

**FINAL MDG-F JOINT PROGRAMME  
NARRATIVE REPORT**

<p align="center"><b>Participating UN Organization(s)</b></p> <p>UNDP (lead agency), FAO, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN and WHO</p>	<p align="center"><b>Sector(s)/Area(s)/Theme(s)</b></p> <p>Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding</p>
<p align="center"><b>Joint Programme Title</b></p> <p>Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan</p>	<p align="center"><b>Joint Programme Number</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Joint Programme Cost [Sharing - if applicable]</b></p> <p>[Fund Contribution):           USD</p> <p>Govt. Contribution:           USD</p> <p>Agency Core Contribution:</p> <p>Other:</p> <p><b>TOTAL:</b>                            USD</p>	<p align="center"><b>Joint Programme [Location]</b></p> <p><b>Region (s):</b></p> <p><b>Governorate(s): South Kordofan</b></p> <p><b>District(s): Keilak, Muglad, Lagawa</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Final Joint Programme Evaluation</b></p> <p>Final Evaluation Done    Yes <input type="checkbox"/>    No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Evaluation Report Attached <input type="checkbox"/>    Yes <input type="checkbox"/>    No</p> <p>Date of delivery of final report</p>	<p align="center"><b>Joint Programme Timeline</b></p> <p><b>Original start date</b> December 2009</p> <p><b>Final end date</b> December 2012</p>

**Participating Implementing Line Ministries and/or other organisations (CSO, etc)**

Reconciliation and Peaceful Co-existence Mechanism (RPCM), PANCARE (a national NGO), South Kordofan State Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (SMSDWCA), South Kordofan State Ministry of Education (SMoE), South Kordofan State Ministry of Finance (SMoF), Water & Environmental Sanitation Project (WES), State Water Corporation (SWC), Child Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI), South Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA), South Kordofan State Ministry of Health (SMoH), South Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (SMoAF), South Kordofan State Ministry of Animal Wealth (SMoAW), South Kordofan State Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (SMoWI), Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Welfare, Peace & Development Studies Center (University of Dilling), Community Development Fund (CDF), Azza Women Association (NGO), Gender and Peace Building Center (NGO), SIBRO (NGO), Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), Kundos Construction Company and Community Development Committees (CDCs/CBOs)

**Report Formatting Instructions:**

- Number all sections and paragraphs as indicated below.
- Format the entire document using the following font: 12point \_ Times New Roman.

## I. PURPOSE

- a. Provide a brief introduction on the socio economical context and the development problems addressed by the programme.

The UN Joint Programme on Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan (JP) funded through the Spanish Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Achievement Fund (MDG-F) is an initiative focusing on Keilak, Muglad and Lagawa in South Kordofan. The JP has UNDP, as the lead agency, partnering with FAO, ILO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO, as well as government institutions, local community and NGOs.

South Kordofan is one of the most complex conflict areas in Sudan, with increasingly serious tensions building since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005 and the secession of South Sudan in July 2011. In light of this fragile and volatile context, and the crucial need of linking local level conflict management with national priorities, the JP aims to prevent the relapse of conflict by bolstering peace building and socioeconomic recovery within and between vulnerable communities and local authorities.

The JP was introduced to address the above-mentioned situation and support community-led socio-economic development and improved local governance that is conflict sensitive, accountable, accessible, efficient and sustainable in the target areas along the 1-1956 border, through creating partnerships among stakeholders, including local communities, government institution and CBOs/NGOs in South Kordofan state. The programme is based on prioritized activities which were identified, developed and implemented through a consultative participatory process.

- b. List joint programme outcomes and associated outputs as per the final approved version of the joint programme Document or last agreed revision.

### Outcomes

Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management

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

### Outputs

Output 1.1: Increased technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in conflict prevention and dispute

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

Output 2.2: Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict

Output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children

- c. Explain the overall contribution of the joint programme to National Plan and Priorities

The JP outcomes were identified in line with UNDAF outcome 1 and Government of Sudan National Priorities. The combined efforts of eight UN agencies have contributed to advance peacebuilding work in South Kordofan State, one of the areas located at the front line of decades of civil war and community level conflict, which have also contributed to UNDAF outcome 1 and the National Priorities.

UNDAF 2009- 12 Outcome 1: By 2012, the environment for sustainable peace in Sudan is improved through increased respect for rights and human security, with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by the conflict.

National Priorities: Sustain peace and stability while safeguarding national sovereignty and security, continuing to build consensus and reconciliation, and maintaining good relations with the international community

- d. Describe and assess how the programme development partners have jointly contributed to achieve development results

The participating agencies worked together on specific initiatives with other JP agencies by planning and carrying out complementary activities. The collaborative activity of UNDP and UNICEF contributed to Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management by providing training for Native Administration members on conflict prevention and peace building issues.

