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

**Monitoring Report Template**

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

a. Joint Programme Identification and basic data

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| Date of Submission:Submitted by: Name: Hiromi Amano  Title: Project Officer  Organization: UNDP Sudan  Contact information: hiromi.amano@undp.org |  | Country and Thematic Window Sudan  Conflict Prevention and Peace Building |
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| MDTF Atlas Project No: 00067232Title: Sustained Peace for Development: Conflict Prevention and Peace Building in Sudan through targeted interventions in selected communities along the 1-1-1956 border |  | Report Number: 5Reporting Period: January – June 2012 **Programme Duration:** 3 years (Dec. 2009 – December 2012)  **Official starting date:** Dec. 2009 |
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| Participating UN Organizations FAO  ILO  IOM  UNDP  UNFPA  UNICEF  UNWOMEN  WHO |  | **Implementing partners**  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 Delinj  Community Development Fund (CDF)  Community Development Committees (CDCs/CBOs) |
|  |  | Azza Women Association (NGO)  Gender and Peace Building Center (NGO)  SIBRO (NGO)  Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)  Kundos Construction Company |

The financial information reported should include overhead, M&E and other associated costs.

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| **Budget Summary (excluding South Sudan)** | |
| **Total Approved Joint Programme Budget** | FAO: $ 50,228  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 |
| **Total Amount Transferred to date** | 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 |
| **Total Budget Committed to date (for period up to June 2012)** | FAO: $ 46,880  ILO: $ 338,720  IOM: $ 225,612  UNDP: $ 865,504  UNFPA: $ 49,127  UNICEF: $ 694,371  UNWOMEN: $ 50,000  WHO: $ 67,128  Total: $ 2,337,342 |
| **Total Budget Disbursed to date (for period up to June 2012)** | FAO: $ 43,228  ILO: $ 310,790  IOM: $ 200,956  UNDP: $ 865,194  UNFPA: $ 45,897  UNICEF: $ 648,498  UNWOMEN: $ 47,000  WHO: $ 67,128  Total: $ 2,228,691 |

**BENEFICIARIES**

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

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| **Indicate Beneficiary type** | **Expected number of Institutions** | **Number of Institutions to date** | **Expected**  **Number of**  **Women** | **Number of**  **Women**  **To date** | **Expected number of Men** | **Number of men to date** | **Expected number of individuals**  **from Ethnic Groups** | **number of individuals**  **from Ethnic Groups to date** |
| National Institutions | 7 | 7 | 150 | 235 | 200 | 200 |  |  |
| Local Institutions | 19 | 17 | 107 | 80 | 37 | 35 |  |  |
| Urban | 11 | 11 | 253 | 272 | 156 | 164 | 20 | 20 |
| Rural | 368 | 22 | 17,727 | 9,109 | 17,256 | 6,979 | 5,358 | 958 |
| **Total** | **405** | **57** | **18,237** | **9,696** | **17,649** | **7,378** | **5,378** | **978** |

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

| **Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management** | | | | | | | | |
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| **Expected Results (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** |
| Output 1: Increased technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in conflict prevention and dispute | Perception of security and respect of human rights amongst individuals (disaggregated by gender and age)  Number of functional conflict management mechanisms (at state, locality and community levels)  Number of peace conferences held by the RPCM  Number of conflicts being addressed with signed peace agreements  Representation of women in conflict management mechanisms at state, locality and community levels  Number of Inter-community dialogue sessions undertaken on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management  Number of project steering committees (PSCs) established at locality levels  Number of Project Coordination Committees (PCCs) established at Administrative Unit (AU) level | Differs by location of target area   * 0 * 1   None  None  None | 25 % reduction in perception of insecurity by end of the MDG programme (UNDAF Target for 2012 is 50% reduction)  -- During the reporting period, data collection was impossible due to insecurity so perception of insecurity cannot be measured.  Number of functional conflict management mechanisms (at state, locality and community levels) increased  Number of peace conferences held by RPCM  Percentage of inter and intra tribal conflicts resolved in target locations improved  Women represented in conflict management mechanisms at state, locality and community levels.  Nine inter community dialogue session undertaken on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management  Three PSCs established and operational  Three PCCs established and operational | Reconciliation and Peaceful Coexistence Mechanism (RPCM) in South Kordofan was established in 2009 and during the reporting period, the JP partners worked to develop its capacity. RPCM’s capacity improvements are indicated as following:  South Kordofan RPCM (state level partner for the JP) capacity increased through planning, designing and implementation of leading peace processes with remote guidance of UNDP  26 peace conferences were held by RPCM  Women have been represented in peace conferences and workshops and specifically invited to voice their opinions  Nine inter community dialogue sessions conducted  Nine inter community dialogue session; Completed  Three PSCs established and operational; Completed  Three PCCs established and operational; Completed  Nine VDCs established and operational; Completed  75 people trained in natural resource based conflict management;  Completed  15 CAHWs trained and equipped; Completed  Three cattle routes identified; Completed | * Working baseline derived from analysis of existing partner programmes in target areas * Minutes from meetings * Peace conference communiqués and resolutions * Baseline generated from analysis of programmes in target areas and in consultation with existing peace building mechanisms * Peace conference communiqués and resolutions * Peace conflict resolution report   List of participants from meetings and list of commission members  Inception/assessment report  Implementing Partners report  Agency’s monitoring report  PSC establishment Records,  Field reports  PCC establishment Records,  Field reports | * Perception survey conducted on an annual basis by agency focal points * UNDSS and OCHA situational reports * Liaison between JP and agency focal points to determine how many new mechanisms have been established * UNDP Peace and Development Advisor to inform JP of establishments of new state level mechanisms * Liaison between JP and agency focal points to determine how many new mechanisms have been established * UNDP Peace and Development Advisor to inform JP of establishments of new state level mechanisms * The JP will liaise with the agency focal points at community level to determine composition of conflict management mechanisms and participation/representation levels of women and men. * The Programme Manager has liaised with UN WOMEN to conduct gender sensitive training for IPs and agencies (ToR in draft) * Assessment reports   IP progress reports  Monthly monitoring report  Registration of participants,  Minutes of meetings and  Field reports | UNDP  FAO with its IPs | * Complete identification of existing and planned peace building mechanisms in target states * Political commitment secured at state and national level to programme objectives by the peace building mechanisms and state and national leadership * Political situation and security situation does not deteriorate further prior to programme start since the target areas are already at phase 3 and 4 levels. * Important CPA milestones in January 2011 (referendum) and May 2011 (South Kordofanstate elections) have affected the security and political situation country wide. * Political commitment secured at state and national level * Political and security situation does not deteriorate further prior to programme implementation   Appropriate coordination mechanisms established between the various project partners |
| Registration of committee members,  Minutes of meetings and  Field reports |
| Number of VDCs established /activated  Number of SMoA and SMoAW staff, ICODC, PSC, PCG and VDC trained in natural resources based conflict management  Number of CAHWs trained to intensify community based livestock health services  Number of cattle routes assessed and identified | None  None  None  None | Nine VDCs established and operational    75 people trained in natural resource based conflict management  15 CAHWs trained and equipped  Three cattle routes identified | VDC establishment Records,  Field reports  Training reports,  Field reports  Training reports,  Field reports  Field Survey Report | Registration of VDC members, Minutes of meetings and Field reports  Registration and Training workshop reports and Field reports  Training reports,  Field reports  Observation and survey data |  |

