



QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2010

**Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
Abyei Component**

Implementing Agency	United Nations Development Programme
Country	Sudan
Project ID	00063343
Project Duration	January 2009 – June 2012
Project Budget (USD)	430,143,959
Reporting period	January – September 2010
Funds Allocated (USD)	58,899,675.30 (allocated for 2010)
Contact Persons	Basil Massey, UNDP DDR Programme Director

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS	3
1. Executive summary.....	4
2. Introduction	5
3. Progress Review: 1 January to 30 June 2010	6
4. Challenges and lessons learned.....	15
5. Partnerships and sustainability	17
6. Financial Summary	19
Annex 1: Annual Work Plan 2010	20

ACRONYMS

AAA	Abyei Area Administration
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBO	Community–Based Organizations
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CRMA	Crisis Risk Mapping and Analysis
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GONU	Government of National Unity
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IUNDDRUI	Integrated United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit
JCM	Joint Coordination Meeting
JDDRC	Joint DDR Commission
MCS	Mercy Corps Scotland
NDDRCC	National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDDRC	North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
PBF/IRF	Peace Building Fund/Immediate Response Facility
PDF	Popular Defense Force
RFP	Request for Proposals
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SDDRP	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
SNG	Special Needs Group
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLA	Sudan People’s Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People’s Liberation Movement
SSDDRC	Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
SSBCSAC	Southern Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Organization
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
WAAF	Women Associated with Armed Forces
XC	Ex-Combatant

1. Executive summary

During the reporting period preparations for reintegration activities commenced in Abyei. In spite of the numerous challenges delaying the roll-out of the UNMIS demobilization and disarmament phase, such as a volatile security situation, the lack of absorption capacity and the absence of a defined National counterpart, the following was achieved by the end of September 2010:

- UNDP staff were deployed and UNDP office was set up for Integrated DDR Unit (IUNDDRU) operations within the UNMIS compound.
- The North DDR Commission (NSDDRC) and the Southern DDR Commission (SSDDRC) nominated representatives to the JDDRC for Abyei, however, the JDDRC is not yet fully functional. Negotiations on the formal transfer of land to the JDDRC Abyei office are ongoing but have been protracted due to absence of legislation regulating transfers of land. There is also need for the JDDRC Abyei representatives to be on the ground to take over the premises.
- Potential Implementing Partners (IPs) have been contacted and negotiations for eventual partnerships are ongoing particularly for Agriculture, Livestock, Small Business/ Training Opportunities and Education.
- Ongoing discussions have been held with the Abyei Area Administration (AAA) which have increased their understanding and support for the DDR process in the difficult security and political context of Abyei.

The fact that the JDDRC is not yet fully functional has been one of the major causes for the delay in the implementation of DDR operations. The focus has been therefore diverted to Social Reintegration and preparatory planning for outreach activities. However, progress has been made in comprehensively assessing the situation on the ground in order to enable reintegration activities once the demobilization phase will begin, and in identifying potential reintegration partners on the ground.

2. Introduction

In February 2009, the NSDDRC, SSDDRC and IUNDDRU launched the Sudan DDR Programme (SDDRP) in Damazin, Blue Nile State, focusing on the “Three Areas First” strategy due to mutual agreement that the most significant contribution to CPA implementation, security and recovery would be made by prioritizing the Three Areas for DDR. DDR was launched in Kadugli, Southern Kordofan State, in May 2009, in Julud, Southern Kordofan State, in August 2010 and in Kauda, Southern Kordofan State, in July 2010. Preparatory steps for DDR in Abyei began in January 2010.

Abyei Area has experienced high levels of conflict and massive displacement for a number of decades, and remains a contentious area. After the fighting in May 2008, the security situation remains unpredictable and potentially volatile. The latest figures show that a caseload of approximately 2,000 ex-combatants (XCs) was estimated for the area and thus expected to be supported by the DDR programme. As such, in accordance with planned priorities for 2009-10, in January 2010 the IUNDDRU was deployed in Abyei. In line with Abyei’s special status as an area that has security and political representation by both the North and the South, a JDDRC, with equal number of area appointees by both NSDDRC and SSDDRC was to be formed. However, the JDDRC is not yet fully functioning and this has significantly delayed the implementation of DDR operations. Reasons for delay with the JDDRC are a combination of logistical constraints and different interests and perceptions of the North and South commissions.