The construction of a water yard by IOM was complemented and accomplished by the conflict mitigation training for the Water Management Committee by UNDP. The Water Management Committee in the community can manage not only the water yard maintenance but also conflict mediation over water resources when needed. This intervention contributed to 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. In addition, UNICEF was in regular contact with IOM on the WASH sector. UNFPA also activated the State Gender Based Violence (GBV) working group meetings aiming to bring all GBV partners together.

The JP agencies conducted regular meetings with the state and local partners to coordinate the implementation of the JP. Two Conflict Sensitivity workshops were organized for the JP partners and its government and local partners aiming to support the mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity in their broader work.

Frequent communication among the participating agencies has contributed to achieve development results. Regular monthly coordination meetings were convened in Kadugli and Khartoum since July 2011 due to the outbreak of the conflict. 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.

At the same time, the conflict in June 2011 forced most of the staff to be relocated to Khartoum due to security and access restrictions. Even though the situation stabilised a little, access remained

the main challenge. Not all the agency staff could re-establish field presence due to access restrictions which hindered communication at the field level.

## **II. ASSESSMENT OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS**

- a. Report on the key outcomes achieved and explain any variance in achieved versus planned results. The narrative should be results oriented to present results and illustrate impacts of the pilot at policy level)

Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management

The Joint Programme aims to prevent the eruption, escalation and relapse of conflict in South Kordofan by bolstering peace building and socioeconomic recovery within and between vulnerable communities and local authorities in targeted areas along the 1-1-956 borders. A number of JP interventions have contributed to strengthening systems and capacities of institutions in the area of sustainable conflict prevention and peace building.

As a result of the JP intervention, trained government entities and committees have taken initiatives;

- Three Project steering committees, state level conflict resolution mechanisms were established through the JP intervention. As a result, the project steering committees established and trained community level conflict resolution mechanisms: three project coordination committees and five village development committees in the target areas.
- Capacities of the Native Administration were built in peace building through training of 1,238 leaders on conflict resolution and peace building. This training addressed one of the key local institutions which can play an important role in conflict prevention and peace building. The initiative was a joint collaborative effort between two of the JP participating agencies and covered a large area which included the three JP target locations and beyond (covering the entire Native Administration of South Kordofan State's Western Sector). The intervention is expected to yield long term sustainable results.
- Capacities of Women and Youth, local leaders and intellectuals, Farmers and Pastoralists were enhanced through mediation, negotiations and conflict resolution skills trainings in the three JP target locations.
- Nine inter community dialogue sessions on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management were undertaken. These discussions resulted in sensitisation of communities to reactivate their existing traditional conflict management mechanisms through the native administration structures, which are now active in settling internal disputes/conflicts to avoid inter and intra-community violence, especially between farmers and pastoralists.
- Fifteen community animal health workers from pastoralists have been trained and equipped with essential equipment. Trained community animal health workers are now able to provide animal health services and monitor the overall livestock situation without JP partner's support. This prevents potential dispute and conflicts as pastoralists do not need to take any detour to pass by villages to receive treatment for their cattle and avoid unnecessary contact with farmers.

- Three cattle routes were identified which reduced conflict between farmers and pastoralists and increased technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in managing conflict prevention and disputes.
- 75 participants from the state ministry of agriculture, the state ministry of animal wealth, the project steering committee, the project coordination group and the village development committees were trained in natural resources based conflict management and resolution. The trained staff and committees are working in harmony and are coordinating together in solving and mitigating conflicts among the communities which contributes to strengthening local system and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management, For example when there is a conflict, the village development committee and the trained staff and committees sit together with the conflicting parties and come up with agreed solution for all parties.
- 50 community members were trained in integrated cattle routes and natural resources based conflict management for peaceful co-existence. Most conflicts in the area are caused by competition over natural resources, so training of community members on management and utilization of an integrated cattle route has upgraded their management skills and knowledge of resource based conflict mitigation and thus, increased the local capacities for sustainable conflict prevention.

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

The partners made progress in the JP outcome related to conflict sensitive recovery through provision of basic services such as hard components and soft components. The construction/rehabilitation of water yards and class rooms have benefited a number of communities which have contributed in increasing livelihood opportunities, school enrolment rate and reduce conflict over water resource between transhumant and sedentary communities. Also, establishment of the Early Warning Alert Response System (EWARS) resulted in no outbreak of the epidemic in the targeted communities. At the same time, capacity development trainings and raising awareness workshops have ensured ownership and sustainability and contributed to increasing conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level.

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

In the school supported by the JP in Muglad area, the capacity building activities were also provided for the Parents Teacher Association (PTA), aiming to equip the members of PTA with the skills for better school management for their children in the community. The trainings included management of the school administration, accounting, and advocacy for education as well as conflict resolution. The PTA consists of the village members including male and female from all the tribes including some tribes who used to have a tension between them. The PTA plays a crucial role in the community not only to ensure the management and sustainability of the school but also to provide a communication platform for the different tribes. The PTA meets monthly, they now discuss and solve not only school issues but also the community problems together. The trained PTA helps build the trust among the different tribes in the community and prevent potential disputes or conflicts.

