

## QUARTERLY PROJECT UPDATE

<b>Period covered:</b>	January – September 2010		
<b>Project Number &amp; Title</b>	PBF/ 00063343 (PBF/IRF-15 – ID 00074366) Consolidating Peace Through DDR in Sudan: Abyei		
<b>Recipient UN Organization:</b>	UNDP		
<b>Implementing Partner(s):</b>	North and Southern Sudan DDR Commission (N/SDDRC), UN agencies, Governmental bodies, national and International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs)		
<b>JSC Approval Date:</b>	Starting date 2 Mar 2010		
<b>Funds Committed<sup>1</sup>:</b>	USD 6,680,010.00	<b>% of Approved:</b>	100%
<b>Funds Disbursed<sup>2</sup>:</b>	USD 6,680,010.00	<b>% of Approved:</b>	100%
<b>Forecast Final Date:</b>	June 2012	<b>Delay (Months):</b>	n/a

<b>Outcome/Indicators:</b>	<b>Achievements/Results:</b>	<b>Challenges (incl. expected effect on project results):</b>
<p><b>1. Initial target: Reintegration package provided to 49,000. Revised target: 21,610 DDR participants (according to revised AWP for 2010)</b></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>1.4. TORs for implementing partners providing services for Phase 1 caseload updated for and agreed upon with N/SDDRC.</p> <p>1.5. TORs advertised and</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> <p>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.</p>	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lack of the JDDRC Abyei deployment:</b> 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.</li> <li>• The absence of a JDDRC for Abyei and a reduced dialogue on Abyei between the parties (regional commissions and local Administration) thus translates in</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Project commitment is defined as legally binding contracts signed for goods, works, and services as permissible by the respective agency's financial rules and regulations.

<sup>2</sup> Actual payments (for goods, works, and services) made against signed contract commitments. In most cases, total reported disbursements should not exceed total commitments, except in cases where disbursements are made against non-committed project funds (such as small scale payments, indirect programme costs etc, where no commitments are raised prior to payment).

<p>bids received from potential subcontractors/NGIOs; Description of Services developed and agreed upon with UN Agencies potential IPs, IPS selected and formalized.</p> <p>1.6. Deliver reintegration packages to DDR participants through the implementing partners selected</p> <p>1.7. Pilot initiatives on socio-economic community based reintegration projects in priority areas of XC return following CSAC strategy approval</p> <p>1.8. Monitoring of reintegration process including efficiency of the process, user perceptiveness, timelines and quality of services provided by IPs;</p> <p>1.9. Client satisfaction and community perception surveys administered in priority states</p> <p>1.10 Reintegration process lessons learnt and best practices documented and disseminated</p> <p>1.11 Coordination mechanisms for Reintegration operations all over the country developed and implemented</p> <p><b>2. Strengthened N/SSDDRC capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR</b></p> <p>2.1. Finalize individual and institutional capacity assessment for N/SSDDRC at regional and state levels</p> <p>2.2. Develop and endorse capacity development strategy for the N/SDDRC 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;</p>	<p>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 presence in Abyei Area, to enable work sustainability; and to follow-up on the proposal to have a joint Team-NSSDDRC-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</p>	<p><b>lack of consensus</b> – 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 NSSDDRC 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Reduced political will for DDR until after Jan 2011.</b> 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.</li> <li>• <b>Area stability:</b> The security situation is calm but still unpredictable. Abyei Area remains</li> </ul>
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<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>2.7. Support NGO capacity building initiatives</p>	<p>stability on the ground.</p>	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Limited number of actors on the ground</b>, 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.</li> <li>• <b>Field accessibility:</b> 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</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Partnership strengthened and public awareness on DDR process and procedures raised among the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of the programme</b></p>	<p>Priority communities agreed to in Abyei Community Security / Social Reintegration Pilots. Partnerships are being negotiated and explored.</p> <p>Besides the CSAC initiatives, there seems to be scope for support in Agriculture, Livestock and Small</p>	

<p>3.1. Monthly donor meetings held to update and engage donors on planning and review process;</p> <p>3.2. Bi-annual DDR Roundtable organized, bringing together Embassies, UN, GONU and GOSS to take key political decisions, review implementation to date, 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>3.8. Development and implementation of DDR media strategy and plan</p> <p>3.9. Produce and disseminate DDR public information materials targeting DDR participants, communities of return,</p>	<p>Business/ Training opportunities.</p> <p>The limited number of reintegration partners on the ground versus the need for rapid response is being tackled through a multi- 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.</p> <p>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 framework of above-mentioned Commission, once set.</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>building, first and foremost for the JDDRC- Abyei and local Government counterparts, in order to kick-start operations during next dry season.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>Population movement:</b></p> <p>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.</p> </li> </ul>
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<p>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><b>4. Technical, operational and management support for effective functioning of the state and regional offices of N/SSDDRC and project offices provided</b>  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. Midterm review carried out</p>	<p>On-going follow-up on long term solutions for office and accommodation space</p>	