Abyei Area is endemically instable, partly due to tensions and conflict related to the seasonal migration of nomad Misserya through the communities of returnee Dinka Ngok and then through the southern bordering communities of Dinka and Nuer. Potential causes for conflict are access to resources, such as water and grazing land; and persistent grievances between the Dinka and Misserya communities, exacerbated by weakened traditional reconciliation mechanisms and disenfranchised youth. These are likely to be further exacerbated during the next up-coming Misseriya migration season which coincides with the early 2011 Referenda. Additionally, the limitation of funds for the Abyei Area Administration (AAA), as well as major delays in implementing the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) July 2009 decision for the area, have slowed-down the recovery process. There is also a limited absorption capacity in the area, which impedes reintegration efforts, and a reduced number of reintegration partners. All of these factors have impeded the work on DDR in Abyei Area, and also resulted in IUNDDRU diverting the focus of intervention approach from DDR to CSAC and Social Reintegration for the time being. However given the difficult security-political situation in Abyei the focus on DDR and CSAC should also assist to prepare the area for DDR.

Despite the difficulties, the need for DDR in Abyei remains as the area is a focus for North- South tensions in Sudan. There is need to demobilize the large numbers of Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Popular Defense Forces (PDF) who were recruited and deployed to these frontline areas in order to prevent them causing instability. In addition, progress in DDR reintegration could contribute to stability in Abyei by giving ex-combatants a stake in a peaceful future and lessening the likelihood that they will return to fighting. It could also contribute to work on co-existence between the Misseriya and Dinka Ngok populations.

DDR in Abyei will be a catalyst for consolidating comprehensive peace in Sudan as it grapples with key drivers of conflict in a contentious area that affects the national situation. Provisionally, the project’s direct beneficiaries are 1,000 ex-combatants (XCs) from SAF and Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA), including approximately 100 women and 150 disabled ex-combatants, and their families, as well as N/SSDDRC staff who will benefit from ongoing capacity building and on-the-job mentoring. Indirect beneficiaries will be the receiving communities who will benefit from a great influx of resources into the local economies, and from increased stability and security in Abyei.

3. Progress Review: 1 January to 30 September 2010

The reporting matrix below depicts the summary of achievements based on the Annual Work Plan for the entire SDDRP, though the ‘results’ and ‘progress’ columns focus on Abyei only.

Please note that, unless otherwise specified, all dates in the narrative pertain to the year 2010.

Figures have been rounded to the dollar; therefore, there may be a slight discrepancy between a summation of expenditures given in the columns and the grand total extracted from the ATLAS ERP system.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTPUTS
<p>Output: Reintegration of ex-combatants implemented in accordance with the National DDR Strategic Plan, with support from UNMIS</p> <p>Baseline: 19,000 demobilized in 2009</p> <p>Indicators: - # of ex-combatants and associated groups participating in reintegration activities disaggregated by age, gender</p>	<p>1. Initial target: Reintegration package provided to 49,000. Revised target: 21,610 DDR participants (according to revised AWP for 2010)</p> <p>1.1. Conduct vulnerabilities and conflict assessment for communities of XCs return in three protocol areas</p> <p>1.2. Information, counselling and referral services rolled in priority states of Phase 1 caseload</p> <p>1.3. Reintegration opportunities mapping conducted, including specialized mapping for female and disabled participants for Phase 1 caseload.</p>	<p>Abyei</p> <p>Reintegration of the 1,000 XCs caseload has not begun during the first two quarters as UNMIS DD activities have been delayed due to the volatile security situation in the area and the lack of a definite Government counterpart in the form of a deployed and organized JDDRC. However a number of efforts and preparatory activities have been undertaken by the UNDP reintegration unit.</p> <p>By end of January 2010 UNDP staff (1 International) has been deployed to Abyei and an Integrated UN DDR office has been set up. While awaiting the establishment of the JDDRC, general assessment of the area has begun to gain a deeper understanding of the current situation. Field visits have targeted areas both in northern and southern parts of Abyei Area. DDR Programme, structure and status has been introduced to partners, with special focus on potential Reintegration Partners (UN meetings and National and International NGOs meetings).</p> <p>Field visits, meeting with partners and analysis</p>	<p>Preparatory and analytical work has been prepared by the DDR team for the practical challenges awaiting reintegration activities, such as scarce absorption capacity and lack of potential IPs. Fruitful meetings to establish partnerships have been undertaken in order to pave the way for the eventual roll-out of reintegration activities.</p>

and disability;
- % of participants that report successful individual reintegration in client-satisfaction surveys.

