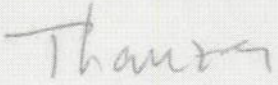
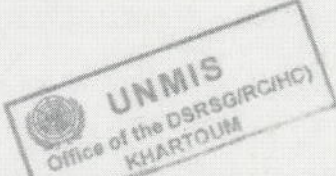





PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Project Title: Consolidating Peace Through DDR In Sudan: Abyei	Recipient UN Organization: Integrated UN. DDR Unit
Project Contact: Basil Massey Address: UNMIS 08 Compound, +249912501634, masseyb@un.org	Implementing Partner(s): North and Southern Sudan DDR Commission (N/SSDDRC), UN Agencies, Governmental bodies, NGOs and CBOs.
Project Number:	Project Location: Abyei Area
Project Description: The project will support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement by fulfilling an urgent gap in reintegration funding for the high-risk area of Abyei	Total Project Cost: \$430,000,000 Peacebuilding Fund: \$6,680,010 Government Input: \$45,000,000 Other: DONORS = approximately \$53,000,000 available Total: \$110,600,000
	Project Start Date and Duration: 1 January 2010; Twelve months
Gender Marker Score: ___	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: Priority Areas 1 and 3	
Outputs and Key Activities: 1. Provide sustainable social and economic reintegration to 3,362 x-combatants (XCs) in Abyei. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Success will be measured by client-satisfaction surveys administered to XCs to ascertain their income level and through community perception surveys that measure the receiving community's attitudes towards reintegrating XCs. Household income surveys will also indicate the economic impact of the infusion of reintegration packages into local markets.</i> 2. Build Sudanese capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR across Sudan. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Success will ultimately be measured by the handover of DDR operations to government counterpart. Prior to that, the N/SSDDRC's ability to staff and manage the programme will be the indicator of success.</i>	
Signature: Toby Lanzer OIC DSRSG 21 January 2010	
 	

(for IRF-funded projects)

<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p><i>Thamman</i></p> <p>Toby Lanzer Acting DSRSG</p>  <p>UNMIS Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC</p>	<p>National Implementing Partner(s)</p> <p>N/SSDDRC</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>ASG Judy Cheng-Hopkins</i></p> <p>ASG Judy Cheng-Hopkins Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p>	<p>representative of National Authorities</p> <p>of International Cooperation (MIC)</p> <p>Project Document</p> <p><i>Wigore</i></p>

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

Sudan is characterized by several regional conflicts that have similar root causes and interlacing destabilizing effects on each other. While conflicts in the East, South and Transitional Areas have been settled at the political level, the conflict in Darfur continues, undermining security and recovery in the other areas. In this context, Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) must be implemented with coherence and consistency. The little time remaining in the Interim Period means that peace dividends and recovery must be delivered to Sudanese immediately so as to avoid disintegration of the peace agreements in North, South and East and to push forward a peaceful resolution in Darfur.

The signing of Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on 9 January 2005 marked the end of Africa's longest civil war and opened the way for a transition to peace. A key requirement for this is restoring and strengthening security through DD and, in particular, reintegration into civilian society, of ex-combatants who might otherwise, again, undermine public security and constrain progress towards development and sustainable peace. The DDR effort to be implemented through the CPA envisages catering to a total of 180,000 ex-combatants (XCs) and Special Needs Groups (SNGs) that are either part of or associated with the SAF and SPLA. Other Armed Groups (OAGs) were obligated to align to SAF or SPLA by 9 June 2007 to be considered for eligibility.

Guided by the National DDR Strategic Plan (adopted in August 2007), and National Reintegration Policy and the UN Development Assistance Framework, the Sudan DDR Programme (SDDRP) also aims at contributing to the Northern Sudan's Strategic Five Year Plan (2008 – 2011) and Southern Sudan's Three Year Strategic Plan for recovery and development, which emphasize the effective and sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants, while recognizing the need to support Millennium Development Goals in all recovery and developmental spheres.

