

**Quarterly Progress Report  
January-June 2012**

**Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme**



XC in his carpentry shop in Kadugli, SKS July 2012

<b>Implementing Agency</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>Country</b>	Sudan
<b>Project ID</b>	00063343 (SDDRP), 00077435 (Social Reintegration/CSAC)
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 2009 – December 2012
<b>Project Budget (USD)</b>	\$24,074,407 (2012 Budget)
<b>Reporting Period</b>	January-June 2012
<b>Funds Available (USD)</b>	<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

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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	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
GOS	Government of Sudan
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
REFLECT	Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques
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
SOLO	Sudan Open Learning Organization
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-Combatant

## **I. Executive Summary**

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The Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme (SDDRP) was granted an extension by the Project Executive Board till December 2012 in its meeting on 2 February 2012. This progress report covers the achievements, progress towards goals, issues and challenges encountered during project implementation during the first half 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 ground beginning in the last quarter of 2011<sup>1</sup>, UNDP staff was granted clearance from UN New York to conduct field monitoring activities in Southern Kordofan State (SKS) and Blue Nile State (BNS) in early 2012. By May 2012, UNDP DDR Blue Nile State (BNS) staffs were redeployed to Damazin permanently and have resumed their functions in support of project activities.

From January to June this year, a total of 10,472 XCs were provided with training services and another 8,279 XCs received their reintegration packages. Currently, more than 21,000 former combatants completed their trainings and approximately 17,000 XCs have received reintegration packages and started their own livelihoods activities since the start of the programme. This year, twelve implementing partners signed contracts to implement reintegration support activities in SKS and BNS, covering 6,325 XCs. Two Contract Management Workshops was conducted for the newly contracted IPs to bolster their capacity to successfully implement reintegration services, while adhering to the standard monitoring and reporting requirements of the programme. Most significantly, project activities were monitored periodically with field missions, telephonic verification of reports and interviews with DDR participants and community leaders.

Several community security and arms control projects in Blue Nile State and the Central Sector were rolled out during the first half of the year. These initiatives aim to address security concerns and to strengthen the social cohesion between XCs and community members and to restore communities’ faith in state authorities. Following consultations with community members, XCs and state authorities, some of the projects implemented this year included: the construction of a health clinic in Zindia in Roseries locality (BNS) which had no health facility at all; construction of water points for human and animal consumption in Menza (BNS) and the construction of school/community centre in Mazmoom (Sennar State). These projects are complemented by community sensitization and capacity development efforts, known as the soft component, to promote social cohesion at the community level and to ensure communities can effectively run the micro infrastructure projects constructed. Social reintegration activities also picked up pace in quarter two, with the rolling out of civic education and women community projects in SKS and Khartoum.

Recognizing the continued positive impact made by the project on the ground, on 2 February 2012 the Project Executive Board approved the extension of the overall project duration until 31 December 2012 to enable UNDP to complete outstanding activities and to 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 continue to pose a challenge for implementing project activities in accordance with the targets enshrined in the workplan. As mitigation in quarter two, UNDP redeployed its BNS field staff to Damazin and resumed direct monitoring of activities in BNS. Periodic monitoring missions to SKS by UNDP staff members also commenced in quarter two.

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

Sudan and South Sudan continue to grapple with challenges in addressing the remaining issues post-separation. The outbreak of hostilities in Heglig in April 2011 prompted the UN Security Council to adopt resolution 2046 (also adopting the African Union (AU) roadmap), which urges both sides to come to an agreement on outstanding issues such as oil transit fees, border demarcation, among other key issues. Tensions have subsided towards the last months of quarter two and peace negotiations resumed in Addis Ababa. The UN SC 2046 also includes a provision urging the Government of Sudan (GoS) and SPLM-N to also reach an agreement to end the disputes in South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

## **II. Introduction**

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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 winded down this year as agreed in the Project Board meeting on 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 for review. Technical inputs were then received from donors and were incorporated in the project document in the first quarter of 2012. Generally, the approach was welcomed by international partners. The main concerns raised were 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 one accomplished by international stakeholders in the current context in Blue Nile State, and it has clearly demonstrated UNDP’s ability to network and partner with national counterparts to ensure continuous delivery of services. Additionally, an external audit

by Price Waterhouse Coopers took place in June 2012. The audit report was positive on both the operational and programmatic dimensions of the programme with no major observations made.

