

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

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

#### Semester: 1-11

Country	Sudan
Thematic Window	Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding
MDGF Atlas Project	
Program title	Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace-Building in Sudan
Report Number	
Reporting Period	1-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	
Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* FAO</li><li>* ILO</li><li>* IOM</li><li>* UNDP</li><li>* UNFPA</li><li>* UNICEF</li><li>* UN Women</li><li>* WHO</li></ul>

### Implementing Partners

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

### Budget Summary

#### Total Approved Budget

	FAO	\$535,910.00
ILO	\$724,860.00	
IOM	\$779,017.00	
UNDP	\$1,545,743.00	
UNFPA	\$362,169.00	
UNICEF	\$1,157,285.00	
UN Women	\$610,656.00	
WHO	\$498,738.00	
Total	\$6,214,378.00	

**Total Amount of Transferred To Date**

FAO

ILO	
IOM	
UNDP	
UNFPA	
UNICEF	
UN Women	
WHO	
Total	\$0.00

**Total Budget Committed To Date**

FAO

\$225,241.00

ILO	\$191,390.00
IOM	\$123,500.00
UNDP	\$704,722.00
UNFPA	\$108,676.00
UNICEF	\$497,564.00
UN Women	\$63,000.00
WHO	\$124,077.00
Total	\$2,038,170.00

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

FAO

\$84,248.00

ILO	\$114,420.00
IOM	\$128,148.00
UNDP	\$640,870.00
UNFPA	\$108,676.00
UNICEF	\$305,326.00

UN Women	\$52,284.00
WHO	\$179,407.00
Total	\$1,613,379.00

## Donors

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

Amount in thousands of US\$

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

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

## Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	25684		29499				10	13
Reached Number	22274		2880				10	9
Targeted - Reached	3410	0	26619	0	0	0	0	4

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
% difference	86.72	0	9.76	0	0	0	100.0	69.23

**Indirect Beneficiaries**

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	25340		25860					
Reached Number	3800		3750					
Targeted - Reached	21540	0	22110	0	0	0	0	0
% difference	15.0	0	14.5	0	0	0	0	0

## Section II: JP Progress

### 1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

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

#### Progress in outcomes

The Joint Programme aims to prevent the eruption, escalation and relapse of conflict along the North-South states of Southern Kordofan and Warrap by bolstering peace building, rule of law, and socioeconomic recovery within and between vulnerable communities and local authorities in targeted areas along the 1956 borders.

A number of JP interventions that have contributed to strengthening systems and capacities of institutions for sustainable conflict prevention and peace building include: (1) institutional capacity assessments identifying technical skill gaps/know-how and needed trainings of local partner institutions, (2) conflict sensitivity trainings provided to ministries, women and youth groups, and (3) implementation through government counterparts, CBOs, and national NGOs. Conflict sensitivity workshops and discussions conducted by UNDP's CRP allowed for JP implementing partners to gain insights into specific do-no harm approaches and exchange knowledge and experience.

Community workshops that brought conflicting sides together to identify and prioritize basic service interventions has helped to contribute towards a more sustainable conflict sensitive recovery. Continued GBV trainings and awareness sessions supported by UNFPA through local partners in Southern Kordofan and community awareness sessions on children's rights conducted by the Warrap State Ministry of Social Development supported by UNICEF created greater awareness for human rights and advocated against violence.

#### Progress in outputs

In Southern Kordofan, UNDP's continued collaboration with, and support for (including secondment of two UNDP staff to RPCM), RPCM has greatly enhanced RPCM's capacity to design and facilitate effective peace and reconciliation processes. Data collected through CRMA were tailored to meet JP needs thus providing guidance to UN agencies towards a more aligned conflict sensitive approach.

Peace sensitization meetings were conducted to payam leaders in Warrap as a follow up measure to peace initiatives in the Greater Gogrial counties. These meetings provided an opportunity to discuss pertinent issues such as access and use of dry grazing area with remote communities who are typically involved and affected by cattle grazing conflicts in the area.

Implementing agencies also provided support to emergency assessments for the re-integration of returnees (fleeing from conflict in Abyei) in areas in Gogrial East and Gogrial West in Warrap state, which included trainings and support to health workers in management of common illnesses among returnees and basic sanitation principles. Access to basic service delivery increased for conflict-affected and/or marginalized communities through (1) the establishment of a Village Development Committee in Muglad and (2) WHO's ongoing provision of communications equipment to local health cadres that enabled them to report on the health status of their area.

In Keilak locality, 40 PTAs were trained enabling them to support education interventions within their respective communities. Alongside this, construction of classrooms and latrines are nearing completion in Muglad. Access to justice for women and children increased through (1) UNICEF-supported community mobilization trainings on children's rights and training on law enforcement to key actors and (2) UNFPA-supported trainings on Clinical Management of Rape, establishment of cluster coordination to build the

state's capacity to provide leadership and coordinate GBV prevention and response activities, and awareness campaigns conducted.

The establishment of the Programme Management Committee (PMC) aimed at providing technical and operational oversight and guidance to the JP at the state level also provided much needed support to the work of the JP in Southern Kordofan.