DDR is one of the main pillars of the CPA, along with border demarcation, redeployment, resolution of the situation in Abyei, census, elections, referenda etc. Although the process has suffered numerous delays, the renewed sense of partnership between the GONU, GOSS and UN on DDR is a positive example in the context of numerous delays and blockages in the peace processes. In order to further CPA implementation, the international community must urgently support DDR not only as an end in itself but also to boost Sudanese and international confidence in the peace process. Other conflicts in Sudan, such as the situations in Darfur and Eastern Sudan, will not be resolved if the CPA is not implemented. Furthermore, the GONU and GOSS have recently agreed upon DDR implementation modalities in the Three Areas, a significant step given the recurring difficulties in resolving governance issues Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei.

The international community, Sudanese dissidents and Diaspora and Sudanese experts have all expressed concern over the extent to which GONU and GOSS are committed to CPA implementation. However, the UN has been clearly mandated by SCR 1590 (2005) to support the Sudanese parties to implement the CPA and make unity attractive. Although much remains to be done, the Sudanese parties and international supporters have been accelerating efforts to resolve heretofore unsettled CPA issues. In addition, the CPA has seen only two significant violations (in Abyei in May 2008 and in Malakal in November 2006), which is a major achievement after nearly fifty years of war between North and South. The recent shift in US Policy towards Sudan is further evidence that the international community is increasing pressure on and support to CPA implementation in the run up to the referendum. In Abyei in particular, the ruling of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) opens a new opportunity to provide peace dividends and begin recovery in the area, especially considering that the ruling was amicably accepted by both sides.

The May 2008 clashes in Abyei highlighted the urgency of resolving the political and administrative differences between the NCP and SPLA. Furthermore, recent reports have underscored the increasing threat that unresolved

issues in the Three Areas are posing to the CPA.¹ Increasing insecurity in many areas, growing disillusionment amongst many parties, enlarged military presence along the borders and around oil installations, and a proliferation of opposing factions, some armed and some unarmed, point to a deterioration that could undermine CPA implementation country-wide and have devastating consequences for efforts to resolve conflicts in Darfur and Eastern Sudan, but also in neighboring countries such as Chad, Uganda, DR Congo, Central African Republic and beyond.

The long delay in setting up the Abyei administration resulted in great hardship for the people of Abyei as no structures were in place to provide basic services.² Grievances between farmers and pastoralists (many of whom move in and out of Southern Darfur and many of whom are affiliated with irregular armed groups or PDF) have been increasingly sparking conflicts that could easily escalate. The presence of Women Associated with Armed Forces (WAAF) in and around the barracks has proven to be a source of insecurity both for the women themselves and the community at large as disputes over women are a major trigger for violence between and within the armed forces. Unofficial reports confirmed that a dispute over a WAAF within the Joint Integrated Unit was a trigger for the May 2008 violence in Abyei. The recently appointed Administrator for Abyei, who is the previous SSDDRC Chairperson, has emphasized the centrality of DDR for both women and men, along with other peacebuilding efforts, to improving security in the area.

For several years, elements associated with the PDF in Southern Kordofan, Abyei area and Southern Darfur have been agitating over what they perceive to be neglect and broken promises on the part of the GONU. Although alliances between many PDF-affiliated militias and both the SAF and SPLA have always been opaque, there is increasing evidence that some militias are acting independently.³ If discontent grows amongst the PDF and affiliated groups, they could become a significant destabilizing influence in Abyei.

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

As the referenda for Southern independence and Abyei's status near, peace dividends must be urgently produced to mitigate future conflict and political pressure for DDR is mounting. Prior to the PCA's ruling on Abyei's borders on 22 July 2009, the parties and UN were hesitant to move forward with DDR in that area due to uncertainty about the potential fallout of the decision. However, after the ruling Abyei was calm and both parties began requesting the UN to move forward with DDR as soon as possible. N/SSDDRC and the National DDR Coordination Council (NDDRCC), along with the UN, undertook a joint assessment mission on 3 September 2009. In addition to demobilizing the SPLA living north of the 1.1.56 line and therefore in violation of the CPA redeployment clause, large numbers of SAF and PDF who were recruited and deployed to these frontline areas must be demobilized to prevent them becoming spoilers to stability. Furthermore, progress in DDR can alleviate the tensions in Abyei by giving ex-combatants a stake in a peaceful future, thereby lessening the likelihood that