- 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 9<sup>th</sup> 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 in setting up new offices for the DDR Programme in Khartoum and at the field level<sup>2</sup>. The UNDP DDR had already been preparing contingency plans since January 2011, so there was relative ease in transitioning to a 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 easily identified. The key goal is to improve UNDP’s effectiveness in responding to 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. Due to 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, in order 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, the programme review, and the consultations with stakeholders. The Project Board agreed to the extension of the timeframe of the programme until 31 December 2012.
- 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 which is basically an information database of all ex-combatants demobilized, State level Technical Reintegration Committee (TRC), field visit monitoring and reporting, phone interviews with beneficiaries and community leaders, and review of progress reports with photographs of delivery of support, among others. Overall, the UNDP is working closely with the SDDRC in monitoring project activities and IPs’ service 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 implementation of the DDR programme including 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 eight 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. Finally, UNDP resumed direct monitoring by sending mobile teams to the field.

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

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 currently affecting implementation<sup>3</sup>. However, the programme continues to monitor developments, and importantly 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 especially under the current context of on-going peace negotiations in Addis Ababa.

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<sup>3</sup> Conflict broke out between Sudan and South Sudan in Heglig last April 2012. The international community has condemned this violence and urged both countries to resolve their disputes. UN resolution 2046 was adopted and has given a deadline of August for both parties to come to an agreement on the remaining issues under the CPA (i.e. border demarcation, oil fees, among others).

