



PEACE BUILDING FUND

GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2011

<p>Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Immediate Response for Protection and Peace Building in South Kordofan/ Nuba Mountain State, Sudan • Programme Number <i>(if applicable)</i> • MPTF Office Project Reference Number:³ PBF/IRF-35 (ID00078561) 	<p>Country, Locality(s), Thematic/Priority Area(s)² <i>(if applicable)</i> <i>Country/Region</i> South Kordofan/ Nuba Mountains, Sudan</p> <hr/> <p><i>Thematic/Priority</i> 1. Promote Peaceful Coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution 2. Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends</p>
<p>Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme • UNHCR 	<p>Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations • Nuba Mountain International Association for Development (NMIAD) • Ministry of Social Development, Women & Children Affairs (MoSDWCA) South Kordofan • International Organization For Immigrants (IOM)
<p>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>MPTF/JP Contribution: \$2,014,817</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i> 	<p>Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>) 12 months</p> <p>Start Date 15/04/2011</p>

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.
² Strategic Results, as formulated in the Performance Management Plan (PMP) for the PBF; Sector for the UNDG ITF.
³ The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to “Project ID” on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

Government Contribution

(if applicable)

Other Contributions

(donors)

(if applicable)

TOTAL:

\$2,014,817

End Date (or Revised End Date): 14/04/12⁴

Operational Closure Date⁵ 31/12/2011

Expected Financial Closure Date 31/12/2011

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.

Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach*

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable*

please attach

Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*

Report Submitted By

- Name:
- Title:
- Participating Organization (Lead):
- Email address:

⁴ As per approval by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁵ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MPTF Office.

NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

- Provide the main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme.

Objectives and Expected Outcomes.

Objectives	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PBF Priority Area 2: Promote peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PBF Outcome no 5: National reconciliation processes are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media. ▪ PBF Outcome no 7: Exercising of the fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, e.g. through support to institutional human rights mechanism, safeguard and oversight arrangements for promotion of fundamental human rights.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and immediate peace dividends (Pilot Project) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PBF Outcome no 10: Early revitalization of the economy, e.g. through promotion of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes; revitalizing of natural resources, etc. ▪ PBF Outcome no 11: Communities affected by conflict are protected and reintegrated in the communities, including internally displaced people, refugees and victims of gender violence; peace dividends generate general confidence in the peace building process.

Explain how the Programme relates to the applicable Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund/JP²

This Programme was set up to ensure proper follow-up of previous peace agreements brokered by the Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanisms (RPCM) with support of the UNDP-CRP. The Programme developed in a post-agreement context, where results of negotiations had been mapped out in consultations with local communities, paving the way for the implementation of technical sets of activities, based on community inputs. As such, and given its protection mandate, UNHCR paid specific attention to persons of concern to the organization (returnees and IDPs), while preventing marginalization of any other group. Overall, this programme was in line with the 2011 UN and Partners Work Plan objective to create “conditions conducive to durable solutions, increased self reliance and peaceful coexistence for IDPs and other crisis-affected populations” and a further indication of the UN’s commitment to communities to address root causes of conflicts as envisaged in the CPA.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable. Please refer to information on the Annual Reporting Cover Page.

No other source of funding was used to cover related activities covered by the initial project proposal. Funding resources were made available to the project by the PBF of some USD 2,014,817

Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.

Shortly before the separation of South Sudan in 2011, the outbreak of conflict in Abyei and subsequently in South Kordofan triggered large-scale displacement of civilians. Due to security concerns, UN Agencies and partners were relocated, resulting in temporary disruptions of activities including PBSO-funded projects.

UNHCR's implementing partners in both locations, Mercy Corps (Abyei), IOM and NMIAD (South Kordofan), were able to implement limited activities in the two regions in 2011. However, the larger part of the program was not implemented and unallocated funds remain unutilized because of the conflict.