¹ SEE: "The Drift Back to War: Insecurity and Militarization in the Nuba Mountains." Sudan Issue Brief. Number 12. Small Arms Survey. August 2008. http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/spotlight/sudan/Sudan_pdf/SIB-12-drift-back-to-war.pdf

"Sudan's Southern Kordofan Problem: The Next Darfur?" Africa Report Number 145. International Crisis Group. 21 October 2008. <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=5738&l=1>

² "Factual Report on the Status of CPA Implementation." Assessment and Evaluation Commission. Khartoum. December 2007. http://www.sudantribune.com/IMG/pdf/AEC_Report_on_CPA_Implementation_2007.pdf

³ Salmon, Jago. "A Paramilitary Revolution: The Popular Defense Forces." Small Arms Survey. Geneva. December 2007. http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files/portal/spotlight/sudan/Sudan_pdf/SWP%2010%20PDF.pdf

they will return to fighting. Progress in DDR can also set the grounds for future co-existence and cooperation between the Dinka Ngok and Misseriya populations.

While UNMIS has assessed budget funding for demobilization to cover the Abyei caseload, UNDP lacks sufficient funds for their reintegration, constituting **critical and unforeseen needs** eligible for funding under the Immediate Response Facility (IRF). Donor funds that have been raised under the SDDRP for the Three Areas are already committed to reintegrating the 17,000 ex-combatants demobilized in the Three Areas as of early September. More unrest could be caused by combatants in Abyei area agitating for DDR once they hear of the benefits being provided to their comrades and tribes people in Northern and Southern Kordofan State.

COMPONENT 2: Peacebuilding Impact

This project will be a catalyst to consolidating comprehensive peace in Sudan as it will be grappling with key drivers of conflict nationally, highlighting the interdependence of the success or failure of peacebuilding across Sudan.

DDR is significantly contributing to the implementation of the CPA in Abyei by

- a. Providing a means of removing SPLA who are indigenous to areas North of the 1-1-56 line, who are currently in violation of the CPA redeployment provisions.
- b. Consolidating the alignment process by providing reintegration to former militia who have loosely aligned with SAF and SPLA.
- c. Demobilizing members of the PDF that are disaffected, thereby lessening their potential to become spoilers.
- d. Assisting GOSS and GONU to downsize their militaries, thereby freeing resources to be reallocated to social expenditure.
- e. Building confidence between GOSS and GONU that they can solve mutual problems constructively and building the confidence of Sudanese and international parties that a positive outcome of the CPA is still within reach.
- f. Infusing reintegration resources into stagnant local economies, thereby providing an economic boost to the communities most in need.

The project's direct beneficiaries will be 3,362 ex-combatants (XCs) from SAF and SPLA, including approximately 300 women and 400 disabled ex-combatants, and their families, as well as N/SSDDRC staff who will benefit from ongoing capacity building and on-the-job mentoring. Indirect beneficiaries will be the receiving communities who will benefit from a great influx of resources into the local economies and will benefit from increased stability and security in Abyei.

DD Concept:

The S/NSDDRC, with support from UNMIS will demobilize the Abyei caseload on a site that has already been identified by the Administrator for Abyei. UNMIS and UNDP already have international and national staff recruited for Abyei who has begun the process of identifying office space, goods suppliers, potential implementing partners, etc. The combatants are disarmed by SAF or SPLA and given discharge and disarmament certificates prior to reporting to an assembly area. The combatants will be transported from assembly sites to the demobilization site by their respective armed groups. At the site, they will be registered, have their thumbs

scanned, receive ID cards, briefings on the DDR process, briefings on reintegration options, briefings on HIV prevention and voluntary testing, a reinsertion kit consisting of non-food items, a cash transitional allowance of US\$200 and a voucher for a WFP food package. Disabled participants will be verified by a medical team. The participants will also receive reintegration appointments, telling them when to report to the state office of their choice to begin reintegration counseling.

Reintegration Programme

Once demobilized, the XC returns for counseling within four to ten weeks and will be referred to implementing partners within twelve to twenty-four weeks. Undue delays between demobilization and reintegration must be avoided to prevent XCs from becoming agitated or violent. If ex-combatants have to wait too long for reintegration support the positive peacebuilding impact that DDR could have will be greatly compromised.

