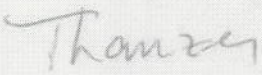

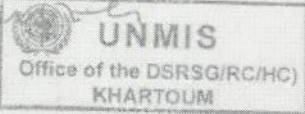




PEACEBUILDING FUND
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET

Project Title: Consolidating Peace Through DDR In Sudan: Eastern Sudan	Recipient UN Organization: UNDP
Project Contact: Basil Massey Address: UNMIS 08 Compound, Khartoum Telephone: +249912501634 masseyb@un.org	Implementing Partner(s): North Sudan DDR Commission (NSDDRC)
Project Number:	Project Location: Eastern Sudan (Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref States)
Project Description: The project will support the implementation of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement, and contribute to government capacity to implement DDR and other peacebuilding projects.	Total Project Cost: \$13,243,619 Peacebuilding Fund: \$1,728,050 Government Input: \$4,160,200 Other: DONORS = approximately \$6,422,387 Project Start Date and Duration: 1 January 2010: twelve months
Gender Marker Score:	
PBF Priority Area(s) and Outcomes: Priority Areas 1 and 3	
Outputs and Key Activities:	
Objectives:	
1. Provide sustainable social and economic reintegration to 850 ex-combatants (XCs) in the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement Areas (ESPA). <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Success will be measured by client-satisfaction surveys administered to XCs to ascertain their income level and through community perception surveys that measure the receiving community's attitudes towards reintegrating XCs. Household income surveys will also indicate the economic impact of the infusion of reintegration packages into local markets.</i>	
2. Build Sudanese capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR across Sudan. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Success will ultimately be measured by the handover of DDR operations to government counterpart. Prior to that, the NSDDRC's ability to staff and manage the programme will be the indicator of success.</i>	
Signature:	
Toby Lanzer OIC DSRSG 21 January 2010	 

(for IRF-funded projects)

<p>Recipient UN Organization(s)</p> <p><i>T. Lanzer</i> Toby Lanzer Acting DSRSG</p>  <p>UNMIS Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC KHARTOUM</p>	<p>National Implementing Partner(s)</p> <p>NSDDRC</p>
<p>Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)</p> <p><i>Judy Chen Hopkins</i> ASG Judy Chen Hopkins Peacebuilding Support Office, NY</p>	<p>Representative of National Authorities</p> <p>Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC)</p> <p>Signature and seal on "Support to Human Security in Eastern Sudan: Phase II" Project Document.</p>

COMPONENT 1: Situation Analysis

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

The low-intensity conflict in Eastern Sudan began in 1997 over recurring issues of political, social and economic marginalization. The conflict in the East resulted in insecurity, increased poverty and the laying of landmines. The Eastern States were also impacted by the fighting between the then Government of Sudan (GOS) and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), operating from across the Eritrean border.

Soon after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), SPLA forces disengaged from the area and Eritrean policy towards the conflict shifted towards political peaceful resolution. In 2006, a coalition of the Beja Congress and the Rashaida "Free Lions", collectively known as the Eastern Front, entered into peace talks with the Government of National Unity (GONU). The Government of Eritrea served as mediator. The parties reached a Declaration of Principles in June 2006 as a first step in the peace process, basing itself on many of the principles and content of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). Particularly relevant were avenues set out by the CPA on wealth sharing arrangements, increased social services for marginalized areas, and other provisions redefining relations between the centre and regions. Following four months of peace talks, the GONU and the Eastern Front signed the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) on 14 October 2006. The agreement covers economic, political and security issues, including power sharing at federal and regional level and wealth sharing in the three states of Kassala, Red Sea and Al Gedarif.

In 2007, UNDP and the NSDDRC initiated the 'Support to Human Security in Eastern Sudan' project. During the first phase of the project UNDP registered and demobilized 1,700 members of the Eastern Front, and provided them with reinsertion support. In addition, UNDP in coordination with partners trained 25 DDR states' managers on monitoring and evaluating HIV/AIDS interventions and supported the development of HIV/AIDS awareness material that are simple and in a user friendly language to the ex-combatants. The project also built the NSDDRC's capacity to implement DDR projects in the region. Furthermore, UNDP provided technical and material support to the NSDDRC offices in the Eastern Sudan, including by providing staff to support their operations and planning. The activities under the first phase were completed on 31 December 2007.

The first phase collected 750 small arms, and demobilized 1,700 ex-combatants from the Eastern Front. The process included registration, medical screening, HIV/AIDS awareness, and the provision of reinsertion packages such as food, clothing and USD 400 per ex-combatant. In April 2009, the second phase of the project was launched targeting 2,300 combatants from the SAF, Popular Defence Forces (PDF), and aligned other armed groups (OAGs). In addition to DDR, the project in Eastern Sudan is supporting community security interventions to increase the peace dividend in the three Eastern States. Based on the results of a community-based threats and risk mapping process (UNDP's Conflict and Risk Mapping and Analysis (CRMA)), community leaders form committees to identify priority sub-projects,

such as mediation between nomads and farmers, wells, grazing restoration, etc., that will help alleviate the triggers of violence in the East.