### **Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme**

To ensure sustainability, the JP continues to work closely with local and state authorities and local partners to develop and strengthen their capacities in conflict management and recovery, human rights, and peace building. This is conducted through assessing current and past conflict dynamics to identify conflicts that can be pragmatically addressed through delivery of JP activities and services together with key stakeholders (ministries, state institutions and targeted communities) and to develop interventions targeted to address such conflicts. At state level, the JP works in partnership with state counterparts to support the institutionalization of conflict-sensitive planning across multiple sectors and among stakeholders.

Local communities have been critical to the JP planning and decision-making process, including in the conflict and needs assessments and in identifying and prioritizing interventions. Community members have also participated in training sessions related to health, GBV, and HIV/AIDS. In particular, the involvement of youth and women are emphasized.

For example, as part of its sustainability approach, IOM provided training to selected members of the community on water yard maintenance, mobilization of communal support for water sources/supplies, and basic hygienic use of the water resources provided. In Harazaya (Keilak locality), communities from both the targeted and bordering areas participated in a joint meeting to discuss and decide on the type and location of the water resource intervention most appropriate for the area, the parties responsible for management and maintenance, the beneficiaries entitled to use it, and the terms and conditions for use.

Through various activities, the JP also supported training for local, state, and Southern Sudan government to bolster their capacity to sustain projects, including training related to conflict-related data and analysis, peace reconciliation, land and resource management, GBV, health, and child protection. Government stakeholders have also been involved in the planning and decision-making process of the JP through both joint and bilateral meetings and they (such as the MoH, MoSDWCA, RPCM, MoE, and MoH&PP) are, in many cases, the key implementing partner of project activities to ensure local ownership and, thereby, the sustainability of the implemented measures

### **Are there difficulties in the implementation?**

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

### **What are the causes of these difficulties?**

External to the Joint Programme

*The causes of these difficulties include security risks, elections in targeted areas and at some instances inaccessibility during the rainy season.*

### **Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing**

Several of the JP partners continue to coordinate amongst each other in the decision-making and implementation process to create synergies and to deliver an integrated set of interventions to address conflicts in targeted areas but some partners (particularly those without field support or ground presence in the field) tend to focus on their individual

agency mandate and objectives and have not been as ready to share information as others, which has created duplicative efforts and/or conflicting agendas.

Overall, challenges in UN agency coordination of the JP remain although there have been more willingness amongst agencies to coordinate their efforts. The JP management will continue to mitigate coordination difficulties through joint meetings, timely sharing with the group information gathered from bilateral meetings and coordinating efforts to synergise interventions as well as operations in the field (for example, continued sharing and coordination on resources such as transportation).

It must be noted that due to the design of the JP, there is no incentives or repercussions for not cooperating. As such the JP management had to rely mainly on goodwill and relationships developed to gain cooperation. In some circumstances, there have been some challenges in coordinating between the North and South, particularly within agencies.

Given that a key component of the JP is to work with government partners and civil society organisations (to ensure ownership and sustainability), limited capacity within these local institutions and difficulties in finding competent partners (especially in Gogrial East) has slowed programming delivery and execution. Delivery of capacity takes time, though it has proven to be of considerable value to the beneficiary organizations. Some agencies have also experienced internal administrative issues with delays in getting funds released.

#### **Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation**

(1)Referendum in January 2011: In the latter half of 2010, focus by government and agencies, particularly in Southern Sudan, was primarily on preparing for the referendum, making it difficult to focus on JP activities and management. A number of activities were delayed due to the referendum-related activities. The political uncertainty, the postponed referendum in Abyei, the popular consultation process and delayed elections in Southern Kordofan created much tension, temporary road blockages, which prevented JP partners from accessing some of the targeted areas and thus delayed implementation. The influx of South Sudan returnees from the north, who were stranded in Southern Kordofan also meant some agencies' work were shifted to provide temporary assistance and relief to this group.

(2)State elections in May 2011 and outbreak of violence in Southern Kordofan: During April and May, a number of activities were halted or delayed due to the government's preoccupation with preparing for the state elections. On June 6 2011, heavy fighting broke out in Kadugli between the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and Southern Kordofan Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Following this, most activities were suspended excluding humanitarian assistance and staff evacuated to Khartoum. The fighting resulted in damages to much of JP partners' assets on the ground as most offices and vehicles were looted or destroyed.

(3)Fighting in Abyei in May 2011: Following an attack on an UNMIS convoy transporting 200 troops of Joint Integrated Units (JIU) of the Sudan Armed Forces, fighting between SAF and SPLA broke out and intensified in and around villages north and east of Abyei town as well as in Abyei town itself. This led to the displacement of nearly 80,000 people from Abyei area to states in southern Sudan. A number of JP activities were halted in Warrap state, where the vast majority of the IDPs have been registered and verified. JP partners including WHO, UNICEF and IOM were directly involved in providing humanitarian assistance in the state.

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

In terms of coordination, UNDP as the lead agency will continue to facilitate coordination through monthly coordination meetings with JP partners, ensured timely information sharing and support opportunities to incentivize participation and build cooperation amongst UN partners and key stakeholders. Upcoming activities include organizing a lessons learned workshop before end of 2011 to allow JP partners to share and identify best practices and ways to improve programming delivery.

Given the uncertainty of the political situation and the resumption of activities in targeted areas (particularly in Southern Kordofan), the JP will continue to monitor the situation and where necessary share ongoing information with UN implementing partners. Alongside this, the JP will continue to maintain regular communication with government



counterparts and key local partners to facilitate smoother delivery of activities.

