



**JOINT PROGRAMME/PROJECT DOCUMENT  
OF THE UN FUND FOR RECOVERY RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN DARFUR**

**Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilisation  
Programme (DDR & Small Arms Control Programme)**



**Darfur Development Strategy Pillar 1:  
Objectives 7 & 8  
Foundational and Short Term Activities (FaST)**

**Sudan, February 2016**

**Darfur Community Based Reintegration Programme**

DDS FaST Pillar 1	Governance, Justice and Reconciliation
<b>Objective</b>	Successful social and economic reintegration of male and female demobilised armed forces (including special needs group) while addressing local insecurities and building trust of communities in security sector institutions.
Lead Agency	UNDP
Participating UN Agencies	UNFPA, UN WOMEN and UNAMID
Programme Duration (2015-2017)	18 Months
Total Requested Budget (USD)* All UN Agencies (UNDP, UNW and UNFPA)	Total Budget US\$ = 12,794,075 UNAMID Contribution US\$ = 1,000,000 <b>Requested FaST Funds US\$ = 11,794,075<sup>1</sup></b>

**Note:** This FaST funding is to support DDR and SALW control foundational activities (2015-2017). At the same time provide direct economic and social reintegration support to an initial caseload of about 3,000 verified, disarmed and demobilised combatants from a projected caseload of 13,500<sup>2</sup> combatants aligned to LJM and JEM-Sudan fighters (current signatories of the DDPD). The remaining **10,500** armed fighters (with **estimated budget of USD 29,976,000**) will require additional funding for reintegration support after completion of DDS DDR foundational activities and verification by the Ceasefire Committee (CFC) and UNAMID to ascertain their eligibility for future DDR process.

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<sup>1</sup> The budget also includes the 7 % UN GMS and the 1% ISS Charges.

<sup>2</sup> These are projected estimates provided by Sudan DDR Commission cross checked with UNAMID as estimated number of possible fighters aligned with LJM and JEM-Bashar fighters potentially eligible for DDR. However, these figures will need to be verified and approved by CFC, UNAMID and GoS before they are eligible for DDR. The number will increase or decrease depending on the CFC verification and unfolding of political process that may lead to new movements expected to join the DDPD in the near future.

*Darfur Community Based Reintegration Programme*

UN Organisations	National Coordinating Authorities	
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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AA	Administrative Agent
AIDs	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
CFC	Ceasefire Committee
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CLIPs	Community Labour Intensive Projects
CMR	Clinical Management Rape
DCBRP	Darfur Community Based Reintegration Programme
DDR	Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration
DRA	Darfur Regional Authority
DDS	Darfur Development Strategy
DDPD	Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
DJAM	Darfur Joint Assessment Mission
DPA	Darfur Peace Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FaST	Foundational and Short Term Activities
GoS	Government of Sudan
HCP	Health Care Providers
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IP	Implementing Partner
ITC	Integrated Technical Committee
PRG	Peer Review Group
PUNO	Participating UN Organisation
UNAMID	United Nations Mission in Darfur
UNCEF	United Nations Children Emergency Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UN IDDRS	United Nations Integrated DDR Standards
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UNW	United Nations Women
LJM	Liberation and Justice Movement
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement
JLCC	Joint Logistics Coordination Committee
MoI	Ministry of Interior
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
SNG	Special Needs Group
TRC	Technical Reintegration Committee
WAAF/G	Women Associated with Armed Forces/Groups
XC	Ex-combatant

## **1. Executive Summary**

DDR and Small Arms Control constitute a critical component of the peace process and considered an urgent priority for progress on the security arrangement in Darfur as outlined in the DDPD. The critical role of DDR in the peace process was acknowledged by the leaders of LJM and JEM- Bashar during meetings with President Bashir in December 2013 and January 2014<sup>3</sup>. During the meetings with the President, the faction leaders proposed an immediate start of the DDR process to prevent some of their fighters from re-joining other armed groups that are not signatories to the DDPD, thus jeopardising the gains so far made since the signing of the document in 2011<sup>4</sup>. Given the apprehension shown by some movements in refusing to join the DDPD, it is imperative that some tangible 'peace dividend' be provided to the LJM and JEM-Bashar fighters. Arguably this could motivate non-signatories fighters to join the DDPD. Moreover, the ongoing Darfur based internal dialogue and community consultations in which some smaller factions are showing interest in joining the DDPD presents an opportunity for a more inclusive DDR process in Darfur. Importantly, the announcement in January 2014 by President Bashir for a national dialogue among all political adversaries in the country also presents opportunities for addressing political grievances which arguably has created added momentum in the implementation of the DDPD including DDR as part of the security arrangements<sup>5</sup>.

Unlike the DDR process designed to disarm, collect, stockpile or destroy heavy weapons from combatants in a more formal way, a critical challenge in Darfur is addressing the pervasive insecurity caused by the proliferation of illegal small arms and light weapons (SALW) in rural communities. The seriousness of the SALW problem is underscored in a recent UN Secretary General's Report on Darfur (February, 2014) which among others highlighted the recent intensification of intra- communal violence caused by increased proliferation of small arms in the region<sup>6</sup>. Also the DJAM and DDS documents characterised small arms as the key impediment to peace and stability as stated inter alia "*most critical challenge in Darfur is how to re-establish the control of small arms and light weapons while concurrently building a sense of trust and confidence between the population and the authorities, as well as between and within the communities*"<sup>7</sup>.

Against this background this FaST proposal: "*Darfur Community Based, Reintegration Programme*" (*the Project*), is designed to build the foundations for an expanded and more inclusive DDS DDR and SALW programme (2013-2018) that will contribute to sustainable peace and stability in Darfur. The approach is to build on past experiences of DDR and Small Arms Control programmes in Sudan particularly the Sudan DDR (CPA) and East Sudan DDR and Small Arms Control (ESPA) Programmes, as well as on achievements of the UNDP Preparatory Support Project (DPA) which, *inter alia*, provided capacity building support to SDDRC to plan and implement reintegration and small arms control projects in Darfur. At the same time, it will build on the ongoing Community Labour Intensive Projects (CLIPS) being implemented by UNAMID in collaboration with UNDP. Also on UNAMID preparatory and capacity building support to the DRA, Ceasefire Committee (CFC) and Joint Logistics Coordination Committee (JLCC) in Darfur. Significantly, it will draw on lessons learned from UN global best practices on DDR and Small Arms Control programmes in other countries.

Among the expected results from this proposal are findings from assessments and baseline studies as well as capacity development operational plans to support Government institutions at the national and sub national government as well as local communities to plan, implement and monitor DDR, small arms control and community safety related interventions. The capacity development support will be provided at the individual and institutional level through trainings and improvements on existing working processes and procedures respectively. At the individual level the focus will be mainly on functional and technical

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<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.sudantribune.com/spip.php?article49726> "Sudanese president to meet Darfur ex-rebels over peace implementation row"

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Special Report of the UN Secretary General on the Review of UNAMID Operations in Darfur, 28th February, 2014.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> Page 6g of DDS under section 2.11. Personal Insecurity and the Rule of Law, 2.11.1 Security

## ***Darfur Community Based Reintegration Programme***

competencies while at the local level the support will focus mainly on building social capital on small arms control. As a starting point a participatory, consultative and consensus oriented process that involves all the stakeholders will be organised to ensure that interventions are context specific and responsive to the needs of the target groups and institutions. Furthermore, the approach will build upon existing networks, institutional frameworks, tools and materials within Government and local communities or that are being established by the other DDS programmes. It is recognised that the planning, implementation and monitoring of this FaST DDS proposal is a collaborative effort and shared responsibility among the GoS , DRA, State Government and local communities with support from UN Agencies. Importantly, capacity building support to Government, DRA and target communities is critical for sustainability of the FaST investments to enable them pursue DDS long term objectives on their own.

Gender mainstreaming, partnerships, complementarities and synergies with ongoing and planned DDS activities will be the overriding guiding principles of this proposal strategy. Under the overall guidance of the GoS and DRA, planning, implementation and monitoring of all activities will be done in close collaboration with relevant State Ministries, UN agencies and NGOs operating in the State. Most of the envisioned partnerships will be implemented outside the framework of this Joint proposal (see annex 1). Some of the partnerships with UN Agencies are already ongoing but this joint programme presents a unique opportunity to further strengthen, consolidate and expand on them.

The target locations for the implementation of this joint programme will be all five states of Darfur. Initial consultations were held with state-level DDR Commissions as well as communities and stakeholders in Darfur during the preparation of this proposal. However, further consultations and coordination with stakeholders (DRA, state level authorities, local communities and other UN agencies) will be required for specific community locations for targeting to avoid duplication of efforts while ensuring synergies and complementarities with other DDS projects. Meanwhile, DDR locations will be contingent on 1) disarmament and demobilisation sites to be decided by UNAMID, CFC and Military factions 2) choices of where demobilised fighters would reside. The later will be verified during the information, counselling and referral process during demobilisation of the fighters.

The Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) was established to ensure the implementation of the DDPD and lasting peace in Darfur. Some of the factions that have signed the Darfur Peace Agreement in Abuja have confirmed their allegiance to DDPD. As a follow-up to these commitments, GoS, along with the DRA and SDDRC, is presently carrying out efforts for promoting reconciliation between tribes, enforcing rule of law, starting reconstruction and development activities, and also taking measures to promote cross-border peace building activities, especially with Chad and Libya. Joint border patrols have started between Chad and Sudan, which has helped to promote peace along the borders between Sudan and Chad. In 2013, a community security project was launched in this area to facilitate the dialogue between the traditional leaders across the border at Kulbus, West Darfur.

Darfur is bordered by the Central Africa Republic, Chad, and South Sudan, all in active conflict. This has led to the proliferation of small and light weapons (SALW). The absence of economic opportunities has made banditry and recruitment in the armed factions an attractive prospect for unemployed youths, providing a ready market for SALWs. This situation urged Sudan and neighbouring countries along the western border to sign the Khartoum Declaration on Small Arms Control and establish Sub-regional Arms Control Mechanism (SARCOM) to translate the Khartoum Declaration into action. Certain initiatives for voluntary registration, marking, and control of small arms have been started by state governments of West and South Darfur States, in coordination with SDDRC and the Ministry of Interior (MoI), which has started demonstrating encouraging results. Such initiatives require support in order to make them sustainable and have a meaningful impact on Darfur's security.

Initiatives have been ongoing by UNDP and UN Women in collaboration with UNAMID to enhance the capacity of the Police. In 2013, UN Women in collaboration with UNAMID trained GOS Police in 3 states on the handling of GBV offences. It was noted during the trainings that the Police lacked the basic tools for effectively addressing GBV such as crime investigation kits, and forensic examination kits for establishing prima facie evidence for sexual offences and basic operational facilities such as vehicles,

mobile phones, computers and internet services. Their ability to implement the trainings was therefore compromised.

Finally, this joint proposal has been prepared through extensive consultations and participation of Government partners mainly Sudan DDR Commission as well as UNAMID, UN Women, UNFPA and other joint partners. At the same time consultations were also held with other UN Agencies involved in the implementation of other projects under DDS FaST pillar 1 to identify areas of complementarities and potential synergies between the different projects to optimise impact.

## **2. Situation Analysis**

Insecurity continues to be the key challenge facing Darfur as highlighted in a recent UN Secretary General's report (UN SG) to UN Security Council on Darfur (February 2014)<sup>8</sup>. The UN SG report noted the slow progress in the political process while intra communal conflicts have intensified especially over competition for resources since 2013. It further observed that the pre-war existing root causes that attributed to the ongoing armed conflict and intra-communal violence in Darfur remain largely unaddressed. These causes inter alia include the severe disruption and loss of traditional livelihoods, weakened traditional dispute resolution mechanisms, impunity and weak rule of law, weak or absence of state administration in rural areas, the proliferation of small arms and armed militias, lack of trust between and within communities, as well as the manipulation of social divisions and cycles of retaliatory violence<sup>9</sup>. Since 2013, new elements have emerged that has influenced the conflict dynamics and security situation in Darfur worthy of consideration.

First, with the formation of the Sudan Revolutionary Front (SRF) military alliance in 2012 which includes SPLM-N the focus of the conflict has now shifted to other areas outside Darfur mainly West, South and North Kordofan. They armed clashes in those areas also adversely affects the stability and security in Darfur mainly because of an increase in the proliferation of small arms which has worsened physical insecurity especially among women and children. Protection assessments conducted by UNAMID in newly affected areas of conflict in Darfur indicate increases in sexual and gender based violence, recruitment of children into armed groups, violence against children etc.<sup>10</sup>. Second, the deteriorating economic situation in the country especially since 2013 has led to an intensification of resource based conflicts among tribal groups in Darfur fuelling more proliferation of small arms and displacement of civilian population<sup>11</sup>. It is observed that during the past one year, , the region has witnessed a rise in criminality and heighten competition between communities for access to natural resources in particular arable land and mineral resources fuelled mainly by easy access to small arms. Third, although some progress has been made in the political front by the inclusion of LJM and JEM Bashar leaders in the various levels of Government, particularly Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), however, their effectiveness in fulfilling their mandate and responsibilities has been constrained by a lack of capacity and resources. In a similar vein, the Joint Logistics Coordination Committee (JLCC) has been established but has largely been dysfunctional because of lack of funding according to recent UNAMID report.

Beside, Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM) identified the following interplay of root causes for the conflict in Darfur: First, the dominance of one or two ethnic groups in the security forces has contributed to mistrust and lack of confidence on its impartiality because of perceived bias in favour of few ethnic groups while the majority of other ethnic groups are marginalised<sup>12</sup>. Also local communities are competing among themselves for access to limited basic services such as water, education and health that often lead

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<sup>8</sup> Report of the UN Secretary General Report on the review of the AU-UN Hybrid Operations in Darfur (UNAMID), February 2014.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid .

<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> Ibid

<sup>12</sup> Darfur Development Strategy (DDS); Chapter Page 69



to social tensions and conflicts<sup>13</sup>. Empirical evidence suggests that targeted support directed at a particular group for example ex-combatants is likely to create resentment among the broader population unless it is accompanied by efforts to promote peaceful coexistence, reconciliation and social cohesion between them and host communities.

Evidently, easy access to small arms is considered one of the contributing factors for the high rate of crime and insecurity in Darfur. Various studies on small arms in Sudan suggest the following reasons among others for the possession and subsequent proliferation of small arms<sup>14</sup>: First, it is used for individual and family physical protection because of the absence of state administration to enforce rule of law. Second, used mainly by those involved in crime as a source of livelihoods. Third, political movements who use weapons, violence and conflict to achieve political objectives. Lastly, in some communities in Darfur it is an expression of masculinity in which knives and swords have been replaced by SALW. Meanwhile, it was observed by participants in the DJAM exercise that the proliferation of small, light and heavy weapons is one of the main reasons impeding their voluntary return to their communities of origin. As such, it was noted that disarmament of armed groups and small arms control measures in rural communities will facilitate the return of IDPs and other groups to their communities of origin.<sup>15</sup>

Meanwhile, myriad studies on the conflict in Darfur suggest that women more than men have been more adversely affected by high level of physical and personal insecurity in Darfur<sup>16</sup>. Insecurity experienced by women is mainly derived and manifested in the form of gender based violence, entrenched gender inequalities, inaccessibility to resources and basic services such as reproductive healthcare among others. The widespread of GBV combined with the high incidence of HIV/AIDS caused by the inflow of foreign fighters from neighbouring countries particularly from Central Africa and Chad has increased the risk of women contracting HIV/AIDS<sup>17</sup>. According to the DJAM report, the risk of HIV/AIDS contraction by victims and family members is recognised as a serious threat to human security, which in turn greatly affects personal security of women in most parts of Darfur<sup>18</sup>.

Economic reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants including diversification of livelihoods sources are constrained by weak socio-economic absorptive capacity in the communities as well as limited economic and environmentally viable livelihood options caused by fluctuations in rainfall and drought as well as distress related to personal and land tenure insecurity. Reintegration of ex-combatants is further constrained by the lack of start-up capital combined with the dearth of financial services such as micro credit, value chains, savings, markets and advisory services to allow ex-combatants to engage in sustainable livelihoods with female DDR participants and vulnerable women more adversely affected.

The DDR and small arms control initiatives will take place in an environment of limited social services and poor social and economic indicators as described above in addition to the peculiar circumstances of the demobilised population. The situation of special groups such as women, youths and children will need to be given special consideration in line with international best practices. Women in particular have psycho-social needs which could affect their decision to participate in the DDR and small arms control initiatives. At the same time, widespread poverty and lack of basic services that disproportionately affect women impedes their social reintegration and participation in local community decision making processes. Communities with entrenched inequalities will require targeted interventions to empower women for them to actively participate in decision making processes for example relating to small arms control, reproductive health, GBV and other community problems that directly affects their lives.