| **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** | | | | | | | | |
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| **Expected Results (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** |
| **2.1 Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities** | Primary school enrolment rate  % access to water supply  % access to immunisation  % of under 1 year old children immunised | Very low coverage of immunization in the area due to conflict. |  | Access to basic services as indicated following has improved in the following project sites.  Elmugadama  Male Female  1.Primary school enrolment rate 510 (78%) 310 (52%)  2. Access to water supply 90% 3. Access to immunisation 85% 4. Under 1 year old children immunised 90%  Um ElGura Male Female  1. Primary school enrolment rate 90 (70%) 60 (59%)  2. Access to water supply 75% 3. Access to immunisation 80% 4. Under 1 year old children immunised 87%  El Siteeb Male Female  1. Primary school enrolment rate 532 (88%) 304 (69%)  2. Access to water supply 95% 3. Access to immunisation 90% 4. Under 1 year old children immunised 92%  15 sentinel sites have been established (four in Keilak, four in Muglad, three Kadugli, four in Dalami).  35 health cadre have been trained  8 heath facilities have been selected to be supported by essential supplies servicing more than 40,000 population. (2 in Keilak, 2 in Mujlad, 1 Kadugli, 3 in Dalami).  15 public health inspectors are trained  on sanitary inspection and water quality;  35 health workers including community health workers are trained on treatment guidelines, and others | Field visits  Supervisory visits  Discussions in villages with Women and Youth committees |  | UNICEF WASH and Education teams  WHO and SMoH to review the surveillance and reporting system.  WHO to cover the cost of weekly reports  WHO to provide the essential supplies.  WHO, SMoH and NGOs to follow up monitoring and consumption | * Recent conflict that ravaged the South Kordofan state on June 6 hindered the on-going activities in the project areas * The on-going conflict in South Kordofan has affected the implementation of the planned activities as there is insecurity and movement restriction in some of the localities   Accessibility,  Turnover,  Mobile network problems.  Security situation  Security deterioration, Roads cut off |
| Number of sentinel sites in the targeted areas.  Number of trained medical cadres of reporting and surveillance system  Number of health supported facilities to provide free medical services  Number of trained public health inspectors on sanitary inspection and water quality  Number of trained health workers including community health workers on treatment guidelines, and others | Non functioning Communicable diseases Early Warning Alert and Response System in the selected areas with absence of well trained staff on reporting system  Lack of essential supplies and the high need for staff capacity building in the selected areas | Establishment of 15 sentinel reporting sites in the targeted areas  Training of 35 health cadres on reporting system  Seven health facilities to be strengthened  15 public health inspectors  35 health workers | EWARS’ data  Weekly Morbidity and Mortality Bulletins  Monitoring and progress reports, Training reports  Regular visit  Monthly report  Donation report  Training report | A weekly phone call to report the number of cases of standard reportable diseases  Monthly report on the consumption of essential supplies |
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| **Output 2.2: Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict** | Number of water yards constructed  Number of water management committees established  Number of trainings for the water management committee  Number of training sessions in the field to improve livelihood opportunities | n/a (no water yard functioning in Harazaya before intervention)  Young people and women lack the required business skills to secure livelihood opportunities (TDIM  (territorial diagnosis and institutional mapping) conducted in 2011) | Construction of a water supply system (water yard) in Harazaya village, South Kordofan  Establishment of a water management committee in Harazaya  Training of water yard management and the concerned communities on mitigation of water-related conflicts  Three ToTs plus six training sessions on the field in Harazaya  Formation of livelihood /groups that would evolve into local economic forums capacities and skills of 450 individuals (women / men and youth) in business/ entrepreneurship enhanced. | Livelihood opportunities have increased by supporting capacity development and provision of water resources for farmers and pastoralists in the community  Construction of water supply system (water yard) completed in Harazaya  A Water Management Committee was established in Harazaya  Water yard management training and conflict mitigation training were delivered to the Harazaya Water Management Committee  Three ToTs plus six training sessions on the field in Harazaya / Formation of livelihood groups are nearing completion. | Minutes, reports, attendance signatures, and photos of meetings held with beneficiary community, tendering documentation, construction contract, various progress reports  Assessment reports and surveys. Pre and post training. Official Records of the Youth and Women Associations, Training reports. | Regular monitoring visits by IOM staff as well as joint assessments with the implementing partner, reports compiled at IOM Kadugli Office and cross checked by Project Management in Khartoum  Data was collected by the NGO contracted to create the fora and organize the required skills training | All administrative, logistical, and monitoring responsibilities rest with IOM.  UNDP extended their support to the implementation of the conflict mitigation workshop by dispatching their trainers.  ILO (ILO is responsible for the delivery of this output through an NGO in Sudan, working under guidance and supervision of ILO SRO in Cairo) | Volatile security situation in South Kordofan can possibly delay the project implementation, e.g. through access restrictions for direct monitoring by IOM staff.  Political commitment for peace building mechanisms sustained   * State as well as community level commitment and involvement secured |
| **Output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children** | Number & type of capacity strengthening activities on gender issues, equality, protection and rights conducted  Number and type of participants | Lack of coordinated efforts among WPS advocates | Training workshop for the project team targeted 30 participants from PDSC of Dilling University , Badya Centre for integrated development services, RPCM and other relevant government institutions’ staff and CSOs | Knowledge base of conflict and gender sensitivity among civil society has developed.  85% of the participants have increased knowledge on conflict resolution skills, problem solving techniques, women human rights including right to security and awareness rising on 1325 UN Resolution (Lagawa and Muglad)  30 participants (15 male, 15 female) from Peace Studies Centre, RPCM in Kadugli and project staff were trained on gender awareness and peace building in Dilling  90 women leaders, tribal chiefs, development committee members (60 female, 30 male) received training on 1325, gender and conflict resolution skills in both Lagawa and Muglad  90 participants from women CBOs, development committees and community leaders and local administration  (60 female and 30 male)  Training workshops for community leaders, women and development committees in  Muglad & Lagawa  Open Day for IDPs women to ensure better protection of women and girls during conflicts and from prevalent types of VAW and to enhance women advocacy held  in Muglad and Lagawa.  During the open day and peace exhibition participants became aware of women’s rights and participation in decision making. The event enhanced advocacy of women.  Sports day organized in Lagawa attended by CBO partners, Gov. institutions and local Media. Peace messages were disseminated during the sports day which was attended by the most influential community leaders and stakeholders.  Formal and informal justice system &  CBOs  Four community protection networks established in two locations; one Harazaya Misseriya in Keilak (9 male, 21 females.) Other three in Alarak, Shingl and Tabildico in Lagawa (10 male and 80 female)  200 community leaders trained on GBV issues. 90 govt. officials trained on GBV prevention and response; Four workshops including 200 community leaders conducted in Daloka in Buram locality, Alsaraf, Altareen and in Alwsata and Albataya villages, in Lagawa locality (99 male 101 female).  Four workshops including 90 govt. officials trained in Lagawa town and Keilak town (48 male and 42 female).  25 health service providers trained on CMR; Health services providers trained on Clinical Management of Rape  (CMR) In Lagawa town ( 18 male, 7 female)  200 vulnerable women received dignity kits; In Harazaya Misseriya in Keilak this only for women | Activity records and project reports | Through activities monitoring and reporting | UN Women implementing partner: Peace Studies Centre of Dilling University  UNFPA frequently supports building up the IPs capacity for activity implementation, monitoring, budget administration and reporting, through training. | The risk of conflict and difficult access to target areas prevails  Sporadic fighting alongside the roads on Lagawa and Muglad,.  Arrangement with security officers, insecurity alongside roads to Lagawa and Muglad |
| Number of participants from women CBOs, CDCs, leaders and government attend official training workshops  Number workshops organized  Peace tournament organized | Poor capacity and no participation of community in peace building | The two workshop targeted (90) participants from Lagawa and Muglad (45) from each. Community leaders, women entities, youth, relevant government staff, and development committees are the main targeted. | Attendance sheets  Soft documentation  Reports and evaluation  Manuals and materials | Activities monitoring, recording and reporting at implementation and evaluation |
| Number of Open day organized for advocacy and awareness raising women IDPs to ensure better protection of women and girls during conflicts and from prevalent types of VAW  Number of participants in the open day | High incidences of VAW in IDP camps & helpless women | Increased awareness and understanding of women’s role in peace | Activity records and project reports | Activities monitoring, recording and reporting at implementation |
| Number of Sports day organized to push women peace and security agenda in Sport for peace day  Number of participants in the sport day  Number of platforms conducted to ensure better protection of women and girls from prevalent types of VAW.  Number & type of participants in the platforms  Number of established community-based protection networks  Number of govt. officials trained on GBV  Number of health service providers trained on CMR  Number of affected women received dignity kits | Rich cultures not utilized for peaceful co-existence  Low awareness & Lack of coordination & complementarities of key stakeholders in WPS  Community protection networks established in five localities  State ToT CMR, awareness raising workshops on gender based violence | Increased visibility of women and youth in peace building  Eight community protection networks established  400 community leaders trained on GBV issues. 140 govt. officials trained on GBV prevention and response  50 health service providers trained on CMR  200 affected |
| IP reports, attendance sheets of workshops, procurement/requisition/distribution plan for dignity kits | - Joint Field monitoring visits during and post activity implementation with evaluation assessment  - Communication immediately post implemented activity | Restricted access due to insecurity wouldn’t allow close monitoring and evaluation of results post implementation |

