PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
ANNUAL PROGRAMME[1] NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 01 JANUARY 2012 – 31 DECEMBER 2012

Programme Title & Project Number	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results[2]
• Programme Title: **Immediate Response for Protection and Peace Building in South Kordofan State** • Programme Number: *PBF/IRF-35* • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 78561 [3]	*(if applicable)* *Country/Region* **South Kordofan/ Nuba Mountains, Sudan** *Priority area/ strategic results* 1. **Promote Peaceful Coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution** 2. *Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends*

Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
• Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: **UNHCR**	• National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations • **Nuba Mountain International Association for Development (NMIAD)** • **Ministry of Social Development, Women & Children Affairs (MoSDWCA) South Kordofan** • **International Organization For Immigrants (IOM)**

Programme/Project Cost (US$)	Programme Duration
MPTF/JP Contribution: *by Agency (if applicable)* **$2,014,817**	Overall Duration *(months)* *31 months*

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[1] The term "programme" is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

[2] Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF, Priority Plan or project document;

[3] The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

Agency Contribution • *by Agency (if applicable)* Government Contribution *(if applicable)* Other Contributions (donors) *(if applicable)* **TOTAL:**	Start Date[4] *(09/05/2011)* Original End Date[5] *(31/12/2012)* Current End date[6]*(31/12/2013) (NCE to be requested to 31/12/2013)*

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	**Report Submitted By**
Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy* Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable* *please attach* ☐ Yes ☐ No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*	o Name: Joyce Munyao-Mbithi o Title: Liaison Officer o Participating Organization (Lead): UNHCR o Email address: munyao@unhcr.org

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In ¼ to ½ a page, summarise the most important achievements of Programme during the reporting period and key elements from your detailed report below. Highlight in the summary, the elements of the main report that you consider to be the most critical to be included in the PBF Consolidated Annual Report.

The Peace Building objectives of this project continued to face enormous challenges due to the on-going conflict that has affected the region since mid-2011. In 2012 South Kordofan State (SKS) continued to be the ground for an active conflict between the government and the SPLM/N forces through the year. The conflict intensified in the second quarter of the year, when the governments of Sudan and South Sudan clashed over the Heglig Oil fields along the border. The conflict, which first broke out in June 2011, continued to displace civilization and curtail humanitarian activities in the region. Returnee movements, which were a major component of the project, were severely affected by the ongoing conflict, with returnees targeted and attacked.

Humanitarian operations in 2012 were hampered by the lack of access by International humanitarian organizations into the region. Both UN agencies and International Non-Governmental Organizations were neither allowed to access the area nor to provide most needed humanitarian assistance to the displaced populations. Despite the lack of access in to the area, national implementing partners who are present on the ground were able to implement limited activities related to the Peace Building Project. The Nuba Mountains International Association (NMIAD) and the Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (MoSDWA), UNHCR's implementing partners managed to implement some Peace building activities, Protection monitoring and limited assistance in SKS,

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[4] The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

[5] As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

[6] If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

while the bulk of the planned activities were not implemented in 2012. Although the International head of Kadugli office was only allowed to SKS for a total of 21 days in the whole of 2012, the Office maintained presence through a skeleton national staff for coordination and monitoring of activities with support from Khartoum.

The Project through UNHCR's implementing partners with the objective of Peace Building and Peaceful Co-existence continued under very challenging circumstances through community mobilization and support to Community Based Organizations and community level peace building activities. Monthly workshops on conflict management, conflict resolution and reconciliation were organized during the reporting period. Returnee movements were monitored by a team of trained Protection monitoring staff and assistance was provided to returnees who were stranded in the Mysseriya territory for a number of days before they were allowed to proceed. . Community sensitization and peaceful co-existence were extremely important in integrating displaced persons and support stranded returnees during 2012.

I. Purpose
- Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme **in relation to the Priority Plan** (for PRF projects) **and project document** (for IRF projects).

Objectives and Expected Outcomes.

