



**PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)  
ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT**

**REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012**

<b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Title: PBF/IRF-29 Consolidating Peace through DDR in Southern Kordofan State and Central Sector States</li> <li>• Programme Number (if applicable)</li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00077920</li> </ul>

<b>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</b>
<p><i>Country/Region:</i> Sudan (Southern Kordofan and Khartoum States -Central Sector)</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i>  <b>Priority Area:</b> 1,2 and 3 (1. Respond to imminent threats to the peace process and initiatives that support peace agreements and political dialogue; 2. Build or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict; and 3. Stimulate economic revitalization to general peace dividends).  <b>Strategic Result (PMP):</b> Result 1-security sector reforms and judiciary systems put in place and providing services and goods at national and local level that reinforce the Rule of Law (RoL).            Indicator xx: # of PBF programmes that have successfully integrated ex-combatants into communities.</p>

<b>Participating Organization(s)</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP</li> </ul>

<b>Implementing Partners</b>
Sudan DDR Commission (SDDRC), ISRA, NIMIAD, CORD, Sibro, SHO, Abrar, SOLO, MAMAN, GHF, SUDIA, IRD, JASMAR, Al Manar, SDA, Twasol-Alamal, Vetcare, Zenab and NEF.

<b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b>
MPTF/JP Contribution: USD 4,680,010 • by Agency (if applicable)
Agency Contribution • by Agency (if applicable)
Government Contribution (if applicable)
Other Contributions (donors) (ref UNDP DDR annual report)
<b>TOTAL:</b> USD 4,680,010

<b>Programme Duration</b>	
Overall Duration (months)	34 months
Start Date (dd.mm.yyyy):	01.03.2011
Original End Date (dd.mm.yyyy)	01.03.2012
Current End date (dd.mm.yyyy)	31.12.2013

<b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b>
Assessment/Review - if applicable please attach X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: 2010 Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable please attach <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: dd.mm.yyyy

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## NARRATIVE REPORT

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By the end of 2012, the DDR Programme for the “Three Areas” had reintegrated some 23,000 ex-combatants in Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and Central Sector States, out of 36,251 demobilized in the CPA period. The majority of the beneficiaries are from South Kordofan and Central Sector<sup>1</sup>, where PBF’s contribution has been critical<sup>2</sup>. Up to December 31<sup>st</sup> 2012, a total of 18,521 ex-combatants (XCs) had received their training and reintegration support in the state of **Southern Kordofan (SKS)** and in **Central Sector**. Reintegration activities were completed in the Central Sector by the third quarter of 2012, while these are still ongoing in Southern Kordofan State. Preliminary surveys in SKS indicate that 73% have sustainable livelihoods and majority have appreciated the new knowledge gained from the trainings which helped them in their reintegration process. The total value of all the good and services in order to provide reintegration support in SKS and Central sector alone amount to an estimated 65 million SDGs (approximately 23 million USD), which is a significant revitalization boost in rural economies. Implementing partners have shared that the sheer volume of ex-combatants meant that they had to engage various sectors in the rural economy such as traders, transporters, small businessmen, and others in the rural economy.

The effective dissemination of peace messages that filter across communities is a very relevant component of the programme, even more so considering the current context. In this regard, outreach activities in the Central Sector were successfully completed in the first quarter of 2012. Additionally, in collaboration with SDDRC, UNDP’s Joint Conflict Reduction Programme and local Implementing Partner (IP) Sudia, a radio sensitization and community outreach campaign was conducted in Khartoum and Kadugli between June and September 2012. This campaign attempted to mobilize communities for peace and repudiation of violence targeting in particular five localities in South Kordofan which experienced conflict over the last year.

Finally, strengthening relevant national institutions for the DDR Programme remains a key goal, since they have an important role in contributing to peace and stability. In this regard, national counterparts at the Sudan DDR Commission and national implementing partners continued to be supported by UNDP through capacity building trainings in areas such as reintegration, peace-building, gender, public information, monitoring and evaluation, reporting, procurement, and information management. Currently, the Sudan DDR Commission is taking an important lead role in the implementation in the field. Recently, they have also announced in the first National DDR Coordination Council meeting held last February that they are adapting their national DDR strategy to reflect the current contexts in Sudan (in particular in Darfur).

### **I. Purpose**

To support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan by filling an urgent gap in reintegration funding for the high risk area of Southern Kordofan State and Khartoum State.

#### Priority Areas and Outcomes:

- Respond to imminent threats to the peace process and initiatives that support peace agreements and political dialogue;
- Build or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict;
- Stimulate economic revitalization to general peace dividends.

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<sup>1</sup> “Central Sector” refers to fringe states and includes North Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar, and surrounding Khartoum States.

<sup>2</sup> The PBF contribution was channelled to support 2,100 XCs out of the total target in SKS and Central Sector.