### III. Progress Review: 1 January-30 June 2012

Expected Outputs and Indicators	Planned Activity	Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Results of Activities	Progress towards achieving outputs
<p><b>Output 1: Economic reintegration support provided for demobilized ex-combatants in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Sector States.</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b>            (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><b>Baseline:</b>            (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><b>Activity Result 1: Reintegration process for 4,665 participants in BNS and SKS brought forward from 2011 is completed.</b>            1.1 Provision of reintegration support and recommended follow-up services to participants.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 2: Reintegration process for 4,450 participants in the Central Sector completed:</b>            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><b>Activity Result 3. Reintegration support for 7,234 additional participants in SKS and BNS completed</b>            3.1 Sign contracts with IPs for the provision of reintegration</p>	18,790,764.00	13,618,558.03	<p><b>Activity Result 1:</b> The reintegration process of 4,665 XCs which was brought forward from 2011 was completed during the period under review including kits distribution, follow-up and advisory services. These XCs have now established their own livelihood means.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 2:</b> The reintegration process for 2,586 XCs in the CS was completed by June 2012. The reintegrated participants have established their own enterprises in their respective communities whilst IPs continue to provide follow-up and advisory services to them.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 3:</b> The provision of reintegration support to 4,587 additional participants in SKS and BNS commenced in the beginning of 2012 with the contracting of eleven IPs to provide reintegration services to XCs (including 1,818 XCs with disabilities) in SKS. To date, 3,365 XCs were registered, 2,896 trained and 1,028 were provided</p>	<p>During the reporting period, 10,472 XCs were provided with training services and 8,279 XC received reintegration packages in SKS, BNS and the Central Sector.</p> <p>Overall, by the end of June 2012 a total of 16,934 XCs (2,862 women and 14, 072 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. 21,069 XCs have completed their reintegration training.</p> <p>In Q3, Client Satisfaction and community perception surveys 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><b>2012 Targets</b></p> <p>(1) 20,501 ex-combatants participating in reintegration activities<sup>4</sup>:</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>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><b>Activity Result 4. Reintegration process for the new caseload of 4,162 XCs in accessible and inaccessible areas in South Kordofan initiated</b></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</p>			<p>with material kits support. The reintegration process is still ongoing and will be completed in the next quarter.</p> <p>By the end of Q1, Mubadiroon and Save the Children Sweden (SCS), concluded their activities in Blue Nile State, including the provision of follow-up services to 20% of their total caseload.</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 June 2012, 155 PWDs were medically screened by ISRA and 94 had received reintegration kits.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 4:</b> While significant efforts are made to trace as many demobilized XCs as possible, there were some challenges in locating XCs in SKS. In this regard, management felt it prudent to postpone initiating any new contracts until all of the signed contracts in 2012 had made substantial progress. A status on this issue will be</p>	
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<sup>4</sup> 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>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> <p><b>Public Information</b>  <b>Activity Result 5 : Public Information messages and sensitization on economic reintegration disseminated</b>  5.1: Produce public information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV &amp; 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><b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>  <b>Activity Result 6:</b> 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</p>			<p>updated in quarter 3.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 5:</b> Public Information messages and sensitization on reintegration have been disseminated, reaching approximately 42,000 individuals in both BNS and the CS. Outreach activities were implemented by local IPs, Labena and Sudia and included radio programmes, community leaders' training and awareness, community mobilization, face-to face events, musical and sporting events.</p> <p>Both IPs developed and disseminated messages that addressed themes such as DDR, CSAC, gender and peace. The production of Public Information materials was done by both IPs and UNDP PI Unit. These included leaflets, pamphlets, posters, t-shirts, hats for both CSAC and DDR activities as well as additional materials for the Gender Unit's outreach work</p> <p>Another contract was signed with Sudia in June to execute <i>the Mobilize Efforts for Peace</i> campaign in SKS and Khartoum. Activities consisting of an intensive public outreach and radio campaign in the two states to sensitize communities on peace-building, reconciliation,</p>	
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	<p>performance</p> <p><b>Activity Result 7: One client satisfaction survey each in BN and SK states conducted.</b></p> <p>7.1 Prepare questionnaires 7.2. Conduct client perception surveys in accessible areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States</p>			<p>the repudiation of violence and the dangers of small arms and light weapons (SALW) are being executed. This project is done in close collaboration with the SDDRC and UNDP's Joint Conflict and Reduction Programme (JCRP).</p> <p><b>Activity Result 6:</b> Individual economic reintegration and IP performance during the different stages of reintegration were monitored by UNDP. For instance during this reporting period, UNDP was granted security clearance to physically monitor reintegration activities in SKS. Three missions were carried out by SKS field staff in April, May and June, supported by the M&amp;E, Gender and CSAC units. The monitoring teams visited implementation sites in Kadugli, Dilling, Lagawa and Rashad localities and have also undertaken CSAC and gender assessments in these localities.</p> <p>Further, with the redeployment of UNDP staff to Blue Nile State in May 2012, regular spot checks and monitoring visits were carried out to beneficiaries of Mubadiroon and SCS, as well as to the ISRA's implementation sites, and to Zindia Health Clinic, in order to ensure that activities</p>	
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				<p>are running smoothly and effectively.</p> <p>The DDR programme also continued to monitor activities through telephone interviews with beneficiaries, TRC meeting updates and regular reports, tracking sheets and photos submitted by IPs. The performance of eight IPs were verified by the M&amp;E unit during the reporting period.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 7:</b> Preparations for the Client satisfaction and community perceptions surveys continued in Q1 and Q2. The client satisfaction survey's template has been reviewed, and surveys will be conducted in BN and SK states in Q3.</p> <p>UNDP, jointly with SDDRC, revised the questionnaire to ensure it 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. By the end of Q2, proposals for the provision of monitoring services in SKS and BNS were evaluated by UNDP and SDDRC and the selected IP will undertake the surveys in Q3.</p>	
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<p><b>Output 2: Social reintegration support and community security and small arms control projects in prioritized areas of SK, BN and CS States implemented.</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b>  (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><b>Baseline:</b>  1) 4 CSAC field projects were initiated (2 in South Korodan (Julud and</p>	<p><b>CSAC Activities</b>  <b>Activity result 1: 7 gender responsive CSAC projects in prioritized areas of the Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Central Sector States identified and implemented.</b></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&amp; hard components in BNS, SKS, CS<sup>5</sup></p> <p><b>Social Reintegration and Psychosocial Support</b>  <b>Activity Result 2: Social reintegration and psychosocial support for special needs groups including WAAFG and Women participants identified and implemented.</b></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>1,356,581.00</p>	<p>529,962.43</p>	<p><b>Activity 1:</b> Two gender responsive CSAC projects were completed in 2012 and two are under implementation in target areas in BNS and the CS.</p> <p>CSAC and gender assessments were conducted in 2012 to help identify areas for CSAC interventions, In February, a needs assessment was conducted through participatory meetings with community members, women, youths and XCs in Wad Banda (North Kordofan, CS). The project identified a community centre/ school for CSAC intervention.</p> <p>In Q2 UNDP DDR CSAC team undertook situation assessments in Dilling (SKS) and Tadamon (BNS) to identify the main threats to peace, security and stability in the community. Appropriate CSAC responses will follow in Q3.</p> <p><b>BNS</b>  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>Two CSAC projects have been completed in 2012, two are under implementation and 4 more projects are in the pipeline in target communities in BNS, SKS and CS. Below is the list of these projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A health clinic was completed in Roseires, BNS. The clinic is expected to 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.</li> <li>2. A 1.5 km long water pipeline was constructed in Menza, BNS. This pipeline will help mitigate tensions between Menza community members, including XCs and nomads over water resources.</li> <li>3. A school/community centre is currently</li> </ol>
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<sup>5</sup> 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><b>2012 Targets:</b>  (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</p>			<p>Following the assessments carried out in 2011 in Menza, a water pipeline was installed with several water distribution points in the village, animal drinking points and other points including for the school, police centre and health clinic.</p> <p><b>CS</b>  A school/community centre is under construction in Mazmoom locality (Sennar) and will help address potential conflicts between farmers and pastoralists as well as XCs over the limited services available, especially in the area of education.</p> <p>National NGO, Al Nasaïem, was selected to implement the soft component of CSAC interventions in Menza and Mazmoom. The soft component entails training community members on human rights, literacy and numeracy, peace building and conflict resolution, sensitization sessions on the dangers of small arms and light weapons as well as the rolling out of the <i>One Man Can</i> project.<sup>6</sup></p>	<p>under construction in Mazmoom, Sennar. This facility will prevent potential conflict over basic and limited services as XCs slowly begin to return to the area.</p> <p>400 women in Southern Kordofan benefited from training in food processing skills. Once all activities are completed, peace-building days will be launched in certain areas in SKS to showcase the success of the trainings received in a bid to overcome social stigmas and foster social cohesion.</p> <p>The best practices and lessons learned will be collected in Q4 after implementation of all the projects of 2012 is completed.</p>
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<sup>6</sup> A campaign encouraging men and women to work together to take action in their communities to combat harmful traditional gender norms and gender based violence.