Objectives	Outcome
▪ PBF Priority Area 2: Promote peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution	▪ PBF Outcome no 5: National reconciliation processes are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media. ▪ PBF Outcome no 7: Exercising of the fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, e.g. through support to institutional human rights mechanism, safeguard and oversight arrangements for promotion of fundamental human rights.
▪ PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends (Pilot Project)	▪ PBF Outcome no 10: Early revitalization of the economy, e.g. through promotion of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes; revitalizing of natural resources, etc. ▪ PBF Outcome no 11: Communities affected by conflict are protected and reintegrated in the communities, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender violence; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.

II. Results
- This section is the most important in the Report and particular attention should be given to report on **results / and changes** that have taken place rather than on activities. It has three parts to help capture this information in different ways (i. Narrative section; ii. Indicator based performance assessment; and iii. A specific story).

i) **Narrative reporting on results:**

From January to December 2012, respond to each of the guiding questions indicated below to provide a narrative summary of the results achieved. The aim here is to tell the **story of change** that your Programme (PRF) or Project (IRF) has achieved in 2012. Make reference to the implementation mechanism utilized and key partnerships.

- **Outcomes:** Outcomes are the strategic, higher level of change that your project is aiming to contribute towards. Provide a summary of progress made by the Programme in relation to **planned outcomes from the Priority Plan and/or Project Document,** with reference to the relevant indicator(s) in these documents. Describe if any targets were achieved, or explain any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. Explain who the main beneficiaries were.

  The Priority Plans for this project, which commenced in 2011, have been severely challenged by ongoing conflict through 2011 and 2012 in the larger South Kordofan State.

PBF Priority Area 2: Promote peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution

- *PBF Outcome no 5*: *National reconciliation processes are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media.*

- *PBF Outcome no 7:* *Exercising of the fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, e.g. through support to institutional human rights mechanism, safeguard and oversight arrangements for promotion of fundamental human rights.*

The above Outcomes were only partially achieved through 2011 and 2012. Training activities focusing on Peaceful Building, Peaceful Coexistence and capacity building were carried out with positive impact on both displaced persons and host communities coexisting and sharing available resources. MoSDCWA provided capacity building for project staff at the State and locality levels and established community based networks to foster peaceful co-existence. Workshops in conflict management, conflict resolution and reconciliation targeting community leaders, women, and the youth were carried out with positive impact on the intended beneficiaries. However, due to the prevailing situation only a few of the planned activities were implemented. Other activities that would have focused on the responsible media could not be implemented as priorities in a conflict zone kept shifting through the year.

The project sought to promote the universal enjoyment of full political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights in South Kordofan.

MOSDWA is the chair of the Protection Cluster in South Kordofan and is responsible for children and women who are mostly affected by conflict. Capacitating MOSDWA was vital to the promotion of community-owned projects, geared towards peace initiatives. Staff members from the Ministry of Social Development were trained by officials of the Federal Ministry of Social Development.

Protection monitoring activities on IDPs and Returnees ensured prompt protection response to affected populations. NMIAD trained Protection/ Peace Monitors on assessment and reporting on the situation of returnees in transit and IDP returnee in South Kordofan. NMIAD also conducted daily community-level protection monitoring visits to IDPs locations, camps, returnees in transit and at their destination, host communities to ensure that returnees/IDPs integrated into safe and peaceful environments. Returnees to South Sudan who were stranded in SKS were monitored and assisted with basic necessities before their resumed their journey in safety. During this challenging period successful efforts were made for a peaceful co-existence with the host community.

PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends (Pilot Project

PBF Outcome no 10: Early revitalization of the economy, e.g. through promotion of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes; revitalizing of natural resources, etc.

PBF Outcome no 11: Communities affected by conflict are protected and reintegrated in the communities, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender violence; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.

It was not possible to realize PBF Outcome no. 10 due to the deterioration of the security situation in the state and an active conflict, which resulted to additional displacements throughout the year.