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid. Page 20. Quoted from Verification and Monitoring Unit, Project, UNHCR (2010)

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. Page 70

<sup>15</sup> DDS 2.1.3.1 page 20

<sup>16</sup> Report on National Workshop in Promoting Women's Role In Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and Violence Reduction in Sudan, April 2013, Khartoum

<sup>17</sup> ibid

<sup>18</sup> ibid

### **3. Project Strategies, Lessons Learned and the Proposed Joint Programme**

#### **3.1 Direct and indirect beneficiaries of this FaST proposal:**

- 3,000 male and female combatants (including special needs group) and their dependents, as direct beneficiaries provided with livelihood support for income generation and employment creation.
- GoS, SDDRC, JLCC, DRA, CFC, Line Ministries and State Governments through capacity development to plan, implement and monitor DDR and small arms related projects improved
- Voluntary weapons registration committees operational at state level to identify and integrate former combatants
- Unemployed youth with high conflict potential and vulnerable women supported with livelihoods and social integration in hosting communities of former combatants
- Women-specific needs addressed in Security Institutions to ensure gender responsiveness
- Local communities and institutions through individual and institutional development support on small arms control, conflict resolution, peace building, sexual and gender based violence etc.

#### **3.2 Overall Project Strategy**

Consistent with the DDPD and lessons learned from SDDRP in the CPA areas, this DDR FaST Joint proposal will adopt a community based approach in support of socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and small arms control initiatives. This means all activities will be rooted in the target communities with the active participation of all community members including women in the design and implementation of innovative approaches to reintegration and small arms control. Lessons learned from SDDRP suggest that reintegration support to ex-combatants alone will not ensure peace and security in receiving communities. It must be complemented with small arms control initiatives, thus both are mutually reinforcing. The myriad of challenges confronting local communities in Darfur requires close collaborative partnerships with Government institutions, UN Agencies, NGOs and local communities to ensure maximum synergies and complementarities to optimise impact

**3.2.1 GoS and DRA Ownership and Capacity Development:** This proposal will be planned, implemented and monitored under the overall leadership and ownership of the GoS and DRA. As a key project strategy, partnership will be formed in the planning and implementation of specific activities by sub-contracting Government institutions as service providers, thus permitting the sharing of resources and responsibilities. The approach is to use GoS and DRA institutions both as participants/beneficiaries and where capacity exists as resource persons in the implementation of some activities such as trainings and provision of technical support. To ensure GoS and DRA ownership, addressing their capacity needs is of critical concern and constitute a key component of the overall DDS strategy and objective. The capacity development support will be instrumental to achieving a multiplier effect of this programme proposal and overall DDS objectives in Darfur.

**3.2.2 Gender Equality and Mainstreaming:** Gender mainstreaming and equality is the main guiding principle of this Project strategy. Both men and women will have equal access to project resources and benefits. Targeted support will also be provided to address inequalities between men and women, as identified by needs assessments and baseline studies. This strategy will be in fulfilment of the requirements of UNSC resolutions on gender equality and peace building. It is also in consonance with Article 429 of the DDPD that requires that specific resources "shall be mobilised and set aside to address the special reintegration needs of women". At the same time, it is also in line with UN requirement in which 15% of the resources, as required by Commitment 3 of the Secretary General's Agenda for gender Responsive Peace building will be allocated to UN Women and UNFPA for women specific activities. The resources will be allocated in the AWP for various gender related activities including sensitisation on HIV/AIDS and GBV prevention, training of Government partners, programme staff and implementing partners on gender mainstreaming in DDR and SALW activities. This proposal will also support the preparation of a National Action Plan (NAP) on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Sudan. Also, a key gender mainstreaming priority will be capacity development of vulnerable women and female DDR participants to participate and integrate into local decision making mechanisms that promotes community

based initiatives such as small arms control and local development projects. Participation in these community initiatives presents opportunities and entry points for enhancing their socio-economic reintegration and empowerment (see output 7.1.4).

**Table 1: Key Government Partners in the planning, implementation and monitoring of this joint Project**

Stakeholders/Partners	Roles and Responsibilities
Sudan DDR Commission	GoS mandated body and key Government counterpart for planning, implementation and monitoring of all DDR and small arms activities in the country:
Ceasefire Commission (CFC)	DDPD mandated body responsible for ceasefire arrangement, verification of combatants and disarmament. Activities related to CFC will be funded by UNAMID.
Darfur Security Arrangement Implementation Commission (DSAIC)	DDPD mandated body for verification and demobilisation of combatants in collaboration with UNAMID' including establishment of demobilisation sites, collection of weapons, referral of ex-combatants for SSR and DDR. To be supported under UNAMID and hence no budget allocated under this FaST proposal.
Darfur Regional Authority	Darfur Regional Authority: Responsible for overall implementation of the DDS including DDR and SALW component. It will provide overall leadership and guidance in the planning, implementation and monitoring of this Project proposal. It will also benefit from direct capacity development support on DDR and SALW. .
Federal Ministry of Welfare and DRA Ministry of Social Welfare, Maternity and Childhood Care	The Federal Ministry of Welfare and Social Services has been mandated to develop the UNSCR 1325 National Action Plan for Sudan, hence will take lead and coordinate all consultations in the preparation of the plan at national and sub national level. The Ministry will coordinate and work in collaboration with DRA in consultation with State Ministries of Welfare in the preparation of the 1325 National Action Plan for Darfur. Besides, It will also contribute in Gender Policy support and coordination of the economic reintegration activities with UNDP and the General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs in the Federal Ministry of Women and Social Affairs. In collaboration with UN Women will provide appropriate strategic technical support on gender capacity building related issues (especially under objective 7. Outputs 7.1.2 and 7.1.4
State Ministries of Interior	Key Government partner on Small Arms control activities in Sudan. Responsible for law enforcement on small arms issues and also follow up in the implementation of international agreements and convention on small control.

**3.2.3 Synergies and Complementarities with other UN Agencies in DDS FaST:** As a starting point, a desk review, consultations, mappings and workshops will be held with all players directly or indirectly involved in the implementation of this DDS proposal. The exercise will help ascertain entry points and linkages for partnerships and collaboration in achieving DDS FaST proposal objective 7 and its four outputs.

**3.2.4 Collaboration with UNFPA:** UNFPA plays a lead role in addressing GBV in conflict and post conflict situations. They have provided extensive support to strengthen state institutions, viz. the gender machineries at federal and state levels in policy development and enhanced service provision and civil society organisations in advocacy and service provision to survivors of sexual and gender based violence, such as counselling, legal aid and economic empowerment. UNFPA will play a lead role in the provision of

capacity development support to State Ministries of Health and Local Health Service Providers on HIV/AIDS, SGBV and reproductive health, as well as awareness raising campaigns, especially during the 16 days of Activism on "Violence Against Women."

**3.2.5 Collaboration with UN Women:** The UNCT in Sudan self-nominated to implement the Secretary General's 7 Point Agenda on Gender Responsive Peace building and will report on commitments 2 and 3 which are to enhance women's visibility and role in peace building and to allocate specific resources (minimum 15%) to women specific activities in all peace building and recovery programmes respectively. UN Women will take lead in the preparation National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 in partnership with the Ministry of Social Welfare. It will ensure accountability to this commitment by providing technical support to the DDR programme to ensure gender mainstreaming in all aspects of the DDR and SALW control. In addition, the technical support will also guide the planning and implementation of quick impact activities for the social and economic reintegration of female ex-combatants, female IDPs and other groups of community women requiring assistance. In this regard UN Women will integrate the DDR and Small Arms control programme within the current initiatives with the federal and state ministries of Welfare for rural women's economic empowerment, which trains women in entrepreneurship, skills development and links them with micro finance institutions.

**3.2.6 UNDP Darfur Livelihoods and Recovery Programme (DLRP):** This programme will learn from experiences, partnerships and networks already created by the Darfur Livelihoods and Recovery Programme, especially on pro-poor value chains development, marketing and capacity building activities. For example ex-combatant producer groups will be linked with firms through existing formal purchase agreements and capacity building support to the groups. Linkages to existing networks on marketing and brokering agriculture and livestock products such as hides and skins, groundnut and other products could also be tapped according to ex-combatants' reintegration choices. This Joint Programme will also benefit from their best practices on capacity building support to CBOs, NGOs and Government as well as drawing from existing training modules and training partners.

**3.2.7 Collaboration with UNAMID:** Consistent with UNSCR 1769 (2007) and 1935 (2010) on UNAMID mandate in Darfur, UNCT-UNAMID Strategic Framework and as outlined in the DDPD and DDS, UNAMID in collaboration with Ceasefire Commission (CFC), Joint Logistical Coordination Committee (JLCC) and Darfur Security Arrangements and Implementation Commission (DSAIC) will take lead in the disarmament and demobilisation of the combatants. This mandate was re-echoed in the recent UN Secretary General Report on Darfur on the 28th February 2014, where UNAMID was urged to support implementation of the DDPD by working closely with UNDP and UNCT in the implementation of DDR within the DDPD framework. Accordingly, UNAMID is making preparations in anticipation for the start of a DDR Programme in Darfur including: preparation of demobilisation sites; provision of logistical and technical support to the CFC, DSAIC and armed factions; capacity building of DDR counterparts (SDDRC and DSAIC); sensitisation and awareness raising activities.

**3.2.8 Collaboration with FAO:** This proposal will also build on studies already conducted by FAO on value chains development and analysis in Darfur. Where necessary joint studies will be conducted on value chains on livelihood support to ex-combatants. FAO standard training manuals and curricular will be used for the provision of trainings in livestock and agriculture to ex-combatants and civilians including women.

**3.2.9 Collaboration with UNEP:** There is a global UNDP-UNEP Joint Partnership Agreement on Natural Resource Management in Reintegration, Recovery and Livelihoods Programmes which was established in 2009. An integrated framework for joint UNDP DDR and UNEP Sudan was developed by a Joint UNDP-UNEP technical mission which visited the country in 2013. The framework was designed on the basis of the DJAM and provides entry points for collaboration by both agencies for reintegration programming in Darfur within the framework of the DDS. This framework will now be used to test UNEP tools and methodologies on a pilot basis for the implementation of NRM related livelihoods and small arms control components of this FaST proposal. (See annex 2 on Environmental and Social Checklist)

**3.2.10 Collaboration with UNICEF:** This programme will work closely with UNICEF in the reintegration of demobilised youth above 18 years who will be interested in pursuing further education through the accelerated learning programme envisioned in the DDS. (See Annex 1)

**3.2.11 Collaboration with UNIDO and ILO:** Both agencies will support the preparation of training modules on Small business development and vocational trainings for demobilised combatants.

Finally, it must be noted that the above envisaged partnership arrangements will not be fully realised during the implementation of this FaST proposal because of the limited project duration. However, It is expected that by the end of the implementation of this FaST Project, MOUs and institutional arrangements would have been put in place for the successful implementation of the anticipated longer DDS DDR and SALW Programme.

### **3.3 Lessons Learned**

Since 2008, UNDP has adopted a hybrid approach in which reintegration activities were complemented with community security and small arms interventions. The approach resulted in building synergies and complementarities between community security initiatives with social reintegration activities with women, income generation, small arms and capacity building of community based institutions as the main entry points in Blue Nile and South Kordofan. The linking of security imperatives with economic and capacity building incentives resulted in increased awareness on the dangers of small arms, built the capacity of community members and institutions as well as empowered vulnerable women in target communities. In summary the following key lessons were gained which may prove useful for the implementation of this DDS DDR and SALW FaST programme in Darfur:

- Involving community members in the planning, implementation and monitoring of community based projects enhances ownership and sustainability of results.
- Involving youth, women, ex-combatants and other vulnerable groups in decision making bodies such as Community Security Committee enhances their participation and commitment in resolving community problems including small arms control.
- Provision of training and start up grants to unemployed youth as livelihoods support reduces the risks of them involving in violence as a source of living.
- Training women in income generation, food processing, adult literacy and life skills contributes to their economic and social empowerment as well as participation in local governance issues.
- Training of men in gender, civic education, human rights etc. can help change mindset on entrenched gender biases and promote social cohesion in the communities.
- Provision of tangible infrastructure project as 'peace dividend' combined with capacity building of the community members including women mitigates local conflicts, promotes social cohesion and peace.
- Involving local government in the planning and implementation of infrastructure projects ensures ownership and sustainability of completed projects including maintenance.
- Personal and physical security remains a primary concern for women in most conflict affected areas in Sudan, hence community based interventions should ensure women physical safety and security is mainstreamed in all activities.
- Women more than men are interested in the elimination and destruction of small arms because of their vulnerability and exposure to small arms related crimes and abuses.
- Women have limited accessibility to market and financial services and information, due to social and cultural barriers, hence improving their skills and accessibility to resources enhances their economic empowerment and food security.
- Women more than men have great interest in clean energy as alternatives, because of the security risk associated with the fetching of firewood.

**3.3.1 Women Access to Micro Credit:** Lack of access to credit and financial services have been identified as major constraints to women's economic empowerment, including in post conflict communities in Sudan. The Government of Sudan has in place a national micro finance policy that requires banks to

allocate 12% of their credit funds to micro finance with 30% of the funds for rural areas to be allocated to women. Women have in general not accessed this amount either for lack of knowledge or inability to meet the criteria. The General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs has been working with state Ministries of Welfare through the National Rural Women's Empowerment Programme to increase women's access to credit and financial services. Women are trained in agriculture, supported to form groups and linked with micro finance institutions to access loans to support their entrepreneurship activities. Group collaterals have been arranged with the MFIs and women's repayment rates have been good. UN Women has supported the General Directorate to coordinate this programme. The groups have built social cohesion, enhanced women's decision making and built women's economic status. These are important elements for reintegration and recovery that will be replicated to include other skills other than agriculture to support quick impact activities for women in the DDR.

### **3.4 Proposed Joint Programme**

**3.4.1 Justification for Joint Programme:** UNDP has gained experiences in implementing reintegration and community security programmes in Sudan<sup>19</sup>. It has well experienced staff with profound institutional memory on DDR and CSAC programming in Sudan. It has built a well-established field office infrastructure in Darfur with tested processes and procedures gained from CPA and East Sudan peace agreements. These can be refined to fit the context of Darfur. Similarly, UNFPA has the mandate and comparative advantage in the design and implementation of SGBV, HIV/AIDS prevention and reproductive health related interventions in Sudan as evidence from the pilot project which she successfully implemented to support Women Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (WAAF/G) in Blue Nile State (2010-2011)

Equally, UN Women is the lead Agency for gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment and is coordinating UN Agencies on the implementation of the 7 Point Agenda for gender responsive peace building. It is a key partner of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Services and has supported their coordination of the National Rural Women's Empowerment Programme. It has successfully launched a women's economic empowerment programme in East Sudan, where it collaborates with the Ministries of Welfare in Gedaref and Kassala to build women's entrepreneurship through training, provision of start-up grants and inputs, training of micro finance institutions to reach female clients and linking clients with the MFIs.

## **4. Feasibility, Value for Money, Risk Management and Sustainability of Results**

### **4.1 Feasibility of the Joint Programme**

**4.1.1 Existing Capacity and Experience:** UNDP DDR has tested community based methodologies and tools through complementarities and synergies between reintegration and small arms control initiatives in CPA areas, East Sudan and Darfur. At the same time UNDP DDR has completed capacity needs assessments of over 50 NGOs of which 33 were identified as having adequate capacity to implement DDR projects in Darfur. Moreover a Reintegration Opportunity Mapping has been completed in Darfur which will be updated and revised for use in supporting reintegration options by ex-combatants. Also there are ongoing joint initiatives with UNAMID in linking the small arms reduction efforts with livelihood support called Community Labour Intensive Projects (CLIPS) targeting mainly unemployed youth as part of community violence reduction strategy. That experience will provide valuable insights into future linkages, complementarities and synergies between reintegration, small arms control and quick impact projects as outlined in DDS FaST objective 7, output 7.1.4

**4.1.2 Capacity Development Support to Government:** UNDP DDR has been providing capacity building support to SDDRC during the past six years. As a result, SDDRC has gained institutional capacity to formulate, implement and monitor DDR related policies and programming in a conflict sensitive manner.

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<sup>19</sup> UNDP in collaboration with SDDRC has successfully implemented the SDDRP (2009-20014) as part CPA requirement. It is one of the largest DDR programme in the world with almost 24 000 ex-combatants reintegrated and now gainfully employed.

## ***Darfur Community Based Reintegration Programme***

SDDRC is also knowledgeable of UN policy guidelines and procedures (UN IDDRS) for DDR Implementation in post conflict situations. It has also established good working relationship with over 50 international and local NGOs, which are valuable for effective and efficient programme delivery. Importantly, the programme enjoys strong political support from its oversight body, namely, the National DDR Coordination Council, which is comprised of 9 Federal Ministries and is directly under the Presidency.

**4.1.2 *Management of Expectations and Risk:*** A communication strategy will be developed to manage expectations and also raise the visibility of this joint programme at the locality, State, regional and national level to encourage non-signatories of the DDPD to join the peace process. Based on lessons learned in the past, unrealistic expectations from communities and beneficiaries can affect implementation, hence the communication and public information strategy will be extremely important.