	<p>education topics -Supporting organization of 3 women’s committees and providing them with capacity development and organization skill</p> <p><b><u>Monitoring and Public Information</u></b> <b>Activity Result 3: Monitoring and Public Information Campaign on CSAC and Social Reintegration implemented.</b></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 &amp; 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,</p>			<p>Moreover, a small grant was signed with national NGO, Alam, to undertake the soft component of CSAC interventions in White Nile State.</p> <p><b>Activity 2:</b> Social reintegration and psychosocial support for special needs groups including WAAFG and Women participants have been identified and are being implemented. The civic education package for SKS was revised to ensure the manuals are standardized, gender is mainstreamed, and images are suitable for low-literacy female DDR population. UNDP’s IP Near East Foundation (NEF) started conducting sensitization workshops with community leaders in Kadugli, Dilling, Rashad and Lagawa localities in Southern Kordofan State. The training of 2,200 DDR participants and female civilians will follow in Q3.</p> <p>Additionally, the Training of Trainers on Literacy utilizing the “Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques” (REFLECT) method, designed specifically for adult literacy education, started in May with nine REFLECT circles established in Kadugli, Dilling, Lagawa and Abujibiha in SKS. On this regard, the manual</p>	
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	<p>sensitization opportunities to bring together tens of thousands of people to disseminate community security and small arms proliferation messages in post-conflict zones.</p> <p><b>Activity result 4: Lessons learnt and best practices on SR and CSAC documented and disseminated</b></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>submitted by the implementing partner SOLO was previously revised and endorsed by UNDP and SDDRC.</p> <p>The training of trainers in food processing was conducted in June 2012, and 400 women have also been trained in food processing skills. Also in June a refresher ToT was conducted in Khartoum for the REFLECT facilitators and supervisors in Khartoum.</p> <p>In June, UNDP signed a contract with <i>Zenab</i>, the Sudanese Organization for Women Development (ZWD) to implement social reintegration services and implement community-based women’s project in Khartoum State. The project aims to reduce potential threats to women and girls’ security and facilitate the reintegration of ex-combatants back into their community. It also aims to increase the knowledge on civic topics such as HIV/STIs, human rights, leadership and conflict resolution. Activities will also help strengthen women’s groups by promoting their communication and articulation skills. A final component will work towards promoting positive masculinities through the ‘One</p>	
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				<p>Man Can' training and towards the development of respective community action plans.</p> <p>In Q2 Zenab carried out sensitization activities at the community level and also implemented the OMC training, broadcasted sensitization messages on national radio and carried out drama shows promoting OMC messages. Zenab will complete all activities by the end of October 2012.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 3:</b> Monitoring visits to measure the impact of social reintegration and CSAC interventions were conducted during the reporting period. For instance, on March 14<sup>th</sup>, 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>Furthermore, UNDP Civil</p>	
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				<p>Engineer and CSAC Officer continued to monitor the progress of CSAC projects across the Central Sector and BNS in Q1 and Q2.</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 Labena 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>In BNS, due to tenuous security situation as well as cultural sensitivities regarding Nuban practices in the current context, the project was postponed and funds were diverted for the SKS and Khartoum outreach campaign.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 4:</b> Best practices and lessons learnt were discussed</p>	
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				<p>among the community, traditional leaders, Government authorities and other counterparts during the planning, the implementation and after the completion of the CSAC project in Zindia (health clinic) in March 2012 for the sense of ownership of the project by the community and the local authorities that have been agreed to contribute jointly with UNDP and that will take over the project eventually. Such discussions with stakeholders 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>The Regional Conference on SALW Control was held in Khartoum on 22-23 May 2012 and included participants from Sudan's neighbouring countries: the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Libya. Participants agreed to improve their cooperation through the creation of a regional mechanism to control the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. UNDP played a significant role by</p>	
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				providing technical and financial support to the conference, and is also a member of the follow-up committee.	
<p><b>Output 3: Capacity of national partners of the DDR programme to implement nationally-owned DDR programme strengthened.</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>1. Number of manuals, guidance notes and SOPs institutionalized within the SDDRC and revised;</p> <p>2. Number of reports generated through DREAM/MIS by SDDRC.</p> <p>3. Number of national NGOs implementing DDR activities trained and contracted.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>1.Reintegration SoP, M&amp;E guidelines and IP guidance note , CSAC Strategy available to implement the DDR programme. DREAM SoP institutionalized at SDDRC.</p>	<p><b>Capacity Development Support to SDDRC and Implementing Partners</b></p> <p><b>Activity result 1: Technical and management capacities of SDDRC and State DDRC's strengthened</b></p> <p>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)</p> <p>1.2. Provide skills training on financial and contract management practices for national implementation.</p> <p>1.3. Conduct workshops on programme management, HR management and organizational development for senior management of the SDDRC (including State Level Management Staff)</p>	1,019,985.00	281,270.86	<p><b>Activity Result 1:</b> Technical and management capacities of SDDRC and State DDRC's are being strengthened through different activities, including: 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 activities of the 2012 Annual Workplan.</p> <p>Technical Reintegration Coordination meetings continued to be held during the reporting period between UNDP, SDDRC and IPs. Contract management and tracking of DDR participants also continued on a weekly basis.</p> <p>Fifty representatives from civil society organizations attended the contract management workshop held in March. The</p>	<p>By the end of June, 2012, 21 NGOs were implementing reintegration activities in SKS, BNS and the Central Sector. IPs were offered training in financial management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, reintegration and gender prior to implementing activities on the ground and their capacities continues to be monitored and strengthened with the technical support by UNDP 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,</p>

