**Joint Programme Monitoring Report: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building**

**Monitoring Report Template**

**Section I: Identification and Joint Programme Status**

a. Joint Programme Identification and basic data

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| Date of Submission: Submitted by: Name: Hiromi AmanoTitle: Project OfficerOrganization: UNDP SudanContact information: hiromi.amano@undp.org |  | Country and Thematic WindowSudanConflict Prevention and Peace Building |
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| MDTF Atlas Project No: 00067232Title: Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in Sudan through targeted interventions in selected communities along the 1-1-1956 border |  | Report Number: 5Reporting Period: July – December 2011**Programme Duration:** 2.5 years (Dec. 2009 – June 2012)**Official starting date:** Dec. 2009 |
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| Participating UN OrganizationsFAOILOIOMUNDPUNFPAUNICEFUNWOMENWHO |  | **Implementing partners**Reconciliation and Peaceful Co-existence Mechanism (RPCM)Federal Ministry of HealthPANCARE (a national NGO)Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (MSDWCA)Southern Kordofan State Ministry of EducationSouthern Kordofan State Ministry of Finance Water & Environmental Sanitation Project (WES)State Water Corporation (SWC)Child Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI)Southern Kordofan State Ministry of AgricultureSouthern Kordofan State Ministry of HealthMedairPeace Centre / University of DelinjSOS-Sahel |
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The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

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| **Budget Summary (excluding South Sudan)**  |
| **Total Approved Joint Programme Budget**  | FAO: $ 50,228ILO: $ 362.430IOM: $ 339,584UNDP: $ 1,157,365UNFPA: $ 181,085UNICEF: $ 694,371UNWOMEN: $ 50,000WHO: $ 170,869Total: $ 2,904,998 |
| **Total Amount Transferred to date** | FAO: $ 50,228ILO: $ 362,430IOM: $ 339,584UNDP: $ 1,157,365UNFPA: $ 181,085UNICEF: $ 694,371UNWOMEN: $ 50,000WHO: $ 170,869Total: $ 2,904,998 |
| **Total Budget Committed to date (for period up to December 2011)** | FAO: $ 42,971ILO: $ 167,157IOM: $ 131,086UNDP: $ 723,033UNFPA: $ 80,151UNICEF: $ 390,150UNWOMEN: $ 50,000WHO: $ 67,128Total: $ 1,651,676 |
| **Total Budget Disbursed to date (for period up to December 2011)** | FAO: $ 23,170ILO: $ 167,157IOM: $ 68,298UNDP: $ 722,165UNFPA: $ 29,353UNICEF: $ 390,150UNWOMEN: $ 5,000WHO: $ 67,128Total: $ 1,472,421 |

**BENEFICIARIES**

**Direct Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, targeted, that benefit, directly, from the development intervention”.*

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| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date** | **Expected** **Number of** **Women** | **Number of** **Women** **To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date** | **Expected number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions | 8 | 8 | 150 | 0 | 150 | 0 |  |  |
| Local Institutions | 22 | 8 | 247 | 5 | 162 | 8 | 1,500 |  |
| Urban  | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 |  |  |
| Rural | 359 | 13 | 17,577 | 5,685 | 17,181 | 5,658 | 5,353 | 853 |
| **Total** | **395** | **35** | **17,977** | **5,692** | **17,499** | **5,670** | **6,853** | **853** |

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| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date** | **Expected** **Number of** **Women** | **Number of** **Women** **To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date** | **Expected number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals****from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Institutions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural |  |  | 23,765 | 1,770 | 19,271 | 2,380 | 4,180 | 2,000 |
| **Total** |  |  | **23,765** | **1,770** | **19,271** | **2,380** | **4,180** | **2,000** |

**Indirect Beneficiaries:** *“The individuals, groups, or organizations, not targeted, that benefit, indirectly, from the development intervention”*