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** | | | | | |
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| **Y1** | **Y2** | **Y3** |  | **NATIONAL/LOCAL** | | **Total amount**  **Planned for the JP** | **Estimated Total amount**  **Committed** | | **Estimated Total**  **Amount**  **Disbursed** | | **Estimated**  **% Delivery rate of budget** |
| **JP Outcome 1: Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **JP Output 1.1:**  **Increased technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in conflict prevention and dispute** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| General Coordination and Management | * General coordination and management of Joint Programme | X | X |  | UNDP | UNDP | $714,009 | | $610,238 | $609,928 | | 85% | |
| Baseline related to localized peace building needs established and activities planned and targeted collectively by UN and government | * Identification of all potential programme stakeholders (state and non-state) and relevant conflict analysis to be carried out * Joint Project inception and annual review workshops held with all concerned stakeholders for selected JP states (and national and community levels if required) to assess CRMA and other relevant conflict analysis tools and collectively identify target geographic states/localities/communities and indicative activities | X | X |  | UNDP and South Kordofan RPCM | $138,220 | | $138,220 | $138,220 | | 100% | |
| Baseline Establishment of CRP presence in Western Sector of South Kordofanestablished and activities planned and targeted collectively by UN and government | * Expansion of CRP activities into Muglad including contribution to logistics/activity costs in Muglad | X | X |  | UNDP and South Kordofan RPCM | $229,421 | | $117,046 | $117,046 | | 51% | |
| Solidification of December 2010 peace agreement between Shatt and Rawawga; address of outstanding issues as specified in agreement. | * Monitoring and follow up of Shatt Nuba-Rawawga Hawazma peace agreement including monitoring visits, logistical support to demarcation/delineation of contested land and peace festivals. | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| Empowerment of Western Sector peace-oriented CSOs with technical capacity to effectively intervene to avoid/mitigate conflict in the region | * Conflict resolution/mediation/negotiation training to CSOs in Muglad delivered by Badya Center/University of Dilling | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| Provision of capacity to local communities’ youth groups, women’s groups and Native Administration to improve ability to avoid/mitigate conflict within and between tribal groups | * Conflict resolution/mediation/negotiation training to communities in Al Buram and Um Dorein delivered by Badya Center/University of Dilling | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| Environment of sustainable peaceful coexistence between Nuba tribes | * Support to Buram Nuba-Moro Nuba peace conference – convening peace conferences with support from RPCM, UNMIS Civil Affairs and UNDP. Include post-conference follow-up. | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| Improved coordination of peace building activities in Western Sector of South Kordofan | * Establishment and support for Muglad Peace Building sector meeting | X | X |  | UNDP and RPCM |
| A more mobile and responsive RPCM | * Logistical support to RPCM activities in South Kordofan to continue monitoring and verification work following peace conference conclusion |  |  |  | UNDP and RPCM |  |  | |  | |
| Sub-total for UNDP (Sudan) | | | | |  | $1,081,650 | | $865,504 | $865,194 | | 80% | |