<p>2. 10 reports produced annually 3. 30 national NGOs engaged directly with UNDP DDR programme</p> <p><b>2012 targets</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Programme operational guidelines, MIS SoP, Knowledge management guidelines. M&amp;E guidelines, psychosocial reintegration SOP etc. revised</li> <li>2. At least 50 reports generated annually</li> <li>3. At least 35 national NGOs contracted and engaged in reintegration activities in the protocol areas and Central Sector States</li> </ol>	<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> <p><b>Activity Result 2: Improve state office connectivity and harmonize Management Information System (MIS).</b></p> <p>2.1. Support data management and connectivity of the SDDRC through streamlining the MIS and provision of trainings (10) on information management</p> <p>2.1 Support data management connectivity of the SDDRC through streamlining the MIS and provision of training (10) on information management and knowledge management tools to SDDRC staff members.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 3: Technical capacity provided to central and state Offices as well as to NGO Implementing Partners</b></p> <p>3.1. Based on capacity assessment conducted (2011) of the State DDR commissions, develop staffing plan for Commission</p>			<p>workshop introduced IPs to UNDP’s implementation guidelines, foreseen challenges and the way forward.</p> <p>Another contract management workshop was held in Q2 for 14 organization, where 55 staff members participated including SDDRC field staff members.</p> <p>A proposal writing workshop was held on 28 June at SDDRC and included participants from ten prospective NGOs for the North Kordofan CSAC soft component.</p> <p>UNDP facilitated a project management training for SDDRC staff in April 2012.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 2:</b> 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 UNDP’s seconded staff continued to support the commission with the compiling and uploading of materials for the website. This website will serve as a forum to showcase achievements of the</p>	<p>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 state authorities in order to facilitate the donor visit to BNS in March, as well as other monitoring missions that took place in Q2 in SKS.</p> <p>Project management training was provided to selected SDDRC Staff members in Khartoum . 7 sessions on SharePoint trainings and document archiving trainings were provided to enhance the knowledge management tools . Also 10 sessions on Joomla content management system were conducted to customize and maintain the SDDRC joint website .</p> <p>Customized training were held for SKS and CS MIS staff to support verifying IP tracking sheets and the DREAM database.</p>
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	<p>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&amp;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>DDR programme to a larger audience.</p> <p>UNDP supported IPs with further guidance on how to update their tracking sheets. Moreover, MIS unit verified the referral and replacement of absentees lists and shared them with respective IPs in the Central Sector and Southern Kordofan.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 3:</b> the staff capacity assessment findings were shared with SDDRC senior staff for review and comments and the report is now finalized. 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>At least six MIS reports were generated in quarter two. Further, three specialized reports were provided to assist the Gender, M&amp;E and planning unit. Review of IP tracking sheets .</p>
<p><b>Project output 4: Operational, technical and management support for UNDP and SDDRC State offices for programme implementation provided</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></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><b>Operational Support for Programme Implementation at the National and State Level</b></p> <p><b>Activity Result 1: Programme Implementation and Office Operational support</b></p> <p>1.1. Administrative and operational support to project staff to implement the project at the national and state level</p>	2,949,834.00	876,328.77	<p><b>Activity Result 1:</b> Administrative and operational support continues to be offered to project staff. The project staff, 100 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 and SKS during Q1 and Q2</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><b>2012 Targets</b></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>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 )</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><b>Activity Result 2:</b></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 six meetings during this reporting period. In these meetings, complex issues regarding contract implementation were discussed and analyzed and solutions were proposed. An independent audit of the programme by Price Waterhouse Coopers took place in June, and received logistics support from UNDP. The audit report was positive on both the operational and programmatic dimensions of the programme with no major observations made.</p> <p>UNDP DDR continues to inform and update donors and key partners about the developments of the programme. Consultations and discussions were regularly held with current project donors and potential donors during the reporting period. Further, with</p>	
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	<p>Procurement arrangements for completion of remaining caseload in State offices completed.</p> <p>2.1 Prepare and announce for RFPs/CFPs and selection of IPs</p> <p><b>Activity Result 3:</b> New project document developed</p>			<p>respect to donor reporting, the 2011 Annual Progress Report for SDDRP was disseminated to the programme donors. Bi-monthly DDR Dispatch issues 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 were prepared and sent to donors. Spain, Japan, Norway and PBF have all agreed to extend their agreements until 31 December 2012.</p> <p><b>Activity Result 2:</b> 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 27 contracts have been signed with IPs in this period.</p>	
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				<p><b>Activity Result 3.</b> Discussions 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	15,306,120.09		