## **4.2 Value for Money**

**4.2.1 *Cost Effectiveness:*** UNDP will determine the most appropriate and cost effective means of delivering all the results envisaged in this proposal. To promote efficiency, the following measures will be considered as appropriate for cost saving:

- Collaboration with Government institutions, UN Agencies and other organisations at national, regional, state and local level on institutional capacity development, reintegration and small arms control activities.
- Building upon lessons learned of previous DDR and Small Arms Control programmes in Sudan
- Locating training events in target communities and states
- Using Government training arrangements, facilities, facilitators and others already in place
- Improving and borrowing from curricula already developed e.g. UNDP Livelihood Programme
- Cost sharing with Government and other stakeholders and partners
- Use of experienced Government staff as trainers and resource persons
- Using multipliers such as Training of Trainers, peer teaching, mainstreaming and incorporation of reintegration and small arms control issues in related capacity development efforts.

**4.2.2 *Coherence:*** As a starting point, joint conflict sensitive assessments and mapping exercise will be conducted in collaboration with all players in the locality before programme commencement to avoid duplication, ensure coherence, linkages and coordinated approach in the implementation process. The programme will actively participate in both government and UN led Regional and State level Coordination Mechanisms for information sharing, identification of synergies and coherence for effective and efficient programme delivery.

## **4.3 Risk Mitigation and Management**

The risks and probability of impact on programme implementation and also mitigation measures are identified in Table 2. Meanwhile, as a lead Agency for this Joint Programme, UNDP DDR will develop and update 'risks and issues logs' during programme implementation collaboratively with SDDRC, State Government, DRA, UNFPA, UNW, target communities and other relevant stakeholders.

## **4.4 Sustainability and Exit Strategy**

This DDS FaST proposal recognises that the provision of long term peace and stability in Darfur is the responsibility of the Government of Sudan, DRA and military movements and that this FaST proposal should support them in their own efforts in bringing security to Darfur. The promotion of national and local ownership is thus the main guiding principle of this DDS FaST proposal. Thus, this proposal stresses the importance of capacity development of Government structures, line Ministries, Darfur Regional Authority and State Governments as well as local communities. To ensure sustainability, this Project will support the establishment of efficient collaborative mechanisms between local communities with localities, state and regional Government to implement the reintegration and small arms activities.

All the activities in this FaST proposal will be planned and designed to ensure the provision of strong foundations for a subsequent, longer term, DDS DDR programme. Hence, they will focus mainly on the

needs assessment and the preparation of operational plans for capacity building of Government and local institutions for community mobilisation and participation in the planning and implementation of Project activities at the local level. Awareness campaigns on small arms control will provide long-lasting impacts and help consolidate peace building and social cohesion in otherwise fragile communities.

**Table 2: Risk Log and Mitigating Measures**

No.	Risks	Probability and Impact	Mitigating Measures
1.	<p>Since all three components of the DDR are linked (Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration), possible delays in the start of Disarmament and Demobilisation stages of the DDR process due to political problems will prevent reintegration activities from taking place as planned. Since it can only take place after combatants have been disarmed and demobilised.</p>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After consultations and approval from DRA, GoS and steering committee funds allocated for reintegration of the planned 3000 ex-combatants could be used to increase the number of target communities for quick impact projects, promote small arms control initiatives, build social cohesion and promote women empowerment in the five states. (Output 7.1.4). This support will help build the foundations on small arms control, social capital and women empowerment in a wider geographical area that will generate a critical mass to influence Government policy on small arms control and women empowerment.</li> </ul>
2.	<p>Lack or delay of funding could cause serious security risks, caused by ex-combatants re-joining armed groups.</p>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start DDR with small caseload base on amount of available funding so as not to raise expectations.</li> <li>• Ensure that only those with funding are disarmed and demobilised</li> <li>• Engagement with other donors and Government for funding</li> </ul>
3.	<p>Heightened, unrealistic expectations among ex-combatants from the DDR Programme</p>	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A robust public awareness and sensitisation campaigns at the national, state and local levels on the objectives of the Project and capacity in terms of resources</li> <li>• Dissemination of public information materials, meetings, and regular updates made at meetings etc.</li> </ul>

*Cont'd*



No.	Risks (Cont'd)	Probability and Impact	Mitigating Measures
4.	High level of insecurity will prevent the implementation of Project in some areas	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong commitment on the part of UNAMID and State authorities to provide security for implementing partners</li> <li>• Adopt a flexible approach in the implementation.</li> <li>• Ensure contracted IPs have local knowledge and experience in Darfur</li> </ul>
5.	Unreliable sources of donor funding for DDR support could lead to resentment and more conflict in the communities when this FaST funding ends.	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggressive resource mobilisation Coordination efforts with non-traditional DDR donors will be enhanced.</li> <li>• Government contribution will also be part of the resource mobilisation strategy.</li> </ul>
6.	Weak capacity of Implementing Partners and Government Service Providers will affect efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building support will be provided to Government and local community service providers as part of programme activities to ensure sustainability</li> <li>• Selection of IPs will be based on past DDR experience and experiences working in Darfur</li> <li>• Build on existing MOUs between UNDP Programmes and IPs to ensure more competent IPs are contracted.</li> </ul>

## 5. Results Framework

### 5.1 DDS DDR FaST Pillar 1, Objective (7):

Successful social and economic reintegration of male and female demobilised armed forces (including special needs group).

In order to achieve this objective, the following closely interrelated activities and outputs as enshrined in the DDS FaST results framework will be partially or fully achieved within the duration of this FaST Project:

#### 5.1.1 **Output 1 (Obj. 7.1.1): Joint Logistics Coordination Committee established and fully functioning.**

In accordance with DDPD, a Ceasefire Commission will be set up as the main monitoring and verification mechanism of the permanent ceasefire arrangement. In addition, UNAMID in close collaboration with GoS and DRA will also facilitate the establishment of the Joint Logistic Coordination Committee (JLCC), which will be complementary to the CFC.

UNAMID will facilitate the formation of these mechanisms through consultation with parties and will organise trainings, awareness raising and sensitisation workshops, procurement of equipment, provision of office space etc. Both the CFC and JLCC will provide the institutional framework for the commencement of a more credible and transparent DDR process in Darfur. Thus, the success of the reintegration and small arms control activities will depend on the effectiveness these two mechanisms.

## *Darfur Community Based Reintegration Programme*

- **Baseline/Status:** ... The CFC and JLCC has been established .A formal agreement has been reached between parties to the conflict in the Joint Commission on DDPD implementation, where CFC, LJM and UNAMID are represented and the last meeting was conducted in Feb 2014 and was agreed to fast track security arrangements.
- **Main Partners:** UNAMID, SDDRC, GoS, DRA, CFC and Military Movements

### **5.1.2 *Output 2 (Obj. 7.1.2): Capacities developed within Government of Sudan and the 5 State Governments to manage small arms (SALW) and promote community safety through civilian arms control and social cohesion.***

#### **a) *Capacity Building Support to National and Sub-National Government Institutions:***

- **Target Beneficiaries:** DRA, Ministry of Interior, Relevant Ministries Focal Points on Small Arms Control, Security institutions including Police Forces, Border Control, Law Enforcement Agencies, etc.

As a start a capacity needs assessment will be undertaken jointly with relevant institutions and partners to determine existing capacities that need to be strengthened and those which need to be introduced on small arms control and community safety. The findings will lead to the preparation of operational capacity development plan and strategy. A participatory consultative process approach will promote consensus among a wide range of stakeholders and allow flexibility for partnerships as capacities are developed. The capacity building strategy will build on existing networks, institutional frameworks, and tools and materials as well as those being established by other projects in pillar 1, 2 and 3 of the DDS.

The capacity building support will focus both on technical and functional capacities of the individual staff as well as on the institutional processes and procedures on small arms management.

Short Term Priorities for DDS FaST funding (2014-2015):

- \* Engagement with all stakeholders to elicit support for capacity development and integration of capacity development needs on small arms control into national, regional, state and local plans.
- \* Capacity needs assessments for all relevant institutions and staff.
- \* Preparation of capacity development strategies and operational plans.
- \* Identification of implementation partners including trainers.
- \* Preparation of SOPs and training manuals on SALW.
- \* Public information, sensitisation and awareness raising campaigns among Government.
- \* Establishment of mechanisms for collaboration with local communities and State Government
- \* Review of domestic and international small arms legislation.
- \* Technical training on weapons registration, collection, stockpiling and management

In addition the following suggested priority areas will also be considered for capacity development support for the medium to long term DDS DDR and SALW programme (2014-2018):

Medium to Long Term Priority Areas for Action on DDS (2014-2018):

- \* Strengthen capacity to integrate small arms control issues into DDS rehabilitation, recovery and development policies and programmes.
- \* Strengthen capacity of national and sub national security agencies, to manage small arms and community security related initiatives.
- \* Strengthen capacity of national and sub national institutions to prepare, implement and follow-up to international conventions, agreements, protocols and programmes on SALW.
- \* Develop, promote and exchange sound small arms control best practices.
- \* Support the finalisation of National Action Plan on Small Arms currently being pursued by Mol.
- \* Managing and supporting public awareness raising programmes, engagement with local institutions and promotion of community participation in small arms control.

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- \* Integrating small arms into the five years State development frameworks, plans and institutional processes to ensure sustainability.
- \* Collaboration with local communities and institutions in small arms control.
- \* Others as identified in the needs assessment.

The following modalities and strategies will be used to support capacity development: Technical trainings, exchange programmes with countries in the sub region with best practices on small arms control, mentoring, stakeholder's interaction, information sharing and knowledge networking, roundtables etc.

- **Main Partners:** GoS, DRA, Ministry of Interior, SDDRC, State Ministries of Welfare, Law Enforcement, Border Control and line Ministries, UNAMID

### ***b) Support to Capacity Development of local community members and institutions to manage SALW, promote community safety and foster social cohesion***

Under this FaST funding, the following results and activities on capacity development will be achieved:

- \* Broader understanding of the overall context and causes of the proliferation of small arms in each of the five states in Darfur;
- \* Identification of 2-3 communities in each state in which the projects will be implemented;
- \* Situational analysis in the selected local communities to identify strengths and gaps in the capacity needs of key players and actors including community leaders, women, youth, ex-combatants and interest groups with stakes in small arms control and community safety. ;
- \* Participatory community assessments of the priorities (both immediate and long-term) of the communities for capacity development of local communities especially women to better address small arms control and community safety;
- \* Use the findings of the situational analysis as a planning tool for the communities to prepare a community action plan on small arms control and community safety.
- \* Linkages between Community Small Arms control plans with State Weapons Registration Committee.

Once capacity needs and gaps are identified and operational action plans developed by the communities, the next phase will consist of preparing capacity development strategy on small arms control and community safety. Among others, the focus of support will be strengthening the capacities of community based organisations and leaders to address security issues and linking them with state level initiatives on small arms control and weapons registration committee. The strategy is to build on existing strengths of traditional conflict resolution methods (including around natural resources) and addressing the weaknesses. Additional areas of trainings will include conflict prevention, reconciliation between communities and ex-combatants, small arms control, leadership, shared and peaceful management of natural resources, gender issues, communication and negotiations skills, project planning and monitoring, gender based violence and small arms, protection of vulnerable groups especially women against the impact of SALW.

The capacity building strategy will include experience sharing and building social networks among community leaders, institutions and local government through sharing of success stories on managing community disputes and conflicts, including those over natural resources such as access to water and land. It will also involve awareness raising and sensitisation of the local communities on the dangers of small arms proliferation and possibly the establishment of arms free zones. The use of local dialogue mechanisms to foster regular communication for local conflict resolution and management in the target communities will be promoted.

Finally, all capacity development activities on small arms control and community safety activities will be directly linked to the quick impact projects envisaged in output 7.1.4 and also with DDS FaST projects on peace building, reconciliation and recovery for optimisation and synergies of results (see annex 1 for more on linkages and complementarities).

Collaboration between Local Communities and Government on Small Arms Control

At the local level, experiences documented during the implementation this programme will be taken up at the policy level for replication to other parts in Darfur. Linkages with Government institutions will be achieved through experience and information sharing workshops and forums at the locality, state and regional levels. Additionally, the training of State Government officials and line Ministries in small arms control including policy formulation and legislation will further strengthen governments' capacity to formulate and implement local policies and procedures especially to implement existing laws on small arms control.

Additionally, linkages will be established between local communities small arms control mechanisms and State institutions through the integration of Community Capacity Development operational plan on small arms control into the five years State development frameworks, plans and institutional processes to ensure Government funding of the local community small arms control initiatives, thus ensuring sustainability.

- **Main Partners:** DRA, State Line Ministries, Mol, SDDRC, UNW, UNAMID, State Ministries of Welfare, Law Enforcement, Local Communities and Institutions including Women Groups, CBOs etc.

**5.1.3 *Output 3 (Obj.7.1.3): Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme conducted across the 5 states for both male and female ex-combatants.***

**a) Sub Output 3a (Obj.7.1.3.1): Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reinsertion completed for 3,000 male and female combatants (including Special Needs Group)**

- **Verification and Disarmament:** This phase will be implemented by the GoS and Military Movements in close collaboration with CFC and UNAMID as outlined in the DDPD.
- **Demobilisation:** The process will take place in designated sites in each of the five states. The process will inter alia include: information briefing and sensitisation, counselling on HIV/AIDS, profiling and provision of ID cards to combatants and official discharge from the military movement.
- **Reinsertion Assistance:** UNAMID and GoS will provide reinsertion to the demobilised combatants as a stopgap measure while reintegration plans are being put in place. The support will be either in cash or in kind in the form of temporal employment opportunities akin to the ongoing Community Based Labour Intensive projects (CLIPS) being undertaken by UNAMID jointly with UNDP in Darfur.
- **Main Partners:** UNAMID, GoS, DRA, State Government, Military Movements, CFC, JLCC
- **Funding:** It will be provided by UNAMID through DPKO assessed budget. It is not part of funding requirements for this FaST Proposal.

**5.1.4 *Sub Output 3b (Obj. 7.1.3.2): Provision of sustainable economic reintegration support to 3,000 male and female ex-combatants (including special needs group) in their communities completed.***

The equivalent of USD 1 500 in the form of in-kind support (trainings, packages, equipment and tools, etc.) will be provided directly to each demobilised ex-combatants as alternative livelihood support to help them reintegrate economically into civilian lives, to prevent them from engaging in violence to earn their livelihoods. The livelihood support will be tailored to meet the individual socio-economic profile of the ex-combatant, labour market demand and income generation opportunities in the receiving communities, localities and States. Depending on the choice of options and profile including age, education and experience the ex-combatants will be provided with the following options and opportunities for their economic reintegration:

- **Accelerated Learning and Literacy:** One reintegration option will be to resume full-time, formal education for young demobilised combatants interested in further education. This Project will provide small grant to the ex-combatant to cover the cost of learning and other materials while Government support will include stipends, tuition fees etc. Close collaborative arrangements will be established with Pillar 3 DDS FaST Objective 5: 'improved access to and quality of education'. All interested demobilised combatants will be enrolled for the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP). Partnerships arrangements including MOUs will be signed with the relevant UN Agencies (ILO, UNIDO, UNICEF etc.) and Government Ministries (see annex 1 for linkages).

- **Vocational Training and employability:** This joint Project will support the ex-combatants who decide to gain meaningful careers that will put them in a position to constructively contribute to their communities. The vocational training component will be aligned to the broader GoS, DRA and UNDP business development strategy and coordinated with the private sector. This Project will explore collaborative partnership with the UNDP Livelihoods and Value Chains in Darfur which have established new contacts with the private sector, where vocational training is directly linked to employment in cooperatives and solidarity groups, in which the private sector actor provides training as part of the start-up of the joint ventures.
- **Value Chains Development:** A key result from this FaST Project will be to review all studies already undertaken in Darfur by other organisations on value chains development. Where necessary this Project will support in collaboration with FAO and other agencies in the mapping of value chains commodity corridors (e.g. groundnuts beekeeping etc.) for value chains development and market integration with enhanced linkages with urban markets. The mapping will include assessment of community infrastructure (market sites, grain storage facilities, small slaughterhouses, livestock fattening sites, etc.) to improve productivity and market integration along value chains commodity corridors. The findings of this study will be used in the design of future economic reintegration and livelihoods projects for ex-combatants in the next phase of an expanded DDS DDR Programme.
- **Collaboration with Government Institutions and Other Agencies:** MOUs/LTAs will be signed with relevant national and Darfur based institutions including Universities, vocational training centres, private sector and line-ministries such as Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary Services etc. The programme would also liaise with other agencies working in the field of vocational training in Darfur such as JICA and GIZ to capitalize on the work and results those agencies have already yielded. Where capacity exists, Government institutions will provide specialised technical support such as career counselling, trainings and advisory services among others to support the reintegration of ex-combatants. Importantly, livelihoods activities will also be linked with other DDS related recovery and reconstruction programmes for trainings and employment creation (see annex 1 for possible linkages).
- **Main Partners:** DRA, Line Ministries (Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary Services, Education), Vocational Training Centres, Universities, FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF, ILO, UNEP, UNW, JICA, GIZ, etc.

**5.1.5 *Sub Output 3c (Obj. 7.1.3.3): 3000 demobilised male and female combatants gain social acceptance and positive perception in their host communities.***

This sub component is complementary to the direct economic reintegration support provided to the ex-combatants. The activities are designed to benefit ex-combatants, civilian population particularly war affected and vulnerable women as well as local institutions in communities receiving ex-combatants. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve the above objective.