In South Kordofan, early protection monitoring activities were implemented as outlined in the approved submission, which resulted in the safe and dignified return of IDPs traveling through the state to South Sudan. Subsequently, it was considered prudent that as long as UNHCR itself did not have presence in South Kordofan to manage and monitor the implementation of peace building activities, implementation arrangements should remain on hold. Moreover, consultations had been held with WFP—UNHCR's principal partner co-funding the planned activities in South Kordofan—and a decision was reached to wait until humanitarian access is allowed before embarking on the peace-building programme. In 2011, USD 474,685 of the allocated funds was utilized.

The rationale for UNHCR requesting a no-cost extension for South Kordofan is based on the assessment that peace building will be a key priority for the international community when displaced people return to both locations and given that UNHCR is now present in both Abyei and SKS. It is worth noting that whereas the causes of the conflict were political, at the inter-ethnic level where the PBSO funds were intended to build bridges, there has been no discord. Indeed, civilians South Kordofan are victims of the inability of the parties to the conflict to resolve political differences without recourse to armed conflict.

In a letter to the PBSO Secretariat, dated 30 January 2012, UNHCR-Sudan requested a no-cost extension up to December 2012 in the amount of USD 1,540,125 for South Kordofan. The target beneficiary groups and the content of the programme will remain unchanged.

Provide information on good practices and constraints related to the management of the financial aspects of implementing the programme, including receipt of transfers, administrative bottlenecks and/or other issues affecting the financial management of the programme.

The Peace Building project is managed according to UNHCR standards of implementation and reporting, through Implementing Partners in South Kordofan: namely the Nuba Mountain International Association for Development (NMIAD), IOM and the Ministry of Social Development, Women & Children Affairs (MoSDWCA) in South Kordofan.

Human Resources:

National Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)

UNHCR has one National Field Officer (Protection) dedicated to working closely with the partners.

International Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)

UNHCR has four full-fledged staff working in collaboration with UNHCR Partners: 1 Head of Field Office (Kadugli), 1 Field Officer, 1 Protection Officer, 1 Associate Programme Officer (IUNV).

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context

The implementation of the Peace Building project is being carried out alongside standard UNHCR protection monitoring activities through NMIAD, MoSDWCA and IOM. The implementation is realized through the structures of the Partners, within which the operational response capacity of the partners is addressed. The two partners are locally based. They have strong and widely spread grassroots links, and in light of the current conflict situation in South Kordofan, they are an asset in promoting peaceful coexistence and non-violent conflict resolution and other related interventions.

Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.

Procurement was done by the Implementing Partners according to UNHCR procurement standards.

Items procured by both partners included office equipment, communication equipment and motorbikes.

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

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

The operation used weekly reports that captured data on protection monitoring and assistance provided to returnees. Data collection involved community leaders, partners and assistance providers NMIAD provides reports on the situation of the project regularly to UNHCR, which were analyzed to improve the project intervention. UNHCR maintained this weekly communication flow and reporting mechanisms to provide timely assistance and protection monitoring in areas where South Sudanese returnees were temporarily stranded in South Kordofan.

Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

The main situation analysis was undertaken at the time of the project drafting as it formed the basis for the PBF programme. Following the signing of the agreement, UNHCR conducted its assessments through regular monitoring missions to the field including at departure points.

IV. Results

Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes (strategic results with reference to the relevant indicator) and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period

On receipt of PBF funds, UNHCR concluded sub-agreements with IOM, NMIAD and the State Ministry for Social Development, and started to conduct monitoring and identification missions for beneficiaries of the programme.

IOM re-established the Kadugli way station, as an immediate response to the North-South return of IDPs through South Kordofan. The IOM Kadugli Way Station was renovated with enhanced sanitation and cleaning facilities. The latrines and showers, which were built six years ago and suffered damages from extensive use, were rehabilitated and reinforced with separate areas for men and women in order to increase the hygiene standard of the way station as well as to reduce the risk of gender-based violence. IOM Southern Kordofan's preparedness for the returnees passing through the state, enabled a proactive approach in assisting returnees transiting in Kadugli Town and, the way station was available to host and shelter returnees. The renovated Way Station had just started to function when fighting erupted in South Kordofan State in June 2011, and since then access remained restricted. EVIs, their accompanying family members and escorts were successfully assisted to return to their homes in South Sudan. 320 individuals were transported by plane to Juba, Wau and Aweil under the North South return initiative.