## II. Results

### i) Narrative reporting on results: Priority Areas and Outcomes

Having utilized nearly 92% of PBF's funding up to December 2012, there has been considerable progress achieved towards outcomes throughout 2012.

**Outcome 1.** Respond to imminent threats to the peace process and initiatives that support peace agreements and political dialogue.

DDR participants revealed that through the trainings of the programme, they have received knowledge and skills which make them more capable of handling their small businesses and livestock.<sup>3</sup> Preliminary results of Client Satisfaction Surveys in 2012 also reveal that about 73% have sustainable livelihoods. This, in turn, contributes to long-term reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life and help lessen likelihood of a relapse into high-intensity and widespread conflicts. Therefore, ex-combatants who have successful ventures are less likely to re-engage in conflict. Communities have echoed the same in perception surveys, which have readily accepted ex-combatants in their communities and who also advocate for peaceful resolution and dialogue to resolve conflicts.

Public information activities were also rolled out across Central Sector and in Kadugli by local IPs Labena and Sudia in 2012. Approximately 45,000 individuals were estimated to have been reached by messages about DDR, Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC), peace-building, peaceful coexistence and prevention of violence against women. The methods employed in these outreach campaigns included radio programmes, community leaders' training and awareness, community mobilization, focus group discussions, face-to-face events, musical and sporting events. Additionally, public information materials like t-shirts, brochures, and leaflets were tailored to the local context. Hence, community members, including former combatants, are more aware of and appreciate the DDR and CSAC programme. Importantly, PI activities generated local buy-in and traditional leaders together with their constituents are advocating for peace and development at the local level.

**Outcome 2.** Build or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict.

A crucial achievement during 2012 was the reinforcement of the role of the Sudan DDR Commission, especially at the state level, who has subsequently managed to assume a leadership role in the field implementation, allowing UNDP to adapt in the current situation of a reduced presence. SDDRC has played an important role in mobilizing support from national government bodies to ensure UNDP's DDR implementing partners are able to deliver their work in SKS, especially at such a complex period. At the community level, social reintegration activities that involved dialogue and discussions with community leaders, trainings and advocacy on peace-building, and other CSAC initiatives (funded by other donors) has contributed to strengthening national capacities to promote peace at the grass roots level. These community leaders have expressed that they have a role in DDR and CSAC interventions. Hence, the SDDRC has recognized and have accepted that communities indeed need to be part of the DDR and CSAC processes<sup>4</sup>.

Implementing partners, mostly local NGOs and CBOs, have expressed their appreciation of the DDR Programme for helping build their capacities as highlighted in workshops, bi-lateral meetings and briefings with donors. In fact, DDR implementing partners were automatically "pre-qualified" by other UN agencies (especially in the humanitarian sector), which stands as a testimony to the results in the area of capacity

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<sup>3</sup> In rural context of South Kordofan and surrounding areas, livestock is a common livelihood (both for subsistence and income).

<sup>4</sup> This is evidenced by Way forward workshop in July 2011, lessons learned workshop with partners in August 2011, and series of technical meetings involving donors from period of 2011 – 2012. A more recent workshop this February 2013 with various stakeholders (i.e. field-based and HQ based representatives from Commission, line ministries, NGO partners, and others also reveal a general acceptance to have greater involvement of communities).

building. This means that they no longer need to undergo a thorough review of their capacities by UN agencies before submitting bids and offers. Implementing Partners have also shared that they were able to secure additional funding from other donors for other project activities outside of DDR due to the trainings conducted and experience gained within the DDR programme. The Commissioner for the Humanitarian Aid Commission has also placed appreciation on record, mentioning that DDR programme singularly engaged many local NGOs and helped build their capacity. Lastly, the partners have said that through the DDR Programme, they were able to venture into communities that used to be unwelcoming even to the government institutions, implementing partners or other UN bodies (i.e. Northwest of South Kordofan bordering Darfur) and viewed that DDR has opened gates for other recovery and development in these communities<sup>5</sup>. Therefore, these outcomes reinforce the programme's credibility to gather confidence from both former fighters and communities to deliver tangible results in support of peace and stability.

Overall, the national authorities have shown a firm political and financial commitment to the DDR programme and stakeholders have appreciated the results. The Commission started presenting key results to the government and other stakeholders systematically demonstrating the fact that capacity is being enhanced on account of UNDP's efforts. In turn, UNDP is able to deliver because of the flexible and responsive financial support from donors including that of PBF. Recently, the National DDR Coordination Council under the Presidency has reiterated that it considers DDR is a priority programme for the country and is in fact adjusting its national DDR strategy to also include Darfur's emerging context. Lastly, the functioning of the National DDR Commission offices in Khartoum and in the States (including South Kordofan and Blue Nile) demonstrates this commitment.