## 2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

### Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true  
No false

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

Yes  
No

### What types of coordination mechanisms

The JP Programme Manager, M&E Officer, and Project Officer (the "Coordination Team") began working on the JP in July, May, and October, respectively, of 2010 which has facilitated coordination. A Programme Management Committee in Southern Kordofan has been formed, while the same process has been delayed in Warrap state due to the government capacity and preparations for South Sudan independence in July 2011, as described above.

Several coordination meetings have convened in Juba and Kadugli and the Coordination Team has met bilaterally with individual agencies, shared information gathered, communicated frequently through e-mail and phone, and facilitated bilateral and/or multilateral meetings among partners. Some agencies have also been active in consulting other partners about their plans.

In Southern Kordofan, initiated by FAO, a set of principles were adopted aimed at providing guidance to respective agencies on the implementation of intervention ensuring a conflict sensitive approach.

This JP continues to remain in communication with the Joint Programme on Youth Employment, seeing where synergies might be possible.

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

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	0		
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	4	Work product	Dissemination of work product
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	4	Reports generated	Discussions with agencies

### 3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

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

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

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

Policy/decision making  
Management: service provision

#### Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC:  
RPCM and UNDP in Southern Kordofan (Met in February 2011)  
Ministry of Finance and UNDP in Warrap state (establishment delayed due to government's processes)

#### Number of meetings with PMC chair

As a Joint Programme, number of meeting has been 1 in Southern Kordofan.

The JP coordination team in Southern Kordofan meets with the PMC Chair regularly.

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

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

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

Policy/decision making  
Management: service provision

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

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

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

Policy/decision making

*Participation in the implementation of specific activities*

*Consultation on service delivery*

Management: other, specify

*Participation in the implementation of specific activities*

*Consultation on service delivery*

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

UN Agency

**Current situation**

Government counterparts and local partners participated in joint coordination meetings and missions, contributing technical expertise and local knowledge. A number of government counterparts are directly involved in or lead the implementation of activities. Representatives at various levels (i.e., government, civil society, private sector, etc.) were also invited to the state level PMC meeting.

FAO has identified local partnering organizations and will work with the communities to determine specific interventions. In Southern Kordofan, FAO worked closely with state ministries to plan and jointly implement activities. IOM fully involved the government, particularly the relevant state ministries (Warrap State MoWRI and Southern Kordofan State MoA) in defining project activities and implementation. Alongside this, IOM works with other UN agencies including FAO to avoid duplication and confusion when communicating with state partners. The MSDWCA chairs the Southern Kordofan State GBV working group, oversees the GBV program in the state, and mediates the coordination and approach of GBV actors with civil society and all communities throughout the state.

In Warrap, UNFPA consulted with the Undersecretary of the MoGSWRA to reach consensus on objectives, activities, and deliverables. UNICEF has fully involved the MoE, WES, SWC, and CFCI in Southern Kordofan and CFCI and WES are primarily the implementers of activities. WHO has involved the Southern Kordofan State MoH in the entire process, from assessment, planning, and implementation. WHO also involves the Warrap State MoH and county health departments in the implementation of services and will work with them to build on already existing services. Partners at various levels are involved in the M&E process and were invited to the M&E workshop to ensure sustainability.

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

## **4 Communication and Advocacy**

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

Yes true  
No false

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focus groups discussions  
Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers  
Capacity building/trainings  
Others



## **Section III: Millenium Development Goals**

### **Millenium Development Goals**

#### **Additional Narrative Comments**

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

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

## Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

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

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

##### Policies

No. National 1  
No. Regional  
No. Local

##### Laws

No. National  
No. Regional  
No. Local

##### Plans

National  
Regional 1  
Local

##### Forums/roundtables

National  
Regional  
Local 1

##### Working groups

National  
Regional  
Local 1

##### Dialog clubs

National

Regional  
Local 2

**Cooperation agreements**

National 1  
Regional 2  
Local

**Other, Specify**

National  
Regional  
Local

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

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

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

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

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

**Total No. Citizens**

Total

% Ethnic groups  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**Youth under the age of 25 years**

Total  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**IDPs/Refugees**

Total No.  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban Men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

**Other, Specify**

Total No.  
Total Urban  
No. Urban Women  
No. Urban men  
Total Rural  
No. Rural Women  
No. Rural Men

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



**Total**

No. 10

**Youth**

No.

% of ethnic groups

**Women**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Ethnic groups**

No. 8

**Other, Specify**

No.

% ethnic groups

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

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

**Religion Leaders**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Community Leaders**

No. 150

% ethnic groups

**Citizens**

No. Women 1000

No. Men

% ethnic groups

**Judges**

No. 22

% ethnic groups

**Policeman**

No. 15

% ethnic groups

**Civil servants**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Government representatives**

No.