In addition to leading the protection sector, UNHCR started to implement the PBF programme to address urgent reintegration needs in both Abyei and in SKS, notably by providing emergency NFI start-up kits to nearly 5000 returnee households. In parallel, and with UNHCR support, the State Ministry conducted trainings for Community Based Organizations on protection monitoring response while the NGO partner carried out protection monitoring Community awareness on protection, ability to claim rights and deal with authorities were also undertaken. Contacts were also pursued with other partners of the programme such as WFP to ensure implementation of all planned outputs.

After June 2011, UNHCR maintained a skeleton presence in SKS, and co-chaired the State-level humanitarian coordination meetings with the Humanitarian Aid Commissioner (HAC). UNHCR provided NFI assistance to an estimated 4000 HH displaced in Kadugli because of the conflict, and maintained the focus on return monitoring with local partners, by identifying strategic points to deploy monitoring teams, training these teams on rapid assessment of immediate protection needs.

In partnership with NMIAD, returnee movements were monitored through SKS. NMIAD was able to maintain a minimal presence in west SKS and carried out protection monitoring in accessible areas. UNHCR partner also assisted Southern returnees who were temporarily stranded in South Kordofan. In October 2011, NMIAD with support from UNHCR assisted 1,920 returnee passengers stranded in Babanusa and Muglad for almost two weeks. UNHCR

purchased 1,252 shelter kits for emergency preparedness in southern Kordofan. At that time, and as of October 2011, when the Head of Office was not allowed to go back to Kadugli, the bi-weekly reports compiled by the NMIAD was instrumental for UNHCR to gather information on displacements, stranded returnees and other protection risks. At the same time, UNHCR registered IDPs willing to return, and identified those among them who were extremely vulnerable and in need of special assistance.

UNHCR supported and participated in advocacy campaigns led by the HCT, and played a crucial role in organizing the activities of Protection Cluster and Returns and Reintegration Sector (RER) to monitor SKS displacements and returns happening concomitantly. UNHCR raised awareness on gender/age mainstreaming in the IDP operation, and promoted consultations, including with women/children, on intentions of returns. Throughout its activities, UNHCR actively promoted and prioritized the notion of community empowerment and participation.

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

MoSDCWA planned for 12 workshops on peaceful coexistence in the 12 localities of South Kordofan, but due to the outbreak of the conflict only 7 were managed by the end of 2011. The remaining 5 are planned for 2012.

NMIAD trained 45 Protection/ Peace Monitors on assessment and reporting on the situation of returnees in transit and IDP returnee in South Kordofan. NMIAD also conducted daily community-level protection monitoring visits to IDPs locations, camps, returnees in transit and at their destination, host communities to ensure that returnees/IDPs integrated into safe and peaceful environments. Though the conflict has subsided, there are occasionally sporadic skirmishes between forces loyal to the government of Sudan and those aligned to Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army - North (SPLA-N).

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

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

MOSDWA is the chair of the Protection Cluster in South Kordofan and is responsible for children and women who are mostly affected by conflict. Capacitating MOSDWA was vital to the promotion of community-owned projects, geared towards peace initiatives and UNHCR. 24 staff members from the Ministry of Social Development have been trained by officials of the Federal Ministry of Social Development. UNHCR stayed in contact with officials of the Ministry throughout the conflict, which helped the agency gather additional protection information and complement reports received from other sources.

Prior to the conflict IOM managed the transit center in Kadugli and ensured the safety of returnee in transit, warehousing, distribution of Non-Food Items.