**Outcome 3:** Stimulate economic revitalization to general peace dividends.

Reintegration support has infused resources into poor local economies in SKS and the Central Sector, especially that at least 73% of those reintegrated are with functioning livelihoods in the rural areas (as revealed in preliminary surveys). This in turn helped revitalize local economies and transform the role of former fighters into "agents of recovery" for their communities. All of these will help foster peaceful co-existence between ex-combatants and host communities. Also noteworthy was the support of line ministries, like the Ministry of Animal Resources and academic institutions in facilitating some training for former fighters. Their active participation enhanced national ownership of the programme and is useful in guiding a DDR Programme exit strategy. It was also reported by IPs that such institutions helped 'change the military mindset' of ex-combatants and boosted their confidence and self-worth, thereby aiding their transition to civilian life.

The estimated value of all the goods and the related services under the socio-economic reintegration support going into the local economy of South Kordofan and Central Sector is estimated at 65 million SDG (around 23 million USD) as of January 2013. In this sense, the programme has a measurable contribution in revitalizing the rural economies. In fact, implementing partners explain that due to the volume of ex-combatants targeted, they have had to rely and engage several sectors in the rural economy such as traders, transporters and other small businessmen.

The socio-economic reintegration activities, trainings, and outreach campaigns (including advocating for peace) are all important tangible "peace-dividends" that community people can feel and see. In this regard, the Commission has been strongly advocating that the programme in the current context is an important "peace-driver" by providing people viable economic livelihood alternatives to conflict.

## **Key Outputs and Activities**

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<sup>5</sup> Feedback received from various stakeholders during briefings and discussions with donors, bi-lateral discussions, and lessons learned workshops from 2011-2012.

Most of the programmes' outputs had been accomplished by the end of 2012. The key remaining activities is the completion of the Client Satisfaction and Community Perception Surveys in South Kordofan and Central Sector as well as reinforcing and continuing efforts in building Sudanese capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR in 2013.

A total of **18,521 XCs** have received reintegration services and follow-up in Southern Kordofan State (14,156 XCs) and Central Sector (4,365 XCs) from 2010 - 2012. A summary of the results in 2012 only are presented below. A total overview is presented out of which, PBF's contribution has been very valuable (allocation to support 1,400 ex-combatants). While the PBF funding covered a portion of the ex-combatants, it is important to highlight that the sum of all contributions by donors was complimentary and critical to reach the current results.

**Output 1:** Provide sustainable social and economic reintegration services to 1,400 XCs in South Kordofan.

- 8,582 DDR participants (7,094 males and 1,488 females) benefited from customised training in basic livestock management, agricultural practices and small business provided by UNDP's IPs in coordination with technical bodies like State Labour Commission, Faculty of Micro Economics (Dilling University ) and Horticulture Department.
- 8,309 DDR participants (6,874 males and 1,435 females) received reintegration support; out of which PBF is allocated to contribute to the reintegration of 1,400 XCs in South Kordofan.
- Tailored support for PWDs to improve their physical and physiological well-being was also offered. The aim of this effort was to enable them to fully benefit from reintegration support. For instance, in addition to the individual rehabilitation services given to former fighters with disabilities, the programme further supported the construction and renovation of rehabilitation centers for PWDs. JASMAR, ABRAR and CORD have completed the construction and rehabilitation of seven centres in Kadugli and Al Fula localities. This was an innovation within the project, which materialized when some of the ex-combatants came forward to part with their respective disability support for the cause of the community. Hence, no additional expenditure was incurred for this venture with the benefit shared among war affected communities. It was a double win situation for the ex-combatants and the programme.
- Key Implementing Partners: Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA), Nuba Mountains International Association for Development (NIMIAD), Charitable Organization for Rehabilitation and Development (CORD), Sibro, Saweid Health Organization (SHO), Abrar, Sudan Open Learning Organization (SOLO), Human Security Initiative Organization (MAMAN), Global Health Foundation (GHF), Sudanese Development Initiative (SUDIA) and Near East Foundation (NEF).

The month of December saw the completion of contracts by eight out of these ten IPs in SKS. The two remaining IPs (CORD and SIBRO) will complete delivery of reintegration services to beneficiaries in the first quarter of 2013.

**Output 2:** Provide sustainable social and economic reintegration services to 700 XCs in Central Sector (Khartoum, North Kordofan, Sennar, and White Nile States).

- 4,447 XCs (3,812 males and 635 females) were provided with customized trainings in agriculture, livestock and small businesses.
- 4,365 XCs (3,734 males and 631 females) received reintegration support. Out of this total, 700 XCs are allocated for PBF funding.
- Key Implementing Partners: Al Manar, International Relief & Development (IRD), Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA), Jasmal Human Security Organization, Sudanese Development Association (SDA), Twasol-Alamal, Vet-Care and Zenab for Women in Development. All of these Implementing Partners have completed their delivery of services in 2012.