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| Strengthened systems and capacities for sustainable conflict prevention and management. | Undertake nine Inter-community dialogue sessions on access and use of natural resources and traditional conflict management |  |  |  | FAO | SMoA | $22,515 | $22,515 | $ 22,515 | 100% |
| Train the personnel of SMoAW and SMoA in natural resource based conflict management |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Train SMoA and SMoAW staff, ICODC, PSC, PCG and VDC in natural resource based conflict mediation, arbitration and reconciliation |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Establishment and operationalization of three project steering committees (PSC) at locality levels |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Establishment and operationalization of three project coordination committees (PCC) at Administrative Units (AUs) level |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Establish/activate and operationalize nine VDCs |  |  |  |  |
| Assess and demark cattle routes |  |  |  | SMoA |
| Sub Total (SMoA) |  |  |  | SMoA | $22,515 | $22,515 | $22,515 | 100% |
| Baseline Survey |  |  |  | FAO | $8,500 | $8,500 | $8,500 | 100% |
| Sub Total Consultant |  |  |  |  | $8,500 | $8,500 | $8,500 | 100% |
| Train CAHWs (SMoAW) |  |  |  | SMoA | $10,213 | $10,213 | $10,213 | 100% |
| Sub Total (SMoAW) |  |  |  |  | $10,213 | $10,213 | $10,213 | 100% |
| General Operation Cost |  |  |  |  | $9,000 | $5,652 | $2,000 | 22% |
| Sub-total for FAO (Sudan) | | | |  | $50,228 | $46,880 | $43,228 | 86.06% |