1. **Joint Programme M&E framework**

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| **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* | 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) | To be determined | * Working baseline derived from analysis of existing partner programmes in target areas
 | * Perception survey conducted on an annual basis by agency focal points
* UNDSS and OCHA situational reports
 | UNDP | * Complete identification of 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
* Political situation and security situation does not deteriorate further prior to programme start since the target areas are already at phase 3 and 4 levels. Important CPA milestones in January 2011 (referendum) and May 2011 (Southern Kordofan state elections) have affected the security and political situation country wide.
 |
| Number of functional conflict management mechanisms (at state, locality and community levels) | * 0
 | Number of functional conflict management mechanisms (at state, locality and community levels) increased | * Southern Kordofan RPCM (state level partner for the JP) capacity increased through trainings, guidance, and secondment of 2 staff from UNDP
 | * Minutes from meetings
* Peace conference communiqués and resolutions
* Baseline generated from analysis of programmes in target areas and in consultation with existing peace building mechanisms
 | * Liaison between JP and agency focal points to determine how many new mechanisms have been established
* UNDP Peace and Development Advisor to inform JP of establishments of new state level mechanisms
 | UNDP |
| Number of peace conferences held by the RPCMNumber of conflicts being addressed with signed peace agreements | * 1
 | Number of peace conferences held by RPCMPercentage of inter and intra tribal conflicts resolved in target locations improved | * 1
* 2
 | * Peace conference communiqués and resolutions
* Peace conflict resolution report
 | * Liaison between JP and agency focal points to determine how many new mechanisms have been established
* UNDP Peace and Development Advisor to inform JP of establishments of new state level mechanisms
 | UNDP |
| Representation of women in conflict management mechanisms at state, locality and community levels |  | Women represented in conflict management mechanisms at state, locality 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 JP 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.
* The Programme Manager has liaised with UN WOMEN to conduct gender sensitive training for IPs and agencies (ToR in draft)
 | UNDP |
| Outcome: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and managementOutput: Capacities of communities, traditional institutions and local authorities in resolving land and property disputes improved | Undertake nine Inter-community dialogue sessions on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict managementEstablishment of three project steering committees (PSCs) at locality levelsEstablishment of three Project Coordination Committees (PCCs) at Administrative Units (AUs) levelEstablish/activate nine VDCsTrain SMoA and SMoAW staff, ICODC, PSC, PCG and VDC in natural resource based conflict managementTrain CAHWs to intensify community based livestock health servicesDemarcation and development of cattle routes | * None
* None
* None
* None
* None
* None
* None
 | * 200 community members including traditional leaders and other relevant actors awareness increased to resolve natural resource based conflicts
* Three PSCs established and operational
* Three PCCs established and operational
* Nine VDCs established and operational
* 75 people trained in natural resource based conflict management
* 15 CAHWs trained and equipped
* 300 kms of cattle routes demarcated and 100 kms developed
 | * Capacity of relevant institutions (formal and informal) assessed and capacity interventions identified
* In progress
* In progress
* In progress
* In progress
* Completed
* In progress
 | * Inception/assessment report
* Implementing Partners report
* Agency’s monitoring report
* PSC establishment Records, Field reports
* PSC establishment Records, Field reports
* VDC establishment Records, Field reports
* Training reports, Field reports
* Training reports; Field reports
* Field Survey Report
 | * Assessment reports,
* IP progress reports,
* Monthly monitoring report
* Registration of participants,
* Minutes of meetings and Field reports
* Registration of committee members,
* Minutes of meetings and Field reports
* Registration of VDC members, Minutes of meetings and Field reports
* Registration and Training workshop reports, Field reports
* Training reports; Field reports
* Observation and survey data
 | FAO(with its IPs) | * Political commitment secured at state and national level
* Political and security situation does not deteriorate further prior to programme implementation
* Appropriate coordination mechanisms established between the various project partners
 |
| *2.1 Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities*  | Number of VDCsNumber of PTAsNumber of classrooms constructedNumber of WASH packages (schools with latrine blocks, water supply, and hygiene clubs)Number of water yards rehabilitatedFrequency of no operational WY reduced by 50 %Provision of basic school equipment(Benches and blackboards)Number of teachers trained (Parents Teachers Association) |  | * 2
* 1
* 8
* 2
* 3
* 0
* As per need
* 200
 | * 1
* 1
* 8
* 1
* 2
* 0
* As per need
* 40
 | * Field visits
* Supervisory visits
* Supervisory visits
* Field visits
* Discussions in villages with WY committees
* Supervision visit
* Field visits
 |  | UNICEF WASH and Education teams | * Recent conflict that ravaged the Southern Kordofan state on June 6 hindered the on-going activities in the project areas
* The on-going conflict in Southern Kordofan has affected the implementation of the planned activities as there is insecurity and movement restriction in some of the localities
 |
| Dialogue across ethnic, government unit and political boundary lines deepened through establishment of communicable disease early warning alert and response systemsIncreased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict | * Non-functioning communicable diseases Early Warning Alert and Response systems in the selected areas
* Lack of essential supplies in selected area
 | * Establishment of Communicable diseases Early Warning Alert and Response System
* Improve access to health care services and ensure availability of essential supplies
 | * Assessment of the available resources in the selected areas. The resources included human and communications’ resources
* The health cadre in Harazaya health facilities and mobile clinic staff are able to report weekly through EWARS
* WHO supported SIBRO to conduct two community health awareness sessions in Daloka, Aldar (Buram), Harazaya (Keilak) and Harazaya (Kadugli). The messages covered the prevention of communicable diseases’ transmission
* The essential supplies have been procured and distributed through NGO partners (e.g. Pancare)
 | * EWARS’ data
* Weekly Morbidity and Mortality Bulletins
* Monitoring and progress reports
* Regular visit
* Monthly report
 | * A weekly phone call to report the number of cases of standard reportable diseases
* Monthly report on the consumption of essential supplies
 | WHO and SMoH to train the cadre on surveillance and reporting systemWHO will provide the cost of the weekly reportsWHO to provide the essential suppliesWHO, SMoH and NGOs to follow up and monitor the consumption | * Turnover, Mobile network problems
* Security situation
 |
| *2.2.1 Reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land* |  |  | * Construction of a water supply system (water yard) in Harazaya village, Southern Kordofan, training of 50 community leaders on land rights
 | * Assessment for the project activities in the targeted community in Southern Kordofan conducted
* Assessments on water needs and locations for implementation done in consultation with relevant beneficiary communities
* Implementing partner contracted, construction works 80% completed
* Trainings on Water Management Committee and Operation & Management of water yard complete
 | * Minutes and photos of meetings held with beneficiary community
* Tendering documentation
* Construction contract
* Various progress reports
 | * Regular monitoring visits by IOM staff as well as joint assessments with the implementing partner, reports compiled at IOM Kadugli Office and cross checked by Project Management in Khartoum
 | IOM | * Volatile security situation in Southern Kordofan can possibly delay the project implementation, e.g. through access restrictions
 |
| *2.2.2**Increased livelihood opportunities in target communities through establishment of Local Economic Recovery fora* | Number of individuals with improved livelihood opportunities through business skills training  | * Young people and women lack the required business skills to secure livelihood opportunities
 | * Formation of livelihood /groups that would evolve into local economic forums
* Capacities and skills of women and youth in business/ entrepreneurship enhanced
 | * To be assessed at the start of 2012
 | * Assessment reports and surveys. Pre and post training
* Official records of the youth and women
* Associations training reports
 | * Data will be collected by the NGO contracted to create and organize the required skills training
 | ILO (ILO is responsible for the delivery of this output through an NGO in Sudan, working under guidance and supervision of ILO SRO in Cairo) | * Political commitment for peace building mechanisms sustained in Sudan
* State as well as community level commitment and involvement secured
* Security situation remains stable to enable delivery of training and building and maintaining of livelihood opportunities
 |
| Capacity of women to participate actively in peace building and conflict resolution strengthened  | 11. 85% of participants have increased knowledge on conflict resolution skills, problem solving techniques, women human rights including rights to security and awareness rising on 1325 UN ResolutionNumber of participants from Harazaya and Al Buram who participated in the planning workshops |  | * Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building by women in Southern Kordofan
 | * Implementation of activities could not take place due to the outbreak of the conflict
 |  |  | UN Women (Since UNW has no presence in the field, the projects are implemented in collaboration with local partners. UNW provides leadership and necessary technical support) | * The risk of conflict and lack of access to target areas prevails
 |
| Strengthened capacities and strategic partnerships among government institutions in charge of peace building, and with CSOs and CBOs for promotion of women involvement in peace and security | Number of participants attended workshops on project management, report writing, gender and peace building, financial management from PDSC to be able to manage this project effectivelyEight coordination meetings conducted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| *Community-based organizations and government institutions empowered to address GBV prevention and response* | Number of established community-based protection networksNumber of government officials trained on GBVNumber of health service providers trained on CMRNumber of affected women received dignity kits | * Community protection networks established in five localities
* State TOT CMR pool (SMoH-RH Director; MSDWCA-VAW; SC-Sweden Medical Coordinator)
 | * Two community protection networks established
* 400 community leaders trained on GBV issues
* 140 government officials trained on GBV prevention and response
* 50 service providers trained on CMR
* 200 affected women received dignity kits
* 14 GBV kits procured for GBV cases
 | * Community protection network established
* 100 community leaders trained on GBV issues
* 50 government officials trained on GBV prevention/response
* 25 service providers trained