The indicator for this output was the **% of XCs who report successful use of individual reintegration support**. The Gender and Peace-building Centre (GPBC)<sup>6</sup> was contracted by UNDP to conduct independently the Client Satisfaction and Community Perception Surveys in SKS that would respond to this indicator. The GPBC has finished the survey in Blue Nile State. However, the issue of access on account of conflict as well as the timely obtaining of permits have been challenging. Currently, only 400 XCs have been reached in South Kordofan State<sup>7</sup>. Preliminary findings indicate that **73%** of the 400 respondents were **satisfied with the reintegration support** received and **95%** stated that the support enabled them to **access more livelihood opportunities**. It also needs to be noted that most of the ex-combatants opined that they did not join the present conflicts since they launched their livelihoods and started sending children to schools. More comprehensive findings will be provided when the surveys are completed. UNDP is closely following-up on a daily basis with GPBC and is working with the SDDRC to obtain the approval and finalize surveys in 2013. On the other hand, surveys in Central Sector are scheduled to be launched in March 2013.

### **Output 3: Build Sudanese capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR.**

The day to day engagements, workshops and trainings that were relevant for the DDR implementation (on issues such as finance management, project management, procurement, gender sensitization, among other topics) have helped elevate the capacity of local NGOs and CBOs to a degree that allows them to apply confidently for other projects and secure funding from other UN agencies and donors<sup>8</sup>. On the Commission side, the secondment of staff and day to day engagements all the way to the field has enabled them to subsequently take a leadership role in field implementation. Their awareness on DDR objectives (what it can and cannot achieve) and processes are far better now than before<sup>9</sup>. This is evident in the way discussions are held in bi-lateral meetings or workshops (and can be validated by external stakeholders). Auditors from OAI for example noted the excellent collaboration that exist between the UNDP and the SDDRC which allows for a meaningful engagement and debate on even sensitive issues affecting the DDR. There is demonstrable ownership and appreciation of the DDR by the Government of Sudan. An example is the recent revision of their national strategy as announced in a recent National DDR Coordination Council meeting chaired by H.E. Minister of Presidential Affairs, Gen. Hassan Salih Bakhri. The national strategy is currently in Arabic which would be translated to English for sharing to other stakeholders once signed by the Presidency. It was adapted to reflect the current context of Sudan (including Darfur).

#### Workshops and trainings:

- Seventy five representatives from civil society organizations participated in two contract management workshops organized by UNDP and SDDRC in 2012. The workshops introduced the organizations to UNDP's DDR implementation guidelines, transparent procurement procedures, inventory control and book keeping.
- MIS project management trainings were regularly provided to SDDRC staff at the Khartoum and state levels based on need and relevance to the programme.
- A two-day workshop was conducted jointly with the SDDRC to discuss the Annual work plan for 2012, with wide participation from the SDDRC, both at headquarters and at the field level.

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<sup>6</sup> The GPBC was chosen because they were not involved in any of the reintegration services, thereby minimizing any potential bias in the survey process and reporting.

<sup>7</sup> The aim of the survey is to reach at least 1,000 XCs in reintegration areas for former fighters in South Kordofan. Currently, only Kadugli beneficiaries had been reached but efforts are continuing by both the IP with support of the DDR Commission and UNDP to expand the geographical coverage of the survey.

<sup>8</sup> As mentioned earlier, in South Kordofan, NGOs who has worked for DDR were automatically pre-qualified by other UN agencies to submit offers. In UNDP system, this means a pre-capacity assessment is waived (implying NGOs are recognized to have capacity). Feedback also received from partners in meetings with donors and workshops from 2011-2012 appreciate DDR programme for building their capacities. Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs has also appreciated the engagement with national partners by the programme in official government meetings (as shared by Commissioner General, Dr. Sulafeldeen Salih).

<sup>9</sup> As evidenced in workshops from 2011-2012, with some facilitated by international consultants and national partners.

- A workshop and a training on the new “Community-Based Reintegration and Security (CBRS)” approach is planned to be conducted in the first quarter of 2013, targeting, among others, SDDRC staff, representatives from various ministries, NGOs’, UN agencies and other stakeholders. The “CBRS” approach, based on community-based interventions targeting simultaneously ex-combatants and communities, is expected to be piloted through the reintegration of a caseload of 1,000 in South Kordofan and Blue Nile in 2013.

Monitoring, follow-up, and coordination mechanisms:

- Technical Reintegration Coordination meetings continued to be held regularly in 2012 between UNDP, SDDRC and IPs, to discuss key implementation challenges and jointly come up with solutions. Contract management and tracking of DDR participants also continued on a weekly basis.
- UNDP continues to share and jointly consolidate reports and updates with the SDDRC.
- Jointly with SDDRC, the Clients’ Satisfaction Survey was revised to ensure the questionnaire reflects the impact of the recent conflicts in the “Three Areas” on the programme’s beneficiaries. Additional questions were included to address social and psychosocial reintegration. The preliminary results for these surveys (specifically of Blue Nile) were shared with SDDRC.
- Joint visits to IPs were carried out by SDDRC and UNDP staff for collecting successes stories and IPs tracking sheet. The DDR newsletter (DDR Dispatch) shared to donors (including PBSO and MPTF-O) is dependent on these field visits for stories.
- UNDP seconded staff to the SDDRC also supported with the verification of referral data of newly contracted IPs in Southern Kordofan State and the Central Sector.
- IT equipment including computers, UPS, Printers, MDSL and one generator were provided to the South Kordofan State office in order to enhance the communication between SDDRC at the field level and Khartoum. These are critical to ensure the offices in the state function and are able to relay information to Headquarters.