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

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| 2.1.1 Increased access to child friendly education for communities affected by conflict  2.1.2. Increased access to water and sanitation for communities affected by conflict | Rehabilitation of water yards and strengthening of SWC to run the yards in Muglad | X | X |  | UNICEF | WES | $ 694,371 | $ 694,371 | $648,498 | 93% |
| Latrine and water supply construction in school including hand washing facility and creation of a hygiene club |  | X |  | WES |
| Train 150 members on peace building and social integration | X | X |  | CFCI |
| Training of 300 PTAs | X | X |  | CFCI- MOE |
| Training of 200 CDCs members to facilitate participatory planning. |  |  |  | CFCI |
| Train ten women groups (325 women ) on food processing |  |  |  | CFCI |
| Training of 750 child on Theatre For Life |  |  |  | CFCI-MoE |
| Supervision and Monitoring |  |  |  | CFCI-MoE |
| Sub-total for UNICEF (Sudan) |  |  |  |  | $ 694,371 | $ 694,371 | $648,498 | 93% |
| 2.1.3 Dialogue across ethnic, government unit and political boundary lines deepened through establishment of  communicable disease early warning alert and response systems | Training health care workers in use of integrated disease early warning and response tool | X | X |  | WHO |  | $22,634 | $8,324 | $8,324 | 37% |
| Training public health inspectors on sanitary inspection and water quality | X | X |  | $20,000 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Provision of communication equipment/phone cards to reporting sites | X | X | X | $15,000 | $6,000 | $6,000 | 40% |
| 2.1.4 Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict | Training of health workers including community health workers on treatment guidelines | X | X |  |  | $20,000 | $10,000 | $10,000 | 50% |
| Provision of supplementary essential medical supplies | X | X | X | $56,620 | $32,804 | $32,804 | 58% |
|  | Quarterly visit for monitoring and supervision (Fuel & car maintenance) | X | X | X |  | $22,000 | $10,000 | $10,000 | 45% |
| Other WHO personnel costs | X | X | X |  | $15,000 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Sub-total for WHO (Sudan) | | | |  | $171,254 | $67,128 | $67,128 | 39% |