Target:
- Initial target: 49,000, including 17,500 disabled and 6,000 women;
Revised target for 2010: 21,610 participants
- 70% of participants report sufficient household income in client satisfaction

Related CPAP outcome 7: Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated

1.4. TORs for implementing partners providing services for Phase 1 caseload updated for and agreed upon with N/SDDRC.
1.5. TORs advertised and bids received from potential subcontractors/NGIOs; Description of Services developed and agreed upon with UN Agencies potential IPs, IPS selected and formalized.
1.6. Deliver reintegration packages to DDR participants through the implementing partners selected
1.7. Pilot initiatives on socio-economic community based reintegration projects in priority areas of XC return following CSAC strategy approval
1.8. Monitoring of reintegration process including efficiency of the process, user perceptiveness, timelines and quality of services provided by IPs;
1.9. Client satisfaction and community perception surveys administered in priority states
1.10 Reintegration

of security situation suggest SE villages: Malual (approx. 42 km from Abyei town), Robjaba (approx. 44 km from Abyei town), Rumamier (approx. 38 km from Abyei town) and Marial Achak (approx. 35 km from Abyei town) as particularly vulnerable to insecurity; and therefore potential target areas for future Community Security Social Reintegration pilots

Despite initial constraints, a land plot has been identified for the construction of the future JDDRC Office in Abyei and preparatory works have started by end of October 2010. The next step to officially proceed with the land handover, and starting substantive DDR activities in general is the permanent deployment of an inclusive JDDRC in Abyei. Following advocacy at multiple levels (HQs, Regional Commissions and field level), limited progress has been witnessed. The NSDDRC has, however, engaged in ensuring a more stable presence of its representatives in Abyei. The SSDDRC appointed a representatives to be assigned to the JDDRC as Abyei Coordinator; and plans to locally recruit members for the JDDRC Abyei. However, the presence of NSDDRC representatives has been discontinuous and the SSDDRC- Abyei Coordinator has just conducted a few punctual visits from Juba. Up to date, a schedule for the deployment of the JDDRC Abyei has not been communicated.

Meanwhile, local solutions have been identified to move forward with operations on the ground. According to the needs, priorities have been reoriented towards CSAC and Social Reintegration interventions. Project proposal is being developed to support the implementation on the ground of certain components of the

CSAC and Social Reintegration are particularly relevant in Abyei and programs in these areas could constitute a rapid response to current fragile stability and volatile security situation and pave the way to sustainable DDR. However, there is need for high level dialogue between all parties (Regional Commissions and local Administration in Abyei) and political lobbying to gather consensus on how to implement such programs in the area.

process lessons learnt and best practices documented and disseminated
1.11 Coordination mechanisms for Reintegration operations all over the country developed and implemented

recent NSDDRC and SSBCSAC joint project proposal for the Three Areas ‘Peace and Unity through Development’ focusing on aspects related to CSAC and Social Reintegration and paving the way for future DDR operations. However, since March 2010, Abyei Area experienced a chain of attacks in rural areas populated by Dinka. Particularly, the attacks targeted Marial Achak (approximately 35 Km south-east of Abyei town- March 2010); Maker Abior (approximately 15 Km north-west of Abyei town- June 2010) and Tajale (approximately 28 Km south-east of Abyei town- July 2010). The attacks provoked several casualties (a total of 12 people were killed) and further destabilized the area. Furthermore, the AAA- majority SPLM and local population- Dinka Ngok allegedly identified some Misseriya members, regularly migrating through the areas, as perpetrators of the attacks. This further exacerbated the already deteriorated Dinak and Misseriya relationship, hampering further progress for proposed CSAC and Social Reintegration pilots.

2. Strengthened N/SSDDRC capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR

2.1. Finalize individual and institutional capacity assessment for N/SSDDRC at regional and state levels
2.2. Develop and endorse capacity development strategy for the N/SSDDRC at regional and state levels in line with the exit strategy of

No activity concerning strengthening the Government counterpart’s capacity took place as the JDDRC has not been finalized yet, the representatives of both North and South, although they were nominated, are mostly absent or have not been deployed.