*Explain, if any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:*

The main challenge that affected project activities in SKS in 2012 continued to be **insecurity** and **limited access** to certain parts of the state. As mitigation, UNDP revised and developed an interim M&E framework and has continued to work closely with SDDRC to monitor and report activities in accordance with UNDP standards, in order to ensure credible delivery of reintegration services. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2012, UNDP staff were permitted to conduct monitoring missions in SKS, and finally in quarter three, they were cleared by UNDSS and national security bodies to be redeployed to Kadugli. Although access still remains a critical issue, it has been highlighted by donors and different stakeholders that UNDP and SDDRC could implement and monitor project activities in remote areas of South Kordofan State such as Rashad, Lagawa, Dilling and Abhujibiha; DDR remained as one of the few projects implementing activities on the ground in such isolated areas. The implementation and monitoring through national IPs and SDDRC needs to be remarked as a best practice in this regard. This is a testament to the relationship built with national partners and the capacity building efforts that were pursued by UNDP.

The **heavy rains** experienced in most parts of Southern Kordofan between June and September limited IPs’ ability to access certain areas and deliver reintegration services to beneficiaries and overall delayed the implementation of the programme. The programme does anticipate the rainy season but other factors delay implementation (such as insecurity) which couples with the rainy season, contributes to an overall delay.

Considering the positive results, challenges, and subsequent delays beyond the programme control, the Project Board members approved on December 6<sup>th</sup> 2012 the extension of the Sudan DDR Programme duration till December 2013. The extension will allow for the completion of reintegration activities (primarily focused in SKS), operational and financial close out, as well as for the retention of core staff for a

potential new phase of community-based reintegration<sup>10</sup>. A new phase, which donors recognize is a vital intervention but support is conditioned on positive outcomes from negotiations between the Government of Sudan and the SPLM/N (and to an extent on the implementation of security agreements between Sudan and South Sudan).

A *lessons learned* workshop to capture lessons and best practices was conducted in November 2012 and included participants from SDDRC and UNDP as well as representatives of NGOs who carried out reintegration activities in the field. Some of the topics discussed included the value of reintegration packages, which needs to be flexible to adjust to market dynamics and economic changes, and the need to promote groups ventures, since they have proved to be effective in terms of pooling resources for sustainability and in gaining access to micro-credit. UNDP's contracting modalities and operational challenges were also discussed, and recommendations were made for future implementation (such as exploring long-term agreements or LTAs given the tedious administrative processes used in the current contracting modality).

### **Qualitative assessment:**

The implementation of reintegration activities under the Sudan DDR Programme in Central Sector and Southern Kordofan has progressed steadily during 2012, despite ongoing conflict and difficulties of access in several areas of South Kordofan State. Since its inception, the programme has made a large contribution in helping ex-combatants re-establish livelihoods in their communities through the provision of customized trainings and reintegration packages, as well as in helping communities deal with issues related to conflict, insecurity and arms proliferation through the implementation of CSAC projects (consisting of both hard/infrastructure components offering peace dividends and soft components related to strengthening conflict resolution skills within the communities, vocational trainings, civic education, GBV awareness, etc.) and community mobilization activities.

Regarding the second outcome, UNDP has worked very closely with SDDRC at the federal level as well as in the states over the years. The Commission has developed capacity for planning, implementation, monitoring and overall management of the DDR programme, with technical support from UNDP. Seconded UNDP staff who work with the Commission also provided critical support. At the State level, the Commission has a small complement of staff that has been trained in monitoring and are currently providing support to the work of IPs. UNDP has been able to facilitate linking IPs with some of the crucial line-departments like agriculture and livestock who provide technical support at the implementation level.

The Presidency has also extended the mandate of the Sudan DDR Commission, being the only Comprehensive Peace Agreement body that obtained that extension. This reflects the government's recognition of DDR's achievements and relevance, as well as acknowledgment of the continued positive impact made by the project on the ground.

While the DDR is making meaningful results and is appreciated by former fighters and communities (thereby helping reduce intensity and violence of the current conflict), a lasting solution to the conflict in the border areas of Sudan and South Sudan requires a workable socio-political settlement framework and addressing the numerous challenges on economic, cultural, and social aspects.