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

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| 2.2.1 Reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land | Identification and selection of specific areas of intervention within the joint programme target states | X | |  | |  | | IOM | IOM | $19,834 | $19,250 | $19,250 | 97% |
| Conduct rapid technical feasibility assessments in selected areas of intervention | X | |  | |  | | $21,360 | $18,750 | $17,913 | 84% |
| Identification and selection of specific intervention with the community based groups ensuring the equal participation and representation of conflicting communities |  | | X | |  | | $20,706 | $18,098 | $17,261 | 83% |
| Implementation of the selected interventions |  | | X | |  | | IOM / Local Contractor | $191,366 | $100,493 | $95,866 | 50% |
| Conduct training with the community based groups in water resource management and in project management |  | | X | |  | | IOM | $42,960 | $37,049 | $25,887 | 60% |
| Liaise with Joint programme partners (FAO) to deliver training in Land and Property rights / in alternative resolution of disputes related to land and natural resources in JP areas |  | | X | |  | | $21,142 | $17,212 | $11,631 | 55% |
| Overhead | X | | X | |  | | $22,216 | $14,760 | $13,147 | 59% |
| Sub-total for IOM (Sudan) | | | | | | | $339,584 | $225,612 | $200,955 | 59% |
| 2.2.2 Increased livelihood opportunities in target communities through establishment of Local Economic Recovery fora | Support community led analysis of economic recovery opportunities through Territorial Diagnosis and Institutional Mapping (TDIM), Value Chain and SWOT analysis | X | | X | |  | | ILO | ILO , Ministry of Social Development, Women and Child Affairs, Women and Youth Associations | $362,430 | $ 338,720 | $ 310,790 | 86% |
| Inviting local stakeholders to dialogue in a permanent  local forum for Local Economic Recovery (LER) aiming  at prioritising local projects for socioeconomic  reintegration | X | | X | | X | | ILO (through HAWA ), Ministry of Social Welfare |
| Provide livelihood on entrepreneur skills for selected groups and a number of trainings in the field in two areas Harazaya and Lagawa |  | | X | | X | | ILO, Ministry of Social Welfare |
| Support communities to implement socioeconomic  reintegration projects |  | |  | | X | | ILO, Federal Ministry of social welfare, state ministry of social welfare, locality |
| Monitoring and evaluation of progress | X | | X | | X | |  |
| Sub-total for ILO (Sudan) | | | | | | |  | $362,430 | $ 338,720 | $ 310,790 | 86% |
| **JP Output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3.3 Women’s capacity to access justice strengthened and justice institutions more responsive to gender issues | Staff salaries:  -Gender Expert $ 1000X 8 Months  -Coordinator $ 220 x 8 Months  -Project assistant $ 200 X 8  -Steering committees $ 150 X 8 | |  | | X | | X | UNWOMEN | South Kordofan State Peace and Development Studies Center, University of Dilling | $ 1,2560 | $ 1,2560 | $ 1,2560 | 96% |
| Training workshop for project team, partners and RPCM | |  | | X | |  | $ 3,900 | $ 3,900 | $ 3,900 |
| Training workshop for community leaders, women and development committees in Muglad | |  | |  | | X | $ 5,225 | $ 5,225 | $ 5,225 |
| Training workshop for community leaders, women and development committees in Lagawa | |  | |  | | X | $ 5,225 | $ 5,225 | $ 5,225 |
| Open Day for IDPs women to ensure better protection of women and girls during conflicts and from prevalent types of VAW and to enhance women advocacy.  Women and other stakeholders in Muglad | |  | |  | | X | $ 2,995 | $ 2,995 | $ 2,995 |
| Open Day for IDPs women to ensure better protection of women and girls during conflicts and from prevalent types of VAW and to enhance women advocacy.  Women and other stakeholders in Lagawa | |  | |  | | X | $ 2,995 | $ 2,995 | $ 2,995 |  |
| Dialogue platforms to ensure better protection of women and girls from prevalent types of VAW in Lagawa | |  | |  | | X | $ 3,200 | $ 3,200 | $ 3,200 |
| Sports for peace in Muglad | |  | |  | | X | $ 3,500 | $ 3,500 | $ 3,500 |
| **Administration cost**: Communication, stationary for all activities, car rent and transportation | |  | | X | | X | $ 3,900 | $ 3,900 | $ 3,900 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation budget | |  | |  | | X | $ 4,000 | $ 4,000 | $ 1,000 |
| Institutional Support (5%) | |  | | X | | X | $ 2,500 | $ 2,500 | $ 2,500 |
| Total | |  | | | | | **$ 50,000** | **$ 50,000** | **$ 47,000** | **94%** |
| 2.3.4 Strengthened community and institutional capacities for planning, protecting and responding to gender based violence | Advocacy seminars on elimination of GBV with local communities | |  | | X | | X | UNFPA | UNFPA | $181,085 | $49,127 | $45,897 | 25% |
| Establishment of women community networks to support civil society initiatives to address GBV in communities affected by conflict | |  | | X | | X | UNFPA |
| Awareness workshops on gender equality including men and boys | |  | | X | | X | UNFPA |
| Community mobilization workshops on GBV prevention and women rights including reproductive rights | |  | | X | | X | UNFPA |
| Strengthen technical support of local government institutions | | X | | X | | X | MSDWCA-NGO |
| CMR training for clinical management of GBV survivors | | X | | X | | X | MSDWCA-NGO |
| Strengthen GBV-RH-Health for integrated services to stakeholders | |  | | X | | X | MSDWCA-NGO |
| Printing/distribution of GBV posters | |  | | X | | X | UNFPA & MSDWCA-NGO |
| Procurement of personal hygiene kits | |  | | X | | X | MSDWCA-NGO |
| Travel for monitoring of activity implementation at the geographical location | | X | | X | | X | UNFPA |
| Staff salary | |  | | X | | X |  |  |
| Programme running cost | |  | | X | | X |
| Indirect cost | |  | | X | | X |
| Sub-total of UNFPA | |  | | | | |  |  | $181,085 | $49,127 | $45,897 | 25% |

**SECTION II: Joint Programme Progress**

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Progress in outcomes:**  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 1‐1‐1956 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, having established and trained eight community level conflict resolution mechanisms to manage conflict prevention and mediation in the communities. In addition trained community animal health workers from pastoralists are now able to provide animal health services and monitor the overall livestock situation without JP partner’s support. The competition over resource between pastoralists and farmers is a common cause of conflict at community level in Sudan. This way, pastoralists do not need to take any detour to pass by villages to receive treatment for their cattle and avoid unnecessary contact with farmers thus preventing the cause of dispute and conflict.  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. At the same time, capacity development trainings ensure ownership and sustainability. Community leaders and decision makers’ awareness of women’s and children’s rights as well as the importance of women’s participation in community issues have increased in the targeted communities. Since trainees were chosen from different tribes and different communities, the training itself often became a communication platform for different tribes, which may have had tensions among them and had had no communication before. For example, the training for PTA was aimed to equip the members of PTA with the skills for better school management for their children in the community. In addition to their capacity development as PTA, since the PTA, consisting of different tribes meets monthly, they now discuss and solve not only school issues but also the community problems together.  **Progress in outputs**:  Output1: Increased technical capacities of targeted authorities/ institutions in conflict prevention and dispute  Continued collaboration with, and support for RPCM has greatly enhanced RPCM's capacity to design and facilitate effective peace and reconciliation processes. Capacities of the community to resolve dispute over resources were enhanced by trainings and establishment of committees which manage conflict prevention over natural resources and promote peace in the communities. In this regard, 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. Fifteen community animal health workers from pastoralists have been trained and equipped with essential equipment to provide animal health services including vaccination & animal treatment and monitor the overall livestock situation . This way, pastoralists do not need to take any detour to pass by villages to receive treatment for their cattle and avoid unnecessary contact with farmers thus preventing the cause of dispute and conflict. 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. In response to one of the MTE recommendations a follow up training on conflict sensitivity was conducted for the JP participating UN agencies and government counterparts.  Output 2.1: Increased access to basic services for conflict affected communities  Access to basic services increased for conflict-affected communities. WASH and education support 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 PTA and community mobilizers benefited in total around 40,000 people. Rehabilitation of water yard and provision of drinking water in two schools have benefited more than 6,200 people. The number of students enrolled has increased from 375 to 500 as the construction of eight classrooms enabled the school to accommodate more students.  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 in the community in Harazaya. To ensure equitable distribution of water and prevent dispute over water resource, training workshops on community management and water yard operation as well as conflict mediation were conducted for the Water Management Committee in the community. In addition, 70 people were trained by the Training of Trainers (ToT) on management of the Local Economic Recovery Fora and peace building & conflict resolution. The ToT participants now actively play their roles in Harazaya and conducted the trainings for 200 individuals.  Output 2.3: Increased access to justice and significant participation in peace building for women and children  Access to justice and participation in peace building for women and children has increased through trainings on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, conflict resolution skills and gender issues, which trained 90 women leaders, native administrations, development committee’s members, CBOs and staff from relevant government institutions in Lagawa and Muglad. As a result, women’s leaders in Lawaga and Muglad have increased their awareness of their role on peace building. They have started to 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.  **Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme:**  To ensure ownership and sustainability, the JP continues to work closely with local and state authorities and local partners to develop and strengthen their capacities in conflict management and recovery, human rights, and peace building. Local communities have been critical to the JP planning and decision-making process including needs assessments 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, which included establishing and training village development committees where the community was included in the selection process of its member, trainings for water yard maintenance as well as conflict mediation over water resource, training of PTAs for co-management of schools, and the ToT on peacebuilding and conflict resolution. The list of trainees and the ToT participants were handed over to the Ministry of Welfare for their future use. |