During the Third Quarter, several attempts to bring the parties together (Regional Commissions and Abyei Administration), to discuss and find a common position on Abyei, did not succeed up-coming months, there is a need for continued advocacy and political lobbying for a permanent DDR

the SDDRP to support efforts of the commission to implement nationally-owned DDR;

2.3. Based on the capacity development strategy, develop training programme and curricular for the N/SSDDRC staff on technical aspects of the Reintegration as well as its managerial aspects such as project management, planning, monitoring and evaluation, public information, management information system, and finance.

2.4. Based on endorsement by the commission standard operating procedures (SOP) for reintegration, develop and roll out operational manual for the SOPs, to serve as a guidance note for the staff of commission and IUNDDRU implementing activities.

2.5. Conduct a series of workshop and seminars for the N/SSDDRC staff at regional and state level on technical aspects of Reintegration as well as managerial ones related to project

presence in Abyei Area, to enable work sustainability; and to follow-up on the proposal to have a joint Team- NSDDRC-Abyei Reps and SSBCSAC-Abyei as previously identified solutions, such as having temporary counterparts for operations, are not viable any more, given the deterioration of Dinka/ Misseriya relationship and fragile stability on the ground.

management, planning, monitoring and evaluation, public information, management information system, and finance and administration

2.6. Conduct senior management workshop on project management and organizational development for the staff of the region and state level commissions of N/SDDRC

2.7. Support NGO capacity building initiatives

3. Partnership strengthened and public awareness on DDR process and procedures raised among the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the programme

3.1. Monthly donor meetings held to update and engage donors on planning and review process;

3.2. Bi-annual DDR Roundtable organized, bringing together Embassies, UN, GONU and GOSS to take key political decisions, review implementation to date,

On Feb. 26, a training on the DDR mandate, and structure, both at National and International level, was provided to UNMIS Military Observers and Force Protection.

On March 22, the IUNDDRU- Abyei met with the South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (SSBCSAC) representative. Both Organizations presented their programmes and future planning for the area; both partners will interface with the JDDRC once in place and there seems to be space for UNDP DDR to support the SSBCASC in CSAC initiatives, such as awareness raising workshops and PI campaigns. On April 16, IUNDDRU met with SSBCSAC Abyei, to follow-up on activities in Abyei Area and possibilities for further collaboration, especially in the area of CSAC and Social Reintegration. Issues to be discussed include operationalization of CSAC strategy for Abyei Area, conditional to the

Priority communities agreed to in Abyei Community Security / Social Reintegration Pilots. Partnerships are being negotiated and explored.

Besides the CSAC initiatives, there seems to be scope for support in Agriculture, Livestock and Small Business/ Training opportunities.

The limited number of reintegration partners on the ground versus the need for rapid response is being tackled through a multi-