% ethnic groups

**Youth organizations**

No. 2

% ethnic groups

**Community based organizations**

No. 2

% ethnic groups

### **3 Impact of violent conflict reduced and/or mitigated**

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

Social incidents (e.g. riots)

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

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

Crime (Violent incidents)

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

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

Ethnic groups related 8

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

Other, specify

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

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

## **Comments**

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

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected Target	Achievement of Target to Date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
1.1 <i>Improved partnerships and utilisation of conflict risk information at state level to enhance capacity of relevant peace building institution</i>	Perception of security and respect of human rights amongst individuals (disaggregated by gender and age)	Differs by location of target area	25 % reduction in perception of insecurity by end of the MDG programme (UNDAF Target for 2012 is 50% reduction)	To be determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working baseline derived from analysis of reports of the participatory community security needs implemented by PACT and UN in the South</li> <li>Working baseline derived from analysis of existing partner programs in target areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perception survey conducted on an annual basis by agency focal points</li> <li>UNDSS and OCHA situational reports</li> </ul>	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete identification of existing and planned peace building mechanisms in target states</li> <li>Political commitment secured at state and national level to programme objectives by the peace building mechanisms and state and national leadership</li> <li>Political situation and security situation does not deteriorate further prior programme start since the target areas are already at phase 3 and 4 levels. Important CPA milestones in January 2011 (referendum) and May 2011 (Southern Kordofan state elections) have affected the security and political situation country wide.</li> </ul>
	Number of functional conflict management mechanisms (at state, county and community levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0</li> </ul>	Number of functional conflict management mechanisms (at state, county and community levels) increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Southern Kordofan RPCM (state level partner for the JP) capacity increased through trainings, guidance, and secondment of 2 staff from UNDP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minutes from meetings</li> <li>Peace conference communiqués and resolutions.</li> <li>Baseline generated from analysis of programmes in target areas and in consultation with existing peace building mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison between JP and agency focal points to determine how many new mechanism have been established</li> <li>UNDP Peace and Development Advisor to inform JP of establishments of new state level mechanisms.</li> </ul>	UNDP	
	Number of peace conferences held by the Southern Sudan Peace Commission/GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation and RPCM  Number of conflicts being addressed with signed peace agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0</li> <li>1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of peace conferences held by GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation and RPCM</li> <li>Percentage of inter and intra tribal conflicts resolved in target locations improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1</li> <li>2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peace conference communiqués and resolutions.</li> <li>Peace conflict resolution report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liaison between JP and agency focal points to determine how many new mechanism have been established</li> <li>UNDP Peace and Development Advisor to inform JP of establishments of new state level mechanisms</li> </ul>	UNDP	
	Representation of women in conflict management mechanisms at state, county and		Women represented in conflict management mechanisms at state, county and	Women have been represented in peace conferences and workshops and specifically invited to	List of participants from meetings and list of commission members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The JP will liaise with the agency focal points at community level to determine composition of conflict management</li> </ul>	UNDP	

	community levels.		community levels.	voice their opinions		mechanisms and participation/representation levels of women and men. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Programme Manager has liaised with UN WOMEN to conduct gender sensitive training for IPs and agencies (ToR in draft)</li> </ul>		
	Number of states and counties with strategic plans that demonstrate conflict sensitive planning approaches	Differs by state and counties	2 states and 6 counties with strategic plans that demonstrate conflict sensitive planning approaches	Stakeholders trained in applied conflict sensitive planning approaches. Each agency works closely with respective line ministry to ensure JP activities are in line with state planning.	State and county strategic plans	Programme manager in collaboration with RCO office at state level	UNDP and RCO	
1.2 <i>Increased capacity of Land Commission and traditional authorities to resolve disputes of over natural resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formation of Community Conflict Transformation Committees (CCTC) and participation in resource-related conflict mitigation process.</li> <li>Number of inter-community dialogues on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management held.</li> <li>Number of trainings of personnel in land administration, survey techniques conducted</li> <li>Survey equipment</li> </ul>	To be defined	Increased capacity of traditional authorities and other relevant actors to resolve resources-based conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity of relevant institutions (formal and informal) assessed and capacity interventions identified.</li> <li>Peace Sensitization Meetings were conducted in the payams of Alek North, Alek South and Kuac North in May 2011 (total of 58 Payam leaders).</li> <li>Meeting convened with cattle camp youths in Thiek Thou in Gogrial East County to discuss related water points access.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inception/assessment report</li> <li>Implementing Partners report</li> <li>Agency's monitoring report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment reports</li> <li>IP progress reports</li> <li>Monthly monitoring reports</li> </ul>	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political commitment secured at state and national level to programme objectives by the peace building mechanisms and state and national leadership.</li> <li>Political and security situation does not deteriorate further prior to programme implementation</li> <li>Appropriate coordination support mechanisms established between the various peace building mechanisms across the borders.</li> </ul>