The conflict in Eastern Sudan is inextricably linked with the other conflicts. As with other areas of Sudan, the Eastern region has experienced decades of neglect and marginalization have left the three states with some of the lowest human security indicators in Sudan and the highest HIV seroprevalence rate. In addition to the link between the Eastern rebel groups and the SPLA, reports have surfaced that rebel groups in Darfur have been recruiting amongst the ranks of the Eastern Front. If peace and security are not consolidated in Eastern Sudan, former Eastern rebels will renew their struggle against the central government or will join struggles in other parts of the country.

Pledges to the project were made by donors in June, July and August 2008, but were not received mostly until January 2009 at which point the US Dollar had greatly depreciated against the Euro and British Pound. The particular security threat posed by the overlapping effects of the conflict in Eastern Sudan and other national and regional conflicts, coupled with a funding shortfall due to the drop in currency exchange rates globally, constitute **critical and unforeseen needs** eligible for funding under the Immediate Response Facility (IRF).

COMPONENT 2: Peacebuilding Impact

This project will be a catalyst to consolidating comprehensive peace in Eastern Sudan as it will be grappling with key drivers of conflict in the region. Rather than approaching DDR in a piecemeal way, UNDP, with national and international partners, aims to promote policy and programmatic coherence across Sudan, which will in turn maximize the potential of DDR to positively impact the consolidation of peace and security nationwide.

Peace remains extremely fragile in Eastern Sudan. ESPA implementation must proceed, especially so as to avoid increased insecurity in Eastern Sudan, which will have a follow on effect on the CPA and DPA areas.

- Rumours have already surfaced that Darfur based groups have recruited combatants in Eastern Sudan. DDR must be provided to ex-combatants from the ESPA areas in order to prevent them from returning to war.
- Numerous incidents of XCs causing disruptions in Eastern Sudan have already occurred. Further delay could lead to more insecurity as demobilized XCs await reintegration support. A stakeholders' workshop organized by the Governor's office in Kassala on 6 August 2009 reported an engagement of ex-combatants in increase violence.

The project's direct beneficiaries will be 850 XCs, and their families, as well as NSDDRC staff who will benefit from ongoing capacity building and on-the-job mentoring. Indirect beneficiaries will be the receiving communities who will benefit from a great influx of resources into the local economies and will benefit from increased stability and security in key areas critical to ESPA implementation.

Reintegration Programme:

Under the first phase, the NSDDRC and UNDP demobilized and reintegrated 1,700 Eastern Front. A further 2,252 were demobilized and reinserted from April to August 2009. UNDP has been taking the lead to support the GONU on all components of DDR as there is no peacekeeping mission mandated in Eastern Sudan. During demobilization, the XCs were given ID cards, registered, thumb-scanned, briefing

on reintegration, HIV awareness and GBV prevention. XCs were also given referrals to voluntary counseling and testing for HIV as the East has the highest seropositivity rates in Sudan.

At demobilization, the XCs received counseling on their available options¹, which include:

- Agriculture and animal husbandry
- Micro-businesses
- Vocational training
- Formal education
- Job placement.

Nearly fifty per cent chose agriculture and animal husbandry, with another forty per cent choosing micro-businesses and the remainder choosing the other options. Additional resources are now required to procure the goods and services so that XCs can be referred to Implementing Partners (IPs) that will provide them with the packages they have chosen.

In Eastern Sudan, issues such as addressing the needs of IDPs, voluntary weapons collection and control, and dealing with combatants who have unilaterally demobilized earlier, are expected to be crucial elements of an integrated community security strategy, which addresses the overall needs of the region. A Community Security mapping process, Threat Mapping and Risk Analysis (TRMA), has been initiated in the region and is being utilized by state and locality authorities under the aegis of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and NSDDRC to enhance their planning and implementation.

Capacity building will be a major component of this project. Capacity building activities include, but are not limited to the following:

- On the Job mentoring.
- Provision of infrastructure and equipment.
- Development and rollout of systems (i.e. MIS, M&E, accounting and finance system, etc).
- Secondment of experts².
- Training for NSDDRC staff.³

A *Community Security component* was established to support participatory planning at the community level, through using existing local peace and security committees or other structures where possible and through creating committees where necessary. The peace and security committees at identified localities will work out main community priorities in terms of security and will propose the most appropriate responses. Separate committee meetings will be held for women as often as possible.