15 Early Warning Alert Response System (EWARS) were established in the local clinics in Keilak, Muglad, Kadugli and Dalami, affiliated to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). This system has a twofold function. One is to raise awareness of health care including infectious

diseases and maternal care as well as increase understanding and trust of the target community' in other tribes. The other is to link the remote local clinic and the hospitals in towns regularly so that they can react to the outbreak of infectious diseases.

Trained medical team conducted home visits in the community to talk and provide advice on issues of diseases control, awareness raising, and home-based care. In addition, some conflict-affected communities were reluctant about the establishment of the EWARS. Due to the lack of qualified medical personnel in the community, they have to receive those medical teams from other tribes/community and the community members could not trust them at first. Therefore, the medical teams visited homes and had dialogues with the community members so that they could understand and accept the role of the EWARS and medical teams whose only interest is to support the community members' health care. This enabled the community members to build trust in the teams from other communities then the EWARS was introduced smoothly. This approach has increased conflict sensitive recovery in the conflict-affected communities.

The health personnel in the communities were trained not only to report through the EWARS on a weekly basis but also to be able to collect and analyse data as well as provide more health service in the clinics. In addition, essential medical supplies have been provided through SMOH and implementing partners. As a result of the establishment of EWARS, no outbreak of the epidemic has been reported in the communities.

#### Output 2.2: Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict

Construction of a water yard has benefited the community of Harazaya Misseriya village. The yard facilitates water distribution in an equitable manner among community members and cattle migrating tribes thus promoting access to water for all and reducing the competition over water resources. In addition, the Water Management Committee was trained on community management and water yard operation as well as conflict mediation. The committee continues to ensure sustainability of the water yard and conflict mediation if needed in the community.

264 people were trained by the Training of Trainers (ToT) and following training sessions by the ToT on management of the Local Economic Recovery Fora and peace building & conflict resolution in Harazaya and Lagawa. As a result, in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Welfare, 230 trained people are now expecting to receive funds from micro finance institutions to start up their business.

#### Output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children

Four Women community networks were established to support victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV), rape and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Keilak, Harazaya and Lagawa. Women community networks provide psycho-social support, medical and legal service for the victims in the communities. Before, victims had no mean to ask help or any support in those remote communities. Now, through the Women community networks, they are able to receive proper treatment and also be referred to bigger hospital or legal institutions when needed in Lagawa, Kadugli and Dilling towns. In addition, 80 health personnel in hospitals in Lagawa, Kadugli and Dilling towns have received an advanced training on Clinical Management of Rape survivors (CMR) that has strengthened their capacities to provide quality treatment to victims who came through Women community networks.

In addition, through workshops and training provided by JP, women's leaders in Lawaga and

Muglad have increased their awareness of their role on peace building. Women unions and Youth associations have started to cooperate together and establish women community network to advocate women's participation in peace building within their respective communities. They have also emphasized coordination process between women leaders through adopting joint work with other community sectors for enhancing peace culture and preventing outbreak of conflict. After the workshops, community leaders (male) made strong statements that they would stop and abolish GBV in their communities.

- b. In what way do you feel that the capacities developed during the implementation of the joint programme have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes?

Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management

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

Capacity development is the key component for both Outcome 1 and 2. Therefore JP adopted a participatory approach and worked closely with government institutions, communities, CBOs and NGOs in all stages of planning, decision-making and implementation. In addition, the JP has established conflict management mechanisms and trained its members. As a result, the capacity of stakeholders has been developed and strengthened for conflict management, recovery, human rights and peace building, which has contributed to JP Outcomes as well as the sustainability of the programme.

- c. Report on how outputs have contributed to the achievement of the outcomes based on performance indicators and explain any variance in actual versus planned contributions of these outputs. Highlight any institutional and/ or behavioural changes, including capacity development, amongst beneficiaries/right holders.

Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management

Output 1.1: Increased technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in conflict prevention and dispute

Technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in conflict prevention and dispute have been increased by JP interventions through close collaboration with the institutions, trainings and establishment of conflict prevention management mechanisms.

- Three Project steering committees, state level conflict resolution mechanisms were established through the JP intervention.
- Nine inter community dialogue sessions on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management were undertaken.
- Fifteen community animal health workers from pastoralists have been trained and equipped with essential equipment.

As a result, the local authorities and established mechanisms are now actively functioning which have contributed to Outcome 1.

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

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

Output 2.2: Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict

Output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children

The JP intervention has increased access to basic service, justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children as well as livelihood opportunities for conflict-affected communities. Those JP activities were delivered by mainstreaming conflict sensitivity approaches and peace building activities. Hard components were always complemented by soft components, which have contributed to increasing conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level (Outcome 2).