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

Implementation envisaged through World Food Programme Food for Work (FFW) was not realized as a result of the conflict and displacement of people in South Kordofan beginning in June 2011. However, the first returns of international agencies in March 2012, limited to heads of agencies, provides opportunity to implement projects geared towards development of micro enterprises and youth employment schemes; and revitalization of natural resources.

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

MoSDWCA trained 15 Protection Monitors and 100 Community-Based Protection Monitors to support protection monitoring, Peace Building and community sensitization on peaceful coexistence within the communities in which they are based in 12 locations of South Kordofan State.

MoSDWCA established a network of CBOs in Kadugli and 12 communities of South Kordofan to support the ministry's peace building and peaceful coexistence efforts in reconciliation, conflict resolution and conflict prevention.

The CBOs main role was to mobilize communities to engage in community –level peace building activities in collaboration with MoSDWA and UNHCR South Kordofan as well as ensure that Community/ Women/ Child CBOs are gender balanced and AGDM sensitive in Alfula, Mairam, Muglad, Kadugli, Keliek, Dibaibat and Nyama.

Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period, including the number and nature of the activities (inputs), outputs and outcomes, with percentages of completion and beneficiaries.

UNHCR, in partnership with NMIAD, organized three training sessions for 45 Protection/Peace building Monitors, on conflict transformations skills with 1 training each on Mediation and Negotiation, Conflict Resolution, and Conflict Management.

The agency in partnership with NMIAD organized two trainings mobilizing youth in Kadugli, Toladi and Muglad to promote peaceful settlement to conflict and violence. In attendance were 40 youth per location.

In partnership with NMIAD, UNHCR trained 100 Nomadic tribal leaders along the railway line and roads on conflict mitigation and prevention.

In partnership with NMIAD, UNHCR trained two groups comprised of 20 individuals from each ethnic group (Nuba Community and Messiriya) on conflict dynamics and “do no harm” principles.

Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.

UNHCR laid down the groundwork for the implementation of the Programme, and conducted several missions to identify suitable partners, train UNHCR staff, and consult local authorities. IOM and NMIAD commenced implementation immediately. However, implementation of activities was interrupted by the outbreak of the conflict in South Kordofan in June 2011 for international partners, leaving us to work only with the latter.

Negotiations with MoSDWCA started in January 2011, but due to a number of changes in the top management structure in Kadugli, negotiations could not be concluded before the outbreak of hostilities in June.

Because of the conflicts in SKS, UNHCR, alongside other UN Agencies and international NGOs faced absolute access restrictions. However, following the deployment of the UNISFA forces in Abyei, UNHCR re-established presence and resumed its operation in line with the common position taken by the UNCT. Access to Blue Nile and South Kordofan States has constantly been denied by the authorities since September 2011. This coupled with the on-going clashes between the government and SPLM-North, especially in SKS, has exacerbated the humanitarian situation. Various initiatives by the Humanitarian Coordinator to access and assist the affected population were in vain.

However, once the intensity of the conflict decreased slightly in September, and due to continued dialogue with MoSDWCA, UNHCR was able to establish a Sub-agreement in October 2011. It was not possible to engage any other partners in this implementation, as many fled in the wake of the hostilities. Access for UNHCR, to monitor activities, was not forthcoming, and so UNHCR revised the sub-agreement in December 2011 to the level of the first installment, as was agreed in the signed sub-agreement (i.e to release second installment if and only if UNHCR received unhindered access).

NMIAD and MoSDWCA were therefore able to continue implementation of limited activities with limited access to some areas in South Kordofan State. Overall, the conflict resulted into displacement of thousands of the people and interfered with the project implementation period. Eventually, the full implementation was not possible and UNHCR requested a no-cost extension to implement the remaining 2011 activities in 2012 (see section below).