¹ The value of the reintegration package in Eastern Sudan is US\$1,000 per capita, agreed between GONU, UN and donors in December 2007. Although lower than the package value in the CPA areas, transaction and overhead costs are much lower in Eastern Sudan due to better roads, the port, proximity to trading routes with Ethiopia and Eritrea, etc. As in the CPA areas, the GONU is contributing US\$250 per capita for reintegration support.

² Since February 2009, the IUNDDR has seconded five experts each to the N/SSDDRC in the fields of planning, M&E, public information, MIS, administration and finance.

³ At minimum, UNDP will conduct trainings for NSDDRC staff in individual counseling, M&E, administration and finance and MIS in each of the three offices. Each training will consist of five to 20 participants depending on the subject matter.

COMPONENT 3: Logical Framework

Objectives	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
PBF Priority Area 1: Support to Implementation of Peace Agreements and Political Dialogue and PBF Priority Area 3: Revitalize the economy and provide peace dividends			
<p>Outcome: Support disarmament and reintegration of ex-combatants, militia and youth at risk.</p> <p>Output: Reintegration services and follow up provided to XCs</p>	<p># of XCs completed reintegration training (TARGET = 850) % of XCs who report sustainable income (TARGET = 70%)</p>	<p>Monitoring of referrals and IP reports; Client Satisfaction Survey; Household income survey; Community perception survey</p>	<p>Availability of IPs in receiving communities; security in receiving communities; capacity of N/SSDDRC to support monitoring and evaluation</p>
<p>Outcome: Build Sudanese capacity to implement nationally-owned DDR</p> <p>Output: Strengthen capacity of NSDDRC to implement all aspects of the programme.</p>	<p>- NSDDRC ability to implement programme in all states TARGET = Project being implemented in accordance with National DDR Strategic Plan. # of trainings provided for NSDDRC staff TARGET = Twelve</p>	<p>NSDDRC and IUNDDRU field reports</p>	<p>Availability and capacity of N/SSDDRC staff; availability of operational funds from GONU and GOSS</p>

Main Activities	Inputs	Cost	Person(s) responsible for mobilizing inputs
Project Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staffing - Office Supplies - Travel - Audit - Communication - Equipment and Furniture - Maintenance - Client Satisfaction survey 	\$243,425	DDR Programme Manager DDR Operations Manager East Sudan DDR Project Coordinator
Reintegration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contracts with IPS to delivery Reintegration package 	\$909,500	DDR Programme Manager East Sudan DDR Project Coordinator
Public Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PI printing - AV production - Dissemination 	\$40,125	DDR PI Adviser East Sudan DDR Project Coordinator
Capacity development for NSDDRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Secondments - Equipment - Workshops / training - Offices supplies - Travel 	\$535,000	DDR Programme Manager East Sudan DDR Project Coordinator Secondees

COMPONENT 4: Budget

Activity No	Activity Title	Description	Required No.	Unit Cost	Months	Total
ACTIVITY1	Project Management	National Staff	8	1,500	12	144,000
ACTIVITY1	Project Management	Travel	Lump sum	6,500	1	6,500
ACTIVITY1	Project Management	Office Supplies	Lump sum	5,000	1	5,000
ACTIVITY1	Project Management	Audit Costs	Lump sum	10,000	1	10,000
ACTIVITY1	Project Management	Communication and Audio Visual (Mobile Telephone, Internet Connection)	Lump sum	5,000	1	5,000
ACTIVITY1	Project Management	Maintenance & Operation of Transport Equipment	Lump sum	8,000	1	8,000
ACTIVITY1	Project Management	Equipment and Furniture	Lump sum	11,500	1	11,500
ACTIVITY1	Project Management	Client Satisfaction Survey	1	37,500	1	37,500
<i>ACTIVITY1</i>	<i>Project Management</i>	<i>GMS @ 7%</i>				<i>15,925</i>
ACTIVITY4	Reintegration	Reintegration Package (\$1000 X 850 XCs)	850	1,000	1	850,000
<i>ACTIVITY4</i>	<i>Reintegration</i>	<i>GMS @ 7%</i>				<i>59,500</i>
ACTIVITY6	Public Information	P. I. Printing and Audio/Video	1	37,500	1	37,500
<i>ACTIVITY6</i>	<i>Public Information</i>	<i>GMS @ 7%</i>				<i>2,625</i>
ACTIVITY7	Capacity Development	International Staff	2	14,200	12	340,800
ACTIVITY7	Capacity Development	IT Equipment	Lump sum	65,000	1	65,000
ACTIVITY7	Capacity Development	Office Equipment (Multi Function Photocopier)	1	16,000	1	16,000
ACTIVITY7	Capacity Development	Workshops/Training	Lump sum	14,200	1	14,200
ACTIVITY7	Capacity Development	Office Supplies	Lump sum	12,000	1	12,000
ACTIVITY7	Capacity Development	Travel	Lump sum	22,000	1	22,000
ACTIVITY7	Capacity Development	Equipment and Furniture	Lump sum	30,000	1	30,000
<i>ACTIVITY7</i>	<i>Capacity Development</i>	<i>GMS @ 7%</i>				<i>35,000</i>
Grand Total						1,728,050

