

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan

Semester: 2-10

Country	Sudan
Thematic Window	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan
Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* FAO* ILO* IOM* UNDP* UNFPA* UNICEF* UNIFEM* WHO

Implementing Partners

- * American Refugee Committee
- * County health departments
- * GoSS Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs
- * GoSS Ministry of Health
- * GoSS Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development
- * GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation
- * GoSS Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
- * Ministry Animal Resources & Fisheries
- * Ministry Regional Cooperation
- * Peace Centre / University of Dalanj
- * Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM)
- * South Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture
- * South Kordofan State Ministry of Health
- * South Kordofan State MSDWCA – VAW
- * Southern Sudan Land Commission
- * Southern Sudan Police Services
- * State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
- * Traditional Chiefs Council in Warrap
- * Warrap State Ministry for Social Development
- * Warrap State Ministry of Health
- * Warrap Women's Associations
- * Yar Arol Foundation in Warrap

Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

FAO	\$535,910.00
ILO	\$724,860.00
IOM	\$779,017.00
UNDP	\$1,545,743.00
UNFPA	\$362,169.00
UNICEF	\$1,157,285.00
UNIFEM	\$396,278.00
WHO	\$498,738.00
Total	\$6,000,000.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

FAO	\$318,688.00
ILO	\$362,430.00
IOM	\$545,312.00
UNDP	\$772,877.00
UNFPA	\$160,302.00
UNICEF	\$639,084.00
UNIFEM	\$181,900.00
WHO	\$249,369.00
Total	\$3,229,962.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

FAO	\$150,862.51
ILO	\$57,675.23
IOM	\$106,244.00
UNDP	\$449,188.97
UNFPA	\$112,366.04
UNICEF	\$223,763.11
UNIFEM	\$65,976.00
WHO	\$84,187.00
Total	\$1,250,262.86

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

FAO	\$90,145.36
ILO	\$43,343.15
IOM	\$60,891.00
UNDP	\$449,188.97
UNFPA	\$89,460.00
UNICEF	\$223,093.90

UNIFEM	\$2,284.00
WHO	\$29,977.00
Total	\$988,383.38

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of US\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel					
Cost Share					
Counterpart					

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	27957		30002				18	30
Reached Number	3215		2986				17	17
Targeted - Reached	24742	0	27016	0	0	0	1	13

% difference	11.5	0	9.95	0	0	0	94.44	56.67
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Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	38245		50480				40	47
Reached Number	6648		6615				10	9
Targeted - Reached	31597	0	43865	0	0	0	30	38
% difference	17.38	0	13.1	0	0	0	25.0	19.15

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Progress in outcomes

The JP is working to build sustainable peace along the North-South border in Sudan by strengthening the capacity of local and state peace actors, increasing awareness of stakeholders for conflict-sensitive planning in basic services interventions, and facilitating a peaceful reintegration of returnees and reducing tensions among communities through provision of basic services along the North-South border states of Southern Kordofan and Warrap.

JP activities that have contributed towards strengthening systems and capacities of institutions for sustainable conflict prevention and management include: (1) institutional capacity assessment in terms of technical skill gaps, training and retooling needs of partner institutions, (2) trainings provided to ministries, juvenile justice system actors, women, youth, and community, and (3) implementation through government counterparts, CBOs, and national NGOS. Conflict sensitivity workshops conducted by UNDP's CRP sustainably benefited both JP implementing organizations and government partners of the JP. Furthermore, workshops that brought conflicting communities together to identify and prioritize specific basic service interventions contributed towards conflict sensitive recovery and helped to consolidate peace. GBV trainings supported by UNFPA and community awareness sessions on children's rights conducted by the Warrap State Ministry of Social Development supported by UNICEF created greater awareness for human rights and advocated against violence.

Progress in outputs

UNDP's CRMA and CRP's close collaboration with, and support for, RPCM has greatly enhanced RPCM's capacity to design and facilitate effective peace and reconciliation processes in Southern Kordofan (Output 1.1). CRMA utilized data collected to provide analysis tailored for the JP, including sector-specific data. In support of land administration and management in Warrap to resolve natural resource-based disputes (Output 1.2), FAO, together with the GoSS Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, assessed the training needs of the land and survey department of Warrap's Ministry of Physical Infrastructure to increase the capacity of government and traditional authorities to resolve disputes over land and natural resources. Partners who participated in the conflict-sensitivity workshop and/or M&E workshops have indicated a commitment to disseminate and use the knowledge learned from the workshops.

Access to basic service delivery increased for conflict-affected and/or marginalized communities (Output 2.1) through (1) the establishment of a Village Development Committee in Muglad and (2) WHO's provision of communications equipment to local health cadres to report on the health status of their area and training of community members on HIV/AIDS and of health workers on advocacy and treatment guidelines. Access to justice for women and children (Output 2.4) increased through (1) UNICEF-supported community mobilization trainings on children's rights and training of law enforcement and other professionals in Warrap on working with children and (2) UNFPA-supported trainings on Clinical Management of Rape, establishment of cluster coordination to build the state's capacity to provide leadership and coordinate GBV prevention and response activities, and awareness campaigns conducted.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

Sustainability of the JP is ensured through: (1) working with local and state authorities and community structures and developing their capacities in resource conflicts transformation, human rights, and peace building; (2) assessing current and past conflict dynamics to identify conflicts that can be pragmatically addressed through delivery of JP

activities and services and to develop interventions targeted to address such conflicts; and (3) institutionalization of conflict-sensitive planning across multiple sectors and among stakeholders.

Local communities have been critical to the JP planning and decision-making process, including in the conflict and needs assessments and in identifying and prioritizing interventions. Community members have also participated in training sessions related to health, GBV, and HIV/AIDS. A key component in bolstering the sustainability of the interventions by IOM is to provide training and opportunities to practice water yard maintenance, mobilization of communal support for water sources/supplies financially and technically, and hygienic use of the water resources provided through the intervention. Communities from both the targeted and bordering areas participated in a joint meeting to decide on the type and location of the water resource intervention most appropriate for the area, the parties responsible for management and maintenance, the beneficiaries entitled to use it, and the terms and conditions for use. Community health committees are involved in health-related activities and a VDC was established in Muglad.