However, some progress was made in realizing Outcome no. 11 in working with displaced communities and returnees in the state. Training and sensitization session to respond to gender based violence and establishment of community networks to respond to GBV were activated with positive impact on the issue. Protection monitoring of both organized and simultaneous returnee movements were carried out and concerns immediately reported to mobilize responses.

- **Outputs:** Outputs are the more immediate results that your Programme or Project is responsible for achieving. Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period, in relation to **planned outputs from the Priority Plan and/or Project Document,** with reference to the relevant indicator(s) in these documents. Describe if any targets were achieved, or explain any variance in achieved versus planned results during the reporting period. If possible, include the percentage of completion of the outputs and the type and number of beneficiaries. What **catalytic effects** did your Project have - additional funding commitments, or unleashing peace relevant processes? Who are the key partners supporting your interventions.

  Protection monitoring and information sharing on safe and secure routing for returnees was ensured by NMIAD for the returnee movement in 2012. An estimated total of 40,975 individuals are believed to have returned to South Sudan through SKS through spontaneous and organized movements. NMIAD provided training for 20 protection monitors, 28 religious leaders and GBV counselors to provide support and protection monitoring to both returnees and IDPs. A positive impact on reported cases of GBV was noted with reported cases declining from 8 to 3 cases per day due to the mass sensitization and awareness on negative impact on GBV, including harmful practices. The agency also organized training for two teams of 8 members on Mine Risk Education. The training was conducted by the National Mine Action Center. Those trained were able to reach the 5,670 South Sudanese returnees and 1,429 IDPs in 9 villages in SKS. Reported mine accidents also reduced from 15 to 7 cases per month with an awareness rate of 60% among adults, and 70% among IDP children.

  Some 100 traditional and religious leaders benefited from skills training related to management and prevention of conflict. Following further outreach to the communities, a change in reduced aggressive and bitter speeches between the host and IDP communities was noted and both communities jointly participated in public events such as camp cleaning campaign

- **Explain, if any delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:** If there were delays, explain the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process. Have any of the risks identified during the project design materialized or

changed? Are there any new risks? Were there any programmatic revisions undertaken during the reporting period?

The armed conflict that broke out in SKS since June 2011, severely affected the implementation of this project. Activities that were planned for implementation in 2011 were only partially implemented in 2011 and the bulk of activities carried over to 2012. The improved security situation anticipated in 2012 did not materialize. To the contrary the armed conflict continued unabated, causing further displacement of civilians within the state and influx of refugees into South Sudan. Activities planned in 2012 were therefore affected by the ongoing conflict, with only part of the plan implemented.

UNHCR laid down the ground for the implementation of the Programme in 2011, and conducted several missions to identify suitable partners, train staff, and consult local authorities. UNHCR engaged NMIAD to implement the project since early 2011, while the MoSDWCA came on board in late 2011. The two partners continued to implement limited components of the project in 2012.

In 2012, UNHCR, alongside other UN Agencies and international NGOs continued to face access restrictions into South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. This coupled with the on-going clashes between the government and SPLM-North, especially in SKS, has exacerbated the humanitarian situation. Various initiatives by the Humanitarian Coordinator to access and assist the affected population were in vain.

NMIAD and MoSDWCA were able to continue implementation of limited activities with limited access to some areas in South Kordofan State, but access to UNHCR, for monitoring of the activities, was not forth coming.

Overall, the conflict resulted in displacement of thousands of the people and interfered with the project implementation period. Eventually, the full implementation was not possible while the humanitarian needs of the displaced population have increased the need for peaceful coexistence and reconciliation cannot be over-emphasized. Therefore, subject to the agreement of PBSO, UNHCR will be requesting for a no-cost extension to implement the remaining 2012 activities in 2013. If the recently signed implementation matrix materializes and respected by both countries coupled with possible negotiated settlement between government of Sudan and SPLM/N, it would likely improve the security situation and facilitate access during the course of 2013.

- Lessons learned: If the current talks with SMPLN do not yield the desired results, the clashes within the state would escalate. In such a situation, project implementation in conflict prone areas should be done by local/national partners, who may be able to remain on the ground

Qualitative assessment: Provide a qualitative assessment of the level of overall achievement of the Project, its contributions to Programme outcomes, and if the **causes and drivers of conflict** were successfully addressed, or not.