on CMR* 200 vulnerable women received dignity kits
 | * IP reports
* Attendance sheets of workshops
* Pre-post test and graduation certificates for CMR participants
* Requisition /distribution plan for dignity kits
 | * Field monitoring visits during and post activity implementation with evaluation assessment
 | UNFPA(Sustainable UNFPA support on building up the IP capacity for activity implementation, budget administration and reporting) | * Lack of access to the selected geographical target areas due to the conflict
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Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

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

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| **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** | **Estimated** **% Delivery rate of budget** |
| **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 |  | UNDP | UNDP | $714,009 | $467,767 | $466,899 | 65% |
| Baseline related to localized peace building needs established and activities planned and targeted collectively by UN and government | * 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 |  | UNDP and Southern Kordofan RPCM | $138,220 | $138,220 | $138,220 | 100% |
| Baseline Establishment of CRP presence in Western Sector of Southern Kordofan established and activities planned and targeted collectively by UN and government | * Expansion of CRP activities into Muglad including contribution to logistics/activity costs in Muglad
 | X | X |  | UNDP and Southern Kordofan RPCM | $229,421 | $117,046 | $117,046 | 51% |
| Solidification of December 2010 peace agreement between Shatt and Rawawga; address of outstanding issues as specified in agreement. | * Monitoring and follow up of Shatt Nuba-Rawawga Hawazma peace agreement including monitoring visits, logistical support to demarcation/delineation of contested land and peace festivals.
 | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| Empowerment of Western Sector peace-oriented CSOs with technical capacity to effectively intervene to avoid/mitigate conflict in the region | * Conflict resolution/mediation/negotiation training to CSOs in Muglad delivered by Badya Center/University of Dilling
 | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| Provision of capacity to local communities’ youth groups, women’s groups and Native Administration to improve ability to avoid/mitigate conflict within and between tribal groups | * Conflict resolution/mediation/negotiation training to communities in Al Buram and Um Dorein delivered by Badya Center/University of Dilling
 | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| Environment of sustainable peaceful coexistence between Nuba tribes | * Support to Buram Nuba-Moro Nuba peace conference – convening peace conferences with support from RPCM, UNMIS Civil Affairs and UNDP. Include post-conference follow-up.
 | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| Improved coordination of peace building activities in Western Sector of Southern Kordofan | * Establishment and support for Muglad Peace Building sector meeting
 | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| A more mobile and responsive RPCM | * Logistical support to RPCM activities in Southern Kordofan to continue monitoring and verification work following peace conference conclusion
 |  |  |  | UNDP and RPCM |  |  |  |
| Sub-total for UNDP (Sudan) |  | $1,082,630 | $723,033 | $722,165 | 67% |