- **Capacity Needs Assessment of Service Providers::** As a starting point capacity needs assessment will be undertaken to determine the capacity development needs of service providers including Government and local institutions. This will be followed by the preparation of Capacity Development operational plans for local service providers at the local and state level. At the same time, this Project will support the preparation of SOPs and manuals to support social reintegration related activities of ex-combatants especially for Women Associated with Armed Forces/Groups and PWDs.
- **Gender, Reproductive Health and GBV:** This sub-component will be implemented through strategic partnerships with the State Ministries of Health and NGOs/CBOs service providers. Base on identified needs this programme will design and implement jointly with the communities interventions on HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health, Gender Based Violence, and the promotion of positive masculinities and gender equitable norms among DDR participants and community members. These activities will build on specific lessons learned from the HIV/AIDS DDR component in Eastern Sudan and Social Reintegration pilot project for Women in BNS etc. The approach is based on comprehensive gender-assessments (vulnerabilities and capacities assessments), which

will inform the development of appropriate programme interventions. At the same time, a comprehensive public information campaign will complement the interventions and will include a *Hakamas* project in Darfur which will incorporate messages of peace, DDR, Small Arms Control, GBV/HIV, gender equitable norms and non-violent masculinities. It will also include capacity building of Health Care Service Providers including CBOs and State institutions in target localities and communities to ensure ownership and sustainability of the services.

- **Psycho-social reintegration:** This programme will build on lessons learned and best practices gathered from the pilot Psychosocial Reintegration project in Blue Nile State. It will support the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) on Psychosocial Reintegration akin to the one for Blue Nile. . The approach will focus on building a referral chain from the receiving community to the State hospitals, working closely with the Ministry of Health. It will include screening of DDR participants utilising internationally recognised instruments adapted for Sudan. A comprehensive public information campaign designed to combat stigma and raise awareness on psychosocial trauma. It will also will partner closely with relevant institutions specialised on psychosocial support as well as with Afhad University Sudan which implemented the SDDRP psychosocial pilot project in Blue Nile State and build on their experiences.
- **Specialised Support to Persons with Disability:** This programme will use community based approaches in the reintegration of PWDs by building the capacity of host communities and institutions in facilitating the social and psychological reintegration and acceptance of PWDs. It will assess the capacity needs of the State Disability Unions who will be main partner in the implementation of this sub component. It will support the development of operational plans and SOPs for the provision of specialised support to PWDs. This programme will also build on the existing MOUs between SDDRC and the Charity Organisation 'Zakat Chambers' for the provision of social insurance to PWDs. This partnership will be further strengthened and consolidated during the implementation of this FaST Programme.
- **Main Partners:** DRA, State Ministry of Health, Local Health Service Providers, Women Groups, Disability Unions, UNFPA, UN Women, State Ministry of Welfare, General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs etc.

**5.1.6 Output 4 (Obj.7.1. 4): *Quick impact projects implemented to support social cohesion and small arms control at community level, including an assessment of the capacity of vulnerable female DDR participants and war affected women and youth with conflict carrying capacities to participate.***

An integrated approach will be adopted in the selection, implementation and monitoring of quick impact projects to ensure complementarities and linkages between capacity building, small arms control, sustainable livelihood activities and the provision of social services. The quick impact projects will be context specific, demand-driven and base on detailed participatory needs assessments. Local communities and institutions would take lead in the identification, formulation and implementation monitoring of the projects. Community leaders and institutions will be trained in planning, managing and monitoring of the projects.

Communities will be stimulated to choose projects that have a direct impact on small arms control, social cohesion and community safety. For example natural resources related projects that are directly linked to livelihoods with the potential for local-level conflicts and small arms proliferation. Additionally, the projects will not only provide temporary employment, but also contribute positively to the environment, including reforestation (depending on assessments). The projects will also be labour intensive with special consideration given for employment creation for vulnerable women and unemployed youth.

Importantly, this sub component will promote the participation and empowerment of female DDR participants, war affected and vulnerable women in the decision making processes and mechanisms in small arms control initiatives in their communities. A detailed participatory capacity needs assessment will be conducted to determine female DDR participants, vulnerable and war affected

women's capacity needs especially in relation to leadership, income generation, reproductive health and participation in community decision making bodies. The findings of the assessments will help in the design of an operational plan for targeted capacity development interventions to address their needs and capacity gaps. The capacity development plan will also be complemented with awareness raising and gender sensitisation for the broader community members and leaders on issues relating to women's personal security and protection.

**a) Institutions supported, ensuring gender responsiveness as envisioned in DDPD**

To promote and encourage women's participation in leadership positions at the community level particularly in small arms control and community safety initiatives, a small grant scheme will be established to provide hands on experience for women and girls in developing their leadership skills in various income generation, conflict resolution, small arms control and gender based violence initiatives. The grants will be complemented with trainings, technical advice and support for pilot – projects on small arms control and gender violence related initiatives that targets both men and women. Additionally, incentives will be created to encourage the election of women into small arms control management committees and other community decision making bodies. For example using a quota system in the election of representatives into local organisations, as well as provision of trainings and gender sensitisation campaigns of community members to raise awareness on women's role, leadership and contribution in small arms control and community safety.

This activity aims at developing the operational and institutional framework for independent and accountable security forces that are reflective of the ethnic diversities of Darfur, the successful integration of demobilised armed groups into security organs and the capacity to handle all internal security issues, including gender based crimes. To achieve this, an analysis will be done of the current composition of the security forces, looking at ethnicity and gender and training; and development of criteria for recruitment into the forces. An extensive sensitisation campaign will be undertaken to ensure community buy in.

The DDPD calls for the establishment of a Darfur Security Arrangement Implementation Commission (DSAIC) to oversee the implementation of security arrangements envisioned in the DDPD. Through the FaST activities, UNDP will support the DSAIC to execute this portion of their mandate building on the operationalisation of the DSAIC. The following activities will be undertaken:

- An analysis of the current composition of the relevant security forces in the targeted populations to develop a strategy for the gradual integration of under-represented groups including former demobilised combatants;
- Development and adoption of criteria for recruitment into relevant security forces based on Article 74 of the DDPD and international standards for recruitment of former combatants and vulnerable groups such as women.
- Sensitisation of communities to ensure buy in and confidence in the proposed new structure and composition of the relevant Security Forces.

This output will also address the capacity needs of selected security sectors, vis-à-vis State Police. It will address the logistics and training needs of the Police, the development of institutional mechanisms in GoS Police to address GBV. UNDP in collaboration with UNAMID Police and ODO will provide extensive support covering training, support for monitoring, assessments and basic logistics to GoS Police to make them operational. A major constraint to the work of the Police in the effective follow up of GBV cases is the lack of communication equipment, logistics and the kits to do crime investigation. This FaST programme will conduct a full assessment of equipment needs for the Police and study its potential impact. A standard training curriculum for GoS Police will be developed to address their capacity challenges for effective delivery. In summary, the following activities will be supported:-

- A detailed needs assessment of the operational and capacity needs of GoS Police in Darfur.
- Provision of logistic support to the GOS Police based on the identified needs to enhance performance and effectiveness.

- A participatory gender audit of GoS Police in Darfur to develop strategies for effective gender mainstreaming.
- Development of a standard curriculum for training of Gos Police in Darfur

**b) Women-specific needs identified and addressed in Security Sector Reform processes**

There are gender dimensions to the security situation in Darfur, most notably the high prevalence of sexual and gender based crimes. Prosecution is low, with the police lacking the skills, tools and knowledge to adequately deal with this situation. This is in addition to the culture of silence and denial of the existence of SGBV, the victimisation of the survivors leading to a culture of impunity, the low importance attached to this crime and the handling of cases using traditional dispute mechanisms not in line with international women's rights standards. The activities in this output will build on good practices already being implemented by GoS Police to address women's security needs. Chief among these is the development of a women's desk in the Family and Child Protection Units in GoS Police stations in Khartoum responsible for investigating and responding to SGBV reports for females over 18 years of age. Support will be provided to GoS Police in Darfur to establish women's desks and relevant training and operational support provided to these units to create an enabling environment for the handling of cases and to address impunity and change community attitude from stigmatisation of the survivor to the perpetrator. The communities will be sensitised to encourage reporting, to access health and counselling services, and to support survivors. To address the specific vulnerability of IDPs to rape, especially during the collection of firewood, mechanisms will be developed through consultation with the relevant populations for protection of women during organised collection of firewood or development of alternative means of cooking fuel. The need for collection of firewood will be further minimised through support for the use of fuel efficient stoves

To achieve the above, UN Agencies, namely UNDP and UN Women will collaborate with UNAMID Police and GoS Police in Khartoum in the implementation of activities. Technical support in the area of gender and SSR will be provided to the DSAIC, or in its absence the DRA to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the gender related SSRs. The following activities will be supported:-

- Establishment of a functioning Gender desk in selected GoS Police stations in Darfur;
  - Training of Family and Child Protection Units, including the Gender Desk to handle SGBV cases
  - Advocacy and sensitisation for recruitment of females into the Police force
  - Support women's participation in community policing, including their capacity to engage with the security forces
  - Support the introduction of alternative sources of energy for cooking among IDPs and use of fuel efficient stoves to minimise use of firewood collection and use.
- **Collaboration with Local Government and Line Ministries:** MOUs/LTAS will be signed with State Ministries of Social Welfare as key partners, to provide both institutional and technical support in the planning and implementation of the projects. Technical support will also be provided by State Ministries of Infrastructure in the planning, design and implementation of the quick impact projects. The State Ministries of Infrastructure in collaboration with local communities will jointly develop a maintenance and sustainability plan for the completed infrastructure.
  - **Main Partners:** DRA, Ministry of Infrastructure, State Ministry of Social Welfare, UN Women, UNFPA, CBOs, NGO, Women Organisations etc.

**5.2 DDS FaST Objective 8**

**5.2.1 *Output 5 (Obj. 8.1): Establishment of the Integration Technical Committee (ITC) and adoption of key Standard Operating Procedures endorsed***

The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission (DSAIC) established by the DRA as a subsidiary body of the DRA have been coordinating the implementation of the security arrangements provisions of the DDPD. An Integration Technical Committee (ITC) will be established



under the DSAIC to design, plan, implement, manage, and monitor the integration programme of former combatants into the SAF and the SPF on the basis of the verified number of the Movements' forces. The membership of the ITC and the selection criteria of integrated former combatants are defined in the DDPD. This Project aims to support the GoS in establishing the ITC and developing their SOP to make the integration process transparent and credible through the following activities. However the Joint Commission on DDPD has met in February decided to move forward without a structured ITC and gave partial responsibility to DSAIC and ceasefire monitoring committee, who would also support the and monitor disarmament process at the camp and community level.

**a) Voluntary weapons registration committees formed at state level**

Arms Registration Committees have been established in South and West Darfur to promote arms control through sensitisation and registration processes as an entry point for pursuing a more comprehensive arms control programme. Instead of establishing new structures, the Project will aim to build the capacity of these existing structures and at the same time support the establishment of new VRCs in other Darfur states and connect them to the work DSAIC and SDDRC. This will also align with peacebuilding approaches. So far, 12,000 small arms have been voluntarily registered in south and west Darfur, and none of them have been misused in crimes. This Project will urge the other 3 states of Darfur to adopt a similar arms registration system at state and include them in the VRC's SOPs so that the integrated former combatants as well as the VRCs staff will be well informed of arms registration process as well as comprehensive arms control measures (arms registration is part of the comprehensive arms control measures). In this regard, UNDP will be supporting to sensitise the integrated former combatants and the IVRC staff on the actual registration and marking process of civilian arms in West Darfur.

**b) Process of identification and integration of former combatants into relevant security.**

The process of identification and integration will be led by the ITC/DSAIC. The SOP will be framed by the ITC, taking into account the following factors:

- Vetting process agreed upon by the Parties and monitored by the ITC.
- Criteria guiding the integration of officers. Training in accordance with the requirements of each unit of SAF or SPF.
- The number of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers.
- The following criteria of determining ranks. Standardised training to those ex-combatants. Support the establishment of VRCs in each state and support their capacity

This Project will help the ITC/DSAIC in coordination with UNAMID develop the SOP and a more specific operational/work plan.

Smooth integration process run by the ITC/DSAIC will support to facilitate and accelerate the timely implementation of the disarmament, small arms control and reintegration process of DDR so that the synergy between this Objective 8 and Objective 7 (DDR) will be enhanced.

**c) Institutions supported, ensuring gender responsiveness as envisioned in DDPD**

This activity aims at developing the operational and institutional framework for independent and accountable security forces that are reflective of the ethnic diversities of Darfur, the successful integration of demobilised armed groups into security organs and the capacity to handle all internal security issues, including gender based crimes. To achieve this, an analysis will be done of the current composition of the security forces, looking at ethnicity and gender and training; and development of criteria for recruitment into the forces. An extensive sensitisation campaign will be undertaken to ensure community buy in.

The DDPD calls for the establishment of a Darfur Security Arrangement Implementation Commission (DSAIC) to oversee the implementation of security arrangements envisioned in the DDPD. Through the FaST activities, UNDP will support the DSAIC to execute this portion of their mandate building on the operationalisation of the DSAIC. The following activities will be undertaken:

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- An analysis of the current composition of the relevant security forces in the targeted populations to develop a strategy for the gradual integration of under-represented groups including former demobilised combatants;
- Development and adoption of criteria for recruitment into relevant security forces based on Article 74 of the DDPD and international standards for recruitment of former combatants and vulnerable groups such as women.
- Sensitisation of communities to ensure buy in and confidence in the proposed new structure and composition of the relevant Security Forces.

This output will also address the capacity needs of selected security sectors, vis-à-vis State Police and Correction Centre. It will address the logistics and training needs of the Police, the development of institutional mechanisms in GoS Police to address GBV. UNDP in collaboration with UNAMID Police and ODO will provide extensive support covering training, support for monitoring, assessments and basic logistics to GoS Police and Correction Centre to make them operational. A major constraint to the work of the Police in the effective follow up of GBV cases is the lack of communication equipment, logistics and the kits to do crime investigation. This FaST programme will conduct a full assessment of equipment needs for the Police and study its potential impact. A standard training curriculum for GoS Police will be developed to address their capacity challenges for effective delivery. In summary, the following activities will be supported:

- A detailed needs assessment of the operational and capacity needs of GoS Police in Darfur.
- Provision of logistic support to the GoS Police based on the identified needs to enhance performance and effectiveness.
- A participatory gender audit of GoS Police in Darfur to develop strategies for effective gender mainstreaming.
- Development of a standard curriculum for training of GoS Police in Darfur

### **d) Women-specific needs identified and addressed in Security Sector Reform processes**

There are gender dimensions to the security situation in Darfur, most notably the high prevalence of sexual and gender based crimes. Prosecution is low, with the police lacking the skills, tools and knowledge to adequately deal with this situation. This is in addition to the culture of silence and denial of the existence of DDS Pillar I, Item 8 – Security Sector Reform

SGBV, the victimisation of the survivors leading to a culture of impunity, the low importance attached to this crime and the handling of cases using traditional dispute mechanisms not in line with international women's rights standards. The activities in this output will build on good practices already being implemented by GoS Police to address women's security needs. Chief among these is the development of a women's desk in the Family and Child Protection Units in GoS Police stations in Khartoum responsible for investigating and responding to SGBV reports for females over 18 years of age. Support will be provided to GoS Police and Correction Centre in Darfur to establish women's desks and relevant training and operational support provided to these units to create an enabling environment for the handling of cases and to address impunity and change community attitude from stigmatisation of the survivor to the perpetrator. The communities will be sensitised to encourage reporting, to access health and counselling services, and to support survivors. To address the specific vulnerability of IDPs to rape, especially during the collection of firewood, mechanisms will be developed through consultation with the relevant populations for protection of women during organised collection of firewood or development of alternative means of cooking fuel. The need for collection of firewood will be further minimised through support for the use of fuel efficient stoves

To achieve the above, UN Agencies, namely UNDP and UN Women will collaborate with UNAMID Police and GoS Police in Khartoum in the implementation of activities. Technical support in the area of gender and SSR will be provided to the DSAIC, or in its absence the DRA to ensure effective coordination and implementation of the gender related SSRs. The following activities will be supported:-

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- Establishment of a functioning Gender desk in selected GoS Police stations and Correction Center in Darfur;
  - Training of Family and Child Protection Units, including the Gender Desk to handle SGBV cases
  - Advocacy and sensitisation for recruitment of females into the Police force
  - Support women's participation in community policing, including their capacity to engage with the security forces
  - Support the introduction of alternative sources of energy for cooking among IDPs and use of fuel efficient stoves to minimise use of firewood collection and use.
- **Main Partners:** DRA, State Line Ministries, Mol, SDDRC, UNAMID, Law Enforcement, Prison Department, Local Communities and Institutions including Women Groups, CBOs etc.

### ***5.2.2: Output 6 (Obj. 8.3): Review of domestic and international Small Arms Legislation (and legislations related to RoL and Corrections***

It is pertinent to mention that the absence or clarity within the existing legislations in Darfur hampers rule of law and hence the project will discuss with DRA and the relevant ministries to identify the legislations that would require attention and provide support accordingly.