	and related tools provided to the relevant directorate.							
2.1 <i>Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of VDCs</li> <li>• Number of PTAs</li> <li>• Number of classrooms constructed</li> <li>• Number of WASH packages (schools with latrine blocks, water supply, and hygiene clubs)</li> <li>• Number of water yards rehabilitated</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2</li> <li>• 1</li> <li>• 8</li> <li>• 2</li> <li>• 3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1</li> <li>• 1</li> <li>• 8</li> <li>• 1</li> <li>• 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Supervisory visits</li> <li>• Supervisory visits</li> <li>• Supervisory visits</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Field visits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through monitoring visits to project sites</li> </ul>	UNICEF WASH and Education teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The outbreak of violence in Southern Kordofan in June 2011 halted agencies' activities and continued fighting and insecurity will prevent the JP from returning to target locations.</li> <li>• No access into target locations due to security deterioration.</li> <li>• Rainy season (May to October) may hinder access to target locations</li> </ul>
	Percentage of communities affected by conflict with access to water and sanitation	The reliability of indicators is not provided as the figures for current existing water points versus the numbers of beneficiaries (that is to obtain the average water coverage figure) in the targeted area have not yet been systemized at field level due to the security and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of 9 new boreholes</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 10 existing broken boreholes</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 2 existing Small Water Distribution System</li> <li>• Establishment of 21 CWMC</li> <li>• Training of 15 hand pumps mechanics</li> <li>• Supply of 5 tool kits and hand pump spare parts kits</li> <li>• Training of 50 community leaders on land rights in Warrap State</li> <li>• Water construction of 1 water supply system in Harazaya village, South Kordofan,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessments in the targeted localities in Warrap and South Kordofan conducted.</li> <li>• Assessments on water needs and locations for implementation completed .</li> <li>• Hand pumps spare parts and tool kits ordered and awaiting delivery.</li> <li>• Bidding process for rehabilitation of 9 boreholes in Warrap and construction of water yard in Southern Kordofan completed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutes and photos of meetings held with beneficiary community</li> <li>• Purchase request form of order made</li> <li>• Tender announcement in local news papers and progress reports from field teams</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly at IOM head office in Juba, Kadugli and Khartoum, some at field through local government authorities (i.e payam administrators and Bomas executive chiefs). Upon request to the Reintegration &amp; Community Stabilizer and HoSO</li> </ul>	IOM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The outbreak of violence in Southern Kordofan in June 2011 halted agencies' activities and continued fighting and insecurity will prevent from the JP from returning to target locations.</li> <li>• No access to target locations due to security deterioration.</li> <li>• Rainy season (May to October) may hinder access to target locations.</li> </ul>

		constraints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 50 community leaders on land rights in South Kordofan</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dialogue across ethnic, government unit and political boundary lines deepened through establishment of communicable disease early warning alert and response systems</li> <li>• Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-functioning communicable diseases early warning alert and response systems in the selected areas</li> <li>• Lack of essential supplies in Harazaya area</li> <li>• No health facility located in the Daloka and Al Dar area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of dialogue across ethnic, communicable disease early warning alert and response system</li> <li>• Improve access to health care services and ensure availability of essential supplies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the available resources in the selected areas. The resources include human and communications' resources. The health cadre in Harazaya 's health facility is able to report weekly through EWARS by the first quarter of 2011.</li> <li>• Delivery and monitoring visits together with partner NGO (Medair)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EWARS' data</li> <li>• Weekly morbidity and mortality bulletins</li> <li>• Monthly reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly phone report to Keilak locality and to SMOH</li> <li>• Monthly reports on the use of essential supplies</li> <li>• Regular joint-monitoring visits including on the job the training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO and SMOH to train the cadre on surveillance and reporting system.</li> <li>• WHO will provide the cost of weekly reports.</li> <li>• WHO to provide the essential supplies</li> <li>• WHO, SMOHH and Medair to follow up and monitor use of supplies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The outbreak of violence in Southern Kordofan in June 2011 halted agencies' activities and continued fighting and insecurity will prevent from the JP from returning to target locations.</li> <li>• No access into target locations due to security deterioration.</li> <li>• Rainy season (May to October) may hinder access to target locations.</li> <li>• High turnover due to lack of incentives</li> <li>• Poor network coverage</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of health inspectors trained on sanitary inspection and water quality</li> <li>• Number of health workers trained on advocacy, emergency treatment and guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0</li> <li>• 0</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 58</li> <li>• 63</li> </ul>	To be determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training report</li> <li>• Training report, on the job training monitoring visits</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WHO technical officer county medical officer</li> <li>• Surveillance officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Political tension</li> <li>• Referendum campaign</li> <li>• Returnees from the North, in particular influx of IDPs from Abyei into Warrap as fighting broke out in May 2011</li> </ul>
2.2 <i>Increased livelihood opportunities</i>	Number of individuals with improved livelihood opportunities	Activities aimed to target marginalized	Formation of livelihood /groups that would evolve into local economic forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of the Territorial Diagnoses and Institutional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training reports</li> <li>• Assessment reports and surveys</li> <li>• Feedback and reports from</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data will be collected by the NGO contracted in North Sudan to create the LER fo a and organize the</li> </ul>	ILO (Guidance and supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The outbreak of violence in Southern Kordofan in June 2011 halted agencies'</li> </ul>

<p><i>s in target communities through establishment of Local Economic Recovery fora</i></p>	<p>through business skills training</p>	<p>groups including youth and women</p>	<p>capacities and skills of women and youth in business/ entrepreneurship enhanced</p>	<p>Mapping in target locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of local NGO to support establishment of training activities and establishment of community centres in Harazaya and Buram.</li> <li>• Completion of assessment on stakeholders capacities and LER projects in Warrap State</li> </ul>	<p>youth and women associations</p>	<p>required skills training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data will be collected by the International Consultant leading the training activities in South Sudan</li> </ul>	<p>will be provided by the SRO in Cairo)</p>	<p>activities and continued fighting and insecurity will prevent from the JP from returning to target locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ILO does not have a field presence</li> <li>• No access into target locations due to security deterioration.</li> <li>• Rainy season (May to October) may hinder access to target locations.</li> <li>• High turnover due to lack of incentives</li> <li>• Poor network coverage</li> <li>• In the South, preoccupation with preparations for independence of South Sudan</li> </ul>
<p>2.3 Improved community confidence in local rule of law institutions in South Sudan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of citizens who have confidence in rule of law institutions to provide effective and quality services disaggregated by gender and age.</li> <li>• Number of clients accessing justice mechanisms in target areas (disaggregated by gender, age, vulnerability status).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anecdotal evidence suggests it is very low.</li> <li>• There is no JCC in the target areas, although an average of 30 clients used JCC in other areas in 2007.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% of citizens (including vulnerable groups viz. women and children) who have confidence in rule of law institutions to provide effective and quality services disaggregated by gender and age.</li> <li>• 60 additional clients accessing justice mechanisms in target areas (disaggregated by gender, age, vulnerability status).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Client exit, interviews, observation of cases</li> <li>• JCC reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme manager ensures information is collected from UNDP project focal points</li> <li>• On a quarterly basis</li> <li>• The UNDP focal points need to ensure appropriate information sharing and linkages with other ROL/Gov initiatives in the selected areas</li> </ul>	<p>UNDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influx of IDPs into Warrap State from Abyei (fighting in May 2011)</li> <li>• Preparations for South Sudan independence July 2011</li> <li>• Lack of UN agencies field presence in the state</li> </ul>