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

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| Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management. | Undertake nine Inter-community dialogue sessions on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management |  |  |  | FAO | SMoA | $22,515 | $16,979 | $2,830 | 13% |
| Train the personnel of SMoAW and SMoA in natural resource based conflict management |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Train SMoA and SMoAW staff, ICODC, PSC, PCG and VDC in natural resource based conflict mediation, arbitration and conciliation |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Establishment and operationalization of three project steering committees (PSC) at locality levels |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Establishment and operationalization of three project coordination committees (PCC) at Administrative Units (AUs) level |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Establish/activate and operationalize nine VDCs |  |  |  |  |
| Assess and demark cattle routes  |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Sub Total (SMoA) |  |  |  | SMoA | $22,515 | $16,979 | $2,830 | 13% |
| Baseline Survey |  |  |  | FAO | $8,500 | $8,128  | $8,128  | 96% |
| Sub Total Consultant |  |  |  |  | $8,500 | $8,128  | $8,128  | 96% |
| Train CAHWs (SMoAW)  |  |  |  |  SMoA | $10,213 | $10,213 | $10,213 | 100% |
| Sub Total (SMoAW) |  |  |  |  | $10,213 | $10,213 | $10,213 | 100% |
| General Operation Cost |  |  |  |  | $9,000 | $7,652 | $2,000 | 22% |
| Sub-total for FAO (Sudan) |  | $50,228 | $42,972 | $23,171 | 46% |

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| **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** |

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| 2.1.1 Increased access to child friendly education for communities affected by conflict2.1.2. Increased access to water and sanitation for communities affected by conflict | Training of Village development committee, Parent- teacher association, classroom construction and provision of education supplies | X | X |  | UNICEF |  CFCI, MoE | $402,721 | $186,602  | $186,602 | 46% |
| Latrine and water supply construction in school including hand washing facility and creation of a hygiene club |  | X |  | CFCI WES | $170,200 | $110,647 |  $110,647 | 65% |
| Rehabilitation of water yards and strengthening of SWC to run the yards in Muglad | X | X | WES, MoWR | $45,412 | $45,412 | $45,412 | 100% |
| Staff cost | X | X |  | $76,038 | $47,489 | $47,489 | 62% |
| Sub-total for UNICEF (Sudan) |  | $694,371 | $390,150 | $390,150 | 56% |
| 2.1.3 Dialogue across ethnic, government unit and political boundary lines deepened through establishment of communicable disease early warning alert and response systems  | Training health care workers in use of integrated disease early warning and response tool | X | X |  | WHO |  | $22,634 | $8,324 | $8,324 | 37% |
| Training public health inspectors on sanitary inspection and water quality | X | X |  | $20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Provision of communication equipment/phone cards to reporting sites | X | X |  | $15,000 | $6,000 | $6,000 | 40% |
| 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 | X | X |  |  | $20,000 | $10,000 | $10,000 | 50% |
| Provision of supplementary essential medical supplies | X | X |  | $56,620 | $32,804 | $32,804 | 58% |
|  | Quarterly visit for monitoring and supervision (Fuel & car maintenance) | X | X |  |  | $22,000 | $10,000 | $10,000 | 45% |
| Other WHO personnel costs | X | X |  |  | $15,000 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Sub-total for WHO (Sudan) |  | $171,254 | $67,128 | $67,128 | 39% |

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| **JP Output 2.2: Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict** |

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| 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 | IOM | $19,834 | $9,137 | $9,137 | 46% |
| Conduct rapid technical feasibility assessments in selected areas of intervention | X |  |  | $21,360 | $4,937 | $4,937 | 23% |
| Identification and selection of specific intervention with the community based groups ensuring the equal participation and representation of conflicting communities |  | X |  | $20,706 | $6,770 | $6,770 | 33% |
| Implementation of the selected interventions  |  | X |  | IOM / Local Contractor | $191,366 | $92,932 | $34,252 |  18% |
| Conduct training with the community based groups in water resource management and in project management  |  | X |  | IOM | $42,960 | $4,398 | $4,398 | 10% |
| 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 |  | $21,142 | $4,337 | $4,337 | 21% |
| Overhead | X | X |  | $22,216 | $8,576 | $4,468 | 20% |
| Sub-total for IOM (Sudan) | $339,584 | $131,086 | $68,299 | 20% |
| 2.2.2 Increased livelihood opportunities in target communities through establishment of Local Economic Recovery fora  | Support community led analysis of economic recovery opportunities through Territorial Diagnosis and Institutional Mapping (TDIM), Value Chain and SWOT analysis | X |  |  | ILO |  ILO , Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs, Women and Youth Associations | $181,215 (Y1)$181,215 (Y2) |  $167,157 | $167,157 | 46%  |
| Inviting local stakeholders to dialogue in a permanent local forum for Local Economic Recovery (LER) aimingat prioritising local projects for socioeconomicreintegration | X |  | ILO (through HAWA ), Ministry of Social Welfare  |
| Provide basic training on LER approach tostakeholders participating to the LER forum forequipping them with skills to identify and prioritisesocioeconomic reintegration projects |  | X | ILO, Ministry of Social Welfare |
| Support communities to implement socioeconomicreintegration projects |  | X |  |
| Sub-total for ILO (Sudan) |  | $181,215 (Y1)$181,215 (Y2) |  $167,157 | $167,157 | 46%  |
| 2.4.3 Women’s capacity to access justice strengthened and justice institutions more responsive to gender issues  | * 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
* Build institutional capacity of women organizations to be able to advocate, lobby and negotiate for the protection of women’s human rights
 | X | X | X | UNWOMEN | Southern Kordofan State Peace and Development Studies Center, University of Dalanj; Badya Center; Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM); Women Groups; CSOs; Government Institutions Community Leaders; Peace committees | $50,000 | $50,000 | $5,000 | 10% |
| 2.4.4 Strengthened community and institutional capacities for planning, protecting and responding to gender based violence | Run Cost-Office running cost |  | X |  | UNFPA | UNFPA | $181,085 | $80,151 | $29,353 | 16% |
| Travel for project activity implementation outside duty station- DSA staff | X | X |  | UNFPA |
| Procurement and delivery of GBV kits in Buram & Keilak central HFs |  | X |  | UNFPA |
| Producing of IEC materials including T-shirts, IASC/CMR Guidelines (English/Arabic) and disseminating them at target places |  |  |  | UNFPA |
| Establishment of women community networks to support civil society initiatives to address GBV |  |  |  | MSDWCA-NGO |
| Community mobilization workshops on GBV prevention and women rights including reproductive rights |  |  |  | MSDWCA-NGO |
| Training-Strengthen technical support of local government institutions | X |  |  | MSDWCA-NGO |
| CMR training workshop | X |  |  | UNFPA & MSDWCA-NGO |
| Strengthen GBV-RH-HEALTH for reintegrated services to stakeholders |  |  |  | MSDWCA-NGO |
| Indirect cost for UNFPA |  |  | UNFPA |
|  | Sub-total of UNFPA |  |  |  | $181,085 | $80,151 | $29,353 | 16% |