Proper control of border areas of Darfur will limit the trafficking of illegal SALW from neighbouring countries, as well as preventing foreign militias and armed groups from crossing into Darfur and causing insecurity that may jeopardise the peace process. To that end, Sudan has entered into agreements that have had a positive impact on overall peace and security in Darfur. Domestically, the Sudanese Ministry of Interior and the Sudan Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (SDDRC) have jointly drafted a SALW Control National Action Plan focusing on issues such as small arms proliferation, cross-border smuggling of illicit arms, and armed conflict among ex-combatants, ethnic groups, inter-communities and nomad farmers and means of control of SALW, which largely focuses on Darfur. While the draft document is being refined to meet international standards, once it is endorsed by the Sudanese parliament this action plan will serve as a basis for strategic and comprehensive national policy on SALW control in Darfur and be the basis for subsequent programme interventions.

The output aims to assist GoS through Mol and SDDRC in reviewing the existing or working small arms legislations and promote their reactivation or adoption and implementation, which is largely fed by the small arms control activities that are currently undertaken in Darfur. Such support will be specifically provided to 1) the development, adoption, and implementation of the national action plan (NAP) for small arms control, 2) the operationalisation of the Khartoum Declaration and its mechanism/secretariat (Sub-Regional Mechanism on Small Arms Control (SARCOM)) of the adjoining countries to Darfur and 3) the enhancement of border control along Darfur for small arms control. The overall small arms control legislation and measures are implemented by the Ministry of Interior in collaboration with SDDRC and in consultation with Darfur stakeholders

The process of developing the NAP will be consultative; engaging different stakeholders, such as: government institutions at all levels, experts, and civil society. The process will facilitate sensitisation and awareness-raising sessions on the dangers of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) and key contents of the National Action Plan on SALW and support voluntarily Arms registration committees in States. This will ensure that the NAP meets the international standards of small arms control such as UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms Control. The support will also include workshops at Darfur level on the issues concerned with the control of small arms, as well as strategic support in registration, database, storage, marking and destruction of small arms, at community levels. This FaST programme will not aim at collecting weapons at this juncture but will only build the capacity and promote advocacy and sensitize the communities and help in formulating legislation and action plan.

SARCOM whose secretariat was established in 2013 in Khartoum aim to promote the Khartoum Declaration, on Small Arms Control, which was signed by Ministers of Interior from 5 countries

adjacent to Darfur (Sudan, Chad, Libya, Central African Republic, and DR Congo) in 2012. This project will help SARCOM:

1. Build and enhance the communication and coordination between the mechanism secretariat and national focal points and experts of the countries adjacent to Darfur.
2. Present the preparatory phase of the mechanism and exchange views on how to implement it;
3. Identify efforts made by member states to control the small arms and light weapons together with the opportunities and challenges;
4. Develop guidelines for a three year regional action plan and protocol endorsement.

Border control against arms smuggling has been strengthened by GoS with neighbouring countries bordering Darfur. Border Security Arrangement has been established between Chad- Darfur in January 2010 in which military checkpoints were established, joint army camps were constructed, which try to intercept smuggling weapons on the border. Tripartite Partnership signed by Sudan, Chad and CAR in May 2011 is another effort. Tripartite joint forces were established and trilateral coordination of Ministries of Interior has been pursued in order to address cross-border smuggling and organised crime in Darfur area.

This project will technically assist GoS in the implementation of the NAP, the operationalisation of the Khartoum Declaration and SARCOM, and the enhancement of Darfur border control for small arms control.

All legislation , framework and action plan support work under this FaST framework will lay the foundation for more comprehensive, longer-term legislation support and build the capacity of the instructions that will implement this work as work stipulated in DDS.

- **Main Partners:** DRA, State Line Ministries, Mol, SDDRC, UNAMID, Law Enforcement, Local Communities and Institutions including Women Groups, CBOs etc.

**Table 3: Results Framework**

<b>JP/ Project Title</b>	<b>Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilization Programme (DDR &amp; Small Arms Control Programme)</b>					
<b>DDS Pillar 1</b>	Governance, Justice and Reconciliation					
<b>DDS Outcome</b>	A peaceful, stable and prosperous Darfur					
<b>DDS FaST Objective 7: Outputs/Success Indicators</b>	<p><b>Objective 7:</b> Successful social and economic reintegration of demobilised male and female armed forces (including special groups)</p> <p>7.1.1 Joint Logistics Coordination Committee established and fully functioning</p> <p>7.1.2 Capacities developed within Government of Sudan and 5 State Government to manage small arms and promote community safety through civilian arms control and social cohesion</p> <p>7.1.3 Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme conducted across the 5 states for both male and female ex-combatants</p> <p>7.1.4 Quick impact projects implemented to support social cohesion and small arms control at community level including an assessment of the capacity of vulnerable female DDR participants and war affected women to participate.</p>					
<b>DDS FaST Objective 8: Outputs/Indicators</b>	<p><b>Objective 8:</b> Security sector reform implemented.</p> <p>8.1: Establishment of Integrated Technical Committee (ITC) and adoption of Key Standard Procedures endorsed.</p> <p>8.1.1: Voluntary Weapons Committee formed at State level</p> <p>8.1.3: Institutions supported, ensuring gender responsiveness as envisioned in the DDPD</p> <p>8.1.4: Women specific needs identified and addressed in Security Sector Reform process</p> <p>8.3: Review of domestic and international Small Arms Legislation affecting Darfur</p>					
<b>Relevant DDS Pillar Priority and Linkages:</b> Security sector reform implemented; Reconciliation and Conflict Management Processes and Mechanisms established; Improved Access to Justices; Improved Land Registration/Property System and related conflict resolution						
<b>JP/ Project Outputs</b>	<b>UN Organisation</b>	<b>Other Implementing partner(s)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
<b>Output 1 (Obj.7.1.1):</b> <i>Joint Logistic Coordination Committee established and functional</i>	UNAMID	GoS, DRA, CFC, and SDDRC	Number of Joint Logistics Coordination Committees established and functioning at the regional and state level	Joint Logistics Coordination Committee established at the Regional level but not functional	One Logistics Coordination Committee established and functioning at Regional and one in each State	UNAMID Daily, Monthly and Quarterly Mission Reports

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JP/ Project Outputs (Cont'd)	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p><b>Output 2 (Obj. 7.1.2):</b>  <i>Capacity developed within GoS, DRA and State Governments to manage small arms control and promote community safety through civilian arms control and social cohesion in a gender sensitive manner.</i></p>	UNDP	DRA, SDDRC, GoS, Ministry of Justice, MoI, State Line Ministries Local Communities and Institutions, NGOs, CBOs etc.	1. Number of capacity development operational plans for GoS, DRA and 5 states to manage Small Arms and promote community Safety prepared in a gender sensitive manner	1. Limited capacity among GoS, DRA and States institutions to manage Small Arms Control and promote Community Safety	1. At least one (1) Capacity Development operational plan each for GoS, DRA and five states in Small Arms management and community safety developed in a gender sensitive manner	Needs assessment reports, Workshop reports, Training reports, Monthly and quarterly reports, Progress monitoring reports Interviews and Surveys Draft Consultant Report
			2. Number of Capacity Development Operational plans in Small Arms management and Community Safety with linkages to State development plans and Weapons Registration Committee prepared jointly with local communities in a gender sensitive manner	2. Limited capacities in local communities to plan and implement Community Safety and Small Arms Control initiatives	2..At least two (2) Community Safety and Small Arms Control operational plans with linkages to state development plans and Weapons Registration Committee prepared by local communities in a gender sensitive manner	
			3. Number of domestic and international legislations on small arms control reviewed (implemented and not implemented)	3. To be Determined	3. At least two (2) domestic and international legislations on small arms control reviewed (implemented and not implemented)	
	4. Number of voluntary weapons registration committees formed in the five States in a gender sensitive manner		4. To be determined	4. At least one (1) voluntary weapons registration created in each state in a gender sensitive manner		
	UNDP					

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JP/ Project Outputs (Cont'd)	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<b>Output 2: (Cont'd)</b> <i>Capacity developed within GoS, DRA and State Governments to manage small arms control and promote community safety through civilian arms control and social cohesion in a gender sensitive manner.</i>	UN Women (NAP 1325)	UNDP, Ministry of Social Welfare, SDDRC, DRA, NGOs, Local Communities & Women Groups	5. National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women and Peace Building prepared in a gender sensitive manner	5. Initial workshop with Government and Civil Society conducted.	5. One National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women and Peace Building prepared in a gender sensitive manner	Workshop reports Training Reports Draft National Plan Document
<b>Output 3 (Obj. 7.1.3):</b> <i>Disarmament demobilisation and reintegration conducted in all five states in Darfur.</i>	UNAMID, UNDP, UNFPA and UNW	CFC, JLCC, DSAIC, SDDRC and DRA	1. Number of combatants demobilised and provided with reinsertion support (in kind or cash) in a gender sensitive manner	1. No demobilisation and reinsertion process started to combatants	1. 3,000 male and female combatants (including SNG) provided with reinsertion support in a gender sensitive manner	UNAMID Daily, Monthly and Quarterly Mission Reports
<b>Sub Output 3a (Obj. 7.1.3.1):</b> <i>3,000 male and female disarmed combatants demobilised and provided with reinsertion support.</i>	UNAMID		1. Number of MOUs/LTAs signed with Relevant Line Ministries, Universities, NGO and private sector in Darfur to support reintegration activities	1. No MOUs/LTA signed with Government institutions, NGOs and private sector to support reintegration activities.	1. At least two (2) MOUs/LTAs signed with Government Institutions, Universities, NGOs and private sector to support reintegration activities etc.	Copies of signed MOUs/LTAs
<b>Sub Output 3b (Obj. 7.1.3.2):</b> <i>Economic reintegration assistance provided to all demobilised male and female combatants (including SNGs)</i>	UNDP	UNAMID, UNFPA, UNW, JLCC, DSAIC, SDDRC, NGOs and Relevant Line Ministries	1. Number of value chains developed around efficient energy initiatives that benefits women	1. Limited studies on value chains around efficient energy initiatives that benefits women	1. At least one value chain developed around efficient energy initiatives that benefits women.	Progress reports, Training records Surveys and Tracer studies

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JP/ Project Outputs (Cont'd)	UN Organisatio n	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p><b>Sub Output 3b: (Cont'd)</b>  <b>Economic reintegration assistance provided to all demobilised male and female combatants (including SNGs)</b></p>	<p>UNDP                      General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs                      DRA State Ministries of Welfare</p>	<p>UNEP, FAO, UNW, ILO, UNIDO</p>	<p>2. Number of ex-combatants trained in various livelihoods skills including vocational, NRM, value chains, food processing etc. (male and female)</p>	<p>2. Limited entrepreneurial and business development skills among demobilised ex-combatants (male and female)</p>	<p>2. At least 50 % of demobilised combatants provided with livelihoods trainings ( male and female)</p>	<p>Needs Assessment reports, Workshop reports, Questionnaires , Training reports, Training Manuals and SOPS, Field Monitoring reports etc. Satisfaction and Perception surveys</p>
<p><b>Sub Output 3c (Obj. 7.1.3.3):</b>  <b>Male and female demobilised combatants (including SNGs) socially reintegrated in their host communities</b></p>	<p>UNFPA and UNDP</p>	<p>UNAMID, UNW, DRA, SMOH SDDRC NGO Service Providers SMOH, NGO, SDDRC, UNDP etc.</p> <p>SMOH, NGOs, SDDRC, UNDP etc.</p>	<p>1. Number of MOU/LTAs signed with relevant Ministries and Institutions for the provision of training and other technical support for social reintegration                      2. Number of Capacity Development Operational plans prepared for SMOH and local service providers in Reproductive Health, HV/AIDS, Gender Based Violence etc.                      3. Number of Health Care Providers (HCPs) provided with trainings and capacity building support on RH, HIV/AIDS, GBV etc. in a gender sensitive manner</p>	<p>To be determined</p>	<p>1. At least 5 (five) MOUs signed with national and regional line Ministries as well as local and international training institutions                      2. At least 2 (two) Capacity Development operational plans for CMRs and HCPs prepared in a gender sensitive manner                      3. At least 2 HCPs and CMRs in all five states provided with capacity building support in RH, GBV, HIV/AIDS etc. in gender sensitive manner</p>	<p>Copies of signed MoUs/LTAs, Progress reports</p> <p>Needs assessment reports, workshops reports Training reports from IPs Progress reports Survey reports Field Monitoring reports Client Surveys</p>

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JP/ Project Outputs (Cont'd)	UN Organisation	Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p><b>Sub Output 3c: (Cont'd)</b>  <i>Male and female demobilised combatants (including SNGs) socially reintegrated in their host communities</i></p>	UNFPA and UNDP	SMOH, NGOs, SDDRC, UNDP etc.	4. Number of people (including XCs and SNGs) benefitted from gender sensitive HIV/AIDS, SGBV and RH trainings and referrals services disaggregated by sex	To be determined	4. At least 50 % of XC including SNGs (male and female) benefitted from HIV/AIDS and RH trainings and referral services disaggregated by sex	Satisfaction surveys and respond feedback from ex-combatants, Perception surveys, Client satisfaction Surveys, Training reports
<p><b>Output 4 (Obj.7.1. 4):</b>  <i>Quick impact projects implemented to support social cohesion and small arms control at community level including an assessment of the capacity of vulnerable female DDR participants and war affected women and youth to participate in a gender sensitive manner.</i></p>	UNDP UNW	UNFPA, SDDRC, NGO and Relevant Line Ministries	<p>1. Number and types of quick impact projects selected and implemented in support of small arms control and community safety in a gender sensitive manner</p> <p>2. Number of emergency employments created for men, women and youth</p> <p>3. Number/ % of women participating in Community based decision making committees on small arms control and Natural Resource Management initiatives</p> <p>4. Number of capacity development operational plans for war affected and vulnerable women to participate in Small Arms Control and Community Safety committees prepared in a gender sensitive manner</p>	<p>1. Lack of access to basic socio-economic and community safety related infrastructure that are gender sensitive</p> <p>2. Lack of sustainable livelihoods for conflict affected communities especially vulnerable women</p> <p>3. Limited participation of women in community based decision making bodies on small arms control and Natural Resource Management Committees</p> <p>4. Limited capacity among war affected and vulnerable women to participate in Small Arms Control and Community Safety Committees</p>	<p>1. At least 3 quick impact projects implemented in each State in support of small arms control and community safety in a gender sensitive manner.</p> <p>2. At least 100 men and women benefit from temporary employment creation (of which at least 50% are women)</p> <p>3. At least 30% of Community based committee members are women, with at least 1 in leadership position in each state</p> <p>4. At least 1 (one) capacity development operational prepared for war affected and vulnerable women to participate in Small Arms Committees in each state in a gender sensitive manner</p>	<p>Consultative Workshop reports, , Progress monitoring reports, FGD reports Interviews</p> <p>Progress reports, Employment records, Attendance records, Perception surveys</p> <p>Minutes of Committee meetings, Community Perception Surveys, Case studies, progress reports</p> <p>Needs Assessment reports, workshops reports, Perception surveys, community satisfaction surveys</p>

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*Darfur Community Based Reintegration Programme*

JP/ Project Outputs (Cont'd)	UN Organisation	Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p><b>Output 5: (Obj.8.1)</b>  <i>Confidence of law enforcement sectors and their institutions and procedures rebuilt</i>                      5.1. <i>Voluntary arms registration committees formed at state level to remove all the weapons arising out of integration of combatants at the community level</i>                      5.2. <i>Action plan of arms registration and control process established and implemented</i>                      5.3. <i>Institutions supported, ensuring gender responsiveness as envisioned in DDPD and women-specific needs identified and addressed in Security Sector Reform processes</i></p>	UNDP	DRA, State Governments, SDDRC, UNAMID, UN Women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of weapons registration committees established and functioning effectively</li> <li>Arms Registration Committees (ARCs)' work plan developed</li> <li>Establishment of a functioning Gender desk in selected GoS Police stations in Darfur and training to handle GBV cases</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2015) 2 ARCs established in South and West Darfur respectively</li> <li>(2015) No work plan has been drafted</li> <li>(2015) the development of a women's desk in the Family and Child Protection Units in GoS Police stations in Khartoum</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five (5) weapons registration committees established and functioning effectively in all Darfur states</li> <li>ARCs work plans developed and rolled out</li> <li>Functioning Gender desk in selected GoS Police stations established in 5 Darfur states and training to handle GBV cases conducted</li> </ol>	State Governors' decree on the establishment of weapons registration committees, work plan of ARCs, Ministerial decree on the establishment of gender desk
<p><b>Output 6: (Obj. 8.3)</b>  <i>Review of domestic and international Small Arms Legislation affecting Darfur</i></p>	UNDP	DRA, MoI, SDDRC, State Arms Registration Committee, State Governments, UNAMID	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislations that are required for strengthening RoL and corrections identified and supported.</li> <li>development, adoption, and implementation of NAP for small arms control</li> <li>operationalisation of the Khartoum Declaration and Sub-Regional Mechanism on Small Arms Control for bordering countries of Darfur</li> <li>Enhancement of border control for borders along Darfur for small arms control</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislations for RoL and corrections inadequate or absent.</li> <li>NAP for small arms control drafted</li> <li>the Khartoum Declaration signed and Sub-Regional Mechanism on Small Arms Control established but not fully operationalised</li> <li>border control initiatives for small arms control at a nascent stage especially between Chad and Darfur</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislations related to RoL and Corrections jointly identified and supported for</li> <li>NAP adopted and implemented</li> <li>The Khartoum Declaration and Sub-Regional Mechanism on Small Arms Control operationalised</li> <li>border control for small arms control enhanced</li> </ol>	NAP, SARCOM's work plan, border control strategy, Legislations related to RoL

## **6. Management and Coordination Arrangements**

### **6.1 Steering Committee**

The overall management of the DDS FaST Joint DDR and SALW Programme will be led by a Steering Committee (SC) under the chairmanship of GoS/DRA and Co-chaired by the UNDP Country Director. This SC could be part of a broader SC that encompasses all the DDS FaST projects under Pillar 1. The SC will be based in El Fashir (Darfur) or Khartoum - subject to joint decision by stakeholders. It will be composed of signatories to this Joint Programme document and also representatives from the other DDS FaST Pillar 1 Projects. Additionally, other entities may be invited by the Steering Committee as observers to specific discussions. In accordance with the DDS FaST objectives, the Steering Committee will be responsible for:

- Providing strategic guidance for the implementation of this Joint Programme.
- Reviewing Programme activities and instructing AA for disbursement of funds accordingly;
- Reviewing and approving regular consolidated narrative and financial updates and reports of the SRF, submitted by the Administrative Agent.
- Maintain close collaboration with DRA and national counterparts to ensure flexible adaptation of the SRF-DDR and SALW activities to changes in implementation and priorities.