All options will be accompanied by training in basic business principles, referrals to social services where available and caseworker follow-up to ensure that the projects are providing enough income to support a household. The duration of reintegration activities will also vary depending on the choice. Some will be concluded within two months and some, such as vocational training, may take up to a year. Counselors are trained in specific methods for counseling women and will offer gender-appropriate options for women, although women will be free to choose nontraditional vocations as well.

The primary responsibility for the positive outcome of the DDR rests with national and local actors who are ultimately accountable for the peace, security and development of Sudan. In this context, the DDR process will be nationally owned and led, with the reintegration component of the DDR programme following the UNDP finance and procurement rules. Thus, capacity building will be a major component of this project. Capacity building activities include, but are not limited to the following:

- On the Job mentoring.
- Provision of infrastructure and equipment.
- Development and rollout of systems (i.e. MIS, M&E, accounting and finance system, etc).
- Secondment of experts.
- Training for N/SSDDRC staff. ⁴

Information Counseling and Referral Service

The backbone of the reintegration programme is the *information, counselling and referral service (ICRS)*, which provides vital briefing and orientation for special groups and ex-combatants and their dependents, preparing them for a return to non-military life. During demobilization, ICRS begins during the briefings provided to participants. During demobilization, participants will be provided briefings on the basic parameters of the reintegration process, given scheduled times to report to the DDR State Office for reintegration counselling, and given information on other topics such as HIV awareness and prevention, SGBV prevention, civic education, etc. Once the individual reports to the N/SSDDRC state office, caseworkers will continue the ICRS but geared towards their effective social and economic reintegration.

Reintegration Packages and Options

⁴ At minimum, trainings on reintegration programme, individual counselling, M&E, administration and finance and MIS will be provided to the N/SSDDRC offices in Abyei. The number of participants in the trainings will range from five to twenty depending on the subject matter.

At demobilization, participants will be given a reintegration appointment at their respective state office. At the reintegration office, participants will receive individual counseling on reintegration opportunities and interests. Each participant will have the right to choose whatever option they prefer, but will be counseled according to available services and market conditions to maximize the potential success of their reintegration options. Sub-options for reintegration will vary according to location and available services, but the five main categories will include the following:

- Agriculture and animal husbandry
- Vocational skills training and apprenticeship
- Job referral and placement support
- Small business start-up training and support
- Formal education

The value of the reintegration package (\$1750 per capita with \$250 being provided to each participant by the government) was agreed upon by the N/SSDDRC and UN based on the extensive mapping of opportunities carried out from 2006 to 2008. The N/SSDDRC, with technical support from UNDP, will design Terms of Reference (TOR) for the five main options loosely based on indications of interest given at demobilization and at initial counseling sessions. The TORs will then be advertised and the implementing partner (IP) with the highest quality and most cost-effective services will prevail through the competitive process.

Disabled participants will be offered additional services at the value of US\$240⁵ per capita. The additional services are intended to provide disabled with extra support to overcome physical or psychological obstacles to their sustainable reintegration. While all disabled participants will have the right to nominate a proxy, the DDR programme wishes to encourage their direct participation as much as possible. For example, participants may receive orthotics, prosthetics, equipment (wheelchairs, walkers, etc.), physical therapy, medication, treatment, home modifications, etc. The exact nature of the services will be determined based on the nature of the individuals' disability and the available services in each area. The provision of these services will also be secured through a competitive bidding process.

Women who have been demobilized, whether they were WAAFG or female combatants, will require tailored support in the reintegration programme. Social reintegration support for women will include trauma healing for survivors of gender-based violence where required and referrals to reproductive health services. Culturally-appropriate vocations should be presented, but women must also be free to choose non-conventional income-generating activities. The burden of care that women shoulder for their families will also be considered to ensure that women do not miss out on reintegration activities due to family responsibilities. Whenever possible, women participants will be integrated into training and other activities with other women in their community to reduce stigma and enhance social cohesion. These elements will be included when designing TORs for female participants and IPs able to offer the best services for women will be selected.