There is a complex conflict dynamic at play in the border areas (especially South Kordofan and Blue Nile) that involves nomadic and sedentary tribes, political ideology, marginalization, poverty, and competition over natural resources (i.e. water, land, and oil). Therefore, DDR will further sustain its positive impacts achieved thus far together with the complimentary positive outcomes from the socio-political sphere (i.e. negotiations of outstanding issues between Sudan and South Sudan; dialogue and negotiation between the

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<sup>10</sup> Donors have expressed their desire to support the DDR programme, but they also encourage the government to have a negotiated settlement of the current conflict with the SPLM/N first before they will completely support a new phase in the "Two Areas", referring to Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

Government of Sudan and SPLM/N; ensuring participation and giving voice to tribes and communities in the border areas).

Substantial impacts were observed in the current programme as outlined above. It is for this reason that project board members and the Government has decided to extend the programme and the mandate of the Sudan DDR Commission, respectively. The positive impacts are achievable despite the challenging political situation and the economic challenges in Sudan. Therefore, this presents an opportunity to have meaningful impact through shared and coordinated efforts of all stakeholders from communities, NGOs, UN agencies, Government partners and international community to address the present conflicts. Stakeholders recognize in view of the project's positive impacts, that DDR and Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) activities remain a critical peace-driver in the present context for Sudan, South Sudan and indirectly for the wider region<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> As shared by stakeholders (i.e. donors, government, and NGOs) in official forums, bi-lateral meetings and consultations.

**ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:**

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> Respond to imminent threats to the peace process and initiatives that support peace agreements and political dialogue.</p> <p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Stimulate economic revitalization to general peace dividends.</p>	<p>From 2009-2012, 18,521 XCs in Southern Kordofan State (14,156 XCs) and Central Sector (4,365 XCs) has received reintegration support. PBF's contribution (towards 2,100 XCs) was critical and timely as it addressed a gap in funding and facilitated confidence-building of beneficiaries that DDR is able to deliver support which aim to contribute to security and stability.</p>		<p>Monitoring of referrals and IP reports; Client Satisfaction Surveys, Reintegration Opportunities Mapping</p>
<p><b>Output 1.</b> Provide reintegration services and follow up for 1,400 XCs in South Kordofan.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1</b> # of XCs who completed reintegration training and received support.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> By end of 2011, 36,251 combatants were demobilized in the protocol areas.</p> <p><b>Planned Target (PBF):</b> 1,400</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2</b> % of XCs who report sustainable income (or successful individual reintegration support)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> XCs with no or very little income opportunities</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b> 70%</p>	<p>1.1 8,309 in South Kordofan have completed trainings and received their reintegration support in 2012.</p> <p>1.2. Client satisfaction survey on-going in SKS. There have been obstacles to obtain approval from SKS authorities to conduct surveys in the state, thus the results to respond to the indicator are not yet available. The preliminary samples have reflected that 73% of the sample reported sustainable income.</p>	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Partial completion (400 out of target 1,000 DDR beneficiaries who completed support) of surveys due to challenges of access in conflict zones. Efforts in coordination with the Sudan DDR Commission (State offices) and UNDP are continuing to expand coverage and samples.</p>	<p>MIS reports IP's data</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b> Provide reintegration services and follow up for 700 XCs in Central Sector.</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1</b> # of XCs who completed reintegration training and received support.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> By end of 2011, 36,251 combatants were demobilized in the protocol areas.</p> <p><b>Planned Target (PBF):</b> 700</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2</b> % of XCs who report sustainable income (or successful individual reintegration support)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> XCs with no or very little income opportunities</p> <p><b>Planned Target:</b> 70%</p>	<p>2.1. 4,365 in Central Sector have completed trainings and also received reintegration support in 2012.</p> <p>2,2 Client satisfaction surveys for Central Sector to be rolled out this 2013.</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Satisfaction surveys will be pursued this 2013 in Central Sector only. South Kordofan was prioritized since most beneficiaries have received earlier than the Central Sector. Surveys are conducted after 6 months of receiving reintegration support.</p>	<p>Client Satisfaction Surveys Community Perception Surveys</p>