The activities of the Steering Committee will also be linked to other DDS/DDPD coordination mechanisms at the locality, State and Regional level. The Steering Committee will work close with these entities for complementarities of their activities and better coordination of all three DDS Pillars. The frequency of the SC meetings will have to be agreed by both UN and Government partners. However, at a minimum the SC meetings will be held once every six months.

**UNDP DDR Management Arrangements:** The following staff will be directly responsible for the implementation of this Joint DDR Programme

**Reintegration Coordinator:** He will be supporting the UNDP DDR/CSAC Programme Manager in coordinating implementation of the Joint Programme as well as submitting updated reports to the AA. He/she will be responsible for partnership building and will work closely with Government partners, UN Agencies, Civil Society and private sector at Khartoum level to ensure effective coordination and complementarities at HQ level. He/she will support the Steering Committee and SDDRC in the formulation and implementation of strategic SALW and reintegration policies and plans. He will make regular visits to provide technical support, oversee the implementation and report to the UNDP DDR/CSAC Manager and other relevant stakeholders on progress.

**Community Development and Livelihoods Specialist:** He/she will be based in El Fasher in Darfur and will be responsible for overseeing the implementation and coordination of programme activities in Darfur. He will work closely with UNAMID, UN Agencies, DRA and relevant technical counterparts based in Darfur. As a technical specialist he will provide overall technical guidance in implementation of SALW and reintegration field activities especially in the area of innovative livelihoods projects with linkages to NRM, SALW and value chain development. The specialist is also expected to have strong background in community development, SALW and social reintegration related experience to help support implementing partners in the achievement of all outputs. .

**National Field Staff:** Two staff will be assigned in each of the five field offices in Darfur. One National Advisor will be embedded with the DRA and SDDRC in El Fasher to provide strategic support. The field staff will be working closely with the DRA, State Authorities, SDDRC and also other State level partners in the implementation of the programme. In collaboration with DRA and SDDRC will be responsibility for the daily monitoring and reporting of the activities of the NGOs and other Implementing Partners in the different localities and communities.

## **7. Funds Allocation and Cash Flow Management**

### **7.1 Administrative Agent**

In line with UNDF Terms of Reference, UNDP will serve as the Administrative Agent. It will be responsible for concluding Standard Administrative Arrangements (SAAs) with donors and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Participating UN Organisations (UNFPA and UNW). The UNDP Country Office has delegated the AA responsibilities to UNDP DDR Programme Manager. This Joint Programme will be implemented by UNDP as Administrative Agent of the DDS FaST DDR and SALW Programme via a 'pass through' joint programme modality, as per the prevailing UNDG Guidelines. Accordingly, UNDP Sudan disburses funds to the PUNOs (UNFPA and UNW), in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committees (SC) as per its approval of this DDS FaST DDR/SALW Joint Programme Document, Work Plan and Budget.

### **7.2 Cash Transfer Modalities**

The size and frequency of disbursements and the scope and frequency of monitoring, reporting, assurance and evaluation will be agreed prior to programme implementation, taking into consideration the comparative advantage of participating UN Organisations and operational constraints in the target area.

The AA (UNDP) will directly disburse DDS FaST DDR Joint Programme funds to the Lead Agency (UNDP DDR) and PUNO (UNFPA and UNW) as signatories to this Joint Programme Document, in line with their respective components under the DDS FaST DDR Results Framework, Work Plan and Indicative Budgets as listed in Annexes 1 and 2. AA disbursement to the Lead Agency will be made to programme, contract and monitor implementation of DDS FaST Joint Programme activities. Cash transfer modalities may be adjusted in accordance with the decision of the Lead Agency.

## 8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Table 4: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
<p><b>Output 1 (Obj.7.1.1):</b> <i>Joint Logistic Coordination Committee established and functional</i></p>	<p>1. Number of Joint Logistics Coordination Committees established and functioning at the regional and state level <b>Baseline:</b> One Logistic Coordination Committee created but not functioning because of funding</p>	<p>Progress monitoring reports</p>	<p>Weekly and monthly field mission reports Meetings with relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>UNAMID , CFC, SDDRC and DRA Technical and logistics support</p>
<p><b>Output 2 (Obj. 7.1.2):</b> <i>Capacity developed within GoS, DRA and State Government to manage small arms control and promote community safety through civilian arms control and social cohesion in a gender sensitive manner.</i></p>	<p>1. Number of capacity development operational plans for GoS , DRA and 5 states in Small Arms Control and Community Safety jointly prepared in a gender sensitive manner <b>Baseline:</b> Limited capacity among GoS, DRA and States institutions in Small Arms Control and Community Safety</p> <p>2. Number of Capacity Development Operational plans in Small Arms Control and Community Safety with linkages to State development plans and weapons registration committee prepared jointly with local communities in a gender sensitive manner <b>Baseline:</b> Limited capacities in local communities to plan and implement Community Safety and Small Arms Control plans and strategies</p> <p>3. National Action Plan on the UNSCR 1325 on Women role in Peace Building Prepared in a gender sensitive manner <b>Baseline:</b> Initial workshops with Government and Civil Society partners conducted.</p>	<p>1. Needs Assessment report, Training reports from IPs Progress reports Survey reports Client Surveys Counsellor Records 2. Needs assessment reports, Workshop reports, Training reports, Monthly and quarterly reports, Surveys 3. Progress monitoring reports Interviews and Surveys 4. Progress reports, Needs Assessment and operational plans 5. Workshop reports Training Reports Copy of Draft National Plan Document</p>	<p>1. Monthly and Quarterly: Progress reports Focus Group Discussions Client Surveys Interviews using questionnaires FGDs 2. Desk Review of Legislations on Small Arms Agreements, Legislations, Interviews, Workshops 3. Workshops, FGD, Perception Survey, Interviews, Questionnaires etc. 4. Focus Group Discussions Client Surveys Interviews 5. Review of UN Resolutions on Women Gender</p>	<p>UNDP, SDDRC, and DRA  Facilitation and technical support</p>
<p><b>Output 3 (Obj. 7.1.3):</b> <i>Disarmament demobilisation and reintegration conducted in all five states in Darfur</i></p>	<p>1. Number of combatants demobilised and provided with reinsertion support (in kind or cash) in a gender sensitive manner <b>Baseline:</b> No combatant demobilised and provided with reinsertion support</p>	<p>Monitoring reports, field surveys, perception surveys etc. Tracer studies</p>	<p>MIS and data collection system Daily and Weekly</p>	<p>UNAMID, CFC, SDDRC and DRA Facilitation, Technical Support, Coordination</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs) (Cont'd)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
<p><b>Sub Output 3a:</b> <i>3,000 Disarmed male and female combatants demobilised and provided with reinsertion support</i></p>	<p>1. Number of MOUs/LTAs signed with Relevant Line Ministries, Universities in Darfur for the provision of trainings, advisory and technical support to reintegration <b>Baseline:</b> No MOUs/LTA signed with Government institutions for the provision of technical support to reintegration activities</p>	<p>Copies of signed MoUs/LTAs, Progress reports Monitoring reports, field surveys, perception surveys etc. Tracer studies Weekly Progress reports,</p>	<p>Monthly and Quarterly: Consolidated progress reports Joint Review</p>	<p>UNAMID, CFC, SDDRC and DRA  Facilitation, Technical Support, Coordination</p>
<p><b>Sub Output 3b:</b> <i>Economic reintegration assistance provided to all demobilised male and female combatants (including SNGs)</i></p>	<p>1. Number of value chains developed around efficient energy initiatives that benefits women and men <b>Baseline:</b> Limited studies on value chains development around efficient energy initiatives that benefits women 2. Number of ex-combatants trained in various livelihoods skills including vocational, NRM, value chains, food processing etc. (male and female) <b>Baseline:</b> Limited entrepreneurial and business development skills among demobilised ex-combatants (male and female)</p>	<p>Counsellor records and reports Training records Surveys and Tracer studies/Surveys</p>	<p>Monthly and Quarterly: Progress reports Focus Group Discussions  Needs Assessment reports, Workshop reports, Questionnaires</p>	<p>UNDP, SDDRC, and DRA, NGOs  Facilitation, Technical Support and Monitoring</p>
<p><b>Sub Output 3c:</b> <i>Demobilised combatants including SNGs (male and female) socially reintegrated and accepted in their host communities.</i></p>	<p>1. Number of MOU/LTAs signed with relevant Ministries and Institutions for the provision of training and other technical support for social reintegration <b>Baseline:</b> To be determined 2. Number of Capacity Development Operational plans prepared for local service providers in Reproductive Health, HV/AIDS, Gender Based Violence etc. in a gender sensitive manner <b>Baseline:</b> To be determined</p>	<p>Training reports from IPs Progress reports Survey reports Client Surveys Counsellor Records Field Monitoring reports</p>	<p>Consolidated progress reports Consolidated Perception and Satisfaction Survey reports. Weekly and Monthly Progress Reports Training Reports FGD. Consultations and Meetings</p>	<p>UNDP, UNFPA  Facilitation, Technical Support and Monitoring</p>

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Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
<p><b>Sub Output 3c:</b> <i>Demobilised combatants including SNGs (male and female) socially reintegrated and accepted in their host communities.</i></p>	<p>3. Number of Health Care Providers (HCPs) provided with trainings and capacity building support in a gender sensitive manner <b>Baseline:</b> To be determined</p> <p>4. Number of people (including XCs and SNGs) benefitted from gender sensitive HIV/AIDS, SGBV and RH trainings and referrals services disaggregated by sex <b>Baseline:</b> To be determined</p>	<p>Satisfaction surveys and respond feedback from Xcs Perception surveys Client satisfaction Community Perception surveys</p>	<p>Weekly and Monthly Progress reports, Consolidated training reports Community Perception &amp; Satisfaction Survey Reports Monthly/ Quarterly/ As required FGD and Interview Reports</p>	<p>UNFPA, UNDP Facilitation, Technical Support and Monitoring</p>
<p><b>Output 4 (Obj.7.1. 4):</b> <i>Quick impact projects implemented to support social cohesion and small arms control at community level including an assessment of the capacity of vulnerable female DDR participants and war affected women and youth to participate in a gender sensitive manner.</i></p>	<p>1. Number and types of quick impact projects identified and implemented by community members in a gender sensitive manner <b>Baseline:</b> Lack of access to basic socio-economic and community safety related infrastructure</p> <p>2. Number of emergency employment created for men, women and youth <b>Baseline:</b> Limited employment opportunities for vulnerable women</p> <p>3. Number/ % of women in community decision making committees on natural resource management and small arms control <b>Baseline:</b> Limited participation of women in decision making bodies</p> <p>4. Number of capacity development operational plans for war affected and vulnerable women in Small Arms Control and Community Safety jointly prepared in a gender sensitive manner <b>Baseline:</b> Limited capacity among war affected and vulnerable women to participate in local community decision making bodies and small arms control committees</p>	<p>1. Consultative Workshop reports, Progress monitoring reports, Interviews FGD reports</p> <p>2. Progress reports, Employment records, Attendance records, Perception surveys</p> <p>3. Minutes of Committee meetings, Community Perception Surveys, Case studies, progress reports</p> <p>4. Needs Assessment reports, workshops reports, Perception surveys, community satisfaction surveys</p>	<p>Perception &amp; Satisfaction survey reports FGD and Interview Reports</p>	<p>UNDP, SDDRC, UNW, DRA and Relevant line Ministries Ministry of Social Welfare NGO Implementing Partners.</p>

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Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
<p><b>Output 5: (Obj.8.1)</b>  <i>Confidence of law enforcement sectors and their institutions and procedures rebuilt</i>  <b>5.1. Voluntary arms registration committees formed at state level to remove all the weapons arising out of integration of combatants at the community level</b></p>	<p>1. Number of arms registration committees established and functioning effectively                  2. Arms Registration Committees (ARCs)' work plan developed  <b>Baseline:</b> (2015) ARCs established in South and West Darfur respectively</p>	<p>ARCs' work plan, State Governors' decree on the establishment of Arms registration committees.</p>	<p>Workshops, FGD, Survey, Interviews, Questionnaires etc.</p>	<p>UNDP, SDDRC, UNAMID, BICC, DRA, NGOs</p>
<p><b>5.2. Action plan of arms registration and control process established and implemented</b></p>	<p>1. Operationalisation of the Khartoum Declaration and Sub-Regional Mechanism on Small Arms Control for bordering countries of Darfur                  2. Enhancement of border control for borders along Darfur for small arms control  <b>Baseline:</b> (2015)                  1. the Khartoum Declaration signed and Sub-Regional Mechanism on Small Arms Control established but not fully operationalised                  2. border control initiatives for small arms control at a nascent stage especially between Chad and Darfur</p>	<p>Sub-regional Arms Control Mechanism (SARCOM)'s work plan, border control plan</p>	<p>Workshops, monitoring.</p>	
<p><b>5.3. Institutions supported, ensuring gender responsiveness as envisioned in DDPD and women-specific needs identified and addressed in Security Sector Reform processes</b></p>	<p>Establishment of a functioning Gender desk in selected GoS Police stations and Correction Center in Darfur and training to handle GBV cases  <b>Baseline:</b> (2015) the development of a women's desk in the Family and Child Protection Units in GoS Police stations in Khartoum</p>	<p>State polices and Correction Centre work plan</p>		<p>UNDP, SDDRC, UNAMID, UNW, DRA</p>
<p><b>Output 6:</b>  <i>Review and support legislations related to RoL and Corrections and domestic and international Small Arms Legislation</i></p>	<p>1. Development, adoption, and implementation of NAP for small arms control  <b>Baseline:</b> (2015) 1. NAP for small arms control drafted.</p>	<p>National Action Plan for small arms control</p>	<p>Workshops, monitoring.</p>	<p>UNDP, SDDRC, UNAMID, BICC, DRA</p>



## **8.2 Annual/Regular Reviews:**

**8.2.1 Programme Review:** A bi-annual report will be prepared by the DDR/CSAC Programme Manager and shared with the Steering Committee. As a minimum requirement, the bi-annual report will consist of standard UNDP format that outlines the progress covering the six months with updated information for each above monitoring framework as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets and indicators at the output level. An Annual Review will be conducted jointly with other DDS FaST Projects under this Pillar.

**8.2.2 Joint Reviews:** To ensure a harmonised approach to reviews and reduce transaction costs, all scheduled, ad hoc and/or annual reviews of this FaST Joint Programme will be subject to approval by the Steering Committee, whereby 'joint reviews' will be conducted to the best extent possible. Terms of Reference for all reviews will be developed jointly with relevant DRA counterparts with support from DRA and SDDRC and submitted to the Steering Committee for endorsement. To ensure national ownership and leadership, joint reviews of this Joint Programme will be led by DRA and SDDRC, using indicators, reporting formats and methodological approaches agreed by the Steering Committee.

**8.2.3 Evaluation:** An independent evaluation team will be contracted to review and evaluate the Outcome of this DDS Joint DDR Programme following its completion. The evaluation team will be comprised of national or international experts with proven experience on DDR and SALW Programming. All members of the team will be independent with absolutely no connections to the design, formulation or implementation of this Joint Programme. The team will not include UN personnel, GoS and DRA civil servants or any other person or entity that is directly or indirectly related to this Joint DDS FaST Programme.