An essential component of the JP is to train local, state, and Southern Sudan government to bolster their capacity to sustain activities, including training related to conflict-related data and analysis, peace reconciliation, land and resource management, GBV, health, and child protection. Government stakeholders have also been involved in the planning and decision-making process of the JP through both joint and bilateral meetings and they (such as the MoH, MoSDWCA, RPCM, MoE, and MoH&PP) are, in many cases, the key implementing partner of project activities to ensure local ownership and, thereby, the sustainability of the implemented measures. For example, CFCI, a unit within the Southern Kordofan MoE, is implementing many of UNICEF's JP activities.

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

UN agency Coordination
Coordination with Government
Administrative / Financial
Joint Programme design

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

While several of the JP partners are coordinating among each other in the decision-making and implementation process to create synergies and to deliver an integrated set of interventions to address conflicts in targeted areas, some of the partners focus more on their individual agency mandate and objectives and have not been as ready to share information as others, which has created duplicative efforts and/or conflicting agendas. Therefore, challenges in UN agency coordination of the JP remain. The JP management has tried to mitigate such difficulties through joint meetings and sharing with the group information gathered from bilateral meetings, but due to the design of the JP whereby no direct incentives or repercussions for not cooperating, JP management had to rely solely on goodwill and relationships developed to gain cooperation. In some circumstances, there have been some challenges in coordinating between the North and South, particularly within agencies.

Given that a key component of the JP is to work with government and civil society partners (to ensure ownership and sustainability), capacity shortages within these partners and difficulties in finding competent partners (especially in Gogrial East) has slowed programming. Delivery of such capacity takes time, though it has proven to be of considerable value to the beneficiary organizations.

Some agencies have also experienced internal administrative issues with delays in getting funds released. Other agencies have experienced logistical issues, such as getting vehicles and drivers for missions.

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Two main external difficulties inhibited smooth and efficient implementation of the JP: (1) the referendum in South Sudan scheduled for January 2011 and (2) inaccessibility to targeted areas due to rain and poor conditions.

In the latter half of 2010, focus by government and agencies, particularly in Southern Sudan, was primarily on preparing for the then-upcoming referendum, making it difficult to get stakeholders to focus on JP activities and management. Missions and activities were delayed several times due to referendum-related activities. The political environment of the referendum in the South, the referendum in Abyei, and the popular consultation process and delayed elections in Southern Kordofan also created tensions in Southern Kordofan and the influx of Southern Sudan returnees from the north also created temporary road blockages, which prevented JP partners from accessing some of the targeted areas and delayed implementation.

The prolonged rainy season in 2010 caused roads leading to target areas to be cut-off, so assessments of certain areas could not be conducted until late in the year, thereby delaying implementation of activities.

Another constraint has been the limited physical presence of the agencies in Warrap State as many of the agencies do not have offices around the area, thereby, making it more difficult to expedite activities and requiring more reliance on implementing partners. WHO, FAO and UNDP have staff in Kuajok, the capital of Warrap, and IOM and UNICEF have offices in Wau, approximately 1.5 hours away by road from Kuajok.

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

To mitigate the difficulty of accessibility to target areas, the JP chose some areas that would be accessible during the rainy season so that it could keep momentum of the program, while also selecting some areas that are not accessible during the rainy season in order not to completely marginalize those most in need.

The lead agency has tried to facilitate coordination through frequent dialogue with JP partners, information sharing, and organizing coordination meetings and workshops to incentivize participation and build rapport. For example, the conflict sensitivity workshops in Juba and Kadugli were very well received by participants and were even over-subscribed.

Over time, relationships established between partners in meetings and/or missions resulting from the JP have created more dialogue between partners across sectors, facilitating coordination both for the JP and for other projects. Furthermore, as the JP progresses, some of the JP partners have been seeing how the JP might create synergies for their projects. Such "buy-in" has created a more cooperative environment among sectors and partners.

Relationships with government and other partners are also being strengthened to facilitate smoother implementation of activities.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes
No

What types of coordination mechanisms

The JP Programme Manager, M&E Officer, and Project Officer (the "Coordination Team") began working on the JP in July, May, and October, respectively, of 2010 which has facilitated coordination. A Programme Management Committee in each of Warrap and Southern Kordofan is being formed; however, formation was delayed to the government capacity, as described above. Several coordination meetings have convened in Juba and Kadugli and the Coordination Team has met bilaterally with individual agencies, shared information gathered, communicated frequently through e-mail and phone, and facilitated bilateral and/or multilateral meetings among partners. Some agencies have also been active in consulting other partners about their plans.

Selection of target areas was conducted through joint consultations and missions. Focal points assigned by each agency have also facilitated the coordination process.

In Southern Kordofan, FAO suggested an organizational structure that could bring together all stakeholders and a set of guiding principles has been drafted for implementation of the JP and to enhance partnership among various agencies.

This JP has also remained in communication with the Joint Programme on Youth Employment, seeing where synergies might be possible.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	0		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	6	Work product	Dissemination of work product
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	6	Reports generated	Discussions with agencies

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making

Management: service provision

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

RPCM and UNDP in Southern Kordofan

Warrap ministry (to be determined by Warrap Governor) and UNDP in Warrap

Number of meetings with PMC chair

1 in April 2010 (with UNDP) covering both North and South

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false

Slightly involved false

Fairly involved true

Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making

Management: service provision

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false

Slightly involved false

Fairly involved true

Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Policy/decision making

Participation in the implementation of specific activities

Management: other, specify

Participation in the implementation of specific activities

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

UN Agency

Current situation

Each of the government counterparts participated in joint coordination meetings and missions, contributing technical expertise and support, and were consulted on JP activities

and direction. Some government counterparts are directly involved in or lead the implementation of activities. Stakeholders at various levels (i.e., government, civil society, private sector, etc.) participated in the conflict-sensitivity workshops organized by the JP.

FAO has identified local partners and will work with the communities to determine specific interventions. ILO has a bottoms-up approach to development, fully involving the main stakeholders operating within a territorial space. IOM fully involved the government, particularly the relevant state ministries (Warrap State MoWRI and Southern Kordofan State MoA) in defining project activities. The MSDWCA chairs the Southern Kordofan State GBV working group, oversees the GBV program in the state, mediates the coordination and approach of GBV actors with civil society and all communities throughout the state, and facilitates communication with other government sectors, such as education, police, and legislative council. In Warrap, UNFPA consulted with the Undersecretary of the MoGSWRA to reach consensus on objectives, activities, and deliverables. In accordance with the Undersecretary's advice, UNFPA worked closely with the Warrap State MoSD. UNICEF has fully involved the MoE, WES, SWC, and CFCI in Southern Kordofan and CFCI and WES are primarily the implementers of activities. WHO has involved the Southern Kordofan State MoH in the entire process, from assessment, planning, and implementation. WHO also involves the Warrap State MoH and county health departments in the implementation of services and will work with them to build on already existing services. Partners at various levels are involved in the M&E process and were invited to the M&E workshop to ensure sustainability.