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

WASH and education support provided through rehabilitation of water yards in two schools, construction of school latrines, provision of water supply to school, construction of eight class rooms, provision of education supplies in Muglad, which have benefited more than 6,200 people. The number of students enrolled has increased from 375 to 500 as the construction of the classrooms enabled the school to accommodate more students. At the same time, building capacity of the community by training PTA and community mobilizers, and theatre for life activities were implemented.

15 Early Warning Alert and Response System (EWARS) were established in the local clinics in Keilak, Muglad, Kadugli and Dalami, affiliated to the State Ministry of Health (SMoH). This system links the remote local clinic and the hospitals in towns regularly so that they can react to the outbreak of infectious diseases. The essential medical supplies have been provided to eight health facilities through SMoH and implementing partners, which has benefited more than 40,000 people. For the establishment of the EWARS, a conflict sensitive approach was adopted. The trained medical teams conducted home visits and had dialogues with those who were sceptical of the new system introduced by the medical personnel from outside of their communities. This approach has helped enhancing conflict sensitive recovery in the communities. As a result of the establishment of EWARS, no outbreak of the epidemic has been reported in the communities.

Community-based interventions enhanced the combined impact of a package of programme interventions in the most disadvantaged villages with the lowest indicators of child wellbeing. The interventions were steered through a participatory process carried out by the Community Development Committees (CDC). Made up of 10-15 members with female representation of at least 30%, including an elected chairperson, the committee manages the effectiveness of services. The CDCs oversee the construction of schools, latrines and the drilling of water points. Regular training is offered to CDCs, sectoral committee members and service delivery staff. Behaviour interventions include advocacy to obtain policy and resource commitments from political leaders; social mobilisation to encourage participation of all community-based organisations, youth and partners and programme communication to address changing knowledge and attitudes towards child health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, sanitation and hygiene, conflict resolution, grassroots peace building, peaceful coexistence, female genital mutilation and gender concerns. The expected outputs were all achieved and the outcomes in health, education and peace were achieved due to a high level of community commitment.

Four community awareness sessions were conducted in collaboration with SIBRO (NGO) targeting the communities in Aldar and Daloka communities in Alburam locality and in Harazaya

Kielak and Harazaya Kadugli. Essential medical supplies were provided through the SMOH, Pancare and SRCS. Weekly reports have been received from the selected community helping in early detection of epidemics.

Dialogue across ethnic, political and front lines deepened through establishment of communicable disease early warning alert and response systems.

#### Output 2.2: Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict

The construction of a water yard has increased livelihood opportunities for the farmers and nomads and has benefited 17,000 community members in Harazaya. To ensure equitable distribution of water and prevent dispute over water resource, 14 Water Management Committee members received training workshops on community management and water yard operation as well as conflict mediation.

Three development committees were established in Harazaya, Lagawa and Daloka. (Due to the outbreak of violence, the committee in Daloka stopped its function.) The development committees have responsibilities to manage trainings on management of the Local Economic Recovery Fora and peace building & conflict resolution such as selecting the participants and linking the training groups to the Ministry of Social Welfare.

84 people were trained by the Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop on management of the Local Economic Recovery Fora and peace building & conflict resolution in Harazaya and Lagawa. Later on, in cooperation with their coaches, the ToT participants provided six training sessions for 180 people.

In addition, two peace forums and one peacebuilding training were organised in Harazaya and Lagawa in order to emphasis on the strong linkage between peace and development. The slogan “No development without peace” was used during the peace forum.

#### Output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children

Four Women community networks were established to support Gender Based Violence (GBV) victims, rape and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Keilak, Harazaya and Lagawa. In addition, 80 health personnel in hospitals in Lagawa, Kadugli and Dilling towns have received an advanced training on Clinical Management of Rape survivors (CMR) that has strengthened their capacities as recipients of those victims through Women community networks.

Raising awareness workshops and trainings were provided to the community members;

- 90 local government officials to strengthen technical skills on GBV in Lagawa and Keilak
- 1,270 community both male and female members including community leaders, school and university students attended workshops on elimination of GBV, gender equality, rights of women and reproductive rights in Lagawa and Buram.
- 90 women leaders, traditional tribal administrations, development committee’s members, CBOs and staff from relevant government institutions in Lagawa and Muglad were trained on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, conflict resolution skills and gender issues.
- Sports day for peace was organised with the participation of Youth associations (male) and Women unions where peace messages were delivered and the participants’ views were also

exchanged. In addition, this was a rare occasion in Sudan that male and female participated in sports events together which increased understanding of each other.

The interventions of JP increased access to basic services, justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children as well as livelihood opportunities. In parallel, the JP always included activities for capacity building and raising awareness in close coordination with local authorities, CBOs and community members which have ensured the sustainability of the programme and contributed to increasing conflict sensitive recovery, reconciliatory practices and reintegration at community level.

At the same time, the JP partners reported that the culture and customs in the local communities are rigid. To induce a change in the community members' perspective and behaviour, continuous efforts are required by those trained local authorities, community members as well as external organisations.