<p>2.4.1 <i>Establish a Special Protection Unit (SPU) (former Women and Children's desks) in Warrap State</i></p>	<p>Plans for the SPU building underway and local police equipped to run the SPU</p>	<p>No SPU in Warrap State</p>	<p>One SPU established in Kwajok, Warrap State</p>	<p>Plans underway for one SPU in Kwajok and 15 police officers trained to run it.</p>	<p>An agreement between UNICEF and UNDP has been established in which UNICEF will transfer funds to UNDP and UNDP will execute the plans and report on police training</p>	<p>Report obtained on quarterly basis from implementing NGOs, SS Police</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNICEF to fund SPU construction; UNDP will implement</li> <li>• UNICEF provided funds and technical assistance to the training.</li> <li>• UNMIS provided technical assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local police has limited capacity to run the SPU</li> <li>• Influx of IDPs into Warrap State from Abyei (fighting in May 2011)</li> <li>• Preparations for South Sudan independence July 2011</li> <li>• Lack of UN agencies field presence in the state</li> </ul>
<p>2.4.2 <i>Train 10 professionals to work with children in contact with the law (police, social workers, judges, etc.)</i></p>	<p>Number of professionals working with children in contact with the law trained and delivers appropriate services</p>	<p>None of the professionals in Warrap have been trained</p>	<p>60 professionals for the JP and 20 in Warrap State</p>	<p>Training for an additional 20 professionals (37 in total) including public prosecutors Juvenile Judges, Legal counsels, Police officers, Prison service officers and traditional leaders in Warrap. Additional learning materials for all 37.</p>	<p>Reports of training held, distributed materials such as the Child Rights Act has been seen, plan of action for diversion of cases developed</p>	<p>Periodic and monthly reports obtained from visits to police stations, MoSD</p>	<p>UNICEF provided technical assistance. UNDP and UNPOL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained professionals working with children in contact with law have limited support to perform their tasks</li> </ul>
<p>2.4.3 <i>Conduct awareness sessions on child rights and child protection for local communities</i></p>	<p>Number of sessions organized and local communities protect their children</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>2,000 children and 500 families benefited from awareness sessions</p>	<p>1,000 children and 200 families participated in the events of Day of African Child where messages on child rights were spread</p>	<p>Reports of events and community awareness sessions</p>	<p>Report obtained in June 2010</p>	<p>UNICEF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Child Protection Networks have limited capacity to carry out awareness sessions</li> </ul>

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

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

## Joint Programme Results Framework with financial information

### Definitions on financial categories

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

Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount Committed	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
<b>JP Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management</b>										
<b>JP Output 1.1: Improved partnerships and utilization of conflict risk information at state level to enhance capacity of relevant peace building institutions</b>										
General Coordination and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● General coordination and management of Joint Programme</li> </ul>	X	X		UNDP	UNDP	\$714,009	\$328,494	\$327,632	46%
Baseline related to localized peace building needs established and activities planned and targeted collectively by UN and government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Identification of all potential programme stakeholders (state and non-state) and relevant conflict analysis to be carried out</li> <li>● Joint Project inception and annual review workshops held with all concerned stakeholders for selected JP states (and national and community levels if required) to assess CRMA and other relevant conflict analysis tools and collectively identify target geographic states/localities/communities and indicative activities</li> </ul>	X	X			UNDP and Southern Kordofan RPCM	\$138,220	\$69,110	\$69,110	50%
Baseline Establishment of CRP presence in Western Sector of Southern Kordofan established and activities planned and targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Expansion of CRP activities into Muglad including contribution to logistics/activity costs in Muglad</li> </ul>	X	X			UNDP and Southern Kordofan RPCM	\$229,421	\$117,046	\$117,046	51%