<p>etc.</p> <p>3.3. State coordination meetings with partners and Government to take decisions on key issues and integrate the programme into wider development and community projects</p> <p>3.4. Regional coordination meetings with partners and Government to update on process and facilitate a dialogue on key issues/decisions and integrate the programme into wider development and community projects</p> <p>3.5. Hold ongoing technical consultations with traditional and non-traditional bilateral partners.</p> <p>3.6. DDR Donor reports and updates produced quarterly and monthly to apprise bilateral partners of the project's achievements and progress with its implementation</p> <p>3.7. Hold ongoing consultations with traditional community leaders to get feedback on DDR process and ensure their support to reintegration of XCs into their communities</p>	<p>SSBCSAC plan of activities. IUNDDRU offered an overview of future potential areas of cooperation, including Social Reintegration pilot projects</p> <p>Since March 2010, the IUNDDRU regularly attended Sector Coordination Meetings: the monthly Education, Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). DDR Programme and structure were introduced, emphasizing upcoming deployment of JDDRC for Abyei and National ownership of the Programme. Special reference was made to the Reintegration component and the opportunity of having formal education as an option.</p> <p>On March 26, the IUNDDRU met with UNICEF Regional Child Protection, visiting from SKS Kadugli. UNICEF CP shared information on 3 children demobilized on last March 18 and reintegrated in Abyei. IUNDDRU Abyei provided briefing on current status of operations and expected JDDRC deployment. Both organizations agreed on regular information sharing and coordinated capacity building of the JDDRC once in place.</p> <p>On March 30, IUNDDRU followed-up on Programs currently available on the ground for possible Education Option for DDR-Reintegration; possible partners have been identified in local NGO- ACAD and Creative Association/ HEAR, supporting already existing programs into which XCs can be incorporated. Options available cover vocational training, adult literacy classes ('Evening School') and formal education.</p> <p>On March 30 IUNDDRU Abyei traveled to Agok</p>	<p>partner approach in delivering interventions, including expertise from actors already present on the ground and operating in conflict prevention / mitigation. Multi-level dialogue needs to be accompanied by local solutions, such as increased engagement with local Migration Committees; from a DDR perspective, these can also constitute a valid option to link DDR initiatives with Reconciliation processes and could be engaged with small capacity-building projects within the existing coordination mechanism; and in the framework of an announced Peace Building and Recovery Commission. The IUNDDRU-Abyei proposed the drafting of an Area Reintegration Strategy, including inputs from all relevant parties and to become a reference in mainstreaming priority and coordinate parallel interventions. This can also be included in the</p>
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<p>3.8. Development and implementation of DDR media strategy and plan 3.9. Produce and disseminate DDR public information materials targeting DDR participants, communities of return, other target groups 3.10 Hold workshops, meetings with stakeholders and raising awareness campaigns among identified targeted groups to deliver agreed messages in accordance with PI strategy on DDR</p>	<p>(38 km South of Abyei town) to follow-up with local NGOs on plans for Reintegration. ACAD is currently engaged in Adult Education, Agriculture (Community farming) and Livestock (Goat re-stocking) projects and water and sanitation projects. This means that the local NGO could also be a partner for different reintegration options, such as formal education (see Reintegration section above), besides agriculture and livestock options.</p>	<p>framework of above-mentioned Commission, once set.</p>
	<p>On March 31, IUNDDRU followed-up with local NGO NDO on possibility to engage on vocational training and/or other kind of professional training for XCs; NDO to submit more detailed report and budget on current capacity and possible areas to be covered.</p>	
	<p>On April 1, the IUNDDRU Abyei attended FSL Monthly Coordination meeting. There seems to be space for training in Community gardening and small livestock keeping as Agricultural and Livestock Reintegration option. Also, the agricultural sector still represents the main source of income in Abyei Area- the production of agricultural surplus, beyond self-sustenance, and its access to market still remain the most immediate and realistic option for agriculture improvement and small business in Abyei Area</p>	<p>Planned workshops and focus group discussions will provide UNDP and future JDDRC with information and analysis from the community about how to prioritize CSAC activities in the area.</p>
	<p>On April 1, the IUNDDRU met with WFP Regional Coordinator North visiting Abyei Area. Informal discussions included the current situation in Abyei Area, an overview on DDR program – both at National Level and in AA – and future WFP planning of possible interest.</p>	
	<p>On April 15, IUNDDRU met with INGOs GOAL and MCS in Abyei town, sharing Reintegration Opportunities drafted for Abyei Area and</p>	

assessing availability of support, pending finalized strategy by the JDDRC and confirmation on suitability of international and national NGOs as IPs.

On April 27, the IUNDDRU Abyei met with UNDP Abyei HoO, to consolidate IUNDDRU participation in the CRMA project at Sector level; it has been agreed that IUNDDRU Abyei Reintegration Coordinator will be the UN focal point for 'CRM'.

On May 1 IUNDDRU- Abyei met with INGOs in Agok, reiterating DDR plans and structures for Abyei and possible cooperation from the NGO community as IPs.

The UNDP DDR team agreed with JDDRC and the Abyei Administrator that two community security workshops will be conducted in Abyei and Agok and focus group discussions will be implemented in three rural locations.

4. Technical, operational and management support for effective functioning of the state and regional offices of N/SSDDRC and project offices provided

- 4.1. Recruitment and administration of required technical, operational and management support personnel to implement the project
- 4.2. Installation and maintenance of Communication and Management Information System equipment and software in state offices
- 4.3. Operations support to project implementation
- 4.4. Mid term review carried out

In April the IUNDDRU was deployed in a permanent office space within the UNMIS Compound, which can accommodate up to 4 staff members (Programme).

The current solution will be suitable until the fourth quarter of 2010 (December 2010); in case of further expansion of the IUNDDRU Team, different solutions will have to be negotiated. There is the option of joining UNDP/ UN Common premises, but on-going preparation on the ground do not suggest a quick availability of common space.

UNMIS is able to support with transport only on an ad-hoc basis; the UNDP is investigating potential deployment of a UNDP vehicle along with one driver.