HIV awareness and prevention activities will be mainstreamed throughout the programme. DDR represents a valuable opportunity to spread HIV awareness to protect the DDR participants themselves and prevent them from becoming vectors in the community at large. While XCs and SNGs will receive a briefing session and initial referral at demobilization, the reintegration counselors will also be providing them with information about HIV referral services available to them in the receiving community. In addition to the existing Gender and HIV officer within UNMIS DDR, UNDP has recruited two additional Gender and HIV officers to support the N/SSDDRC to mainstream gender and HIV awareness and ensure reintegration is responsive to the needs and capacities of

⁵ The figure of US\$240 per capita was agreed upon in the IDDRP project document based on the GONU/GOSS assessment that the figure would reasonably cover basic services for disabled.

women.

In terms of social reintegration, DDR participants will receive training throughout the process on civic education, health education, life skills and conflict mitigation that will assist them to reintegrate into their communities. Options for further social reintegration referrals, such as psychosocial support and trauma healing, are currently being explored with the N/SDDRC.

Natural resources play a particularly important role in Abyei given that migration routes, grazing rights, access to water, usufruct land rights, etc, have been major triggers of conflict between the constituencies of Abyei Area, and in Southern Kordofan and Southern Darfur. Efforts will be made to analyze and mitigate the impact of agricultural and animal husbandry packages on the environment and on inter-tribal relations. To this end, a Natural Resources Management Specialist is being recruited.

In March 2009, the GONU expelled thirteen international NGOs working in North Sudan, including in Abyei area. The expulsion will likely increase the difficulty of finding suitable implementing partners. To this end, the IUNDDRU is exploring utilizing the capacity and expertise of UN partner agencies, such as UNIDO and FAO, to ensure the widest array of sustainable reintegration options for the participants.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework

Objective	Measurable Indicators / Targets	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<p>Objective: Support disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants, militia and youth at risk. Output: Provide reintegration services and follow up for XCs.</p>	<p># of XCs completed reintegration training TARGET = 3,362 % of XCs who report sustainable income TARGET = 70</p>	<p>Monitoring of referrals and IP reports; Client Satisfaction Surveys, Reintegration Opportunities Mapping</p>	<p>Availability of IPs in receiving communities; security in receiving communities; capacity of N/SSDDRC to support monitoring and evaluation</p>
<p>Objective: Build Sudanese capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR Output: Strengthen capacity of N/SSDDRC to implement all aspects of the programme.</p>	<p>- N/SSDDRC ability to implement programme in all states TARGET = Project being implemented in accordance with National DDR Strategic Plan. # of trainings held for N/SSDDRC staff. TARGET = FIVE</p>	<p>N/SSDDRC and IUNDDRU reports.</p>	<p>Availability and capacity of N/SSDDRC staff; availability of operational funds from GONU and GOSS</p>

Main Activities	Inputs	Cost	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Delivery of reintegration package to 3362 XCs in Abyei area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reintegration assessments and mapping - Contractual services of IPs to deliver packages 	\$5,503,010	DDR Programme Manager DDR Reintegration Adviser DDR N/S Regional Coordinators Reintegration Coordinator for Abyei
Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administration of client satisfaction survey 	\$107,000	DDR and N/SSDDRC M&E Team
Operational Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salaries - Equipment - Audit - Rental - Communication - Travel - Maintenance 	\$428,000	DDR Operations Manager
Support to N/SSDDRC Capacity Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondments of staff - Equipment - Workshops / Training - Travel - Office Supplies 	\$535,000	DDR Programme Manager DDR Operations Manager DDR N/S Regional Coordinators DDR Secondees
Public information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PI Printing - Audio / video production - Dissemination 	\$107,000	DDR PI Adviser Reintegration Coordinator for Abyei