Improved coordination of peace building activities in Western Sector of Southern Kordofan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment and support for Muglad Peace Building sector meeting</li> </ul>	X	X			UNDP and RPCM				
Environment of sustainable peaceful coexistence between Nuba tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to Buram Nuba-Moro Nuba peace conference – convening peace conferences with support from RPCM, UNMIS Civil Affairs and UNDP. Include post-conference follow-up.</li> </ul>	X	X			UNDP and RPCM				
Provision of capacity to local communities' youth groups, women's groups and Native Administration to improve ability to avoid/mitigate conflict within and between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict resolution/mediation/negotiation training to communities in Al Buram and Um Dorein delivered by Badya Center/University of Dilling</li> </ul>	X	X			UNDP and RPCM				
Empowerment of Western Sector peace-oriented CSOs with technical capacity to effectively intervene to avoid/mitigate conflict in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict resolution/mediation/negotiation training to CSOs in Muglad delivered by Badya Center/University of Dilling</li> </ul>	X	X			UNDP and RPCM				
Solidification of December 2010 peace agreement between Shatt and Rawawga; address of outstanding issues as specified in agreement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and follow up of Shatt Nuba-Rawawga Hawazma peace agreement including monitoring visits, logistical support to demarcation/delineation of contested land and peace festivals.</li> </ul>	X	X			UNDP and RPCM				

A more mobile and responsive RPCM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistical support to RPCM activities in Southern Kordofan to continue monitoring and verification work following peace conference conclusion</li> </ul>					UNDP and RPCM				
Sub-total for UNDP North							\$1,081,650	\$514,650	\$513,788	48%

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

1.2.1 Capacities of communities, traditional institutions and local authorities in resolving land and property disputes improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action-oriented land use and natural resource management planning, territorial mappings, tenure and conflicts assessments, community awareness and capacity building in alternative dispute resolution in JP programme areas</li> </ul>	X	X		FAO	SSLC and VSF G	\$29,864 (Y1)	\$12,500	\$3,800	13%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train the personnel of Land and Survey Department on tenure issues, survey and land administration.</li> </ul>	X	X			Ministry of Physical Infrastructures, Urban Development and Environment	\$29,865 (Y1)	\$2,956	\$2,956	10%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train personnel of the Land Commission and CCTC in mediation, arbitration and conciliation; support and facilitate national dialogue on land policy and laws development.</li> </ul>	X	X			SSLC	\$69,682 (Y1)	\$4,715	0	0%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organize and facilitate workshops on alternative resolution of disputes (ARD) related to land and natural resources management in collaboration with the State Judiciary, Legal Affairs and Southern Sudan Land Commission .</li> </ul>	X	X			Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture, SSLC, Warrap State Ministry of Physical Infrastructures, and VSF-G	\$118,300 (Y1)	\$70,594	\$53,094	45%	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Initiate and support cross-border dialogues on access to grazing land and water resources and nomadic stock routes between nomads from Southern Kordofan and local pastoralist communities</li> </ul>					To be determined on selected partners					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link ongoing FAO animal health intervention through vaccination campaigns with the cross-border activities linking communities along the 1 – 1 – 1956 border areas</li> </ul>	X	X			VSF-G, SOS-Sahel, and CBOs	\$50,128 (Y1)	\$50,228	\$24,398	49%	
	Sub-total for FAO (North and South)							\$297,839	\$140,993	\$84,248	28%

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

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

2.1.1 Increased access to child friendly education for communities affected by conflict; and	2.1.2 Increased access to water and sanitation for communities affected by conflict	Training of Village development committee, Parent- teacher association., classroom construction	X	X	X	UNICEF	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Education, Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Finance, Water & Environmental Sanitation Project (WES), State Water Corporation (SWC), Child Friendly Community Initiative (CFCI)	\$247,144 (Y1)	\$186,897	\$173,996	71%
		Latrine and water supply construction in school including hand washing facility and creation of a hygiene club		X	X			\$40,000 (Y1)	\$57,087	\$50,546	46%
		Rehabilitation of water yards and strengthening of SWC to run the yards in Muglad.	X	X	X			\$71,228 (Y1)	0	0	0%
		Sub-total for UNICEF North						\$358,372	\$243,984	\$224,542	63%
2.1.3 Dialogue across ethnic, government unit and political boundary lines deepened through establishment of communicable disease early warning alert and		Training health care workers in use of integrated disease early warning and response tool	X	X	X	WHO	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Health, GoSS Ministry of Health, Warrap State Ministry of Health, County Health Departments of Twic, Gogrial East, and Gogrial West	\$19,871 (Y1)	\$3,535	\$3,504	18%
		Training public health inspectors on sanitary inspection and water quality.	X	X	X			\$15,000 (Y1)	\$10,651	\$10,651	71%
		Provision of communication equipment to reporting sites	X	X	X			\$27,833 (Y1)	\$24,833	\$24,607	88%
2.1.4 Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict		Training of health workers including community health workers on treatment guidelines, malaria case management, integrated management of childhood illness and reproductive health	X	X	X	WHO	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Health, GoSS Ministry of Health, Warrap State Ministry of Health, County Health Departments of Twic, Gogrial East, and Gogrial West	\$15,000 (Y1)	\$4,582	\$4,582	31%
		Provision of supplementary essential medical supplies, including reproductive health kits	X	X	X			\$25,000 (Y1)	0	0	0
Other WHO direct costs			X	X	X		\$79,831 (Y1)	\$31,462	\$28,798	36%	
Other WHO personnel costs			X	X	X		\$66,834 (Y1)	\$48,834	\$48,834	73%	
Sub-total for WHO (North and South)							\$249,369	\$123,897	\$120,976	49%	