- d. Who are and how have the primary beneficiaries/right holders been engaged in the joint programme implementation? Please disaggregate by relevant category as appropriate for your specific joint programme (e.g. gender, age, etc)

<b>Beneficiary</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
Community members (including community leaders and Youth)	Community dialogue session	463	523	986
Community members	Establishment of Project steering committees, Project coordination committees and Village Development Committees	7	50	57
Local Govt officials	Training (conflict management)	17	58	75
CAHW (Community Animal Health Workers)	Training (Animal Health)			15
Community members	Training (conflict management)	6	29	35
Community members	15 Early Warning Alert System (EWAS) established	241,804	232,323	474,127 (indirect)

Medical cadres	Training (EWAS)	9	31	40
Community members	Provision of Medical supplies to 8 health facilities	20,800	19,200	40,000 (indirect)
Health inspectors	Training (Sanitary inspection and water quality)	7	9	16
Health workers	Training (Treatment guidelines)	11	23	34
Community members	Water pump	8,500	8,500	1,700 (indirect)
The Water Management Committees	Training	0	14	14
Community members	Development committee	6	14	20
Community members	Training (ToT, Business, Peacebuilding)	175	120	295
Community members	Peace forum	130	120	250
Govt. officials	Training (UN Resolution 1325)	15	15	30
Community members	Training (UN Resolution 1325)	60	30	90
Community members (CBOs, Leaders and local administration)	Training (Peacebuilding)	60	30	90
Govt. officials	Workshop	90	60	150
Local govt. officials	Workshop	42	58	90
Health personnel	Training (CMR)	37	43	80
Community members	Provision of the Dignity kit for GBV victims	1,400	0	1,400
Community members (including community leaders and Youth)	workshop (GBV, Women's right, gender equality)	545	665	1,210

Native Administration	Training in conflict resolution and peace building	1,238	4	1,242
Intellectuals, Women, Youth, Pastoralists and Farmers	Training on mediation, negotiations and conflict resolution skills	154	116	270

e. Describe and assess how the joint programme and its development partners have addressed issues of social, cultural, political and economic inequalities during the implementation phase of the programme:

a. To what extent and in which capacities have socially excluded populations been involved throughout this programme?

- The target beneficiaries of all the activities included women, IDPs and, youth and children with special attention.
- Women and youth have been actively involved to support JP activities, as members of committees such as Village Development Committees (VDC), Community Development Committees (CDCs), Women community networks and youth unions. Members of women and youth groups were trained in mediation, negotiations and conflict resolution skills.
- The activities targeting “output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children” have been especially designed and implemented for women and children. Through the activities, women have been assisted in improving their status and empowering their roles in the community which led to decreased violence and GBV.
- 72 students between the ages of 9 to 14 were trained for the “Theatre for Life” project. Through theatre plays, trained students send peace messages by performing role plays, reciting poems and singing songs to the community members. The activity takes place every two weeks and the students pick the topics from the issues and problems the community is facing such as HIV/AIDs, landmines, child soldiers, and female genital mutilation. Through the Theatre for Life performance, all the audience including parents and elders in the community enjoy and see the ability of children who can send strong messages to the community.
- Nomadic tribes are usually marginalized in development work due to their mobile lifestyle. The JP provided adequate water supplies for both sedentary farmers and transhumant pastoralist in Harazaya and ensured that the latter benefitted directly from the programme.

b. Has the programme contributed to increasing the decision making power of excluded groups vis-a-vis policies that affect their lives? Has there been an increase in dialogue and participation of these groups with local and national governments in relation to these policies?

Women’s participation has been ensured in the JP activities to empower their capacity and increase their status in communities. For example, during raising awareness sessions on violence against women, platforms were provided for women to voice their concerns in public. Also, Within the CDCs, at least 30% of seats are secured for women as members. As a result of JP’s participatory approach, women’s voices have been heard and taken into account in communities.

In addition, the head of women's union in Muglad who had participated in one of the JP's trainings is now very active and influential within communities and the local authorities. Negotiating with local authorities, she helps and facilitates other organizations to hold trainings and workshops for women in the communities. Participation of women and youth as members of the village development committees increased their ability to influence the decision making process in their villages.

- c. Has the programme and its development partners strengthened the organization of citizen and civil society groups so that they are better placed to advocate for their rights? If so how? Please give concrete examples.

- JP formed Village Development Committees (VDCs) and provided trainings on peace building & conflict prevention, natural resources management, and record keeping. This strengthened the capacities of the local communities to take actions for better access to services and mutual sharing of the common resources.

For example, the VDC in Harazaya identified that one of the factors of conflict between farmers and pastoralists in the village was the bush fire which burns rich pasture land as a result, pushing pastoralists to crop farms where they feed their livestock. This often destroys crops and leads to conflict.