**SECTION II: Joint Programme Progress**

The second section of the report is intended to shed light on the major advances and difficulties of the Joint Programme. It also aims to collect information on two important objectives that all joint programmes are contributing towards (interagency work, delivering as One and Development effectiveness as described by the Paris Declaration and the Accra Action Agenda).

1. Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency measures
2. 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.

|  |
| --- |
| Following the secession of South Sudan on July 9th 2011, the JP as agreed by the NSC in June 2011 was formally split into two programmes. **Progress in outcomes:** The Joint Programme aims to prevent the eruption, escalation and relapse of conflict in Southern Kordofan by bolstering peace building and socioeconomic recovery within and between vulnerable communities and local authorities in targeted areas along the 1‐1‐1956 borders. A number of JP interventions that have contributed to strengthening systems and capacities of institutions for sustainable conflict prevention and peace building include: (1) institutional capacity assessments identifying technical skill gaps/know-how and needed trainings of local partner institutions, (2) conflict sensitivity trainings provided to ministries, women and youth groups, and (3) implementation through government counterparts, CBOs, and national NGOs. Despite the outbreak of violence in Southern Kordofan which started in June 2011 and continued throughout the reporting period, disrupting programme implementation in a big way, the partners made progress in the outcome related to conflict sensitive recovery through provision of basic services. Supported by the JP communities in the targeted areas have benefited from provision of water, health and educational services. **Progress in outputs**: Continued collaboration with, and support for RPCM has greatly enhanced RPCM's capacity to design and facilitate effective peace and reconciliation processes. Capacities of the community to resolve disputes over natural resources were enhanced through: (1) consultations with Government and Traditional Authority Leaders in the target of the three identified project sites, Daloka of ElBuram, Harazaya Keilak and Harazaya Kadugli (2) community dialogue and discussions about the project as well as establishment of Village Development Committee (VDC) in Harazaya Keilak, Harazaya Kadugli and Daloka Administrative Units of Southern Kordofan State and (3) training and equipping of Community Animal Health Workers.Access to basic services increased for conflict-affected communities through (1) four community awareness sessions conducted on health in Aldar and Daloka communities in Alburam locality and Harazaya Kielak and Harazaya Kadugli (2) provision of essential medical supplies through local partners (3) establishment of weekly reporting system for early detection of epidemics and (4) rehabilitation of two water yards which is providing more than 15,000 people in Muglad area with safe drinking water, construction of a water yard in Harazaya Keilak, nearing completion, which will reduce the pressure on existing water facilities resulting from cattle migration (5) construction of eight class rooms and school latrines which will benefit 3,000 children and teachers.Livelihood opportunities for community affected by conflict increased through (1) training workshops on community management and water yard operation and (2) establishment of two community centres which will be used by the community livelihood committees to conduct training activities on peace building, income generation and move ahead to promote women in enterprises. **Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:**To ensure sustainability, the JP continues to work closely with local and state authorities and local partners to develop and strengthen their capacities in conflict management and recovery, human rights, and peace building. Local communities have been critical to the JP planning and decision-making process including needs assessments, identifying and prioritizing interventions. The involvement of the local communities and government counterparts has been assured in all the steps of the planning, decision making and implementation process. Through various activities, the JP supported training for local partners and community members to sustain their projects, which include establishing and training village development committees, trainings for water yard maintenance, training of PTAs for co-management of schools, mobilization of community support for the maintenance both financially and technically, hygienic use of water resources and training of community health workers and volunteers. A lessons learned workshop was conducted to bring together all the key JP stakeholders to learn from the past experience and make course correction where required in order to ensure that the interventions are sustainable.  |

**Are there difficulties in the implementation? What are the causes of these difficulties? Please check the most suitable option**

b.

[ ]  UN agency Coordination

[ ]  Coordination with Government

[ ]  Coordination within the Government (s)

[ ]  Administrative (Procurement, etc) /Financial (management of funds, availability, budget revision, etc)

[x]  Management: 1. Activity and output management 2. Governance/Decision making (PMC/NSC) 4. Accountability

[ ]  Joint Programme design

c.