**N.B. Figures quoted in 'Output 2' include Public Information budget and expenditure for this period.**

## **IV. Challenges and Lessons Learned**

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### ***Challenges***

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 2012. Nonetheless, implementing partners continued to operate in secure areas in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State. Further, in Q2, UNDP was granted security clearance to redeploy its field staff to Damazin (BNS). A team consisting of three programme staff and two operations staff are currently redeployed in Damazin and are carrying out regular meetings with IPs and the State DDR Commission, as well as monitoring reintegration and CSAC activities. Also significant, is the deployment of UNDP's Regional Coordinator for the Three Areas to Southern Kordofan State and the permission granted to the DDR programme in Q2 to directly monitor project activities. During the reporting period three monitoring and assessment missions took place in SKS and by Q3 SKS field staff are expected to be fully redeployed to Kadugli.

Some Implementing Partners reported a difficulty in tracing some of the XCs in their referral lists, most of which are SPLA affiliated and/or have moved out in the midst of the conflicts in SKS and BNS. The MIS Unit continues to work closely with IPs and SDDRC in order to replace absentees and update the IPs tracking sheets for SKS while BNS has exhausted the caseload already.

The rising Inflation and the increasing dollar exchange rate caused variation in package contents and delivery delays. Through the weekly TRC meetings, IPs are encouraged by SDDRC and UNDP to plan and procure reintegration materials well in advance.

A funding shortfall for 1,793 participants from the CS is another challenge faced by the programme. The SDDR Commission is committed to support this caseload. In fact, SDDRC is preparing for a fundraising conference scheduled to take place in Q4 in London, where it will show stakeholders the achievements of the DDR programme to date and its significance and potential to promote peace and stability in Sudan.

### ***Best Practices***

Emerging challenges encountered in the implementation are jointly addressed by UNDP and the SDDRC. Importantly, the SDDRC has been crucial in garnering support from other national government bodies to allow for the programme to be continuously implemented at the field level. In general, stronger coordination meetings have been crucial during the reporting period. Moreover, maintaining regular TRC meetings with IPs and the Commission has allowed for stakeholders to share knowledge, experiences and best practices, 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 of XCs, by complementing economic reintegration and 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 SDDRP 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**

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### ***Implementing Partners***

In 2012, UNDP DDR continued to work closely with various national and international NGOs and CBOs in the implementation of the programme and the provision of reintegration and CSAC 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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 were pursued in the second quarter as a follow-up to the Project Board decision on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2012.