Lesson learned: The security situation in South Kordofan remains unpredictable. The cause conflict, such as opposing political powers and armed elements are still present to instigate conflict. There is potential for conflict to erupt any time in the area. As much as possible, project implementation in conflict prone areas should be done by local/national partners, who may be able to remain in affected areas during the escalation of a conflict.

List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

NMIAD is an indigenous NGO that has strong grassroots connections spread in South Kordofan, and MoSDWCA is the lead of the protection cluster that is co-chaired by UNHCR in South Kordofan. The two partners provide a strong link between UNHCR and the population in South Kordofan. The use of local partners facilitated implementation and penetration into the community.

Other highlights any crosscutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.

Protection monitoring response is closely linked with the implementation of this project and the results reported upon, as the situation of PoC needed to be monitored continuously as a result of new outbreak of hostilities.

Provide an assessment of the programme based on performance indicators as per approved programme document using the template in Section VI, providing clear evidence on the linkages of outputs and outcomes achieved, if applicable.

Qualitative assessment of overall achievement with reference to the applicable strategic results indicator.

NMIAD and MoSDWCA were able to continue implementation of limited activities with limited access to some areas in South Kordofan State. MoSDWCA was able to conduct 7 workshops on peace building and peaceful co-existence. It further established a network of CBOs in 12 localities. Whereas, UNHCR, in partnership with NMIAD, organized three training sessions for 45 Protection/Peace building Monitors, on conflict transformations skills with 1 training each on Mediation and Negotiation, Conflict Resolution, and Conflict Management.

The agency in partnership with NMIAD organized two trainings mobilizing youth in Kadugli, Toladi and Muglad to promote peaceful settlement to conflict and violence. In attendance were 40 youth per location.

In partnership with NMIAD, UNHCR trained Nomadic 100 tribal leaders along the railway line and roads on conflict mitigation and prevention.

In partnership with NMIAD, UNHCR trained two groups comprised of 20 individuals from each ethnic group (Nuba Community and Messiriya) on conflict dynamics and “do no harm” principles.

V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)

Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2012), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period, including outputs that were not achieved in 2011

Please find below the breakdown of PBF in 2011 and projection for 2012 in SKS. With regards to the PBF programme in 2012, UNHCR intends to utilize the remaining \$1,540,125 on implementing activities that either were delayed due to the outbreak of fighting in SKS or were initially designed to be implemented in 2012.

	Total PBSO Project Document	PBSO Proposal		UNHCR requested Revision		Comments
		2011	2012	2011*	2012**	
Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	240,000				240,000	** Planned for implementation in 2012
Personal (staff, consultants, travel)	536,000			37,917	498,083	* IUNV for 7 months
Training of counterparts	153,000				153,000	** Planned for implementation in 2012
Contracts	954,000			348,090	605,910	* 117,590 for IOM, 166,750 for NMIAD and 63,750 for MoSDWCA in 2011
7% overhead						
Sub total	1,883,000	1,266,834	616,166	386,007	1,496,993	
7 % overhead	131,810	88,678	43,132	88,678	43,132	
Total USD	2,014,810	1,355,512	659,298	474,685	1,540,125	

Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned in 2011.

UNHCR plans to continue using local/ national partners who are able to remain in South Kordofan to implement the element of the PBF programme. As of end of March 2012, a few heads of agencies had been allowed to return to the capital of SKS following months of sustained international pressure. The humanitarian country team has no verifiable information on the impact of the conflict on the population. As a result of hindered access, the Protection Working Groups have dissolved in the above areas, which led to increased difficulties to collect information on protection related issues, except those referred by partners under the PBF programme. Reporting and evaluation mechanisms of protection projects implementation will therefore require reinforcement of existing mechanisms.

In that context, UNHCR envisages a slow but gradual increase of its implementation capacity. In parallel, implementation of protection and assistance activities will continue.