On-going follow-up on long term solutions for office and accommodation space

TOTAL

4. Challenges and lessons learned

The following are the major programme and operational challenges/lessons learned during the first, second, and third quarters of 2010 for the Abyei DDR programme

- **Lack of the JDDRC Abyei deployment:** The overall challenge affecting field operation remains the lack of an official and representative locally based counterpart. Although some progress has been made on this issue, mainly through the appointment of southern representatives for the JDDRC Abyei by the NSDDRC, the presence of counterparts on the ground remains limited. Moreover, the NSDDRC Abyei Reps' presence has proven to be discontinuous.
- The absence of a JDDRC for Abyei and a reduced dialogue on Abyei between the parties (regional commissions and local Administration) thus translates in **lack of consensus** – among the N/SSDDRC and with the AAA – on the DDR process in Abyei, which became obvious throughout the Third Quarter. As such, the caseload to be disarmed and demobilized in Abyei has been identified but not clearly defined and location/ identity of these XC are still to be confirmed. Also, there are different perceptions on how CSAC proposed activities should be conducted, especially on the PC and Reconciliation components, where the AAA is clearly against including Misseriya elements within Abyei Area; the NSDDRC insists on their presence and involvement in Abyei programmes; and the SSDDRC has remained silent, since CSAC for the South is run by the SSBCSAC. Previous experience has shown that at this stage best viable solutions are active political lobby and prompting a dialogue aiming at brokering consensus.
- **Reduced political will for DDR until after Jan 2011.** Due to the current security situation, also linked with the up-coming Referenda, there seems to be little political will for DDR until after January 2011. During the Third Quarter, increasing proliferation of arms – especially among civilians – unconfirmed / unverified presence of militias in the area and the persistent threat presented by a possible quick deterioration of security in the aftermath of the referendum seem to have paralyzed the decisional and implementing capacity of involved parties – N/SSDDRC and AAA. In this contest, it seems unrealistic that any concrete step forward for DDR will be undertaken before January - February 2011.
- **Area stability:** The security situation is calm but still unpredictable. Abyei Area remains one of most volatile area in the country, with further concerns ahead for local security and a limited conflict absorption capacity. The challenges mentioned above require continued political engagement at all levels fostered. However, single programs can still contribute to maintain the area stable, by including conflict-sensitive approaches in their planning. Stabilization and conflict-prevention/ mitigation components will continue to be mainstreamed in future programming and implementation. They will be included in capacity building for national counterparts and advocacy on DDR and DDR-related processes.
- **Limited number of actors on the ground,** hence difficulty of discussing and progressing on DDR issues. This refers not only to local Government counterparts but also to Reintegration partners; and the situation is not likely to improve until post-2011 Referendum and improved stability in the area. Flexible planning and integrated strategies have already been adopted and will be strengthened in months to come.
- **Field accessibility:** The rainy season reaches its peak in the summer months, with daily heavy rains. The most remote rural areas become inaccessible, and access to locations others than Abyei town and Agok town progressively reduce, until November or December (estimated). Again, planning flexibility and integrated approaches will be applied to secure implementation of operations: although activities in the immediate future will focus on accessible areas, there will be

a readiness to scale-up interventions during windows of dry spells; and coordinate with other partners to increase impact of activities. Priority will be given to training and capacity building, first and foremost for the JDDRC- Abyei and local Government counterparts, in order to kick-start operations during next dry season.

- **Population movement:** The intertwining of different return and reintegration movements (Returnees, XCs and movements related to the future referenda in Abyei) also should be considered for sustainable reintegration in the area. There is a need to constantly share information and align strategies, particularly supporting general recovery and up-scale already existing projects, as the best support to enhancing local absorption capacity.

5. Partnerships and sustainability

In spite of the lack of a fully functioning JDDRC, in the reporting period the IUNDDRU made an effort to establish and strengthen partnerships with local and international actors in the area in order to pave the way for the launch of activities and to assure sustainability to the programme in the future.

However, because of the above-mentioned challenges in the area, the number of potential partners on the ground is reduced; there is a need to strengthen coordination among different layers of actors and expand programmes already existing on the ground as such to include XCs, rather than starting independent programmes *tout court*. There is a need to continue to share information and align strategies, particularly supporting general recovery and up-scaling already existing projects, as best input to enhance local absorption capacity. A proposed Community Risk Mapping and Assessment (CRMA) tool seems an apt means to reach this objective, within the announced Peace Building Commission framework; and with an active role of the IUNDDRU as 'Conflict and Risk Mapping' focal point, once adopted.