**8.2.4 Reporting:**<sup>20</sup> The Progress and Financial reports will be in accordance with UNDG guidelines and explanatory note for standardised progress and financial reporting, respectively. A harmonised reporting format will be adapted and developed jointly by UNDP DDR, UNW and UNFPA. The three organisations will be responsible for progress and financial reporting in relation to their respective outputs in the work plan on a quarterly basis. UNDP DDR/CSAC Programme Manager will be responsible for consolidating and submitting progress and financial reports on a quarterly and annual basis in line with the agreed UNDG format.

**8.2.5 Monitoring Reports:** A harmonised monitoring reporting format will be prepared jointly by UNDP, UNW and UNFPA. Joint monitoring missions will be conducted on a quarterly basis or as required.

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<sup>20</sup> The [Standard Progress Report](#) used by the ExCom agencies or any other reporting format used by any other UN organisation may be adapted for the purpose. Donor requirements should also be kept in mind. The reporting format should be approved by the joint programme steering committee.

## 9. Work plan of: Darfur Community Based Reintegration Programme

**Table 5: Work Plan and Budget of the Project**

Specific Objectives of the Fund: Successful social and economic reintegration of 3,000 demobilised combatants (including special needs group)		Duration of the JP/Project: Nov 2015-April. 2017 (Eighteen Months)								
Expected products of the JP/Project	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget(USD) (By activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
<b>Output 1 (Obj. 7.1. 1): Joint Logistics Coordination Committee established and functioning</b>										
<b>Output: 1:</b> <i>Joint Logistics Coordination Committee established and functioning</i>	<b>Activity Result 1: Joint Logistics Coordination Committee established</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise meetings with relevant stakeholders for the formation of Joint Logistic Coordination Committee.</li> <li>Identify the logistics need of the military movements</li> <li>Jointly develop Rules and Procedures for effective functioning of the committee</li> <li>Provide equipment and capacity building support including trainings.</li> </ul>	√	√	√	√			Five Darfur States	UNAMID, GoS, DRA, CFC, DSAIC and military factions	<b>200,000</b>  <b>+ UNAMID contribution (Cash or kind)</b>
<b>Sub Total Output 1 (This is a UNAMID Contribution US\$ 200,000)</b>										<b>200,000</b>
<b>Output 2 (Obj. 7.1. 2): Capacity developed within GoS, DRA and State Government to manage small arms control and promote community safety through civilian arms control and social cohesion in a gender sensitive manner.</b>										
<b>Sub Output 2a:</b> <i>Capacity of GoS, DRA and five State Government to manage small arms control and promote community safety developed</i>	<b>Activity Result: 2a.1: Capacity needs assessment and preparation of capacity building operational plan completed in a gender sensitive manner:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise joint capacity building needs assessment workshops</li> <li>Prepare capacity development operational plan</li> <li>Identify training providers</li> <li>Facilitate contacts, dialogue and partnerships mechanism between State authorities with local communities on small arms control and community safety</li> </ul>	√	√	√	√	√	√	Five States in Darfur (North, Central, South, West and East)	UNDP, UNW, SDDRC, DRA, MoI, Line Ministries and GoS	<b>300,000</b>

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Expected products of the JP/Project	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget(USD) (By activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
<b>Output 2: (Cont'd)</b>										
<b>Sub Output 2b:</b> <i>Capacity of local communities to manage small arms and promote community safety improved</i>	<b>Activity Result 2b.1:</b> Participatory community capacity needs assessment completed in a gender sensitive manner		√	√	√	√		Five States in Darfur (North, Central, South, West and East)	UNDP, UNW, SDDRC, MoI, relevant DRA State Ministries	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Activity Result 2b.2:</b> Public Awareness campaigns on small arms proliferation among community members completed in a gender sensitive manner.									<b>200,000</b>
<b>Sub Output 2c:</b> <i>National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 for Sudan developed</i>	<b>Activity Result 2c.1:</b> Preparation of NAP on 1325 completed in a gender sensitive manner. Review of existing gender issues in relation to 1325 implementation Organise national, regional and state level stakeholder workshops on 1325 Prepare draft document with Gos endorsement Organise national, regional and state workshops to discuss the draft Action Plan and Implementation arrangements, Enlist implementation commitments from stakeholders including Government		√	√	√	√	√	National, Regional and State level	UNW, UNDP, UNFPA, UNAMID SDDRC, Fed. MWSS, DRA MSAMC	<b>250,000</b>
<b>Sub Total Output 2</b>										<b>950,000</b>

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Expected products of the JP/Project (Cont'd)	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget(USD) (By activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
<b>Output 3 (Obj.7.1.3): Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme conducted in all five states in Darfur in a gender sensitive manner</b>										
<p><b><i>Sub Output 3a:</i></b>  <b><i>3,000 Disarmed male and female combatants demobilised and provided with reinsertion support</i></b></p>	<p><b><u>Activity Result 3a.1:</u></b> Disarmament and Demobilisation of combatants completed in a gender sensitive manner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of demobilisation sites</li> <li>Provide orientations and briefings on HIV/AIDS, Civic Education, etc.</li> <li>Create MIS Data, conduct profiling of combatants and provision of ID Cards</li> <li>Official discharge of combatants</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Activity Result 3a.2:</u></b> Provision of Reinsertion support completed in a gender sensitive manner</p> <p>Provision of reinsertion assistance to demobilised male and female combatants (including SNGs)</p>	√	√	√	√			All five States Specific Locations to be determined	UNAMID, SDDRC,, DRA, CFC, JLCC, DSAIC	<p><b>800,000</b></p> <p>Reinsertion assistance / support to demobilised combatants (cash or in-kind)</p> <p><b>UNAMID Contribution</b></p>
<p><b><i>Sub Output 3b:</i></b>  <b><i>Economic reintegration assistance to 3,000 male and female demobilised combatants (including SNGs) completed.</i></b><sup>21</sup></p>	<p><b><u>Activity Result 3b.1:</u></b> MOUs/LTAs with relevant Government institutions and other partners signed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise meetings and workshops for all relevant player and stakeholders with Government, UN and NGO to identify areas for collaborative partnerships in DDR implementation</li> <li>identify and select implementing partners including Government Institutions, UN, NGOs, Private Sector etc. and sign MOUs/agreements/LTAs</li> </ul>		√	√	√	√	√		UNDP, SDDRC and Relevant Line Ministries, DRA, Ministry of Social Affairs Mol etc.	<b>100,000</b>

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<sup>21</sup> Economic Reintegration will only start provided Disarmament and Demobilization processes are completed. If the D&D processes are delayed, DRA and steering committee will be consulted on the use of the funds ( grants to the ex-combatants) to support outputs 7.1.2 and 7.1.4 with focus more on reintegration studies, small arms activities, promote social cohesion and capacity development activities at the regional, state and local communities.

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Expected products of the JP/Project (Cont'd)	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget(USD) (By activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
<b>Output 3: Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme conducted in all five states in Darfur in a gender sensitive manner (Cont'd)</b>										
<p><b>Sub Output 3b (Cont'd):</b> <i>Economic reintegration assistance to 3000 male and female demobilised combatants (including SNGs) completed.</i></p>	<p><b>Activity Result 3b.2: Studies on value chains with linkages to energy efficiency completed in a gender sensitive manner:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare questionnaires and undertake studies jointly with FAO, UNEP and other partners.</li> <li>• Prepare the reports and share with relevant Government partners for future ex-combatant reintegration options</li> </ul>							All five States Specific Locations to be determined	UNDP, FAO, UNEP, SDDRC and Relevant Line Ministries, DRA, Ministry of Social Affairs Mol etc.	100,000
	<p><b>Activity Result 3b.3: Reintegration trainings and provision of grants/packages to 3000 male and female ex-combatants completed in a gender sensitive manner.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide briefing, orientation, counselling and referral sessions on reintegration options for demobilised ex-combatants (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• Provide vocational and skills trainings, apprenticeship and other enhancing employability opportunities to participants (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• Organise trainings on business proposal writing, business development, value chains, NRM and other income generation activities (disaggregated by sex)</li> <li>• Provide in kind reintegration packages/kits to demobilized combatants in a gender sensitive manner.</li> </ul>	√	√	√	√	√	UNDP, FAO, UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, SDDRC, NGOs, Relevant line Ministres etc.		4,700,000	
	<p><b>Activity Result 3b.4: Participatory Community Based Monitoring Tools and Methodologies developed in a gender sensitive manner.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise training workshops on community based participatory monitoring tools, methodologies and indicators at the State and community level</li> <li>• Organised joint field visits with partners (SC, donors, Government etc.)</li> <li>• Organise programme review activities jointly with DRA, SDDRC and others</li> </ul>						UNDP, DRA, SDDRC, Relevant Line Ministries General Directorate for Women and Family Affairs		100,000	

*Cont'd*

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Expected products of the JP/Project (Cont'd)	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget(USD) (By activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
<b>Output 3: Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme conducted in all five states in Darfur in a gender sensitive manner (Cont'd)</b>										
<b>Sub Output 3c:</b> <i>Demobilised combatants including SNGs (male and female) socially reintegrated and accepted in their host communities.</i>	<b>Activity Result 3.c.1: MOUs/LTA signed with relevant Ministries, NGOs and other institutions</b>							All five states Specific Locations to be Determined	UNFPA, UNDP, UNW, Federal Ministry of Welfare and Social Services' DRA Ministry of Social Affairs, Maternity and Childhood And other Relevant Line Ministries,	100,000
	<b>Activity Result 3.c.2: Capacity Development Operational Plans prepared for Service Providers in a gender sensitive manner.</b>									250,000
	<b>Activity Result 3.c.3: Needs Assessments, Trainings and psychosocial support to SGBV victims and ex-combatants with disabilities completed in a gender sensitive manner</b>		√	√	√	√	√			250,000

Expected products of the JP/Project (Cont'd)	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget(USD) (By activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
<b>Output 3: Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme conducted in all five states in Darfur in a gender sensitive manner (Cont'd)</b>										
<b>Sub Output 3c</b> (Cont'd): Demobilised combatants including SNGs (male and female) socially reintegrated and accepted in their host communities.	<p><b>Activity Result 3c.4: Capacity of local community members and institutions strengthened to support social reintegration in a gender sensitive manner</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise training needs assessment for Government and local community institutions to ascertain their training needs</li> <li>Organise community based trainings for community members and institutions on NRM related conflicts, peace building and reconciliations</li> <li>Organise cultural festival to promote reconciliation between Xcs and host communities.</li> <li>Public information, sensitisation campaigns and preparation of public information materials including brochures,</li> <li>Organise cultural festivals to promote reconciliation</li> </ul>		√	√	√	√	√	All five states Specific Locations to be Determined	UNDP, UNW, UNFPA, FAO, SDDRC, Federal Ministry of Welfare and Social Services' DRA Ministry of Social Affairs, Maternity and Childhood And other Relevant Line Ministries,	<b>200,000</b>
<b>Sub Total Output 3 (including UNAMID Contribution US\$ 800,000)</b>										<b>6,600,000</b>
<b>Output 4 (Obj.7.1.4): Quick impact projects implemented to support social cohesion and small arms control at community level including an assessment of the capacity of vulnerable female DDR participants and war affected women and youth to participate.</b>										
<b>Sub Output 4a:</b> Quick impact projects identified and women empowerment implemented in target communities in a gender sensitive manner	<p><b>Activity Result 4a.1: Quick Impact projects identified and implemented in five states in a gender sensitive manner</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory needs assessments, consultations and project selection undertaken in target communities in each state.</li> <li>Project management and small arms control committees establish in each target community to facilitate implementation and monitoring of projects</li> </ul>	√	√	√	√	√	√	All five states Specific Locations to be Determined	UNDP, UNW, UNFPA, SDDRC, State Ministries of Social Welfare and other Relevant Line Ministries	<b>1,000,000</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quick impact projects for short term employment creation for vulnerable youth groups implemented.</li> </ul>									
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Cont'd

Expected products of the JP/Project (Cont'd)	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget(USD) (By activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
<b>Output 4 (Obj.7.1.4): Quick impact projects implemented to support social cohesion and small arms control at community level including an assessment of the capacity of vulnerable female DDR participants and war affected women to participate. (Cont'd)</b>										
<b>Sub Output 4b:</b> <i>Assessment of the capacity of vulnerable and war affected women and female DDR participants to participate in Small Arms control completed.</i>	<b>Activity Result 4b.1: Capacity development operational plan for DDR female participants and war affected women prepared in a gender sensitive manner</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory capacity needs assessments for women undertaken in targeted communities</li> <li>Capacity development operational plan prepared for war affected women and DDR participants</li> <li>Trainings provided to women participants in accordance with plan.</li> </ul>							All five states Specific Locations to be Determined	UNDP, UNW, UNFPA, SDDRC, State Ministries of Social Welfare and other Relevant Line Ministries Federal Ministry of Welfare and Social Services	500,000
	<b>Activity Result 4b.2: Support to socio-economic infrastructure, Social Cohesion and Women participation in community decision making processes and economic empowerment completed in a gender sensitive manner</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organise participatory community workshops to identify women's needs and gender inequalities</li> <li>Design targeted interventions jointly with community members including women.</li> <li>Provide small grants to promote women initiatives in leadership and small arms control initiatives</li> <li>Implement and monitor jointly using participatory community based methodologies and tools</li> </ul>	√	√	√	√	√	√			500,000
<b>Sub Total Output 4</b>										<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>Output 5 (Obj.8.1): Confidence of law enforcement sectors and their institutions and procedures rebuilt</b>										
<b>Output: 5:</b>	<b>Activity Result 5.1: Support to form weapons registration committees in 5 Darfur states</b>	√	√	√	√	√	√	5 Darfur States	UNDP	500,000



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<b>Establishment of the Integration Technical Committee (ITC) and adoption of key Standard Operating Procedures endorsed</b>	<b>Activity Result 5.2:</b> Support to develop a work plan for Arms Registration Committees	√	√	√	√	√	√		UNDP, UNDP RoL, UNW, SDDRC, MOI, Prison Department	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Activity Result 5.3:</b> Support to establish functioning Gender desks in selected GoS Police stations and Correction Centre/Prison in Darfur and conduct training to handle SGBV cases		√	√	√	√	√			<b>264,000</b>
	<b>Activity Result 5.4:</b> Support to the rehabilitation and capacity building of a selected Correction/Prison Center		√	√	√	√	√	UNDP DDR, UNDP RoL, UNW, MOI, Prison Department	<b>100,000</b>	
	<b>Activity Result 5.5:</b> Support to operations and functioning of the Integrated Technical Committee (ITC) or Ceasefire Committee (CfC)		√	√	√	√	√	UNDP, SDDRC, UNAMID, DRA	<b>100,000</b>	
<b>Sub Total Output 5</b>										<b>1,164,000</b>

*Cont'd*

Expected products of the JP/Project (Cont'd)	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget(USD) (By activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
<b>Output 6 (Obj. 8.3): Review of domestic and international Small Arms Legislation affecting Darfur</b>										
<b>Output 6:</b> <i>Review and support legislations related to RoL and Corrections and domestic and international Small Arms Legislation</i>	<b>Activity Result 6.1:</b> Identify and support the legislations relevant to RoL and corrections related issues.	√	√	√	√	√		5 Darfur States	UNDP, SDDRC, DRA, UNAMID, MOI,	<b>168,087</b>
	<b>Activity Result 4b.1:</b> Support to develop and implement NAP for small arms control	√	√	√	√	√	√			<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Activity Result 4b.1:</b> Support to operationalise and implement the Khartoum Declaration and Sub-Regional Mechanism on Small Arms Control	√	√	√	√	√	√		UNDP, SDDRC, DRA, MOI UNAMID	<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Activity Result 4b.1:</b> Support to enhance border control for small arms control		√	√	√	√	√			<b>100,000</b>
<b>Sub Total Output 6</b>										<b>868,087</b>
Total (Including UNAMID contribution of US\$1 million)										<b>11,782,087</b>
DDS FaST Funding Requirements Programme Activities (without UNAMID contribution of US\$1 million)										<b>10,782,087</b>
Total Indirect Cost 7% (GMS) + UNDF Technical Secretariat (1.3%) = (8.3%)										<b>894,913</b>

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Sub Total	11,677,000
MPTF (1%)	117,075
<b>TOTAL FaST Funding Requirements (Direct and Indirect Costs)</b>	<b>11,794,075</b>

**Table 6: Darfur Community Based Reintegration and Stabilisation Programme (DDR & Small Arms Control Programme) Estimated Budget**

UN FUND FOR DARFUR JOINT PROJECT BUDGET*				
CATEGORIES	UNDP (US\$)	UNFPA (US\$)	UN Women (US\$)	Total (US\$)
1. Staff and other personnel costs	1,031,000	5,000	60,000	1,096,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	130,000	5,000	10,000	145,000
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	130,000	0	0	130,000
4. Contractual Services	8,771,087	125,000	220,000	9,116,087
5. Travel	70,000	5,000	5,000	80,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	50,000	0	0	50,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	150,000	10,000	5,000	165,000
Sub-Total Project Costs	10,332,087	150,000	300,000	10,782,087
Indirect Support Costs (8.3%)	857,563	12,450	24,900	894,913
Total Project Costs	11,189,650	162,450	324,900	11,677,000
MPTF (1%)	112,260	1,605	3,210	117,075
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>11,301,910</b>	<b>164,055</b>	<b>328,110</b>	<b>11,794,075</b>
<b>Grand Total Budget DDS FaST Funding</b>	<b>11,794,075</b>			