Local stakeholders and beneficiaries have been involved in the data collection process, consulted during site visits, and participated in community meetings held to define the interventions to be carried out. For example, IOM has also taken into consideration potential risks that its planned water interventions may cause, particularly in shifting the movement of transhumant people, and has modified its work plan accordingly subsequent to meeting with the communities.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The objective of the JP communications strategy is to accelerate JP progress by strengthening outcomes and capacities, raising awareness of MDGs, and increasing citizen participation for sustainable conflict prevention and peace building in Southern Kordofan and Warrap states in Sudan. Its intended outcomes include: (1) Leveraged program outcomes to create broader systemic change and achieve policy impact; (2) increased community participation and engagement for sustainable conflict prevention management and peace building efforts; and (3) increased awareness of the JP, MDGs and MDF-F both at policy and public level.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments
Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice
Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals
Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues
Media outreach and advocacy

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related



goals?

Faith-based organizations
Social networks/coalitions
Local citizen groups 1
Private sector
Academic institutions 1
Media groups and journalist
Other

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions
Capacity building/trainings

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict		Number of individuals with improved livelihood opportunities through skills training and/or income-generating activities	

Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Increased access to child friendly education for communities affected by conflict		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of VDCs • Number of PTAs • Number of classrooms constructed 	

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict		Number of reproductive health kits distributed	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land		Percentage of communities affected by conflict with access to water and sanitation	

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

As noted in the above, the JP activities is working to contribute to the MDGs, primarily at the local level. ILO is working to bolster livelihood opportunities in the JP target areas, which will help to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. UNICEF is supporting the construction of additional classrooms and formation and/or strengthening of parent teacher associations to improve access to primary education. WHO and UNFPA are working to provide access to reproductive health to improve maternal health. IOM and UNICEF are working to improve access to water and sanitation, contributing to environmental sustainability.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat



Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 National capacities to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict strengthened

1.1 Type/number of new mechanisms (supported by the joint programme) that respond to popular demands/dissatisfaction related to existing and/or potential sources of conflict (i.e. denial of rights, urban violence, discrimination, etc.)

Policies

No. National
No. Regional 1
No. Local

Laws

No. National
No. Regional
No. Local

Plans

National
Regional 1
Local

Forums/roundtables

National
Regional
Local 1

Working groups

National
Regional
Local 1

Dialog clubs

National

Regional
Local 2

Cooperation agreements

National 1
Regional 2
Local

Other, Specify

National
Regional
Local

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the above mentioned mechanisms and the country/municipality where it will be implemented (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact)

UNDP's CRP and CRMA work closely with Southern Kordofan's RPCM to ensure state and local ownership of peace processes and reconciliation measures in the state. UNDP provides constant technical, logistical and organizational support to RPCM and has provided the technical capacity for RPCM to produce a state-wide Situational Analysis capturing conflict issues and their impacts across Southern Kordofan. This Situational Analysis provides the basis for informed agenda-setting and decision-making about where to devote resources aimed at improving peace and reconciliation. UNDP-CRP is also a key member of the secretariat of the state Peace Building Sector during monthly coordination meetings of peace actors.

FAO has worked with the Southern Sudan Land Commission and implementing partners to sign cooperation agreements for the implementation of activities that contribute to conflict prevention and peace building among communities.

Supported by UNFPA, a working group to address GBV has been established in Warrap State to address concerns of community members and to ensure coordination among UN agencies, NGOs, government counterparts, and civil society organizations in order to enable coherency and avoid duplication. Forums and dialogue clubs have been established ad hoc based on issues that have risen in the GBV working groups. The forums and clubs are addressing community perspectives on GBV, protection of women and children, and other vulnerable groups.

1.3 Number of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms to channel their concerns

Total No. Citizens

Total TBD

% Ethnic groups

Total Urban

No. Urban Women

No. Urban Men

Total Rural

No. Rural Women

No. Rural Men

Youth under the age of 25 years

Total

Total Urban

No. Urban Women

No. Urban Men

Total Rural

No. Rural Women

No. Rural Men

IDPs/Refugees

Total No.

Total Urban

No. Urban Women

No. Urban Men

Total Rural

No. Rural Women

No. Rural Men

Other, Specify

Total No.

Total Urban

No. Urban Women

No. Urban men

Total Rural

No. Rural Women

No. Rural Men

1.4 Number of local and/or community plans for violence prevention implemented

Total

No. 10

Youth

No.
% of ethnic groups

Women

No.
% ethnic groups

Ethnic groups

No. 8

Other, Specify

No. 2 (returnees)
% ethnic groups

2 Capacity to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of violent conflict strengthened

2.1 Number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity in the following areas

Violence
Conflict mediation
Resolution and settlement of disputes
Create dialogue

Religion Leaders

No.
% ethnic groups

Community Leaders

No. 150
% ethnic groups 100

Citizens

No. Women 100
No. Men 1000
% ethnic groups 100

Judges

No. 22
% ethnic groups

Policeman

No. 15
% ethnic groups

Civil servants

No.
% ethnic groups

Government representatives

No.
% ethnic groups

Youth organizations

No. 2
% ethnic groups

Community based organizations

No. 2
% ethnic groups

3 Impact of violent conflict reduced and/or mitigated

3.1 Number and type of violent incidents reported in the area of intervention through formal and informal channels

Social incidents (e.g. riots)
Crime (Violent incidents) some
Ethnic groups related 8
Other, specify

Comments
Cattle raiding remains a big problem in many areas in Southern Kordofan and Warrap. In some cases, during the cattle raids, women and children have been targets of sexual assault.

The referendum in the South has lead to a few incidents, which caused tension in Keilak and Muglad in Southern Kordofan.