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

b.

UN agency Coordination

Coordination with Government

Coordination within the Government (s)

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

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

Joint Programme design

c.

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

Other. Please specify:

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

|  |
| --- |
| During the reporting period, the access to the targeted areas remained the main challenge. After the outbreak of the conflict on June 6 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. During the reporting period, the heads of the offices (international staff) were also granted temporary permission to travel to the capital of South Kordofan.  Following the outbreak of the fighting the Programme 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. |

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

|  |
| --- |
| In light of the insecurity and challenges related to access, the following implementation strategy was adopted:   1. Increased reliance on national staff to facilitate access to the field (given Government restrictions on international staff) 2. Greater engagement and collaboration with local CBOs / actors 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   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 will enable the programme to complete all the planned activities and achieve the programme objectives.  Regular coordination meetings among the JP partners have taken place continuously to provide regular situation updates and seek alternative solutions and strategies to overcome the implementation obstacles faced as a result of security and access restrictions. |

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

|  |
| --- |
| Due to access related problems in Buram and Harazaya UNWOMEN shifted their activities to Lagawa and Muglad resulting in the changes below: “Supporting of women during harvest festival” was replaced by “Women advocacy during open day” as there were no harvest festivals during implementation period (January- June) and harvest festival arranges during (November- December) annually.  “Engaging communities to push Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda in the 16th Days of Activism against Violence Against Women” was replaced by “Engaging communities to push WPS agenda in Sport for peace day”. |

1. Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

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

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

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

If not, please explain:

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| Regular monthly coordination meetings were convened in Khartoum as most of the staff had to be relocated to Khartoum due to security and access restrictions. The Coordination Team also met bilaterally with individual agencies, shared information, communicated frequently through e-mail and phone, and facilitated bilateral and/or multilateral meetings among partners.  In order to facilitate communication and ensure consistency of decisions, all JP agencies actively participated in JP activities including monthly coordination meetings and workshops. This allowed all participating agencies to be informed, share collected information and update each other on progress related to the work plan. Some agencies worked together on specific initiatives with other JP agencies by planning and carrying out complementary activities. For example, the construction of a water yard, one of IOM’s projects 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 resource when needed. In addition to this, UNICEF is in regular contact with IOM on the WASH sector. UNFPA and UN Women agreed to coordinate their projects in line with their work plan activities. UNFPA also activated the State Gender Based Violence (GBV) working group meetings aiming to bring all GBV partners together.  Also the JP agencies conducted regular meetings with the state and local partners to coordinate the implementation of the JP. A Conflict sensitivity workshop was organized for the JP partners and its government and local partners aiming to support the mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity in their broader work. |

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table described below:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Current Value** | **Means of Verification** | **Collection methods** |
| Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 6 | Work product | Dissemination of work product |
| Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs. | 0 | 4 | Reports generated | Discussions with agencies |

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

|  |
| --- |
| During the reporting period the JP partners held a conflict sensitivity workshop to support the mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity in the JP activities. Joint missions could not take place due to security and access restrictions placed by the authorities. |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Policy/decision making

Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify

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

Institution leading and/or chairing the PMC:

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

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

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

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

Policy/decision making

Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify

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

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

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

Policy/decision making

Management:  budget  procurement  service provision  other, specify

(Participation in the implementation of specific activities)