The Primary causes of the conflict being political, the resulting displacements have led into secondary forms of conflict and tensions among the affected populations. This project is aimed at addressing these conflicts among the populations.

Despite the challenges highlighted in the implementation, the main objectives of the projects were still achieved although to a limited extend. The peace-building objective was especially realized among displaced populations and affected South Sudanese returnees who benefitted from various peace building

and conflict resolution campaigns that targeted the two groups. Tensions among displaced populations and returnees were reduced enabling peaceful coexistence and utilization of limited resources among the populations. Joint community activities and campaigns were also implemented with the two groups, providing opportunities to promote peaceful coexistence.

Protection monitoring activities informed programs related to GBV, returnee safety and security, identification of individuals with special needs and their immediate basic needs. Impact of the activities carried out in this context resulted to a reduction of GBV cases reported as well as ensuring safe and secure return routes for South Sudanese returnees. Assistance provided to returnees who were attacked along the way also ensured their protection and addressed their immediate needs.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Priority Plan, or Logframe of the Project Document** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

	Achieved Indicator Targets	**Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)**	**Source of Verification**
Outcome 1[7] **Indicator:** **Baseline:** **Planned Target:**			
PBF Outcome no 7: Exercising of the fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, e.g. through support to institutional human rights mechanism, safeguard and oversight arrangements for promotion of fundamental human rights.			
Output 7.1 (MoSDWC) **Indicator 7.2.1** Persons reached through community Sensitization campaigns **Baseline:** **Planned Target:** 6,000 beneficiaries reached (7 workshops in 7 localities)	6,000 (7 workshops to sensitizing communities on conflict management , conflict resolution , reconciliation; Formation of 120 Base Protection Response; 24 campaigns on sensitizing communities on IDPs Guiding Principle; Formation & operation of 12 Youth Groups , for monthly peace building peaceful coexistence meeting, & support 12 indigenous cultural groups)		IP Reports
PBF Outcome no 11: Communities affected by conflict are protected and reintegrated in the communities, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender violence; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.			

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[7] Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document/Priority Plan or PMP specific** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

Output 11 (MoSDWC) **Indicator 11.2.1** No. of gov. officials trained on protection Response; no. of persons trained in protection monitoring, operation of 24 community women/child CBOs, one assessment survey, no. peace and protection messages recorded **Baseline:** **Planned Target:** 20 government officials trained on protection response, 120 individuals trained on protection response and monitoring, 24 community CBO established **Indicator 11.2.2** Peace building, protection response missions **Baseline:** **Planned Target: 8**	Training of 20 gov. officials on Protection response. Training of 120 on Protection response & monitoring, Operation of 24 community Women/Child CBOs, One Survey for Assessment, 6 Cassette Recorders to send messages of Peace & Protection. 8		IP Reports IP Reports
Output 11 (NMIAD) **Indicator: 11.2.3** No. of persons participating in Mine/UXOs awareness sessions **Baseline:** **Planned Target:** 104 (at least 2 per week for 12 months)	• NMIAD trained 8 volunteer as MRE teams to educate Returnees and IDPs on dangers of Landmines & UXOs to save lives and reduce their vulnerability to injury/death and keep them safe and secure from any danger posed by presence of landmines and Unexploded Ordinance. • NMIAD printed Leaflets and posters as IECs materials to be used during awareness sessions. • NMIAD conducted MRE sessions among vulnerable IDPs and host community		IP Reports