The IUNDDRU met with the South Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (SSBCSAC) Abyei, to follow-up on set-up activities in Abyei Area and possibilities for further collaboration, especially in the area of CSAC and Social Reintegration. IUNDDRU offered an overview of future potential areas of cooperation, including Social Reintegration pilot projects.

The IUNDDRU also met with international NGOs GOAL, Mercy Corps Scotland- MCS and several national organizations discussing Reintegration Opportunities drafted for Abyei Area and assessing availability of support, pending finalized strategy by the JDDRC and confirmation on suitability of International NGOs, together with national NGOs, as IP. There seems to be ground for support in Agriculture, Livestock, Education and Small Business/ Training opportunities.

Classic sector support projects are taking place in Abyei include FAO tools and seeds distributions and support for agriculture. New partners are considering the opportunity to establish livelihoods activities, e.g. INGO Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) and others would like to start pilot projects to differentiate livelihoods such as INGO GOAL, which is seeking volunteers farmers to be trained and provided seeds and tools for rice production.

Concerning the education sector, there could be an opportunity of adding formal education as a reintegration option. IUNDDRU will follow-up with Creative Association / HEAR on education programs. Among potentially interesting projects, there are Adult Literacy Programmes and informal learning programs with UNICEF; as well as vocational training and skill developing activities to be carried out in Abyei Resources Centre, currently under rehabilitation by INGO MCS.

The IUNDDRU met with UNICEF Regional Child Protection Officer, visiting from SKS Kadugli with the WFP representative for the area. Both organizations agreed on regular information sharing and possible collaboration interests will be explored.

Flexible planning and integrated strategies have been adopted and will be strengthened in months to come. Particularly emphasis will be on: i) coordination with actors already operating in Peace-Building/ Conflict prevention, such as UNDP Abyei Sub-office, UNMIS Civil Affairs, UNDP C/TRMA etc; ii) involvement of local community organizations and conflict prevention/ mitigation mechanisms at rural level in activities planning, implementation and as beneficiaries when applicable; iii) inscribing interventions within existing Recovery Framework and including mechanisms such as Abyei Recovery Strategy; Abyei Rehabilitation and Recovery Programme; and future Peace Building Working Group.

In various occasions the limited absorption capacity on the ground, exacerbated by fragile stability, has been flagged as hampering sustainability of reintegration processes. Although far from being a long-term response, an enhanced coordination between the reintegration actors has been identified as immediate mitigation solution; particularly, the 'horizontal' coordination among reintegration actors/ processes has to be implemented at ground level, rather than separate 'vertical' approaches.

6. Financial Summary

Summary of Funding Status of SDDRP as at 30 September 2010 Voluntary Contributions

Funds Received from donors	In US\$
Italy	4,178,273
Japan	16,104,294
DFID	10,175,627
Norway	8,613,543
SIDA	5,791,506
Netherlands	1,500,000
CIDA (Canada)	9,832,842
MDTF - WB	39,999,938
Germany (KfW)	2,409,639
Peace Building Fund (PBF)	6,680,010
Total Funds Received:	105,285,672
Less Expenses 2009	9,580,754
Less Expenses 2010	30,254,815
Total Less Expenses	39,835,569
Balance of Funds	65,450,103
Less funds already committed	14,045,245
Funds available	51,404,858

PBF Contribution Status as of 30 September 2010

Description	Receipts US \$	Expenditure US \$	Balance US \$
	6,680,010		6,680,010

REINTEGRATION		73,283	
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Total Expenses	73,283
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Unliquidated Commitments	
Total Expenses:	73,283
Balance:	6,606,727