COMPONENT 4: Budget

Activity No	Activity Title	Description	Required No.	Unit Cost	Months	Total
ACTIVITY2	Re-integration Package	Reintegration Package (\$1500 X 3,362 XCs)	3,362	1,500	1	5,043,000
ACTIVITY2	Re-integration Package	Disabled and WAFFG Assessment	Lump sum	100,000	1	100,000
ACTIVITY2	Re-integration Package	GMS @ 7%				360,010
ACTIVITY3	M&E	Client Satisfaction Survey	1	100,000	1	100,000
ACTIVITY3	M&E	GMS @ 7%				7,000
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	International Staff	1	14,200	12	170,400
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	National Staff	4	1,500	12	72,000
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	Travel	Lump sum	16,000	1	16,000
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	Office Supplies	Lump sum	10,000	1	10,000
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	Rental & Maintenance of Office Premises	1	8,500	12	102,000
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	Audit Costs	Lump sum	6,000	1	6,000
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	Misc. Expenses	Lump sum	5,600	1	5,600
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	Communication and Audio Visual (Mobile Telephone, Internet Connection)	Lump sum	6,000	1	6,000
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	Maintenance & Operation of Transport Equipment	Lump sum	12,000	1	12,000
ACTIVITY4	Operation Support	GMS @ 7%				28,000
ACTIVITY5	Support to Govt. Capacity Buil	International Staff	2	14,200	12	340,800
ACTIVITY5	Support to Govt. Capacity Buil	IT Equipment	Lump sum	65,000	1	65,000
ACTIVITY5	Support to Govt. Capacity Buil	Office Equipment (Multi Function Photocopier)	1	16,000	1	16,000
ACTIVITY5	Support to Govt. Capacity Buil	Workshops/Training	Lump sum	30,000	1	30,000
ACTIVITY5	Support to Govt. Capacity Buil	Office Supplies	Lump sum	10,000	1	10,000
ACTIVITY5	Support to Govt. Capacity Buil	Travel	Lump sum	15,000	1	15,000
ACTIVITY5	Support to Govt. Capacity Buil	Equipment and Furniture	Lump sum	23,200	1	23,200
ACTIVITY5	Support to Govt. Capacity Buil	GMS @ 7%				35,000
ACTIVITY6	Public Information	P. I. Printing and Audio/Video	1	100,000	1	100,000
ACTIVITY6	Public Information	GMS @ 7%				7,000
						6,680,010

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

The National DDR Coordination Council (NDDRCC) headed by a Minister of Presidential Affairs was established by presidential decree to oversee the DDR process at the highest policy level followed by the formation of the NSDDRC and SSDDRC to lead the design and implementation of a nationally-led DDR. The NDDRCC adopted **The National DDR Strategic Plan** in November 2007, which sets broad parameters for DDR implementation. Subsequently, the NDDRCC endorsed a **Reintegration Policy** outlining the key structures and procedures for reintegration.

UN Security Council resolution 1590 (24 March 2005) mandated the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to assist the national authorities in the establishment of the DDR programme and its implementation. In this context, the IUNDDR (UNMIS, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA) was established to assist the relevant national institutions in the DDR process in the CPA areas. Policy decisions from the UN side are taken by the UN DDR Steering Committee chaired by the SRSG. A project board meets regularly with the N/SSDDRC representing senior beneficiary, UNDP representing senior supplier under a co-executive. Donors are invited to participate in the project board as decision-makers.

The SDDRP was devised through a consultative process involving UN agencies, government counterparts, civil society representatives, external experts and practitioners. The Peacebuilding Fund Component was elaborated through consultations with GONU and GOSS and the UN DDR Steering Committee. All representatives of the UNCT endorsed the application of DDR to the Peacebuilding Fund.