The village committee therefore, solicited the State Ministry of Agriculture to support them to construct a 9 kilometre long fire line around the rich pasture land. This fire wall saves the good pasture for livestock and keeps them far away from the crop field, hence succeeded to minimize the friction and conflicts between farmers and pastoralists.

- The JP has formed Community Development Committees (CDC) with members representing all segments of the population in the communities. The CDCs have a systematic structure which has a secretariat who takes minutes of all meetings, and binds the decisions agreed upon. Other sub-committees were also set up to address communities' particular issues of concern, such as education, health, water and sanitation, which has given people a greater sense of ownership. The work of the CDCs has succeeded to increase the access to safe water, immunization rate as well as children's school enrolment rate in the communities.
  - The JP has increased awareness of the role of women in peace building among tribal leaders, civil society organizations, youth and local authorities. As a result, the members of civil society organizations have initiated to establish another network of NGOs in Dilling to support women protection strategies adopted in Dilling and other areas and to support each other during crisis.
  - As a result of the provision of water infrastructure for sedentary farmers and transhumant pastoralists, an increase in dialogue between communities has been observed. In addition, established and trained Water Management Committees can be a platform for both groups to exchange dialogues and solve disputes when needed.
- d. To what extent has the programme (whether through local or national level interventions) contributed to improving the lives of socially excluded groups?

- The JP supported the establishment of women protection networks at community level for the victims of GBV and FGM which provide psychosocial support and facilitate access to medical and legal service. Before the JP intervention, there were no entities in the communities where the victims can be treated, therefore victims had no choice but to be quiet and endure. Now through the Women protection networks, the victims have gained access to psychological, medical and legal support. In addition, the women protection networks advocate and raise awareness of GBV and FGM issues in the communities.
- The indirect objective of the community-based approach is to empower communities to improve the socio-economic conditions of their own people through the provision of basic services. There is a special focus on children and women who are normally the most excluded in all interventions and through the provision of basic services and by promoting sustainable and grassroots peace building, the broader objective is also achieved.

e. Describe the extent of the contribution of the joint programme to the following categories of results:

a. Paris Declaration Principles

- Leadership of national and local governmental institutions

The JP involved the government and local line ministries effectively in planning, implementation and monitoring as implementing partners. In addition, the JP contributed to the capacity development of the national institutions through partnerships and provision of trainings.

The national and local governmental implementing partners are as follows;

- Reconciliation and Peaceful Co-existence Mechanism (RPCM)
  - South Kordofan State Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (SMSDWCA)
  - South Kordofan State Ministry of Education (SMoE)
  - South Kordofan State Ministry of Finance (SMoF)
  - Water & Environmental Sanitation Project (WES)
  - State Water Corporation (SWC)
  - Child Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI)
  - South Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture (SMoA)
  - South Kordofan State Ministry of Health (SMoH)
  - South Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (SMoAF)
  - South Kordofan State Ministry of Animal Wealth (SMoAW)
  - South Kordofan State Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (SMoWI)
  - Ministry of Labour
  - Ministry of Social Welfare
  - Peace & Development Studies Center/ University of Dilling
- Involvement of CSO and citizens

JP was fully planned and implemented on a participatory basis through involvement of implementing partners and local communities in planning, implementation and assessment

of the programme, including in identifying community problems and needs.

- Alignment and harmonization

Alignment and harmonization were achieved through close coordination amongst JP partners Khartoum.

- Innovative elements in mutual accountability (justify why these elements are innovative)

b. Delivering as One

- Role of Resident Coordinator Office and synergies with other MDG-F joint programmes

The Resident Coordinator Office provided regular guidance and administrative support.

- Innovative elements in harmonization of procedures and managerial practices (justify why these elements are innovative)

The programme fostered harmonization through joint identification of the activities and their implementation in accordance to the project outcomes, work-plans and indicators stated in the project document.

- Joint United Nations formulation, planning and management

Substantial time has been dedicated at the planning stage to align each agency's activities, however, the pace of work varied substantially, specifically after access became hampered due to outbreak of the conflict.

Participation, coordination and joint capacity building programmes have been sustained throughout the programme lifespan for mainstreaming the activities. 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. In addition, a lesson learned workshop, a review meeting for the mid-term evaluation, and two conflict sensitivity workshops were organized for the JP partners and its government and local partners to improve the activities.

### **III. GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED**

- a. Report key lessons learned and good practices that would facilitate future joint programme design and implementation

JP adapted a participatory approach: the direct involvement of government institutes, communities, CBO and NGOs as implementing partners. With this approach, the local partners have engaged in planning, implementation and assessment of the programme, including in identifying the community problems and needs. This has increased their capacity and strengthened the sense of ownership. Also, local partners have profound knowledge about local politics, culture, security situation and geography. Working closely with local partner, JP has delivered the activities smoothly and maximised the impact.

JP conducted joint assessments with all the participating agencies to select the intervention area. The joint assessments aligned each agency's activities and brought synergy among the partners.