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

2.2.1 Reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land	Identification and selection of specific areas of intervention within the joint programme target states	X			IOM	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Agriculture, GoSS Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Warrap State Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	\$45,500	\$45,500	\$42,500	93%
	Conduct rapid technical feasibility assessments in selected areas of intervention	X					\$49,000	\$39,806	\$39,806	81%
	Identification and selection of specific intervention with the community based groups ensuring the equal participation and representation of conflicting communities		X				\$47,500	\$37,938	\$37,938	80%
	Implementation of the selected interventions		X	X			\$439,000	\$4,065	-	
	Conduct training with the community based groups in water resource management and in project management		X	X			\$98,553	0	0	
	Liaise with Joint programme partners (FAO) to deliver training in Land and Property rights / in alternative resolution of disputes related to land and natural resources in JP areas		X	X			\$48,500	0	0	
	Overhead	X	X	X			\$50,964	\$8,191	\$7,904	16%
	Sub-total for IOM (North and South)						\$779,017	\$135,500	\$128,148	16%
2.2.2 Increased livelihood opportunities in target communities through establishment of Local Economic Recovery fora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support community led analysis of economic recovery opportunities through Territorial Diagnosis and Institutional Mapping (TDIM), Value Chain and SWOT analysis</li> <li>Inviting local stakeholders to dialogue in a permanent local forum for Local Economic Recovery (LER) aiming at prioritising local projects for socioeconomic reintegration.</li> <li>Provide basic training on LER approach to stakeholders participating to the LER forum for equipping them with skills to identify and prioritise socioeconomic reintegration projects</li> <li>Support communities to implement socioeconomic reintegration projects</li> </ul>	X	X	X	ILO	Southern Kordofan Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs and GoSS counterpart	\$362,430 (Y1)	\$191,390	\$114,420	32%
	Sub-total for ILO (North and South)						\$362,430 (Y1)	\$191,390	\$114,420	32%

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

2.3.1 Strengthened capacity of rule of law institutions in Southern Sudan through increased awareness of human rights especially gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion of consultations with targeted stakeholders to coordinate and manage peacebuilding responses and efforts.</li> <li>• Completion of concept note for training of trainers (ToT)</li> </ul>	X	X		UNDP	GoSS Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation	\$190,072 (Y1)	\$190,072	\$127,082	67%
2.3.2 Conflict affected communities empowered through increased knowledge of human and legal rights and strengthened traditional conflict resolution mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract ToT consultant to formulate and deliver state level ToT training for Kwajok Peace Workers</li> </ul>	X	X			GoSS Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, GoSS Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation				
Sub-total of UNDP South							\$190,072	\$190,072	\$127,082	67%

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

2.4.1 State security providers more responsive to the needs of children in conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training on child rights, children in armed conflict, violence against children, prevention of child recruitment, and child DDR processes with a focus on girls, with a special focus on barracks where children remain</li> </ul>	X	X	X	UNICEF	Ministry of Social Development, Southern Sudan Police Services	\$141,920 (Y1)	\$100,000	0	0
2.4.2 Stronger juvenile justice system in place and communities and authorities have	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of Police Station Women and Children Unit piloted in North &amp; South and assessment of potential for expansion of WCUs in JP programme areas</li> </ul>	X	X	X		Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, Ministry of Gender, Child, and Social Welfare	\$20,542 (Y1)	\$5,000	\$4,663	23%
Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport to support UNICEF activities							\$47,783 (Y1)	\$47,783	\$53,891	113%
Personnel to support UNICEF activities							\$28,670 (Y1)	\$28,670	\$22,229	78%
Sub-total of UNICEF Southern Sudan							\$238,915	\$181,453	\$80,783	34%

2.4.3 Women's capacity to access justice strengthened and justice institutions more responsive to gender issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support for mobilization and training of existing community based protection mechanism and reconciliation</li> <li>• Train traditional leaders and informal court officials on gender and women's rights within the context of legal rights, conflict resolution and peace building.</li> <li>• Enhance the capacity of women's rights advocates and networks to influence equitable access to justice especially at the community level.</li> <li>• Build institutional capacity of women organizations to be able to advocate, lobby and negotiate for the protection of women's human rights.</li> <li>• Publication and dissemination of simple guides on women's rights to sensitize the public so as to reduce violation of such rights.</li> <li>• Support the media groups to develop and disseminate effective messages on women's rights</li> </ul>	X	X	X	UNWOMEN	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (MSDWCA), Peace Centre / University of Delinj, Yar Arol Foundation in Warrap Warrap State, Council of Traditional Authority Leaders, Warrap State Women's Associations GoSS Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, Warrap State Ministry of Social Development, Southern Sudan Police Services	\$181,900.00 (Y1) \$396,278 (total)	\$63,000	\$52,284	29%
2.4.4 Strengthened community and institutional capacities for planning, protecting and responding to gender based violence	Running Cost	X	X		UNFPA	Southern Kordofan State Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs (MSDWCA), PANCARE, American Refugee Committee, GoSS Ministry of Gender, Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, Warrap State Ministry of Social Development	\$4,000 (Y1)	\$879		
Travel for project implementation outside the duty station	X	X			\$7,500 (Y1)		\$1,692			
Procurement and delivery of GBV kits	X	X			\$4,527 (Y1)		\$4,527	\$4,527	100%	
Producing IEC materials including T-shirts & hygiene kits	X	X			\$8,000 (Y1)		\$1,482	\$1,482	19%	
Sub-total for UNFPA North					\$24,027		\$8,580	\$6,009	25%	
<b>TOTAL</b>										