<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Build or strengthen national capacities to promote coexistence and peaceful resolution of conflict.</p>	<p>Sudan DDR Commission has continued to be supported with capacity building trainings in reintegration, gender, PI, monitoring and reporting, procurement and information management, as well as through the secondment of support staff, and reinforcement of technical capacity of SDDRC at central and state level.</p>		
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Strengthen capacity of SDDRC to implement all aspects of the programme.  <b>Indicator 3.1.</b> SDDRC’s ability to implement programme in all states increased  <b>Baseline:</b> Basic capacity (material and human resources) in place and limited sense of ownership and understanding on DDR.  <b>Planned Target:</b> Project being implemented by national partners with a sense of national ownership of the DDR programme.</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2</b> # of workshops delivered to the DDR Commission  <b>Baseline:</b> 0  <b>Planned Target:</b> Five</p>	<p>2.2.1. SDDRC ability to implement programme in all states increased. Their capacities continued to be monitored and strengthened with the technical support by UNDP on a regular basis to ensure effective and efficient delivery. The Commission has acquired capacity in certain areas especially preparing results framework, preparing strategy papers, monitoring activities and presentation on the results The SDDRC team at Kadugli is able to independently monitor certain issues and developing reports showing sense of ownership and responsibility. Also field offices started structured Technical Reintegration Committee meetings demonstrating coordination skills.</p> <p>2.2.2. A total of six workshops and a number of training sessions were delivered to the DDR Commission. Two contract management workshops were provided by UNDP and SDDRC to 75 representatives from civil society organizations. One project management workshop was provided to select SDDRC staff members in Khartoum. Two Lessons learnt workshops were conducted to brief the SDDRC to understand the results, gaps and best practices. One workshop on the new approach was conducted to familiarize SDDRC on community-based approach. Further, <b>seven</b> trainings sessions on knowledge management and document archiving were provided to the SDDRC to enhance their knowledge management tools. Ten sessions on Joomla content management system were provided to SDDRC staff to customize and maintain the SDDRC joint website. Finally, customized trainings were held for SKS and CS MIS staff to support verifying IP tracking sheets and the DREAM database.</p>	<p>Achieved but efforts will continue to reinforce national capacity (especially in gathering consensus of transitioning and envisioning a merged DDR and CSAC approach to address conflicts in Sudan.</p>	<p>SDDRC reports.  Reports by seconded staff</p>

### iii) Success Story

#### **Conflict dynamics being addressed:**

The piece titled “I am from South Kordofan –Peace Ambassadors Spread the Message” reflects the success of the outreach and community mobilization project “Mobilizing efforts for peace” conducted in South Kordofan between June and September 2012.

Many IPs and ex-combatants have reported that many ex-combatants who received reintegration support and started livelihoods did not join the present conflicts, furthermore discouraged others from joining. (Many stories reported in UNDP DDR Dispatch editions in 2012). Combatants who have been demobilized and yet to receive reintegration support apparently may have joined the conflicts or displaced. The percentages need to be verified as soon as access is established into the conflict zones.

However, simmering conflicts and unaddressed grievances stemming from lack of effective resolution of the status of South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei in the CPA period have led to heavy militarization and a pervasive sense of insecurity and grievances in many of the communities. The situation in South Kordofan in particular remains volatile and potential catalysts for further violence and increased intra- and inter-state clashes linger.

In spite of the achievements made through sensitizing both DDR participants and the public at large about the benefits of community security and peace, it has been recognized by both UNDP and Government partners that more needs to be done to ensure widespread support and to engage local stakeholders to become effective participants in the movement towards peace through programmes like DDR which will remain as peace drivers in the current situation.

#### **Project Interventions:**

To respond to the problem described below, UNDP, in close collaboration with the SDDRC and UNDP’s Joint Conflict and Reduction Programme (JCRP), and through the national NGO SUDIA, designed and implemented a sensitization project in Kartoum and South Kordofan. Activities consisted of an intensive public outreach and radio campaign in the two states to sensitize communities on peace-building, reconciliation, the repudiation of violence and the dangers of small arms and light weapons (SALW). The campaign attempted to change attitudes of communities towards violence and conflicts through a campaign developed at the local and national level. More specifically, the events have contributed to raise awareness about the plight of people experiencing violent conflict, to encourage communities to reflect and express openly their rejection of violence and desire for a return to peace and coexistence, and to raise awareness of DDR and CSAC initiatives.

As part of the intervention, a training targeted ten “peace ambassadors” originally from South Kordofan was organized. Participants were oriented on the nature of the project and offered guidance on how to organize and facilitate community outreach work. Messages were developed in Arabic to be broadly disseminated by the community activities and radio programmes, such as: “It is time to reconcile and to focus on peace and development”, “diversity is strength, we must respect and protect everyone for a peaceful nation”, “use the power of words, not weapons”, etc.

A cultural event was subsequently organized in Ahfad University in Khartoum, with musical performances, poetry reading, theatre and workshops.

In South Kordofan, the activities facilitated by the peace ambassadors and Sudia have included theatre, community radio programs, and focus group discussions designed for more community engagement to drum up support for peace among local people in the state.

**Result:**

The public outreach activities conducted in South Kordofan (in Kadugli, Dilling, Lagawa, Muglad and Abbassia localities) opened up spaces for reflection and discussion about peace, involving very different stakeholders including community leaders, different tribes, women groups, etc. According to Sudia's reports and UNDP's monitoring reports, communities participated actively in activities, meetings and group discussions, expressing their views freely. This is a great success of the project: achieving awareness-raising about peace, dialogue and conflict management, has proved to be crucial to address causes of conflict at the grass-roots level.

The importance of local peace initiatives and the role of native administration leaders were highlighted throughout the events, and communities expressed that peace is a long process and needs efforts from all sectors. People talked openly about the suffering experienced from the war and the need for urgent peace; and women groups particularly highlighted the damage that conflict inflicted in their communities. The groups of women committed to start peace initiatives after completion of the project in each locality, as they recognize themselves as the sector of the population that is most affected by conflict.