Annex 1: Annual Work Plan 2010

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q 1	Q 2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output: Reintegration of ex-combatants commenced in accordance with the National DDR Strategic Plan, with support from UNMIS Baseline: 19,000 demobilized in 2009 Indicators: - # of ex-combatants and associated groups participating in reintegration activities disaggregated by age, gender and disability; - % of participants that report successful	1. Reintegration package provided to 49,000 DDR participants 1.1. 1.1. Vulnerabilities and conflict assessment for communities of XCs return In three protocol areas 1.2. Information, counseling and referral services rolled in priority states of Phase 1 caseload 1.3. Reintegration opportunities mapping conducted, including specialized mapping for female and disabled participants for Phase 1 caseload. 1.4. TORs for implementing partners providing services for Phase 1 caseload updated for and agreed upon with N/SDDRC. 1.5. TORs advertised and bids received from potential subcontractors/NGIOs; Description of Services developed and agreed upon with UN Agencies potential IPs, IPS selected and formalized. 1.6. Deliver reintegration packages to DDR participants through the implementing partners selected 1.7. Pilot initiatives on socio-economic community based reintegration projects in priority areas of XC return following CSAC strategy approval 1.8. Monitoring of reintegration process including efficiency of the process, user perceptiveness, timelines and quality of services provided by IPs; 1.9. Client satisfaction and community perception surveys administered in priority states 1.10 Reintegration process lessons learnt and best practices documented and disseminated 1.11 Coordination mechanisms for Reintegration operations all over the country developed and implemented	X	X	X	X	IUNDDRU, N/SSDDRC, IPS	Donors, GONU/GOSS, BCPR	\$1500 x 49,000 [16,000 in South and 33,000 in North] participants , IP contracts for mapping, assessments and psychosocial support projects; travel, staff	91,317,010
	2. Strengthened N/SDDRC capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR 2.1. Finalize individual and institutional capacity	X	X	X	X	IUNDDRU	Donors		20

individual reintegration in client-satisfaction surveys.

Target:
 - 49,000, including 17,500 disabled and 6,000 women;
 - 70% of participants report sufficient household income in client satisfaction

Related CP outcome 7: Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated

assessment for N/SSDDRC at regional and state levels
 2.2. Develop and endorse capacity development strategy for the N/SSDDRC at regional and state levels in line with the exit strategy of the SDDRP to support efforts of the commission to implement nationally-owned DDR;
 2.3. Based on the capacity development strategy developed, develop training programme and curricular for the N/SSDDRC staff on technical aspects of the Reintegration as well as its managerial aspects such as project management, planning, monitoring and evaluation, public information, management information system, and finance.
 2.4. Based on endorsement by the commission standard operating procedures (SOP) for reintegration, develop and roll out operational manual for the SOPs, to serve as a guidance note for the staff of commission and IUNDDRU implementing activities.
 2.5. Conduct a series of workshop and seminars for the N/SSDDRC staff at regional and state level on technical aspects of Reintegration as well as managerial ones related to project management, planning, monitoring and evaluation, public information, management information system, and finance and administration
 2.6. Conduct senior management workshop on project management and organizational development for the staff of the region and state level commissions of N/SDDRC
 2.7. Support NGO capacity building initiatives
3. Partnership strengthened and public awareness on DDR process and procedures raised among the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the programme
 3.1. Monthly donor meetings held to update and engage donors on planning and review process;
 3.2. Bi-annual DDR Roundtable organized, bringing together Embassies, UN, GONU and GOSS to take key political decisions, review implementation to date, etc.
 3.3. State coordination meetings with partners and Government to take decisions on key issues and integrate the programme into wider development and community projects.
 3.4. Regional coordination meetings with partners and

X X X X

IUNDDRU, N/SSDDRC

Donors, GONU/GOSS

Training, rentals, contracts, travel, staff

5,442,555

Materials production, meetings facilitation, individual

1,774,262

Government to update on process and facilitate a dialogue on key issues/decisions and integrate the programme into wider development and community projects

and company contracts travel, staff

3.5. Hold ongoing technical consultations with traditional and non-traditional bilateral partners.

3.6. DDR Donor reports and updates produced quarterly and monthly to apprise bilateral partners of the project's achievements and progress with its implementation

3.7. Hold ongoing consultations with traditional community leaders to get feedback on DDR process and ensure their support to reintegration of XCs into their communities

3.8. Development and implementation of DDR media strategy and plan

3.9. Produce and disseminate DDR public information materials targeting DDR participants, communities of return, other target groups

3.10 Hold workshops, meetings with stakeholders and raising awareness campaigns among identified groups to deliver agreed messages in accordance with PI strategy on DDR

4. Technical, operational and management support for effective functioning of the state and regional offices of N/SSDDRC and project offices provided

X X X X IUNDDRU

Donors

7,646,006

4.1. Recruitment and administration of required technical, operational and management support personnel to implement the project

4.2. Installation and maintenance of Communication and Management Information System equipment and software in state offices

4.3. Operations support to project implementation

Procurement, rentals, IT equipment, running expenses, travel staff

6. GMS included into each activity

6,906,033

TOTAL

106,179,833