Joint Programme Monitoring Report: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building

M&E Framework

MDTF Atlas Project No: 00067232

Title: Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in Sudan through targeted interventions in selected communities along the 1-1-1956 border

Reporting Period: July-December 2010

b. Joint Programme M&E framework

This template is the same as the one you will find in the JP documents. We have added 3 columns to provide spaces for baselines of the indicators as well as targets. All the values for indicators in this template are cumulative. This means the past values obtained accumulate (add up over time) as the joint programme gets implemented. We are expecting you to include not only the indicators but the value of these indicators. If you do not provide them, please explain the reason and how you are going to obtain this information for the next reporting period.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
1.1 Improved partnerships and utilisation of conflict risk information at state level to enhance capacity of relevant peace building institution	Target areas that are at security Level 3 or above due to conflicts	Differs by location of target area	50% of the target areas that are at security Level 3 or above due to conflicts have improved security levels and/or reduced conflicts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline can be taken from weekly security report Minutes and outcomes from Peace building mechanisms meetings and workshops 	Weekly UNDSS SitReps	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of all existing and planned peace building mechanisms in target states Political commitment secured at state and national level to programme objectives by the peace building mechanisms and state and national leadership (including Abyei). This will be
	Perception of security and respect of human rights amongst individuals (disaggregated by gender and age)	Differs by location of target area	25 % reduction in perception of insecurity by end of the MDG programme (UNDAF Target for 2012 is 50% reduction)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working baseline derived from analysis of reports of the participatory community security needs implemented by PACT and UN in the South Working baseline derived from analysis of existing partner programs in target areas 	Perception survey conducted on an annual basis by agency focal points	UNDP	

	Number of functional conflict management mechanisms (at state, county and community levels)		Number of functional conflict management mechanisms (at state, county and community levels) increased	RPCM capacity increased through trainings, guidance, and secondment of 2 staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minutes from meetings Peace conference communiqués and resolutions. Baseline generated from analysis of current programmes in target areas and in consultation with existing peace building mechanisms in target areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Programme manager will liaise with the agency focal points at community level in order to determine how many new mechanism have been established The programme manager will liaise with the UNDP peace advisor in order to determine how many new state level mechanisms have been established. 	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> done by UNDP peace advisors with support by UNDP leadership. Political situation and security situation does not deteriorate further prior programme start since the target areas are already at phase 3 and 4 levels (Important CPA milestones are planned for next year such as the election; the outcome of which may all influence the security and political situation country wide). UNDP secures commitment by peace building mechanisms to work closely with UNDP/CRMA exercise
	Number of peace conferences held by the Southern Sudan Peace Commission/GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation and RPCM Number of conflicts being addressed with signed peace agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of peace conferences held by GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation and RPCM Percentage of inter and intra tribal conflicts resolved in target locations improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace conference communiqués and resolutions. Peace conflict resolution report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Programme manager will liaise with the agency focal points at community level in order to determine how many new mechanism have been established The programme manager will liaise with the UNDP peace advisor in order to determine how many new state level mechanisms have been established. 	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CRMA exercise need to completed start of programme implementation (April 2009 latest which is one to two months prior expected start phase)
	Representation of women in conflict management mechanisms at state, county and community levels.		Women represented in conflict management mechanisms at state, county and community levels.	Women have been represented in peace conferences and workshops and specifically invited to voice their opinions	List of participants from meetings and list of commission members	The Programme manager will liaise with the agency focal points at community level to determine composition of conflict management mechanisms and participation/representation levels of women and men	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CRMA exercise need to completed start of programme implementation (April 2009 latest which is one to two months prior expected start phase)
	Number of states and counties with strategic plans that demonstrate conflict sensitive planning approaches		2 states and 6 counties with strategic plans that demonstrate conflict sensitive planning approaches	Stakeholders trained in conflict sensitive planning approaches	State and county strategic plans	Programme manager in collaboration with RCO office at state level	UNDP and RCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate coordination support mechanisms established between the various peace building mechanisms across the borders (including Abyei).
1.2	• Formation of	To be defined	Increased capacity of	Capacity of	• Inception/assessment report	• Assessment reports	FAO	• Political

<p><i>Increased capacity of Land Commission and traditional authorities to resolve disputes of over natural resources</i></p>	<p>Community Conflict Transformation Committees (CCTC) and participation in resource-related conflict mitigation process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of inter-community dialogues on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management held. • Number of trainings of personnel in land administration, survey techniques conducted • Survey equipment and related tools provided to the relevant directorate. 		<p>traditional authorities and other relevant actors to resolve resources-based conflicts</p>	<p>relevant institutions (formal and informal) assessed and capacity interventions identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Partners report • Agency's monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IP progress reports • Monthly monitoring reports 		<p>commitment secured at state and national level to programme objectives by the peace building mechanisms and state and national leadership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and security situation does not deteriorate further prior to programme implementation • Important CPA milestones such as the election and referendum for South Sudan, the outcome of which may all influence the security and political situation country-wide). • Appropriate coordination support mechanisms established between the various peace building mechanisms across the borders.
<p><i>2.1 Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of VDCs • Number of PTAs • Number of classrooms constructed • Number of WASH packages (schools with latrine blocks, water supply, and hygiene clubs) • Number of water yards rehabilitated • Community training on HIV 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 • 1 • 6 • 1 • TBD • 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 0 • 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits • Supervisory visits • Supervisory visits • Supervisory visits • Field visits • Field visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through visits 	<p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Referendum in the South might lead to turbulences in the project areas, thus hindering progress.</p>

	Percentage of communities affected by conflict with access to water and sanitation		Increased access by X% to water and sanitation for communities affected by conflict		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRMA results • Quarterly programme reports • Minutes from Peace building mechanism meetings, communiqués and press releases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme manager in liaison with concerned agency focal points 	IOM	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue across ethnic, government unit and political boundary lines deepened through establishment of communicable disease early warning alert and response systems • Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-functioning communicable diseases early warning alert and response systems in the selected areas • Lack of essential supplies in Harazaya area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of dialogue across ethnic, communicable disease early warning alert and response system • Improve access to health care services and ensure availability of essential supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the available resources in the selected areas. The resources include human and communications' resources. The health cadre in Harazaya 's health facility is able to report weekly through EWARS by the first quarter of 2011. • Essential supplies have been procured and are ready to be distributed through partner NGO (Medair) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EWARS' data • Weekly morbidity and mortality bulletins • Regular visits • Monthly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly phone report to Keilak locality and to SMOH • Monthly reports on the use of essential supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO and SMOH to train the cadre on surveillance and reporting system. • WHO will provide the cost of weekly reports. • WHO to provide the essential supplies • WHO, SMOH and Medair to follow up and monitor use of supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turnover • Mobile network problems • Security deterioration • Roads cut off.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health care workers in use of integrated disease early warning and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 • 0 • 0 • 0 • Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 • 30 • 6 • 60 • 2-IEHK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 • 0 • 6 • 30 • N/A 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training report • Training report • Installed HF radio and Thuraya phones • Training report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO technical officer county medical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity • Political tension • Referendum campaign • Returnees from the