Another key event during the first quarter was the donor visit to Blue Nile State organized by UNDP and SDDRC on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2012. This was a hallmark achievement as it was the first time diplomatic personnel 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. 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 were result of the strong collaboration of 14 implementing partners, the state DDR commission, and the UNDP DDR in Blue Nile State.

### ***Government Bodies***

In BNS, partnership with the State Ministry of Health was strengthened as a result of the continuous collaboration with the DDR Programme in support for PWDs, psychosocial support under the BCPR project (completed in 2011) and the Zindia health clinic project. In all instances, support from the State Ministry of Health with respect to the provision of personnel, medical equipment and psychological

screening services, was significant in ensuring sustainability and national ownership of activities. Another collaboration continued with the state Ministry of Social Welfare and Zakat Chamber for the facilitation of various services for PWDs including the provision of health insurance for free in BNS.

In relation to the assessment to Tadamon Locality in BNS, UNDP also started information exchange with Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) BNS.

UNDP also signed memorandums of understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Infrastructure in White Nile State for collaboration on the water filtration project to be implemented in Q3.

UNDP also continued to work closely with SDDRC and has held several meetings with SDDRC senior management and specialized staff to discuss activities pertinent to MIS, Gender, CSAC, PI, reintegration, monitoring and fundraising. This also includes a meeting held between SDDRC Commissioner, Dr. Sualfeldeen Saleh and the UN Resident Coordinator, Mr. Ali Al Za'tari, to discuss the direction of the DDR programme and fundraising opportunities.

Through the Regional Conference on SALW, UNDP enhanced partnership with SDDRC and the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and will continue its engagement in the follow-up activities.

### ***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 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. Value chain implementation consultancy is ongoing with PACT to implement two value chain projects. In Khartoum there is a dairy production value chain and in North Kordofan a sheep rearing value chain, both of which are currently being pursued through Vet-Care organization (responsible party contracted by UNDP). The initiative is being supported by PACT and the programme has managed to create, organize and link two groups of XCs working in sheep rearing in North Kordofan to micro-financing company (Sudan Rural Development Finance Company - SRDC). The two groups are also linked with livestock routs company (LRC) for logistical support, water services and marketing support. The two groups once succeeded in accessing micro financing, will establish a new era of group financing in Sudan as it will be the first time for the use insurance of the financing as a collateral together with the group guarantees.

On the other hand PACT has finalized a Business Development Services study, that helped identify and train potential service providers who can act sustainably to facilitate access of small businesses and enterprises to financing services. Vet care and Sudia are the local actors with capacity, interest and went through the rigorous process of evaluation and capacity building to prepare them to adopt and put BDS concept into practice.

### ***UN Agencies***

UNDP DDR and the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) alongside SDDRC and local NGO, Sudia, are joining efforts to implement an intensive public outreach and radio campaign in Southern Kordofan state and Khartoum in Q3 to sensitise communities on peace-building, reconciliation, the repudiation of violence and the dangers of small arms and light weapons (SALW).

### ***Regional Partners***

On 22-23 May 2012, a regional conference on small arms and light weapons' control was held, including participants from Sudan's neighbouring countries: the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Libya. Participants have agreed to improve their cooperation through the creation of a regional mechanism to control the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. UNDP played a significant role by providing technical and financial support to the conference, and is also a member of the follow-up committee. UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) supported the conference by sending a SALW Specialist to assist with drafting of the declaration and concept papers on follow-up activities. As a result of this initiative, UNDP was recognized in the Khartoum Declaration as the first supporter of the follow-up mechanism and SALW control activities as entrusted by government of Sudan and partners, thereby strategically positioning UNDP in the regional SALW control landscape.

### ***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
<b>Total Funds Received:</b>	<b>\$76,083,277</b>

\* 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
<b>Available Resources for 2012</b>	<b>\$23,510,234</b>

### 2. Overview of allocations and expenditures per output/activity

Activity	Budget	Total Expenses*
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	1,019,985.00	281,271
MANAGEMENT	2,949,834.00	876,329
PUBLIC AWARENES	89,180.00	108,505
REINTEGRATION	18,790,764.00	4,645,463
CSAC Expenses upto 30 June 2012	1,267,401.00	250,647
<b>Total Expenses January to 30 June 2012</b>	-	<b>6,162,215</b>
Commitments January to June 2012	-	8,973,095
CSAC Commitments January to June 2012	-	170,810
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,117,164</b>	<b>15,306,120</b>