[x]  External to the Joint Programme (risks and assumptions, elections, natural disaster, social unrest, etc)

[ ]  Other. Please specify:

1. Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing. Refer only to progress in relation to the planned in the Joint Program Document. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

|  |
| --- |
| JP partners who do not have a permanent presence in Southern Kordofan have struggled to implement their activities especially after the outbreak of fighting and the security and access related restrictions placed by the authorities for travelling to the project area.  |

1. Please, briefly describe (250 words) the current external difficulties (not caused by the joint programme) that delay implementation. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

|  |
| --- |
| Fighting which broke out on June 6 2011, between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Southern Kordofan Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) continued in different locations of Southern Kordofan throughout the reporting period. One of the JP target locations Burram saw some of the heaviest fighting and was totally inaccessible throughout the reporting period. At the start of the reporting period all staff had been relocated outside Southern Kordofan due to security concerns. After the security situation stabilised in and around the state capital of Southern Kordofan (Kadugli) and staff was to return to the area, the authorities did not allow the staff to travel to the area. Later on the authorities permitted national staff to move to Kadugli and locations where there was no active fighting however, international staff of agencies were not granted permission to access Southern Kordofan. Following this a number of UN agencies were able to re-establish their presence in the state capital Kadugli through deployment of national staff. For the best part of the reporting period access to the project locations which are outside the state capital remained problematic either due to the security situation or because of restrictions placed by the authorities. This severely affected the programme, which was at a critical stage of implementation when fighting broke out, as activities had to be postponed or halted. Consequently, the programme will not be able to meet its targets by the end of June 2012. After taking stock of the situation the partners have assessed that additional six months will be required to complete the activities. Furthermore, the fighting in Southern Kordofan has increased polarization of communities and makes conflict prevention and peace building work even more challenging.  |

Please, briefly explain (250 words) the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties (internal and external referred B+C) described in the previous **text boxes b and c**. Try to be specific in your answer.

|  |
| --- |
| In light of the insecurity and challenges related to access the following implementation strategy was adopted:  1. Increased reliance on national staff to facilitate access to the field (given Government restrictions on international staff)
2. Greater engagement and collaboration with local CBOs / actors to implement activities in the field
3. Re-strategize on areas of intervention to adapt to the conflict context

The Mid Term Review, which was carried out in November 2011, recommended finding an alternative locality for the Buram locality as it is unlikely that access to the area will be regained in the near future. The programme has shortlisted a couple of alternative locations however more time would be required to initiate and complete activities in the new location. Regular coordination meetings among the JP partners have taken place continuously to provide regular situation updates and seek alternative solutions and strategies to overcome the implementation obstacles faced as a result of security and access restrictions.  |

Please describe any proposed/suggested changes in activities from those originally planned and explain the reasons for the proposed change.

|  |
| --- |
| To overcome the difficulties resulting from polarization of the communities, activities which had previously been planned to include several communities will now be conducted in parallel. Subsequently, confidence building measures will be undertaken until the environment becomes conducive once again for joint activities.The JP included several activities regarding prevention of conflict over land issues, including: * Conduct action-oriented land use and natural resource management planning, territorial mappings, tenure and conflict assessments, community awareness and capacity building in alternative dispute resolution in JP programme areas
* Facilitate training in the Land and Survey Departments in tenure issues, survey and land administration and retooling with survey
* Conduct training in mediation, arbitration and conciliation for Land Commission; support and facilitate national workshop to dialogue on land policy and laws development

These activities were modeled after the interventions planned for South Sudan, which has an active Land Commission in place to deal with land issues. However, in Southern Kordofan there is no Land Commission. Therefore, it became necessary to change the activities and to work very closely with the Range Land Management Department and State Ministry of Animal Resources as well as with NGOs, such as SOS Sahel and others who are operating in the natural resources and live stock management field. Thus the activities were modified to the following:a. Setting a mechanism to ensure GOs, NGOs and Community participation in the project implementationb. Train steering committee members at various levels in peace building and natural resource based conflict management for mutual interest and conflict mitigationc. Assess traditional cattle routes and recordd. Train concerned communities and partners in integrated cattle routes management e. Train staff of SMoA, SMoAR, and local NGOs in natural resource based conflict management, mediation, arbitration and reconciliation f. Conduct workshop on peace building and natural resource based conflict management, mediation, arbitration and reconciliationg. Train range land and livestock development department staff in access to land and land use, integrated cattle routes development for peace buildingh. Train CAHWSi. Partner in providing drugs and vaccinesj. Partner in water harvesting structure developmentOne of the proposed water yards was replaced by another because the selected one was rehabilitated by another organization.  |

1. Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

The MDG-F Secretariat asks the office of the Resident Coordinator complete this subsection, briefly commenting on the joint programme, providing its perspective from within the broader country context. The aim is to collect relevant information on how the joint programme is contributing to inter-agency work and Delivering as One.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on common processes and outputs to measure interagency coordination. These indicators have been already used to measure progress on the One UN pilot countries. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

* Is the Joint Programme still in line with the UNDAF? Please check the relevant answer

[x] Yes [ ] No

* If not, does the Joint Programme fit into the national strategies?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

If not, please explain:

What types of coordination mechanisms and decisions have been taken to ensure joint delivery?