	<p>response tool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health inspectors trained on sanitary inspection and water quality • Number of sites with communication equipment • Number of health workers trained on advocacy, treatment guidelines, and others • Proportion of health facilities in the selected communities supported with medical supplies 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Way bill, physical inspection 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> officer • Surveillance officers • Surveillance officers • WHO technical officer county medical officer • WHO, GoSS MoH 	North
2.2 <i>Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict</i>	<p>Number of individuals with improved livelihood opportunities through skills training and/or income-generating activities</p>	To be determined	<p>Number of individuals with improved livelihood opportunities through skills training and/or income-generating activities increased</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme manager in liaison with concerned agency focal points 	ILO	
2.3 <i>Improved community confidence in local rule of law institutions in South Sudan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of citizens who have confidence in rule of law institutions to provide effective and quality services disaggregated by gender and age. • Number of clients accessing justice mechanisms in target areas (disaggregated by gender, age, vulnerability status). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anecdotal evidence suggests it is very low. • There is no JCC in the target areas, although an average of 30 clients used JCC in other areas in 2007. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of citizens (including vulnerable groups viz. women and children) who have confidence in rule of law institutions to provide effective and quality services disaggregated by gender and age. • 60 additional clients accessing justice mechanisms in target areas (disaggregated by gender, age, vulnerability status). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client exit, interviews, observation of cases • JCC reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme manager ensures information is collected from UNDP project focal points • On a quarterly basis • The UNDP focal points need to ensure appropriate information sharing and linkages with other ROL/Gov initiatives in the selected areas 	UNDP	

<p>2.4 <i>Increased access to Justice for Women and Children:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of new Women & Children's Units at police stations established or supported in the selected JP areas Existence of referral mechanism for children in conflict / contact with the law & of paralegal aid provided by CBOs, NGOs & others including traditional leaders. Number of trainings of traditional leaders and informal courts on gender and women's rights within the context of legal rights, conflict resolution and peace building Perception of security and respect of human rights amongst individuals (disaggregated by gender and age) 	<p>Very few, if any, women and children's units established and functioning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of new Women & Children's Units at police stations established or supported in the selected JP areas Establishment of referral mechanism for children in conflict / contact with the law & of paralegal aid provided by CBOs, NGOs & others including traditional leaders. Number of trainings of traditional leaders and informal courts on gender and women's rights within the context of legal rights, conflict resolution and peace building increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The senior Inspector for Gender in the GoSS Ministry of Gender and Child Welfare attend two trainings organized by the JP on conflict sensitivity and M&E. Two partners from Kuajok participated in the conflict sensitivity training in Juba. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client exit, interviews, observation of cases JCC reports State and county strategic plans Working baseline derived from analysis of reports of the participatory community's security needs implemented by PACT and UN in the South and from analysis of existing partner programs in target areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme manager ensures information is collected from UNDP project focal points on a quarterly basis The UNDP focal points need to ensure appropriate information sharing and linkages with other ROL/Gov initiatives in the selected areas Perception survey conducted on an annual basis by agency focal points Quarterly reports through monitoring & evaluation 	<p>UNICEF and UNWOMEN</p>	<p>Political situation and security situation does not deteriorate further prior programme start since the target areas are already at phase 3 and 4 levels (Important CPA milestones are planned for next year such as the election; the outcome of which may all influence the security and political situation country</p>
<p>2.4.1 <i>Establish a Special Protection Unit (SPU) (former Women and Children's desks) in Warrap State</i></p>	<p>Plans for the SPU building underway and local police equipped to run the SPU</p>	<p>No SPU in Warrap State</p>	<p>One SPU established in Kuajok, Warrap State</p>	<p>Plans underway for one SPU in Kuajok and 15 police officers trained to run it.</p>	<p>An agreement between UNICEF and UNDP has been established in which UNICEF will transfer funds to UNDP and UNDP will execute the plans and report on police training</p>	<p>Report obtained on quarterly basis from implementing NGOs, SS Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF to fund SPU construction; UNDP will implement UNICEF provided funds and technical assistance to the 	<p>Local police has limited capacity to run the SPU</p>

							training. • UNMIS provided technical assistance	
2.4.2 Train 10 professional s to work with children in contact with the law (police, social workers, judges, etc.)	Number of professionals working with children in contact with the law trained and delivers appropriate services	None of the professionals in Warrap have been trained	60 professionals for the JP and 20 in Warrap State	Training for an additional 20 professionals (37 in total) including public prosecutors Juvenile Judges, Legal counsels, Police officers, Prison service officers and traditional leaders in Warrap. Additional learning materials for all 37.	Reports of training held, distributed materials such as the Child Rights Act has been seen, plan of action for diversion of cases developed	Periodic and monthly reports obtained from visits to police stations, MoSD	UNICEF provided technical assistance. UNDP and UNPOL	Trained professionals working with children in contact with law have limited support to perform their tasks
2.4.3 Conduct awareness sessions on child rights and child protection for local communities	Number of sessions organized and local communities protect their children	None	2,000 children and 500 families benefited from awareness sessions	1,000 children and 200 families participated in the events of Day of African Child where messages on child rights were spread	Reports of events and community awareness sessions	Report obtained in June 2010	UNICEF	Community Child Protection Networks have limited capacity to carry out awareness sessions