VI. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Objectives/Outputs	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
<p>PBF Outcome no 5: National reconciliation processes are strengthened and the most urgent human rights legacies of the conflict addressed, including responsible media.</p>							
<p>Output 1.1 Media advocacy training on international instruments concerning citizenship and statelessness</p>							Not implemented – refer to para. re. implementation constraints
							Not implemented – refer to para. re. implementation constraints
<p>PBF Outcome no 7: Exercising of the fundamental human rights by general public improved to redress enduring practices of political and economic exclusion, e.g. through support to institutional human rights mechanism, safeguard and oversight arrangements for promotion of fundamental human rights.</p>							
<p>Output 2.1 - Training workshops for MoSDWCA - Protection and HR ToTs</p>			-12 workshops on peaceful coexistence for 15 Protection Response/Peace Building Monitors and CBOs in 12 localities	-7 workshops on peaceful coexistence conducted for Protection Response/ Peace Building Monitors and CBOs in 7 localities - not implemented	Outbreak of conflict in South Kordofan	Implementation report	- Not implemented – refer to para. re. implementation constraints

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Returnee area monitoring forms - Referral tools and frameworks 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in training and capacity building activities -Documentation and forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular monitoring reports received from partners on a weekly basis - Identification of vulnerable persons of concerns ensured and referral for suitable assistance/ advocacy to local authorities (for documentation purposes) 			
<p>Output 2.2 Monitoring and Information Sharing within and across sectors</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDPs are profiled - Vulnerable persons in need of protection are identified - Conditions in areas of return are monitored - IDPs in transit are monitored; safe passage is guarantee -Protection responses target 100% of identified 	<p>Protection monitoring ensured throughout the movement process (from departure points to arrival destinations), -in addition to assistance (Food and water provided) monitoring of the safety of returnees was ensured – both spontaneous and organized.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Protection monitoring reports -Transit monitoring reports -UNHCR returnee monitoring reports 	

<p>Information analysis and formulation of recommendations</p> <p>Provision of Protection responses to target specific concerns within the IDP and returnee populations/receiving communities</p> <p>Reconciliation and Confidence among emergent communities</p>			<p>vulnerable returnees on assessed needs</p>	<p>Provision of life-saving services coordinated among partners,</p> <p>Identification of vulnerable persons organized and special assistance provided, -all returnees received standard assistance during their travel – food, water and medical services. Particular attention was given to those stranded trains and buses transiting through South Kordofan</p> <p>Not implemented</p>	<p>Ref. to Constraints of Implementation and outbreak of conflict throughout</p>		
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					SKS		
<p>Output 2.3 Information, legal assistance and counseling on documentation.</p> <p>Outreach and training for community-based paralegals to form community mobilizers and provide advice and information to IDP and returnee populations about citizenship and residency rights, access to nationality documentation, land rights and enjoyment of other legal rights</p>			<p>Outreach sessions cover all major returnee/IDP concentration areas.</p> <p>Number of outreach sessions</p> <p>Number of ToTs sessions</p> <p>Number of issues documentations</p> <p>issues resolved during outreach sessions</p> <p>IDP/refugee/host communities able to resolve their basic issues on their own</p>	<p>Information campaign material on Protection issues, Peaceful Co-existence, IDPs and Human rights provided to all participants during workshops held in the 12 localities of South Kordofan.</p> <p>TOTs sessions not carried out</p>		<p>-Protection monitoring reports</p> <p>-Transit monitoring reports</p> <p>-UNHCR returnee monitoring reports</p>	
<p>Output 2.4 Coordination with relevant actors on returns movement</p>			<p>Communication on schedules and destinations</p>	<p>Coordination ensured as part of the return sector in Khartoum and Kadugli (co-lead) and as Protection sector lead</p> <p>During SKS crisis UNHCR Head of</p>		<p>Protection monitoring reports</p> <p>Transit monitoring reports</p> <p>UNHCR returnee monitoring</p>	