**Annex 1: DDS FaST Projects with Outputs, Potential Linkages and Complementarities with other Stakeholders**

DDS FaST Project/Agencies	DDS FaST Objectives	Outputs/Activities (As per DDS Document)	Linkages and Complementarities with Joint DDR Programme
<b>Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation</b>			
<p><b>DDR</b> Agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNW UNAMID)</p>	<p><b>Objective 7:</b> Successful social and economic reintegration of demobilised armed forces (including special groups)</p>	<p><b>7.1.</b> Ceasefire Committee assessment of armed groups verified and monitored</p> <p><b>7.1.1.</b> Joint Logistics Coordination Committee established and fully functioning</p> <p><b>7.1.2.</b> Capacities developed within Government of Sudan and the 5 State Governments to manage small arms (SALW) and promote community safety through civilian arms control and social cohesion</p> <p><b>7.1.3.</b> Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme conducted across the 5 states for both male and female ex-combatants</p> <p><b>7.1.4.</b> Quick impact projects implemented to support social cohesion and small arms control at community level, including an assessment of the capacity of vulnerable female DDR participants and war affected women to participate.</p>	<p><b>DDR Reintegration Components:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct livelihood assistance to 3000 demobilised combatants (provision of trainings and start grants in the form of packages (livestock, seeds, grocery, equipment etc.) with linkages to value chains, markets, advisory services etc.</li> <li>• Social Reintegration support to male and female ex-combatants including PWDs. These will include awareness raising capacity building, and provision of services in the areas of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and psychosocial support.</li> <li>• State level activities for the development and validation of a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325</li> <li>• Reintegration support to female ex-combatants, IDPs and other women</li> </ul>
<p><b>Security Sector Reform</b> Agencies (UNDP, UNHCR and UNAMID)</p>	<p><b>Objective 8:</b> Security Sector Reform implemented</p>	<p><b>8.1.</b> Establishment of the Integration Technical Committee (ITC) and adoption of key Standard Operating Procedures endorsed</p> <p><b>8.1.1.</b> Voluntary weapons registration committee formed at state level</p> <p><b>8.1.2.</b> Process of identification and integration of former combatants into relevant security</p> <p><b>8.1.3.</b> institutions supported, ensuring gender responsiveness as envisioned in DDPD</p> <p><b>8.1.4.</b> Women-specific needs identified and addressed in Security Sector Reform processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of employment opportunities for ex-combatants in the formal security sector and private security companies</li> <li>• Training activities in conflict resolution and peace building, NRM, community security, small arms management, policing etc.</li> </ul>

DDS FaST Project/Agencies	DDS FaST Objectives	Outputs/Activities (As per DDS Document)	Linkages and Complementarities with Joint DDR Programme
<b>Pillar 1: Governance, Justice and Reconciliation</b>			
<b>Reconciliation and Conflict Management</b> (UNDP and IOM)	<b>Objective 9:</b> Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanisms established	<p><b>9.4</b> DRA Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission supported to reach international standards using best practices/standards for JTRC policies and procedures.</p> <p><b>9.4.1.</b> Develop and endorse 5 state strategies on reconciliation through State consultations</p> <p><b>9.4.2.</b> NGO and Community-based Organisation (CBO) capacities built on peace and reconciliation (5 workshops)</p> <p><b>9.4.3.</b> Agreement with sedentary and nomadic leaders regarding grazing and conflict resolution mechanisms for land use disputes (3 day workshop in 5 states)</p> <p><b>9.4.4.</b> Native Administration and local conflict resolution mechanisms strengthened through 5 workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building of Community Based Reintegration Committees on NRM related conflicts and livelihoods</li> <li>• Promote social acceptance and participation of ex-combatants in the peace and reconciliation processes</li> <li>• Implementation of conflict sensitive social infrastructure in support of reintegration.</li> <li>• Promote reconciliation between ex-combatants and host communities</li> </ul>
<b>Pillar 2: Reconstruction</b>			
<b>Short Term Assistance to Returnees</b> UNDP	<b>Objective 6:</b> Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)	<p><b>1.1</b> Security is provided at 15 return site (FaST 9.4, Pillar I; FaST 6.1 Pillar II)</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Information provided to IDPs and refugees on conditions of the areas of origin (FaST 6.3, Pillar II)</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Short term assistance provided to return on arrival (FaST 6.5, Pillar II)</p> <p><b>1.4</b> Basic services are provided at return sites (FaST 6.7, Pillar II)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of basic services as water, clinics, schools that will complement the reintegration assistance to ex-combatants</li> <li>• Organise joint training on livelihoods</li> <li>• Promote joint livelihood initiatives between ex-combatants and returnees in the host communities</li> </ul>
<b>Pillar 3: Economic Recovery</b>			
<b>Economic Recovery</b> UNDP	<b>Objective 3:</b> Increased access to financial services	<p><b>1.1</b> A Greater Darfur Microfinance Development Apex Model is established</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Comprehensive Capacity Development Programmes for microfinance actors in Greater Darfur are conducted</p> <p><b>1.3</b> Diversified Microfinance financial and non-financial Services are provided on sustainable basis through/ for MFIs, agents, Community Based organisations (CBO), unions and self-employment groups and clients</p> <p><b>1.4</b> Innovative community based models using technological products are promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ex-combatants' access to financial services including microcredit, savings and insurance as well as advisory services</li> <li>• Linkages in marketing and brokering agricultural and livestock products</li> <li>• Linkages of ex-combatant groups with firms and producers groups through formal purchase agreements and capacity building of local partners</li> <li>• Capacity building support to DDR partners viz. NGOs, CBOs and Government partners to deliver services</li> </ul>

## Annex 2: Environmental and Social Checklist

Sector	Yes	No	Not Appli- cable	Yes and Mitigation Possible
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>				
Will the project require the acquisition or conversion of significant areas of land, including the clearance of vegetation?	-	√		
Is the project located in the proximity of protected areas or other areas classified as vulnerable?			√	
Will the project affect protected or endangered ecosystems or species (e.g. natural forests, wetlands, endemic species, endangered species etc.)			√	
Is the project located in an area prone to recurrent natural disasters? (e.g. floods, drought etc.)			√	
Can the project introduce, accidentally or intentionally, alien species or Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's)?		√		
<b>WATER RESOURCES AND FLOODING</b>				
Will the project lead to changes in the course or direction of water flow? Consider if the project will impact existing water bodies and the extent of this impact. (This also applies to Wadis and any water retention structures built in rivers or wadis.)			√	
Will the project lead to changes in percolation rates, drainage patterns or the rate and amount of surface water runoff? Will development of your project cause major changes to existing drainage patterns, create additional water runoff potential because of increased impervious surfaces? or change the existing percolation rate of the soil surface that will create a significant problem? Most single family dwellings will not result in these changes at a level of significance. Large tracts are examples of projects that have the potential for this type of significant impact..		√		
Will the project lead to change in the amount of surface water in any water body? Will the project cause an increase or decrease in the water levels of potentially affected water bodies, streams, lakes, ocean, rivers, etc.)? An example is stream diversions.		√		
Will the project lead to discharge of chemicals into surface waters, or alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, solids?		√		
Will the project lead to alterations to the course or flow of flood waters, or need for private or public flood control projects?		√		

*Cont'd*

Sector	Yes	No	Not Appli- cable	Yes and Mitigation Possible
Will the project lead to exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding, or accelerated runoff? Review the FIRM maps to determine if your project is located in a potential flood zone. The FIRM maps indicate that a study has been done of this area as it pertains to flooding. If an area is not			√	

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indicated on these maps as being in a flood zone, it does not mean that there is no flood danger. Mitigations available through implementation of Flood Ordinance 3898 will provide self-mitigating regulations. Contact Flood Control staff to confirm whether your project impacts could be significant.				
Will the project lead to alteration of the direction or rate of flow of groundwater? According to Flood Control staff, development of one or several single family dwellings is not going to create a significant change in the rate or flow of groundwaters. This type of impact will occur when you have <u>large</u> tracts or large areas of non-residential development that creates a significant amount of impervious surfaces.			√	
Will the project lead to change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals? This question is related to 2(i) below in terms of groundwater withdrawals. "Additions" to groundwater would involve recharge projects (recharge basins or injection wells) which would be analysed primarily for potential groundwater quality impacts. (See 2(j)).			√	
Will the project lead to excessive abstraction of any groundwater basin?			√	
Will the project lead to change of groundwater quality? Potential water quality impacts of (1) any project involving groundwater recharge, (2) in the vicinity of the coast, or (3) adjacent to a creek or river should be reviewed. The staff geologist will analyse potential salt water intrusion.			√	
Will the project lead to substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies? (This question would relate to the loss of yield of major water supply sources (e.g. large siltation events in a major reservoir caused by vegetation removal in the watershed; a major pollution event which renders some surface water or groundwater unusable)			√	
Will the project significantly increase the amount of water being available in rangelands, thus attracting too much livestock and leading to overgrazing and range degradation?			√	
Has the project missed consulting any relevant stakeholders (including water users) in the area prior to implementation?			√	
Are the principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) ignored in the construction of any water spreading infrastructure?			√	

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Sector	Yes	No	Not Appli- cable	Yes and Mitigation Possible
<b>LAND DEGRADATION</b>				
Is the project likely to cause soil erosion or degradation?		√		
Is the project located directly on river banks?				

Will the project lead to changes in deposition, or erosion or siltation which may modify the channel of a river, or stream, or any water body? -			√	
Will the project lead to excessive grading on slopes of over 20%? Review the site plans and project description. A determination of significance is required when the majority of the proposed project's grading involves slopes > 20%.		√		
Will the project lead to sand or gravel removal or loss of topsoil? - Mining operations or similar activities will usually trigger the significance of this section.)		√		
Will construction, operation or decommissioning of the projects involve physical changes, such as topography or land use (e.g. construction, housing etc.)?		√		
<b>NATURAL RESOURCES</b>				
Will the project require significant amounts of energy, materials or other natural resources?	-	√		-
Are the needs of the project likely to exceed the capacity of existing transport or other infrastructure?		√		
Does the project involve harvesting of natural resources?	-	√		
Will the project involve natural forest harvesting or plantation development but ignore sustainable forest management?	-	√		
Will the project increase household energy demand?		√		
Does the project fail to utilise alternative building materials including Stabilised Soil Blocks?		√		
<b>POLLUTION (from routine, non-routine, or accidental sources)</b>				
Will the project result in the production of solid waste (Directly by the project or by workforce)?		√		
Will the project result in the production of waste (e.g. used oils, inflammable products, POP's, ODS, hazardous medical waste)?		√		
Will the project produce effluents (waste water)?		√		
Will the project produce air pollution (e.g. dust emissions and other sources)?		√		
Will the project affect surface or groundwater in quantity or quality (e.g. discharges, leaking, leaching, boreholes, etc.)?		√		
Will the project require use of chemicals? (e. g. fertilisers, pesticides, paints, etc.)?		√		

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Sector	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Yes and Mitigation Possible
<b>POLLUTION (from routine, non-routine, or accidental sources)</b>				
Is there any risk of accidental spill or leakage of material?		√		
Will the project produce significant noise pollution, disturbing nearest settlement?		√		
<b>LAND USE</b>				
Will the project result in structures and/or land use incompatible with existing land use?				



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Will the project result in the introduction of substantial growth or concentration of population and livestock?	√			EIA will be conducted jointly with UNEP before the start of the reintegration support. Innovative livelihoods especially on value chains and food processing will be promoted to minimise reliance on NRM
Will the project result in the extension of sewer trunk lines or access roads with capacity to serve new development beyond this proposed project?		√		
Will the project result in the conversion of prime agricultural land to non-agricultural?		√		
Will the project include activities which will promote agricultural expansion at the expense of rangeland?		√		
Will the project impede with pastoral mobility?		√		
Does the intervention result in blocking migratory routes?		√		
Will the project contribute to the degradation of Goz soils? (e.g. Through agricultural intensification on already depleted soils?)		√		
Will the project increase intensification of pressure on rangeland?	√			EIA will be conducted and alternative forms of livelihoods will be promoted

*Cont'd*

Sector	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Yes and Mitigation Possible
<b>SOCIAL</b>				
Will the project be in a densely populated area?	√			Specially designed activities to promote social cohesion and reconciliation between ex-

				combatants and host communities to mitigate conflicts
Will the project lead to displacement of population?		✓		
Will the project lead to significant population density increases, affecting environmental sustainability?	✓			EIA will be conducted. Measures to promote social cohesion and conflict resolution will be put in place especially capacity building of civilians and <u>local institutions</u> on NRM related conflicts
Will the project lead to an increase in population movement?		✓		
Will the project lead to an increase in HIV/AIDS transmission?		✓		
Will the project be located in or close to a site of high natural or cultural value?		✓		
Is the project located in a conflict area?	✓			A conflict sensitive and do no harm approach will be guiding principle in the design and implementation of DDR activities
Will the project negatively impact prevailing land tenure arrangements?	✓			Will work closely with the Land Commission and other local institutions to address any conflicts related to land acquisition by the ex-combatants

UNDP-UNEP Joint Partnership on Natural Resource Management in Reintegration, Recovery and Livelihoods Programmes

There is an existing global partnership arrangement between UNDP-UNEP on Natural Resource Management in Reintegration, Recovery and Livelihoods Programmes, established in 2009. As part of that global partnership, a joint mission was undertaken in Sudan from 17-21 March 2013. The objectives of the mission were to:

1. Provide technical support on integrating natural resource management-related conflict linkages into UNDP programming in Sudan, specifically the new UNDP DDR/ CSAC programme in Darfur and the Border States (SKS, BNS, Abyei);
2. Identify modalities to ensure that UNEP environmental assessments are included in the development of future UNDP community reintegration and livelihoods initiatives;

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3. To develop a framework for joint UNEP-UNDP pilot projects for Darfur and 3 border areas.

The Partnership will draw from UNEP's existing work on screening methodologies for programmes to identify risks and opportunities, as well as integrate UNEP's technical analyses into community surveys, questions for focus group discussions and other data gathering exercised such as baseline information collection prior to programme design. Within programme documents and M&E strategies, specific technical requirements to track natural resource-related programme components can also be integrated.

To implement this new approach in Sudan, the mission identified 4 major components that will guide the design of future DDR/CSAC programming in Sudan. These components, which are intended to provide a general frame for joint programming, highlight the existing and complementary technical programming expertise of both UNEP and UNDP. Within this frame, UNEP and UNDP can capitalise upon their relative strengths and ensure a cohesive and collective way forward for programming under the Partnership. The following areas were identified for partnership and that requires technical support from UNEP:

- 1) Assessment, screening, monitoring and evaluation
- 2) Conflict resolution/mitigation and social cohesion
- 3) Protection and security
- 4) Economic diversification and employment creation

Against this background, UNDP DDR/CSAC will be working closely with UNEP Sudan in ensuring that DDS DDR programme leverages on UNEP technical expertise especially in the conduction of project assessments and screening of livelihoods and quick impact infrastructure project interventions prior to start of the programme activities. .

### **Annex 3: Checklist to assess integration of gender in DDS proposals**

- ✓ Does the context analysis identify gender gaps in **Yes** No   
the project's area of intervention  
if yes, how? The analysis identified the root causes for insecurity and its effect on women in the form of sexual and gender based violence. It also examined issues related to reproductive health and HIV/AIDS which directly affects the wellbeing of female combatants and other vulnerable women in the communities. Constraints in relation to access to productive resources including micro credit etc. for economic reintegration were also highlighted. Lack of women participation in local Governance structures especially in community based mechanisms and institutions involved in small arms management and control were analysed.
- ✓ Does the context analysis of the proposal  
make use of sex disaggregated data? **Yes** No
- ✓ Who are the programme/project beneficiaries? Male and female demobilised combatants, Women Associated with Armed Forces/Groups (WAAF/G), Relevant Government Institutions, DRA, State Ministries of Social Welfare, SDDRC, Vulnerable and War affected women.
- ✓ To what extent do women and girls benefit from the project interventions? Through gender mainstreaming of all programme activities to ensure equal access to resources and benefits by both men and women including girls.. Additionally targeted interventions will be made where analysis indicate inequalities between men and women. Targeted support will include but not limited to capacity building and small grants for pilot initiatives to promote womens' participation in local governance including small arms control in local communities.
- ✓ Does the programme/project results framework include specific results,  
and targets in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment **Yes** No
- ✓ Does the project's monitoring framework include measurable  
gender sensitive indicators and targets at the output and outcome levels? **Yes** No
- ✓ What share of the programme/project budget  
directly benefit women and girls? Less than 15%  15%  **more than 15%**  **YES**

Committee recommendation

- Recommended
- Not recommended
- Send for revisions

NB: The committee may recommend adjustments to ensure that the programme addresses identified gender gaps in an effective manner.