Indicator 11.2.2 Extent of community's efforts to address GBV/SGBV. No. of advocacy interventions for women's rights and gender equality conducted **Baseline:** **Planned Target:** 6	• NMIAD conducted 12 counseling sessions for women groups, once a month • NMIAD Trained 15 women as GBV community counselors for 7 days • NMIAD participated in 16 days of activism, on GBV, SGBV and women rights • NMIAD Organized 2 sensitization workshops for traditional, Religious leaders, elders and civil servants on GBV each for 3 months		
Indicator: No. of peaceful co-existence projects implemented **Baseline:** **Planned Target:** 3	• NMIAD will Organized 3 sessions for traditional leaders on conflict transformation skills with 1 training session on mediation and Negotiation, conflict Resolution, and conflict Management targeting 100 traditional, Religious leaders on conflict transformation, mediation, Negotiation, Conflict resolution and management trained • NMIAD organized 2 sensitization events on peace building and co-existence		
Indicator: **Baseline:** **Planned Target:**	• 1,700 returnees travelling by rail provided food and water for 7 days during their stay in Babanusa and 3 days ratio until boarder areas. • 164 returnees travelling by road, and stranded in Karasana received food and water		

iii) Success Story

- In the box below, provide details on how the project successfully contributed to accelerate the peace building process. What were the most significant changes achieved at the level of perceptions, behaviors, and attitudes of individuals or groups that were previously involved in conflicts?

- Attachment of supporting documents, including photos with captions, news items etc, is strongly encouraged. The MPTF Office will select stories and photos to feature in the Consolidated Annual Report.

Conflict dynamics being addressed: Describe the specific problem or challenge faced by the subject of your story

Project Interventions: Describe the Project interventions that were undertaken to respond to this problem. What was the intended 'change' at which level? Be as detailed as possible

Result: Describe the *change* that occurred as a result of the project interventions. For example, how did relationships between previously conflicting groups change? How have the drivers and key causes of conflict been addressed?

III. Monitoring Arrangements

- Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing programme, including corrective actions that may have been taken.
- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

Monitoring of project activities is carried out by UNHCR through standard Implementing Partners Financial & Narrative Monitoring reports. UNHCR dedicated a number of staff with varied expertise and capacities to handle the various interventions and to ensure the quality of assistance provided to returnees.

Despite the lack of access by UN agencies and other international agencies into SKS through 2012, the operation used weekly reports that captured data on protection monitoring and assistance provided to returnees. Data collection involved community leaders, partners and assistance providers. Implementing partners - MoSDWC and NMIAD provided reports on the situation of the project

regularly to UNHCR, which were analyzed to improve the project intervention. UNHCR maintained this weekly communication flow and reporting mechanisms to provide timely assistance and protection monitoring in areas where South Sudanese returnees were temporarily stranded in South Kordofan.

IV. Programmatic Revisions (if applicable)

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs that took place.

As indicated in the Executive summary of this report, this project, which began in 2011, continued to experience implementation challenges in 2012. Activities that could not be implemented in 2011 were carried over into 2012 but were however not fully implemented and the bulk of initially planned activities still remain unimplemented to date. Below is a table summarizing the expenditures since 2011. It is worth noting that out of the $2,014,810 provided for the project since 2011, only 43% has been utilized. A total of **$1,143,154** remained unutilized at the end of 2012. UNHCR will be requesting for a reprograming of this project in 2013, to ensure that these unutilized funds are utilized to meet the initial objectives of this project.

	Total PBSO Project Document	PBSO Proposal		UNHCR requested Revision		Expenditures in 2012	Un spend Funds in 2013
		2011	2012	2011	2012		
Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	240,000				240,000	-	240,000
Personal (staff, consultants, travel)	536,000			37,917	498,083	65,000	433,083
Training of counterparts	153,000				153,000	-	153,000
Contracts	954,000			348,090	605,910	288,839	317,071
7% overhead							
Sub total	**1,883,000**	**1,266,834**	**616,166**	**386,007**	**1,496,993**	**353,839**	**1,143,154**
7 % overhead	**131,810**	**88,678**	**43,132**	**88,678**	**43,132**	**43,132**	
Total USD	**2,014,810**	**1,355,512**	**659,298**	**474,685**	**1,540,125**	**396,971**	**1,143,154**

V. Resources (Optional)

- Provide any information on financial management, procurement and human resources.
- Indicate if the Project mobilized any additional resources or interventions from other partners.