<p>Maintenance of way station</p> <p>Pre-positioning/distribution of NFIs</p>			<p>Way station established</p>	<p>Office was appointed as Emergency coordinator in Kadugli,</p> <p>The IOM Kadugli Way Station was renovated with enhanced sanitation and cleaning capacities. The latrines and showers, which were built six years ago and suffered damages from extensive use, were rehabilitated and reinforced at separate areas for men and women in order to increase the hygiene standard of the way station.</p> <p>Not implemented</p>		<p>reports</p>	
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PBF Outcome no 8: Women are empowered to overcome specific post-conflict hardship (e.g. physical and economic security, political participation) and to end gender-based violence and discrimination.							
Output Women issues and concerns are mainstreamed into protection monitoring and analysis frameworks and programme design and implementation			-Protection monitoring and assessment missions and other fact finding activities pay specific attention to situation of women. -Appropriate responses are designed to mitigate emerging concerns.	Not implemented.		Protection monitoring and assessments tools	
PBF Outcome no 10: Early revitalization of the economy, e.g. through promotion of partnerships with private sector to develop micro enterprises and youth employment schemes; revitalizing of natural resources, etc.							
Output 3.1				Not implemented			Implementation envisaged through World Food Programme Food for Work (FFW) did not take off as a result of the conflict and displacement of people in South Kordofan in June 2011.

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

<p>Output 4.1 -Community infrastructure helps sustain food and income sources through the dry season. -Enhance livelihood generation prospects -Visible participation by youth in activities</p>	<p>Capacities of MOSD to monitor conditions of returnees/IDPs/ host communities to identify and analyze gaps in access to services, justice, security enhanced strengthened</p>		<p>Training 12 Protection Monitors and 100 Community-Based Protection Monitors.</p>	<p>- 24 MoSDWCA staff capacitated on peace building initiatives and 12 Protection Monitors and 100 Community- Based Monitors trained</p>		<p>-Protection monitoring reports -Transit monitoring reports -UNHCR returnee monitoring reports</p>	<p>Protection Monitors and Community-Based Protection Monitors supported protection monitoring, Peace Building and community sensitization on peaceful coexistence within the communities in which they are based in 12 locations of South Kordofan State.</p>
	<p>Culturally appropriate methodologies are employed to mobilize grassroots engagement in peace building</p>		<p>Establishment of 12 CBOs in 12 localities of South Kordofan State</p>	<p>A network of 12 CBOs established in 12 localities</p>		<p>-Protection monitoring reports -UNHCR returnee monitoring reports</p>	<p>The CBOs main role was to mobilize communities to engage in community –level peace building activities in collaboration with MoSDWA and UNHCR South Kordofan as well as ensure that Community/ women/ Child CBOs are gender balanced and AGDM sensitive.</p>
<p>Output 4.2</p>	<p>Returnee Population and</p>		<p>Protection monitoring</p>	<p>Monitoring reports submitted to</p>		<p>-Protection monitoring</p>	

	IDPs are monitored		ensured throughout the movement process (from departure points to arrival destinations),	UNHCR on daily and weekly basis. Presence of Protection Monitors on the transit routes.		reports -Transit monitoring reports -UNHCR returnee monitoring reports	
	Vulnerable individuals identified and protection concerns identified		Identification of vulnerable persons organized and special assistance provided,	Food and water provided to PoC on stranded buses and trains as a result of insecurity.		-Protection monitoring reports -Transit monitoring reports -UNHCR returnee monitoring reports	
	Unhindered transit routes of returnees through SKS and Impact of conflict on communities is mitigated		Advocacy with the local authorities to ensure safe passage of returnees through South Kordofan			-Protection monitoring reports -Transit monitoring reports -UNHCR returnee monitoring reports	
Output 4.3			Increased groundwater sources Functional physical structures ad maintenance	Not Implemented		-Protection monitoring reports -UNHCR returnee monitoring reports	International agencies were restricted on operating in SKS until two months ago. WFP was not able to implement on these activities in 2011.

			systems Percent of women and youth involved in decision making				
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