For future joint programmes, it is important to design programmes taking into consideration practicalities on the ground as well as political developments. The following points could have been improved in JP at the design level:

- 8 participating agencies were deemed high.
- Agencies which did not have permanent field presence struggled with implementation
- The referendum on independence of South Sudan in 2011 and consequent split of country offices including their budgets.

In general, joint programming should be organic, it makes sense if participating agencies bring to the table clear added value.

Provision of basic services such as WASH and education provided through rehabilitation of water yards, construction of school latrines, provision of water supply to school, construction of class rooms, provision of education supplies and building capacity of the community by training Parent Teachers Association (PTA) and community mobilization all are good practices towards building sustainable peace in the disadvantaged areas.

a. Report on any innovative development approaches as a result of joint programme implementation

To ensure sustainability of joint programme in the communities, UNICEF strengthened partners' capacity such as the State Water Corporation and built the capacity of the communities by developing and training of village development sub-committees on WASH who did community mobilization and trained the community members on how to monitor and manage their project i.e., water points.

b. Indicate key constraints including delays (if any) during programme implementation

a. Internal to the joint programme

- The pace of work was different among the agencies, as there was a large number of participating agencies.
- Due to the eruption of fighting in June 2011, some agencies lost their ground presence. This brought difficulties in close monitoring, communication with partners especially some local governmental partners with limited technical capacities.

b. External to the joint programme

- Security and Access: Security and access to the targeted areas was the main challenge. After the outbreak of the conflict on June 2011 between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and South Kordofan Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), even though the security situation stabilised, 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 to South 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. In addition, access became tight again during the conflict in Heglig between Sudan and South Sudan in April 2012. In June 2012, the heads of the offices (international staff) were granted temporary permission to travel to the

capital of South Kordofan. Even though access and security related restrictions remained all JP activities were completed.

Following the outbreak of the fighting, JP revised its strategy by engaging more local partners for implementation. However due to security and access related restrictions physical monitoring of interventions by the JP participating agencies has been difficult.

- Political change: South Sudan Referendum resulted in split of the programme into two. South Kordofan Government's structures and staff has been reformed, especially, the Ministry of Social Development Women and Child Affairs (MOSDWCA) which has been changed into Ministry of Welfare and Social Development (MOWSD). As a result, JP faced difficulty in adopting new financial procedures and re-establishing relations with newly recruited staff who were not fully aware of the JP and could not provide the required support.
- Seasonality: Rainy season (from May to October) has been as constraint on delivering activities.

c. Main mitigation actions implemented to overcome these constraints

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 and governmental organisations to implement activities in the field
3. Shifting of one target locations to adapt to the conflict context
4. Requested a no-cost extension until December 2012
5. Advance planning taking consideration of seasonality

The Mid-Term Review recommended finding an alternative target locality for the Buram locality as it is unlikely that access to the area will be possible in the near future. In response to this, the programme selected new target locations in Lagawa where there was a local conflict in the context of the wider Misseriya – Nuba conflict. UNDP's Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) analysed and suggested that since JCRP and its Government partner the Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM) had done extensive work on this conflict, it was at a stage where peace dividends could be delivered by the JP activities. Transferring the target location enabled the JP partners to start their pending interventions. The programme was granted a no-cost extension until December 2012 which enabled the programme to complete all the planned activities and achieve the programme objectives.

Despite access restrictions, all the planned activities were able to be implemented with close collaboration with local governments, CBOs and NGOs. For example, those partners who have access, such as local government institution or CBOs, carried out activities in the restricted target areas. Also, in light of the security issue, JP utilized the already established conflict management mechanisms and created community dialogue and eased the tension between the conflicting communities in the project areas, which at the end allowed resumption and completion of activities.

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.

c. Describe and assess how the monitoring and evaluation function has contributed to the:

a. Improvement in programme management and the attainment of development results

The M&E function, assisted greatly through follow up of activities in:

- Management of programme resources
- Delivery of programme outputs
- Course correction where necessary
- Financial management

b. Improvement in transparency and mutual accountability

Regular reports and meeting between the agencies and their partners contributed in improving the transparency and accountability according to their roles in programme.

Bi-annual monitoring reports and periodical meetings ensured transparency and accountability for the National Steering Committee.

c. Increasing national capacities and procedures in M&E and data

JP has involved its implementing partners, government institutes, CBOs and NGOs in planning, implementation, and monitoring of the programme activities. This has contributed to increase the national capacities, in terms of data collection and analysis skills, M&E technical knowhow, preparation of reports as well as carrying out monitoring visits.

d. To what extent was the mid-term evaluation process useful to the joint programme?