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

National Government  Local Government  UN Agency  By itself  other, specify

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

|  |
| --- |
| Government counterparts and local partners participate in meetings and missions, contributing with technical expertise and local knowledge. A number of government counterparts are directly involved in or lead the implementation of activities. Representatives at various levels (i.e., government, civil society etc.) are included in the PMC.  The RPCM with the support of UNDP (JCRP) provides the technical support and guidance for the JP. UNICEF has fully involved the Ministry of Education, WES, SWC and CFCI in the JP implementation. WHO has involved SMoH, Civil Society and Citizens in M&E process to ensure sustainability of service provision. Trainings conducted by IOM for Water Management Committees and on Operations & Management of the water yard and conflict mediation will ensure local engagement and ownership. UNFPA has MSDWCA as the lead partner in the GBV programme implementation. The MSDWA liaise GBV actors with the civil society, the communities all over the state and other government sectors such as education, police and legislative council.  Despite access restrictions placed by the authorities, FAO’s all the planned activities were able to resume by SMoA/Range department, one of FAO’s implementing partners. The planned activities were successfully carried out as the SMoA had access to the target areas.  In all stages, the JP agencies are coordinating with government authorities, local communities, civil society, NGOs, cooperatives and private sector to ensure ownership and alignment with local needs and culture.  Access restrictions hampered to organise regular meetings with the counterparts and partners based within South Kordofan. |

1. Communication and Advocacy

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

Yes No

|  |
| --- |
| During the reporting period the communications strategy was revised. The objective of the JP communications strategy is to accelerate the JP progress by strengthening outcomes and capacities, raising awareness of MDGs, and increasing citizen participation for sustainable conflict prevention and peace building in South Kordofan. In response to a recommendation of the Mid-Term Review, the outcome was set to increase public visibility of the Joint Programme among the external audience, underlining a uniqueness of the JP such as joint activities and partnerships among the JP partners. The target audience includes the government/ State counterparts, donors, beneficiaries, media and all the stakeholders. |

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

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

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

Others (use box below)

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

Faith-based organizations   Number

Social networks/coalitions   Number

Local citizen groups               Number 1

Private sector Number

Academic institutions Number 1

Media groups and journalist Number

Others (use box below) Number

|  |
| --- |
|  |

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

Focus groups discussions

Household surveys

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

Open forum meetings

Capacity building/trainings

Others

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

**Section III: Millennium Development Goals**

1. **Millennium Development Goals**

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

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

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger | Increased livelihood opportunities for communities affected by conflict | Target 1.B: [Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=10) |  |  | Number of training sessions on the field to improve livelihood opportunities |
| Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education | Increased access to child friendly education for communities affected by conflict | Target 2.A: [Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=18) |  |  | * Number of primary school enrolment rate * Percentage of access rate to immunisation rate * Percentage of under 1 year old children immunised |
| Goal 5: Improve maternal health | Increased access to health care services for communities affected by conflict | Target 5.B: [Achieve universal access to reproductive health](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=34) |  |  | * Number of health supported facilities to provide free medical services * Number of trained public health inspectors on sanitary inspection and water quality; * Number of trained health workers including community health workers on treatment guidelines, and others |
| Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability | Reduced conflict between transhumant and sedentary communities through improved access to water and grazing land | Target 7.C: [Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202010%20En%20r15%20-low%20res%2020100615%20-.pdf#page=60) |  |  | * Percentage of access rate to water supply * Number of construction of water yard and establishment of water Management committee |

**Additional Narrative comments**

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

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

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

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Section 4: General Thematic Indicators**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| * 1. **Type/number of new mechanisms (supported by the joint programme) that respond to popular demands/dissatisfaction related to existing and/or potential sources of conflict (i.e. denial of rights, urban violence, discrimination, etc.)**   Applies  Does not apply. if so, please move forward to section 2 | | | | | | |
| Policies  Laws  Plans  Forums/roundtables  Working groups  Dialog clubs  Cooperation agreements  Other, pls. specify: | No. National  No. National  No. National  No. National  No. National  No. National  No. National 2  No. National | | No. Regional  No. Regional  No. Regional  No. Regional  No. Regional  No. Regional 3  No. Regional | | No. Local  No. Local  No. Local 1  No. Local 1  No. Local  No. Local  No. Local  No. Local | |
| * 1. **Please briefly provide some contextual information on the above mentioned mechanisms and the country/municipality where it will be implemented** (base line, stage of development and approval, potential impact):   UNDP's CRP and CRMA work closely with South 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 South 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. | | | | | | |
| * 1. **Number of citizens benefiting from the above mentioned mechanisms to channel their concerns:**   Applies  Does not apply | | | | | | |
| Total No. Citizens  Youth under the age of 25 years  IDPs/refugees  other, pls. specify: Returnees | | Total No. 105 ( Percentage of ethnic groups)  Total No. 95  Total No  Total No  Total No | | **Total Women Men**  Urban 105 50 55  Urban 95 40 55  Urban  Urban | | **Total Women Men**  Rural  Rural  Rural  Rural |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number of local and/or community plans for violence prevention implemented targeted to:**   Total No. 10  Youth No.       ( % of ethnic groups     )  Women No.       ( % of ethnic groups     )  Ethnic groups No. 2  other, pls. specify: No.       ( % of ethnic groups     )  Returnees | **Comments** |

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

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * 1. **Number and type of violent incidents reported in the area of intervention through formal and informal channels:** | **Comments** |
|  |  |
| Social incidents (e.g. riots) No.  Crime (Theft, etc) No. 2  Ethnic groups related No. 2  Other, pls. Specify No. 1  Open armed conflict in South Kordofan State that disrupted project implementation. |  |