<p>2.4.4. <i>Ministry of Health and its health care providers able to provide qualitative and efficient health care services for sexual assault survivors</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health care personnel trained as Master Trainers on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) • Number of health care personnel trained as Trainers on CMR • Number of health care personnel able to provide qualitative services for sexual assault survivors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 health care personnel trained as Trainer on CMR • 3 health care personnel ever participated in CMR training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Bahr el Ghazal region (including Warrap State) to provide qualitative clinical care for sexual assault survivors, including referring to higher level of care based on physical assessment of health care survivors • 20 personnel able to provide qualitative services for sexual assault survivors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 health care providers are trained in CMR, with 6 trained as Master Trainers • Health care personnel able to provide survivor centered care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre- and post- tests • Number of cases seen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 September 2011 for the pre-test and 18 September 2011 for the post-test • Monthly reports from implementing partner 	<p>UNFPA to supervise and provide technical assistance on medical treatment using drugs available in Southern Sudan</p>	<p>State Ministry of Health will be able to provide the training team with identified qualified health care personnel (e.g., medical doctors, clinical officers, or nurses)</p>
<p>2.4.5. <i>Improve access to GBV prevention and response services in Northern Bahr El Ghazal(NBeG) and Warrap States</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer educators (50% male) are able to identify root causes of, main types of, contributing factors of, and consequences of GBV in training post-tests • 5,000 people reached through 16 days campaign and other awareness raising activities via radio, dramas, playbacks, quiz during the event days • GBV coordination mechanism in place • Number of initiatives targeting GBV awareness and advocacy to communities, men, women, religious leaders, local authorities, and young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No peer educators on GBV available • Large scale campaigns on GBV has not taken place • GBV coordination mechanism does not exist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society understands root causes of GBV and establishes a referral pathway for survivors in addition to being able to prevent and respond to cases of GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer educators trained on GBV • Over 5,000 people reached during the 16 Days of Activism • Cluster Coordination established • Several targeted GBV awareness sessions held targeting men, women, religious leaders, local authorities, and youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre- and post- tests • Training reports • Campaign assessments • Monthly progress reports 	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>ARC to implement and UNFPA to supervise and ensure consistency and qualitative intervention s</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying partners in Warrap and NBeG will be easily done • Ppartners willing to work on sensitive issues like GBV.

<p>2.4.6. Build the capacity of state ministries to provide leadership and coordinate GBV prevention and response activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral pathway and GBV Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) contextualized for Warrap and NBeG States • Line ministries are implementing the minimum standards of prevention and response to GBV through utilizing the IASC Guidelines • GBV coordination led by the SMOsD • Number of initiatives targeting GBC awareness and advocacy to communities, men, women, religious leaders, local authorities and young people • Number of state and county strategic plans that demonstrate gender sensitive planning approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No existence of GBV SOP in Warrap or NBeG • Limited to no training have been available for line ministries on gender and/or GBV issues, particularly in Warrap State 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State line ministries are leading the coordination of GBV activities and are actively supporting and advocating for GBV prevention and response activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOP contextualized and written for Warrap State • Line ministries have identified focal points for GBV and gender equality • SMOsD actively participating in the coordination body. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly progress reports • Training reports • Minutes of monthly GBV coordination meetings • State and county strategic plans 	<p>Monthly</p>	<p>ARC to implement and UNFPA to supervise and ensure consistency and qualitative interventions</p>	<p>SMOsD will take an active role in developing the project and further enhancing the project in the state.</p>
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C.

Joint Programme Monitoring Report: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building

Results Framework

MDTF Atlas Project No: 00067232

Title: Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in Sudan through targeted interventions in selected communities along the 1-1-1956 border

Reporting Period: July-December 2010

c. Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

This table refers to the cumulative financial progress of the joint programme implementation at the end of the semester. The financial figures from the inception of the programme to date accumulated (including all cumulative yearly disbursements). It is meant to be an update of your Results Framework included in your original programme document. You should provide a table for each output.

Definitions on financial categories

- **Total amount planned for the JP:** Complete allocated budget for the entire duration of the JP.
- **Estimated total amount committed:** This category includes all amount committed and disbursed to date.
- **Estimated total amount disbursed:** this category includes only funds disbursed, that have been spent to date.

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- **Estimated % delivery rate:** Funds disbursed over funds transferred to date.

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
JP Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management										
JP Output 1.1: Improved partnerships and utilization of conflict risk information at state level to enhance capacity of relevant peace building institutions										
General Coordination and Management	General coordination and management of Joint Programme	X	X	X	UNDP	UNDP	\$714,009.00	\$234,470.00	\$234,470.00	65.25%
1.1.1 Baseline and endline related to localized peace building needs established and activities planned and targeted collectively by UN and government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of all potential programme stakeholders (state and non-state) and relevant conflict analysis to be carried out Joint Project inception and annual review workshops held with all concerned stakeholders for selected JP states (and national and community levels if required) to assess CRMA and other relevant conflict analysis tools and collectively identify target geographic states/localities/communities and indicative activities 	X	X	X		UNDP and Southern Kordofan RPCM	\$138,220.00	\$69,110.00	\$69,110.00	100.00%
1.1.2 National and state-level peace building mechanisms more effectively respond to conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver conflict sensitivity workshops for JP partners and government and non-government peace actors Build the technical capacity of government and civil society actors to design, implement and participate in effective peace and reconciliation processes Support national and state-led peace processes cross border Support activities that enhance the impact and sustainability of national- and state-led peace processes, e.g. addressing root causes of conflict 	X	X	X		UNDP and RPCM	\$229,421.00	\$112,375.00	\$112,375.00	100.00%
Indirect costs for UNDP North		X	X	X			\$75,716.00	\$29,117.00	\$29,117.00	38.46%
Sub-total for UNDP North						\$578,688.00 (Y1) \$1,157,366.00 (total)	\$445,072.00	\$445,072.00	76.91%	

JP Output 1.2: Increased capacity of traditional authorities and other relevant actors to resolve disputes over natural resources