The mid-term evaluation was useful for JP to revise the programme and put it on a right track to achieve JP outcomes. JP held a review meeting with all the participating agencies to discuss how to address the recommendations. JP set the action plans for each recommendation, such as transferring the target areas, organising a conflict sensitivity workshop for the participating agencies and its partners, and developing a risk management matrix. Some of the recommendations were too late to address underlying structural problems of this JP while they could be useful for future joint programming.

d. Describe and assess how the communication and advocacy functions have contributed to the:

a. Improve the sustainability of the joint programme

Communication and advocacy work have contributed to the sustainability of the JP. For instance, after the success of the male and female mixed Sports Day which provided a platform to deliver peace messages to the participants and increase understanding between men and women, now Youth associations and Womens' unions are planning to organized other similar events in other localities. Also, as a result of the raising awareness workshops, community leaders (male) made strong statements that they would stop and abolish GBV in their communities.

At the same time, the JP partner reported that the culture and customs in the local communities are rigid. To induce a change in community members' perspective and behaviour, continuous efforts are required by those trained local authorities, community members as well as external organisations.

Through communication between the different programme stakeholders including the local authorities, the committees and communities, that the mutual understanding of the need for peaceful co-existence has been created among conflicting communities of farmers and pastoralists in the programme area. This community awareness will ensure sustainability of the services provided under the JP.

Sustainability of the programme has been assured through the involvement of the local communities in all the steps of the planning and decision making process, based on transparent information sharing and communication.

- b. Improve the opportunities for scaling up or replication of the joint programme or any of its components

The conflict sensitive programming approach of the JP fed into the creation of a Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) between IOM and UNDP. Important lessons learned emerging from the JP were considered as well as best practices repeated (e.g. conflict sensitivity training for all JCRP staff).

The Joint programme was actually implemented in only a few of the South Kordofan state localities which have the same development and peace building needs. The implemented activities have shown good impact on the target communities, and thus, created great demand in the neighbouring communities for similar support.

- c. Providing information to beneficiaries/right holders

The JP beneficiaries were well informed on programme activities and resources by involving them in all the steps of implementation. Also, the MDG fund logo was used in banners and materials for workshops, training sessions and community awareness campaigns.

- f. Please report on scalability of the joint programme and/or any of its components

- a. To what extent has the joint programme assessed and systematized development results with the intention to use as evidence for replication or scaling up the joint programme or any of its components?

In the Sudan context, the replication of a similar project with the original cross border vision, has to be put aside until security and stability allowing for long term planning and programming are guaranteed. The expansion of components that had a strong impact, either managed by one agency only or in cooperation with others if added value is proven, has not been systematically analyzed but created ad hoc (e.g. IOM-UNDP cooperation under JCRP).

- b. Describe example, if any, of replication or scaling up that are being undertaken  
See above creation of the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP).
- c. Describe the joint programme exit strategy and asses how it has improved the sustainability of the joint program

JP's participatory approach includes the role of the exit strategy. To ensure ownership and sustainability, the JP has worked closely with government organizations 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 as well as 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.

The JP supported training for local partners and community members so that they can continue and manage established mechanisms in their communities.

For instance,

- Early Warning and Response system in national health centres established and trained;
- Women protection networks established;
- Village development committees established where the community was included in the selection process of its member;
- A Water management committee trained for water yard maintenance as well as conflict mediation over water resource;
- PTAs trained for co-management of schools;
- ToT on peacebuilding and conflict resolution conducted. The list of trainees and the ToT participants on peacebuilding were handed over to the Ministry of Welfare for their future use.

In addition, most of participating agencies have announced their readiness to follow up even beyond project end dates since they have continued interest in the target areas.

**IV. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME**

- a. Provide a final financial status of the joint programme in the following categories:

1. Total Approved Budget 2.Total Budget Transferred 3. Total Budget Committed 4.Total Budget Disbursed

<b>Budget Summary (excluding South Sudan)</b>	
<b>Total Approved Joint Programme Budget</b>	FAO: \$ 50,228 ILO: \$ 362,430 IOM: \$ 339,584 UNDP: \$ 1,157,365 UNFPA: \$ 181,085 UNICEF: \$ 694,371

	UNWOMEN: \$ 50,000 WHO: \$ 171,254 Total: \$ 3,006,317
<b>Total Amount Transferred</b>	FAO: \$ 50,228 ILO: \$ 362,430 IOM: \$ 339,584 UNDP: \$ 1,157,365 UNFPA: \$ 181,085 UNICEF: \$ 694,371 UNWOMEN: \$ 50,000 WHO: \$ 171,254 Total: \$ 3,006,317
<b>Total Budget Committed</b>	
<b>Total Budget Disbursed</b>	

b. Explain any outstanding balance or variances with the original budget

**V. OTHER COMMENTS AND/OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**VI. CERTIFICATION ON OPERATIONAL CLOSURE OF THE PROJECT**

By signing, Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNO) certify that the project has been operationally completed.

<b>PUNO</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>	<b>DATE</b>

## **VII. ANNEXES**

- i. List of all document/studies produced by the joint programme
- ii. List all communication products created by the joint programme
- iii. Minutes of the final review meeting of the Programme Management Committee and National Steering Committee
- iv. Final Evaluation Report
- v. M&E framework with update final values of indicators