Are different joint programmes in the country coordinating among themselves? Please reflect on these questions above and add any other relevant comments and examples if you consider it necessary:

|  |
| --- |
| Regular monthly coordination meetings were convened in Khartoum as most of the staff had to be relocated to Khartoum due to security and access restrictions. The Coordination Team also met bilaterally with individual agencies, shared information, communicated frequently through e-mail and phone, and facilitated bilateral and/or multilateral meetings among partners. In order to facilitate communication and ensure consistency of decisions, all JP agencies actively participated in JP activities including monthly coordination meetings and workshops. This allowed all participating agencies to be informed, share collected information and update each other on progress related to the work plan. Some agencies worked together on specific initiatives with other JP agencies by planning and carrying out complementary activities. Also the JP agencies conducted regular meetings with the state and local partners to coordinate the implementation of the JP. A lessons learned workshop was organized which included reflections on how joint delivery can be improved. This JP continues to remain 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 described 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 MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 5 | Work product | Dissemination of work product |
| Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 4 | Reports generated | Discussions with agencies |

Please provide additional information to substantiate the indicators value (150 words). Try to describe qualitative and quantitative facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

|  |
| --- |
| During the reporting period the JP partners held a lessons learned workshop to reflect on the progress made so far. Joint missions could not take place due to security and access restrictions placed by the authorities.  |

1. Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

This subsection seeks to gather relevant information on how the joint programme is fostering the principles for aid effectiveness by having appropriate ownership, alignment, harmonization and mutual accountability in the last 6 months of implementation.

You will find some multiple choice questions where you can select the most appropriate to the case, text boxes to provide narrative information and 2 indicators on ownership ad alignment. These indicators have been used extensively to measure progress on the Paris Declaration. Please, refer to the examples in the subsection to complete the information requested.

**Ownership**: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Design**[ ]  Not involved[ ]  Slightly involved[x]  Fairly involved[ ]  Fully involved | **Implementation and delivery**[ ]  Not involved[ ]  Slightly involved[ ]  Fairly involved[x]  Fully involved |

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved? Please check the relevant answer**

[x]  Policy/decision making

[x]  Management: [ ]  budget [ ]  procurement [x]  service provision [ ]  other, specify

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC and how many times have they met?**

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC:

The Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (State of Southern Kordofan) and UNDP chair the PMC. The PMC meets after three months but could not convene during the reporting period due to the fighting and access difficulties.

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Design**[ ]  Not involved[ ]  Slightly involved[x]  Fairly involved[ ]  Fully involved | **Implementation and delivery**[ ]  Not involved[ ]  Slightly involved[ ]  Fairly involved[x]  Fully involved |

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved? Please check the relevant answer**

[x]  Policy/decision making

[x]  Management: [ ]  budget [ ]  procurement [x]  service provision [ ]  other, specify

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Design**[ ]  Not involved[ ]  Slightly involved[ ]  Fairly involved[x]  Fully involved | **Implementation and delivery**[ ]  Not involved[ ]  Slightly involved[ ]  Fairly involved[x]  Fully involved |

**In what kind of decisions and activities are citizens involved? Please check the relevant answer**

[x]  Policy/decision making

[x]  Management: [ ]  budget [ ]  procurement [x]  service provision [ ]  other, specify

(Participation in the implementation of specific activities)

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

[ ]  National Government [ ]  Local Government [x]  UN Agency [ ]  By itself [ ]  other, specify

Based on your previous answers, briefly describe the current situation of the government, civil society, private sector and citizens in relation of ownership, alignment and mutual accountability of the joint programmes, please, provide some examples. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions.

|  |
| --- |
| Government counterparts and local partners participate in meetings and missions, contributing with technical expertise and local knowledge. A number of government counterparts are directly involved in or lead the implementation of activities. Representatives at various levels (i.e., government, civil society etc.) are included in the PMC. The RPCM with the support of UNDP provides the technical leadership for the JP. UNICEF has fully involved the Ministry of Education, WES, SWC and CFCI in the JP implementation. For example SWC is managing the rehabilitated water yards together with the community. WHO has involved SMoH, Civil Society and Citizens in the process starting from the assessment, planning and implementation of the JP. Trainings conducted by IOM for Water Management Committees and on Operations & Management of the water yard will ensure local engagement and ownership. UNFPA has MSDWCA as the lead partner in programme implementation. Civil society, private sector and citizens are keen in defining the gaps and needs of the communities and are strongly willing to partner with the international community especially now that the conflict has made their situation more critical. ILO and FAO are also adopting a participatory approach to development which entails full involvement of the targeted communities in project assessment, design and delivery. In all stages, the JP agencies are coordinating with government authorities, local communities, civil society, NGOs, cooperatives and private sector to ensure ownership and alignment with local needs and culture.The level of engagement with government counterparts and partners was affected during the reporting period due to the conflict and access restrictions placed by the authorities on travel to the area. As most of the counterparts and partners are based within Southern Kordofan it was difficult to organise regular meetings.  |

1. Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?  Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy, if relevant, please attach (max. 250 words).

[x]  Yes [ ] No

|  |
| --- |
| During the reporting period the communications strategy was revised. 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. Its intended outcomes include: (1) Leveraged programme outcomes to create broader systemic change and achieve policy impact; (2) increased community participation and and engagement for sustainable conflict prevention management and peace building efforts; and (3) increased awareness of the JP and MDGs at policy and public level. Implementation of the strategy was affected by the conflict during the reporting period.  |

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

[x]  Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

[x]  Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to

 development policy and practice

[ ]  New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

[x]  Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

[x]  Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

[x]  Media outreach and advocacy

[ ]  Others (use box below)

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? Please explain.

[ ]  Faith-based organizations   Number

[ ]  Social networks/coalitions   Number

[x]  Local citizen groups               Number 1

[ ]  Private sector Number

[x]  Academic institutions Number 1

[ ]  Media groups and journalist Number

[ ]  Others (use box below) Number

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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?