1.2.1 Capacities of communities, traditional institutions and local authorities in resolving land and property disputes improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training in mediation, arbitration and reconciliation for Land Commission; support and facilitate national workshop to dialogue on land policy and laws development. 	X	X		FAO	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture and GoSS Land Commission (SSLC)	\$29,864.00 (Y1)	\$12,500.00	\$3,800.00	12.68%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize and facilitate workshops on alternative resolution of disputes (ARD) related to land and natural resources management in collaboration with the State Judiciary, Legal Affairs and Southern Sudan Land Commission. 	X	X			VSF-G	\$29,865.00 (Y1)	\$2,956.00	\$2,956.00	9.86%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate training in the Land and Survey Departments in tenure issues, survey and land administration and retooling with survey. Train personnel of the Land Commission and CCTC in mediation, arbitration and conciliation; support and facilitate national dialogue on land policy and laws development. 	X	X			Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture, SOS-Sahel, GoSS Ministry of Physical Infrastructures, Urban Development and Environment	\$69,682.00 (Y1)	\$4,715.00	0	0%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct action-oriented land use and natural resource management planning, territorial mappings, tenure and conflicts assessments, community awareness and capacity building in alternative dispute resolution in JP programme areas. 	X	X			Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture, SSLC, Warrap State Ministry of Physical Infrastructures, and VSF-G	\$118,300.00 (Y1)	\$70,594.00	\$53,094.00	44.84%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate and support cross-border dialogues on access to grazing land and water resources and nomadic stock routes between nomads from Southern Kordofan and local pastoralist communities. Link ongoing FAO animal health interventions through vaccination campaigns with the cross-border activities linking communities along the 1-1-1956 border areas. 	X	X			VSF-G, SOS-Sahel, and CBOs	\$50,128.00 (Y1)	\$50,228.00	\$24,398.00	48.57%	
	Indirect costs for FAO							\$20,849.00 (Y1)	\$9,869.51	\$5,897.36	28.29%
	Sub-total for FAO							\$318,688.00 (Y1) \$535,910.00 (total)	\$150,862.51	\$90,145.36	28.29%

JP Outcome 2: Increased conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level (with a focus on women and children) through basic service delivery and development of economic opportunities

JP Output 2.1: Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities

2.1.1 Increased access to child friendly education for communities affected by conflict; and 2.1.2 Increased access to water and sanitation for communities affected by conflict	Training of 200 PTAs, VDC, and classroom construction school governance	X	X	X	UNICEF	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Education, Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Finance, Water & Environmental Sanitation Project (WES), State Water Corporation (SWC), Child Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI)	\$247,144.00 (Y1)	\$133,000.00	\$133,000.00	53.81%
	Latrine and water supply construction in schools, including hand-washing facilities and creation of a hygiene club		X	X			\$40,000.00 (Y1)	0	0	0%
	Rehabilitation of water yards and strengthening of State Water Corporation to run waters yards in Muglad. Boreholes with hand pumps	X	X	X			\$71,228.00	0	0	0%
	Other	X	X	X			\$31,155.00 (Y1)	0	0	0%
	Indirect costs	X	X	X			\$27,267.00 (Y1)	\$9,310.00	\$9,310.00	34.14%
	Sub-total for UNICEF North						\$416,794.00 (Y1)	\$142,310.00	\$142,310.00	34.14%
							\$596,678.00 (total)			
2.1.3 Dialogue across ethnic, government unit and political boundary lines deepened through establishment of communicable disease early warning alert and	Training health care workers in use of integrated disease early warning and response tool	X	X	X	WHO	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Health, GoSS Ministry of Health, Warrap State Ministry of Health, County Health Departments of Twic, Gogrial East, and Gogrial West	\$19,871.00 (Y1)	\$3,530.00	\$3,530.00	17.76%
	Training public health inspectors on sanitary inspection and water quality.	X	X	X			\$15,000.00 (Y1)	0	0	0%
	Provision of communication equipment to reporting sites	X	X	X			\$27,833.00 (Y1)	\$24,833.00	\$19,457.00	69.91%
2.1.4 Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict	Training of health workers including community health workers on treatment guidelines, malaria case management, integrated management of childhood illness and reproductive health	X	X	X	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Health, GoSS Ministry of Health, Warrap State Ministry of Health, County Health Departments of Twic, Gogrial East, and Gogrial West	\$15,000.00 (Y1)	0	0	0%	
	Provision of supplementary essential medical supplies, including reproductive health kits	X	X	X		\$25,000.00	0	0	0%	
Other WHO direct costs		X	X	X		\$79,831.00 (Y1)	\$6,990.00	\$6,990.00	8.76%	
Other WHO personnel costs		X	X	X		\$66,834.00 (Y1)	\$48,834.00	0	0%	

Sub-total for WHO			\$249,369.00 (Y1) \$498,738.00 (total)	\$84,187.00	\$29,977.00	12.02%
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JP Output 2.2: Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict

2.2.1 Reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land	Identification and selection of specific areas of intervention within the joint programme target states	X			IOM	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture, GoSS Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Warrap State Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	\$45,500.00	\$45,500.00	\$42,500.00	11.17%
	Conduct rapid technical feasibility assessments in selected areas of intervention	X					\$49,000.00	\$49,000.00	\$14,647.00	
	Identification and selection of specific intervention with the community based groups ensuring the equal participation and representation of conflicting communities		X				\$47,500.00	\$8,000.00	0	
	Implementation of the selected interventions e.g. water extraction; water distribution system; irrigation system at household level combined with a grassland expansion activity		X	X			\$439,000.00	0	0	
	Conduct training with the community based groups in water resource management and in project management		X	X			\$98,550.00	0	0	
	Liaise with Joint programme partners (FAO) to deliver training in Land and Property rights / in alternative resolution of disputes related to land and natural resources in JP areas		X	X			\$48,500.00	0	0	
	Overhead	X	X	X			\$50,964.00	\$3,744.00	\$3,744.00	
	Sub-total for IOM						\$545,312.00 (Y1)	\$106,244.00	\$60,891.00	
				\$779,017.00 (total)						
2.2.2 Increased livelihood opportunities in target communities through establishment of Local Economic Recovery fora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Support community led analysis of economic recovery opportunities through Territorial Diagnosis and Institutional Mapping (TDIM), Value Chain and SWOT analysis ▶ Inviting local stakeholders to dialogue in a permanent local forum for Local Economic Recovery (LER) aiming at prioritising local projects for socioeconomic reintegration. ▶ Provide basic training on LER approach to stakeholders participating to the LER forum for equipping them with skills to identify and prioritise socioeconomic reintegration projects ▶ Support communities to implement socioeconomic reintegration projects 	X	X	X	ILO	Southern Kordofan Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs and GoSS counterpart	\$362,430.4 (Y1)	\$57,676.23	\$43,343.15	11.96%
							\$724,860.00 (total)			

JP Output 2.3: Improved community confidence in local rule of law institutions in Southern Sudan

