, finance and administration up to 7 field and mobile offices in the North (Damazin, Kadugli, Khartoum)	x	x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	73100	Rent and other related to rent utilities	120,000
	1.3. Implement procurement plan for 2012 in a timely manner, through among others establishment of a contract management group to ensure close collaboration between the programme and operations units	x	x	x			Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway,	72400	Communication and IT equipment	40,000
	1.4. Provide logistic supports for audit and independent evaluation	x	x	x			Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	72500	Stationery and Publications	40,000

1.5. Inform donors and other key partners about the programme progress engaging them into solution of issues/challenges	x	x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	75700	Two Workshops and trainings	20,000
1.6. Continue implementation of the resource mobilization strategy, ensuring timely submission of the donor reports and identifying and approaching perspective funding sources	x	x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	72800	Reporting and IT Equipment	20,000
1.7. Conduct SDDR Programme Evaluation			x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	71300	Travel and Consultancy	30,000
Activity Result 2: Procurement arrangements for completion of remaining caseload in State offices completed.	x	x				Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	72200	Equipment and furniture	20,000
2.1 Prepare and announce for RFPs/CFPs and selection of IPs	x	x				Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	73400	Contracts, Vehicle maintenance & fuel	120,000
Activity Result 3: New project document developed		x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	71600	Travel & DSA	40,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	73500	Operational field support	100,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	74100	Audit	6,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	74300	Contribution to CS(cost sharing)	500,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	71300	LTA for translation	30,000

							Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	74500	Insurance, Bank charges and Sundry	10,200
									7% GMS	193, 635
										\$2,959,835
TOTAL DIRECT COSTS										\$22,499,445
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS										\$1,574,962
GRAND TOTAL										\$24,074,407