In short, despite the challenges faced, the project was successful in creating peace talks at the community level in five localities in South Kordofan, and overall furnishing a great momentum for peace within the complex circumstances of the State.

### III. Monitoring Arrangements

The continuous and systematic M&E processes of the SDDRP allow identifying and integrating feedback regarding challenges, lessons learnt and best practices into planning and into the designing of corrective actions to overcome challenges.

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 submitted by IPs with photographs of delivery of support.

Client Satisfaction Surveys and Community Perception Surveys are also important tools to measure DDR participants' satisfaction and level of reintegration within their communities. These surveys commenced in South Kordofan during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter using questionnaires that were revised by UNDP and SDDRC to measure the impact of the recent conflicts on the programme's beneficiaries in SKS and to include questions addressing social and psychosocial reintegration. The surveys are conducted after at least 6 months that ex-combatants have received the reintegration support.

Further to the regular internal M&E procedures, an independent audit of the programme by a private audit firm took place in June. The audit report was positive on both the operational and programmatic dimensions of the programme. A UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) follow-up audit was also done in November which concluded that all of the recommendations from the 2010 audit had been successfully adopted and further "no further observations made". The summary of the audits for DDR in 2012 are posted in UNDP website, and the effort is part of UNDP efforts on transparency (see link below for the summaries):

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/audit/summaries-of-internal-audit-reports-issued-since-1-july-2012/>

#### **IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)**

As it was explained above, an extension of the Sudan DDR Programme was requested due to the challenges related to security and access experienced in South Kordofan. Consequently, the Project Board members approved on December 6<sup>th</sup> 2012 the **no-cost extension** of the Programme duration till **December 2013**.

The current programme's approach, as per its initial design, has so far been predominantly focused on individuals. However, and the programme, taking note of these gaps launched Community Security and Small Arms Control Activities to address them (with funding secured from Japan and Norway). Further, discussions regarding the transition to a new approach of the programme are currently ongoing (basically exploring how DDR and CSAC can be merged or linked better). 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 in 2010, was shared with donors in 2012. Donors submitted some comments on the draft, and SDDRC and UNDP are currently organizing a workshop and training on the **Community-Based Reintegration and Security Approach** that will take place in the first quarter of 2013.

This new approach is a hybrid of the individual reintegration approach and community security and small arms control activities. Essentially, the CBRS approach entails the involvement and participation of ex-combatants and their host communities in the planning, implementation and monitoring of reintegration and community security related interventions. Unlike the individual economic approach in which only ex-combatants benefit from the DDR programme, this community-based reintegration approach brings benefits both to the individual ex-combatants as well as to the host community members, through various community interventions. The adoption of this approach is a decentralized effort to assist the Government of Sudan to simultaneously demobilize and reintegrate combatants, increase security at the local levels, stimulate local economies, and increase delivery of quality services. The community-based nature of the programming approach will allow for context specific interventions and capacity development at local levels. This approach is expected to be piloted in a small remaining caseload for reintegration support throughout 2013.

#### **V. Resources (Optional)**

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.

On human resources of the project, it has been scaling down its staff every year since 2011 when the CPA ended. Overall, the project has reduced staffing by 61% (international and national positions) between 2010 and 2012 for Sudan. Core positions have been retained to ensure phasing out of current project while retaining responsiveness when conditions permit for a new phase for DDR and CSAC.

- Indicate if the Project mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.

Apart from PBF, the SDDRP is currently funded by Spain, Japan and Norway. Non-traditional donors have also expressed keen interest to collaborate with the programme (such as Brazil, India, Turkey, South Korea and African Development Bank). Traditional donors like DfiD, EU, Italy, Sweden are engaged with the programme and recognize it as a vital peace driver but will consider further support depending upon the outcome of the talks between the parties to the conflict. (On detailed funding by donor, please refer to standard 2012 annual report of the UNDP DDR Programme).

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## VI. List of the main abbreviations and acronyms:

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRS	Community-based Reintegration and Security
CORD	Charitable Organization for Rehabilitation and Development
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DREAM	Demobilization, Reintegration and Arms Management (The UNDP DDR Management. Information System)
GHO	Global Health Foundation
GoS	Government of Sudan
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
NEF	Near East Foundation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMIAD	Nuba Mountains International Association for Development
PBF/IRF	Peace Building Fund/Immediate Response Facility
PEB	Project Executive Board
PDF	Popular Defence Forces
PWD	People with Disabilities
RFP	Request for Proposals
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SDDRC	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
SDDRP	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
SHO	Sawaid Health Organization
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SOLO	Sudan Open Learning Organization
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
TCC	Technical Coordination Committee
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
WAAF	Women Associated with Armed Forces
XC	Ex-Combatant