2.3.1 Strengthened capacity of rule of law institutions in Southern Sudan through increased awareness of human rights especially gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Deliver training on human rights and policing techniques ▶ Provide equipment to police including basic stationary, tables 	X	X	X	UNDP	GoSS Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation	\$206,190.00	0	0	0%	
2.3.2 Conflict affected communities empowered through increased knowledge of human and legal rights and strengthened traditional conflict resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Support community level workshops and forums on human rights and rule of law in selected JP areas to raise awareness and identify rule of law needs ▶ Support implementation of rule of law solutions identified by communities e.g. community policing kiosk ▶ Training for paralegals/rule of law promoters on human rights, CPA and constitution 	X	X	X		GoSS Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation	\$156,780.00	\$3,847.64	\$3,847.63	2.45%	
Indirect costs for UNDP South							\$12,704.00	\$269.33	\$269.33	2.12%	
Sub-total of UNDP South							\$194,189.00 (Y1) \$388,378.00 (total)	\$4,116.97	\$4,116.97	2.12%	

JP Output 2.4: Increased access to justice for women and children in the South

2.4.1 State security providers more responsive to the needs of children in conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct training on child rights, children in armed conflict, violence against children, prevention of child recruitment, and child DDR processes with a focus on girls, with a special focus on barracks where children remain Pilot establishment of Child Protection Units in armed forces headquarters Conduct awareness campaigns on child recruitment and gender based violence, on child friendly procedures and child protection in the localities and communities for local leaders, community police 	X	X	X	UNICEF	Ministry of Social Development, Southern Sudan Police Services	\$125,295.00 (Y1)	0	0	0%	
2.4.2 Stronger juvenile justice system in place and communities and authorities have increased awareness of, and responsiveness to juvenile justice issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Police Station Women and Children Unit piloted in North & South and assessment of potential for expansion of WCUs in JP programme areas Facilitate the training of Social Workers of MoSD in JJ & their work to support alternatives to imprisonment for children and support the establishment Support the establishment of referral mechanism for children in conflict / contact with the law & of paralegal aid provided by CBOs, NGOs & others including traditional leaders. Conduct sensitization of traditional leaders on children rights with special emphasizes on juvenile offenders & diversion 	X	X	X		Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare	\$20,542.43 (Y1)	\$5,000.00	\$4,663.28	22.70%	
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport to support UNICEF activities							\$47,783.11 (Y1)	\$47,783.11	\$53,891.11	112.78%	
Personnel to support UNICEF activities							\$28,670.00 (Y1)	\$28,670.00	\$22,229.41	77.54%	
Sub-total of UNICEF Southern Sudan							\$222,290.54 (Y1) \$560,607.00 (total)	\$81,453.11	\$80,783.90	36.34%	

2.4.3 Women's capacity to access justice strengthened and justice institutions more responsive to gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Provide support for mobilization and training of existing community based protection mechanism and reconciliation ▶ Train traditional leaders and informal court officials on gender and women's rights within the context of legal rights, conflict resolution and peace building. ▶ Enhance the capacity of women's rights advocates and networks to influence equitable access to justice especially at the community level. ▶ Build institutional capacity of women organizations to be able to advocate, lobby and negotiate for the protection of women's human rights. ▶ Publication and dissemination of simple guides on women's rights to sensitize the public so as to reduce violation of such rights. ▶ Support the media groups to develop and disseminate effective messages on women's rights 	X	X	X	UNWOMEN	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (MSDWCA), Peace Centre / University of Delinj, Yar Arol Foundation in Warrap Warrap State, Council of Traditional Authority Leaders, Warrap State Women's Associations GoSS Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, Warrap State Ministry of Social Development, Southern Sudan Police Services	\$181,900.00 (Y1) \$396,278.00 (total)	\$63,000.00	\$2,284.00	1.26%
2.4.4 Strengthened community and institutional capacities for planning, protecting and responding to gender based violence	Support the training of senior government officials and technical staff of key cluster ministries on GBV programme management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation.	X	X		UNFPA	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (MSDWCA), PANCARE, American Refugee Committee, GoSS Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, Warrap State Ministry of Social Development	\$16,977.00 (Y1)	\$8,576.50.00	\$5,776.50	34.03%
	Set up a mechanism for coordination on GBV work, including the development of the referral pathway for survivors, SOPs in coordination with key actors on the prevention and response to GBV Issues	X	X				\$29,110.00 (Y1)	\$29,110.00	\$29,110.00	100.00%
	Capacity Building for relevant line Ministries, local authorities, NGOs and CBOs on the IASC Gender Guidelines and the Gender-based Violence Guidelines in Humanitarian Settings to establish minimums on GBV assistance to survivors, including early marriage, FGM, SGBV, domestic violence	X	X				\$21,300.00 (Y1)	\$9,150.00	\$5,000.00	23.47%
	Strengthen through mobilization and training, existing community-based initiatives for GBV prevention and response.	X	X				\$15,024.00 (Y1)	\$9,223.50	\$9,223.50	61.39%

Support NGOs and CBOs to conduct GBV awareness and advocacy to communities, men, women, religious leaders, local authorities and young people.	X	X	X			\$10,047.50 (Y1)	\$10,047.50	\$10,047.50	100.00%
Train service providers: medical doctors, midwives, NGOs clinic staff, medical assistants, nurses and staff working at Family and Child Unit (UNICEF) on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR).	X	X				\$22,280.00 (Y1)	\$16,140.00	\$10,000.00	\$44.88%
Provision of GBV and personal hygiene kits	X	X				\$7,827.00 (Y1)	\$7,827.00	\$7,827.00	100.00%
Commemoration of International events (International Women Day, 16 days activism)	X	X				\$5,000.00 (Y1)	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	100.00%
Development and distribution of printed IEC materials	X	X				\$10,750.00 (Y1)	\$4,232	\$4,232	39.37%
Other UNFPA costs	X	X	X			\$11,500.00 (Y1)	\$2,572.00	\$2,572.00	22.37%
Indirect costs of UNFPA	X	X	X			\$10,488.00 (Y1)	\$10,488.00	\$5,244.00	50.00%
Sub-total for UNFPA						\$160,302.00 (Y1)	\$112,366.00	\$89,460.00	55.81%
						\$362,169.00 (total)			
TOTAL									