The SDDRP is implemented according to the co-management arrangements agreed upon between UNDP and N/SSDDRC. The process will follow all UNDP procurement procedures, with N/SSDDRC invited to participate in all evaluation panels, bidding process, etc. At the state level, the N/SSDDRC is responsible for liaising with government counterparts to avail DDR of complementary activities and services through the Reintegration Technical Coordination Committee (R-TCC). The IUNDDR state based reintegration officers coordinate with the UN country team to find social or economic opportunities for DDR participants.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Client-satisfaction surveys will be administered to at least forty per cent of the participants six months after they complete reintegration training and receive their packages. Given that much of the outskirts of Abyei is inaccessible for much of the year due to the rainy season and the potential that some Abyei caseload may choose to reintegrate elsewhere, the M&E team will not be able to interview more than forty per cent of participants. Caseworkers, from N/SSDDRC and UNDP, will follow up on them by paying special attention to their social reintegration as well as the success of their livelihood projects. Follow up will take place every six months for two years to ensure the project activities are meeting the social and economic needs of the caseload. Community perception surveys will also be administered every six months to ensure that reintegration is not causing discord between the receiving community and the DDR participants. Midterm and final evaluations will take place during the life of the three projects as per UNDP practice.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
<p>Insecurity, especially in the form of local level conflicts could threaten the success of the programme as factions could feel they have fewer stakes in maintaining stability.</p>	<p>The N/SSDDRC and IUNDDRU will link closely with recovery efforts and peacebuilding efforts to promote complementarity. The GOSS and UNDP are already implementing a comprehensive Community Security project that aims to address some of the micro-level conflicts that could flare in areas where DDR participants are reintegrating. The N/SSDDRC and IUNDDRU are currently establishing a joint office in Abyei, which will begin the PI and sensitization campaign immediately.</p>
<p>The availability of sufficient funding for reintegration may become a challenge, especially in the current fiscal climate and given the appreciation of the US dollar against other currencies.</p>	<p>The N/SSDDRC and IUNDDRU will continue efforts to broaden the donor base by reaching out to consultations with donors who are not present in Sudan. The N/SSDDRC will also explore options for increasing the GONU/GOSS contribution to reintegration, including in-kind contributions such as land allocation. Coordination with other government, private sector and UN initiatives will be sought that can produce cost-savings.</p>
<p>Given the large number of XC who will require services in 2009, the current capacity of government, NGOs, CBOs, etc., will need to be augmented if the reintegration programme is to succeed. This risk has been exacerbated by the expulsion of thirteen international NGOs working in North Sudan in March 2009.</p>	<p>Partnerships have already been explored with institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization, etc., to maximize potential services for participants. The competitive bidding process will also ensure that partners with the best services at the lowest cost are selected as implementing agencies. At the political level, bilateral partners are actively engaging with the GONU to allow expelled NGOs to return to Sudan.</p>
<p>The limited economic reintegration opportunities, especially for disabled, will pose a challenge to the programme as well as to those individuals. In addition to causing hardship, stagnant local economies could contribute to resentment amongst participants if they are not able to meet their basic needs, which in turn could cause them to become restless and even violent.</p>	<p>Again, the competitive bidding process will yield the broadest range of options for participants. In addition, a strong emphasis will be placed on the individual counseling and caseworker follow up to ensure that the participants chose viable options as much as possible and that their reintegration projects are subsequently monitored and linked with additional resources if necessary. Partnerships with specialized service providers on a national scale may be needed to ensure services for disabled in each state.</p>
<p>Seasonal variances will affect the programme in</p>	<p>Careful planning with the N/SSDDRC and clear</p>

<p>two ways. Firstly, much of Southern Sudan and the Three areas will be inaccessible for a significant period of the year, meaning that the delivery of reintegration training, ICRS, etc. will be constrained. Furthermore, seasonal migration will have the potential to spark conflicts between local communities that further restrict implementation for periods of the year.</p>	<p>communication will avoid raising participants' expectations and later disappointing them when activities are delayed. Conflicts over migration routes that could threaten the programme will be addressed through complementary community security and peacebuilding initiatives.</p>
<p>High expectations around the DDR process amongst SNGs will create substantial risks of disaffection and potential instability if any of the above risks were to halt or delay DDR once undertaken. The process of DDR is poorly understood within communities who often maintain substantial influence over ex-combatants.</p>	<p>The N/SSDDRC will ensure successful communication in areas, with support from IUNDDRUC. A public information campaign will ensure that the stages and deliverables of DDR are fully understood prior to the start of the DDR pilot. Once established channels of communication are in place, the impacts and causes of a possible delay in implementation can be effectively communicated to participants.</p>
<p>Ongoing conflict in Darfur may hamper preparatory activities as staff could be unable to deploy and move around freely.</p>	<p>NSDDRC will maintain their leadership and ownership and move into areas where UN staff may be unable to travel.</p>