\*Provisional figures

### 3. Overview of Expenditures

#### Peace Building Fund Contribution Status as of 30 June 2012

Description	Receipts US \$	Expenses US \$
	4,680,010	
<b>Less: Expenses</b>		
2011 Expenses		4,254,749
<b>Jan - June 2012 Expenses ( Provisional )</b>		
CAPACITY DEVL P	46,969	
MANAGEMENT	7,095	
PUBLIC AWARENES	927	
REINTEGRATION	77,740	
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>132,732</b>
Total Commitments up to June 2012		3,127
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>4,390,607</b>
<b>Balance:</b>		<b>289,403</b>

## 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><b>Output 1: Economic reintegration support provided for demobilized ex-combatants in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Sector States.</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b>                      (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><b>Baseline:</b>                      (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 % of participants satisfied with</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 1: Reintegration process for 4,665 participants in BNS and SKS brought forward from 2011 is completed.</b>                      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><b>Activity Result 2: Reintegration process for 4,450 participants in the Central Sector completed:</b>                      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><b>Activity Result 3. Reintegration support for 7,234 additional participants in SKS and BNS completed</b>                      3.1 Sign contracts with IPs for the provision of reintegration support</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	72100	Contracts for Xcs and PWDs	8, 234,836

<p>their reintegration support.</p> <p><b>2012 Targets</b></p> <p>(2) 20,501 ex-combatants participating in reintegration activities<sup>7</sup>:</p> <p>a. 16,051 ex-combatants in SKS and BNS</p> <p>b. 4,450 ex-combatants in the Central Sector</p>	<p>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><b>Activity Result 4. Reintegration process for the new caseload of 4,162 in accessible and inaccessible areas in South Kordofan initiated</b></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

<sup>7</sup> 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><b>Public Information</b></p> <p><b>Activity Result 5 : Public Information messages and sensitization on economic reintegration disseminated</b></p> <p>5.1: Produce public information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV &amp; 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>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	Production of Media Materials and workshops(PI)	2,000
	<p><b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b></p> <p><b>Activity Result 6:</b> 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>	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><b>Activity Result 7: One client satisfaction survey each in BN and SK states conducted.</b></p> <p>7.1 Prepare questionnaires</p> <p>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	
									<b>18,111,313</b>	
<b>Output 2: Social reintegration support and community security and small arms control projects in prioritized areas of SK, BN and CS States implemented.</b>	<b>CSAC Activities</b>									
<b>Activity result 1: 7 gender responsive CSAC projects in prioritized areas of the Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Central Sector States identified and implemented.</b>	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.	x	x	x		DDRC, MOI				
<b>Indicators:</b> (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.	1.2. Identify and contract IPs to implement 7 CSAC projects with soft& hard components in BNS, SKS, CS <sup>8</sup>	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	72100,74200	Contracts with IPs on CSAC and PI materials, outreach and sensitization.	940, 000
	<b>Social Reintegration and Psychosocial Support</b> <b>Activity Result 2: Social reintegration and psychosocial support for special needs groups including WAAFG and Women participants identified and implemented.</b>	x	x			DDRC, MOI		72100	IP Contracts	575, 000

<sup>8</sup> 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><b>Baseline:</b> 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><b>2012 Targets:</b> (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><b><u>Monitoring and Public Information</u></b>  <b>Activity Result 3: Monitoring and Public Information Campaign on CSAC and Social Reintegration implemented.</b></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 &amp; 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><b>Activity result 4: Lessons learnt and best practices on SR and CSAC documented and disseminated</b></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
	<b>Subtotal for project output 2</b>									<b>1,904,094</b>
<b>Output 3: Capacity of national partners of the DDR programme to implement nationally-owned DDR programme strengthened.</b>  <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	<b>Capacity Development Support to SDDRC and Implementing Partners</b> <b>Activity result 1: Technical and management capacities of SDDRC and State DDRCs strengthened</b>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	Training workshops	18,000
	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)									
	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><b>2013 targets</b></p> <p>4. Programme operational guidelines, MIS SoP, Knowledge management guidelines. M&amp;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><b>Activity Result 2:</b> 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><b>Activity Result 3: Technical capacity provided to central and state Offices as well as to NGO Implementing Partners</b></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&amp;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
	<b>Subtotal for project output 3</b>									<b>1,099,165</b>
<p><b>Project output 4: Operational, technical and management support for UNDP and SDDRC State offices for programme implementation provided</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></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><b>2012 Targets</b></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><b>Operational Support for Programme Implementation at the National and State Level</b></p> <p><b>Activity Result 1: Programme Implementation and Office Operational support</b></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
<b>Activity Result 2:</b> 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
<b>Activity Result 3:</b> 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
										<b>\$2,959,835</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>										<b>\$22,499,445</b>
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS</b>										<b>\$1,574,962</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>										<b>\$24,074,407</b>