[x]  Focus groups discussions

[ ]  Household surveys

[x]  Use of local communication mediums such as radio, theatre groups, newpapers, etc

[ ]  Open forum meetings

[x]  Capacity building/trainings

[x]  Others

|  |
| --- |
| The use of community outreach sessions to inform citizens on outcomes of peace conferences and follow up activities. In Southern Kordofan, this was also facilitated by ongoing follow-up by respective agencies that continue to communicate with local partners to gain insights and feedback from targeted communities.  |

**Section III: Millennium Development Goals**

1. **Millennium Development Goals**

The MDG-F main objective is to contribute to progress to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals worldwide. This subsection aims to capture data and information on the joint programmes contribution to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and targets.

For this purpose the Secretariat has developed a matrix where you should link your joint programme outcomes to 1 or more Millennium Development Goals and Targets. This matrix should be interpreted from left to right. As a first step you should reflect on the contributions that each of the JP outcomes is making to one or more MDGs. Once this linked is established, it needs to be further developed by connecting each joint programme outcome to one or more MDG targets. As a third step you should estimate the number of beneficiaries the JP is reaching in each of the specifics outcomes. Finally you should select the most suitable indicators from your joint programme’s M&E framework as a measure of the Millennium targets selected. Please, refer to the example provided below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MDGs** | **Joint Programme Outcome 1** | **MDG Target** | **# Beneficiaries reached**  | **MDG Indicators** | **JP Indicator** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger | Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict | Target 1.B: [Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=10)  |  |  | Number of individuals with improved livelihood opportunities through skills training and/or income-generating activities |
| Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education | Increased access to child friendly education for communities affected by conflict | Target 2.A: [Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=18) |  |  | • Number of VDCs• Number of PTAs• Number of classrooms constructed |
| Goal 5: Improve maternal health | Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict | Target 5.B: [Achieve universal access to reproductive health](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=34)  |  |  | Number of reproductive health kits distributed |
| Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability | Reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land | Target 7.C: [Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=60) |  |  | 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 the MDGs, whether at national or local level.

|  |
| --- |
| As noted in the above, the JP activities contribute to the MDGs, primarily at the local level. The work to bolster livelihood opportunities in the JP target areas, will help to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The construction of additional classrooms and formation and/or strengthening of parent teacher associations will improve access to primary education. Initiatives related to reproductive health will improve maternal health. Improved access to water and sanitation, will contribute to environmental sustainability. |

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Section 4: General Thematic Indicators**

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

|  |
| --- |
| * 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.)**

 [x]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply. if so, please move forward to section 2  |
| [ ]  Policies [ ]  Laws [ ]  Plans [ ]  Forums/roundtables [ ]  Working groups [ ]  Dialog clubs [x] Cooperation agreements[ ]  Other, pls. specify:  | No. National       No. National       No. National      No. National       No. National       No. National       No. National 1No. National        | No. Regional No. Regional      No. Regional No. Regional      No. Regional      No. Regional 2No. Regional       |  No. Local       No. Local        No. Local  No. Local  No. Local  No. Local  No. Local        No. Local        |
| * 1. **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.Supported by UNFPA, State GBV Working Group (WG) was established as a GBV forum that links all GBV-related actors and other GBV interrelated sectors. Through the WG sharing of information is in place this has also helped the GBV partners to properly respond collectively to the emergency which developed after the conflict erupted in Southern Kordofan.  |
| * 1. **Number of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms to channel their concerns:**

 [ ]  Applies [ ]  Does not apply  |
|  [ ]  Total No. Citizens  [ ]  Youth under the age of 25 years  [ ]  IDPs/refugees [ ]  other, pls. specify: Returnees  | Total No.       ( % of ethnic groups     )Total No.       Total No       Total No       Total No        | **Total Women Men**Urban                  Urban                  Urban                  Urban                   | **Total Women Men**Rural                  Rural                  Rural                  Rural                   |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number of local and/or community plans for violence prevention implemented targeted to:**

Total No. 10 Youth No.       ( % of ethnic groups     )Women No.       ( % of ethnic groups     )Ethnic groups No. [ ]  other, pls. specify: No.       ( % of ethnic groups     ) Returnees | **Comments** |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number of organizations and individuals with strengthened capacity in the following areas:**
 |  |
|  |  |
|  [x]  Violence prevention/conflict [x]  Conflict mediation  [x]  Conflict resolution [ ]  Resolution and settlement of disputes [ ]  Cooperation agreements [ ]  Create dialogue | Religion leaders No.       ( % of ethnic groups     )Community leaders No. ( % of ethnic groups: 100)Citizens: women # 100 men No. ( % of ethnic groups: 100)Judges No. ( % of ethnic groups     ) Policeman No. ( % of ethnic groups     )Civil servants No.       ( % of ethnic groups     )Government representatives No.       ( % of ethnic groups     ) Youth organizations No. ( % of ethnic groups     )Community based organizations No ( % of ethnic groups     ) |

1. **Impact of violent conflict reduced and/or mitigated**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number and type of violent incidents reported in the area of intervention through formal and informal channels:**
 | **Comments** |
|  |  |
|  [ ]  Social incidents (e.g. riots) No.        [ ]  Crime (Theft, etc) No.        [ ]  Ethnic groups related No.  [ ]  Other, pls. Specify No. 1  | The reporting period witnessed the continuation of the widespread fighting which started in June 2011. |