COMPONENT 5: Management Arrangements

The National DDR Coordination Council (NDDRCC) headed by a Minister of Presidential Affairs was established by presidential decree to oversee the DDR process at the highest policy level followed by the formation of the NSDDRC and SSDDRC to lead the design and implementation of DDR.

Following the signing of the ESPA, the GONU requested UNDP to provide technical and material support to DDR given the absence of a peacekeeping mandate in the East. UNDP has had a functional office in Kassala with satellites in Red Sea and Gedaref States since mid-2008. A project board, with UNDP as senior supplier, NSDDRC as senior beneficiary and both acting as co-executives, has been held with donor participant and will continue to be held on a routine basis.

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

At the state level, the NSDDRC is responsible for liaising with government counterparts to avail DDR of complementary activities and services through the Reintegration Technical Coordination Committee (R-TCC). The UNDP Project Coordinator coordinates with the UN Country Team to find social or economic opportunities for DDR participants.

COMPONENT 6: Monitoring and evaluation

Client-satisfaction surveys will be administered to at least forty per cent of the participants six months after they complete reintegration training and receive their packages. Given the large area over which ex-combatants will be reintegrated and the lack of infrastructure (i.e. paved roads) in much of Eastern Sudan, interviewing more than forty per cent will be difficult for the M&E team. Caseworkers, from NSDDRC and UNDP, will follow up on them by paying special attention to their social reintegration as well as the success of their livelihood projects. Follow up will take place every six months for two years to ensure the project activities are meeting the social and economic needs of the caseload. Community perception surveys will also be administered every six months to ensure that reintegration is not causing discord between the receiving community and the DDR participants. Midterm and final evaluations will take place during the life of the three projects as per UNDP practice.

COMPONENT 7: Analysis of risks and assumptions

Risk	Mitigation Strategy
The project depends in continued security in the three states. A return to conflict in any of the areas will severely limit the prospects of effective DDR and community security interventions. The project will also require the acceptance and cooperation of the communities of reintegration. Another challenge will potentially be posed by the presence of CPA DDR Candidates in the Eastern	Public information activities, such as briefings, town-halls and television and radio broadcasts, have already begun, targeted at participants and their leaders. Broader public information activities aimed at the receiving communities and beyond is currently being planned to be implemented under the Sudan DDR Programme (SDDRP).

<p>States. SAF and PDF awaiting DDR under the CPA could become disruptive if they feel they are being shortchanged.</p>	
<p>Given the large number of XC who will require services in 2009, the current capacity of government, NGOs, CBOs, etc., will need to be augmented if the reintegration programme is to succeed.</p>	<p>Partnerships have already been explored with institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization, etc., to maximize potential services for participants. The competitive bidding process will also ensure that partners with the best services at the lowest cost are selected as implementing agencies.</p>
<p>The limited economic reintegration opportunities, especially for disabled, will pose a challenge to the programme as well as to those individuals. In addition to causing hardship, stagnant local economies could contribute to resentment amongst participants if they are not able to meet their basic needs, which in turn could cause them to become restless and even violent.</p>	<p>Again, the competitive bidding process will yield the broadest range of options for participants. In addition, a strong emphasis will be placed on the individual counseling and caseworker follow up to ensure that the participants chose viable options as much as possible and that their reintegration projects are subsequently monitored and linked with additional resources if necessary. Partnerships with specialized service providers on a national scale may be needed to ensure services for disabled in each state.</p>
<p>Sustainability of reintegration projects will be a challenge due to the economic and environmental conditions and lack of infrastructure in Eastern Sudan. Although it expected that a majority of participants will enter agriculture or animal husbandry, water and grazing shortages could make even those precarious choices.</p>	<p>During the life of the project, UNDP and NSDDRC staff will conduct client-satisfaction surveys six months after reintegration training concludes. The participants livelihoods are found to be insufficient, efforts will be made to link them into governmental or NGO activities to augment their income. UNDP is also in the process of recruiting a Natural Resources Management Officer to support the NSDDRC to ensure the XCs' businesses are sustainable and do not exacerbate resource shortages. In the longer term, the NSDDRC will negotiate ongoing support to the participants through the line ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour, etc. The NSDDRC will bear responsibility for follow up until the end of its tenure, at which point the caseload will be transferred to the appropriate governmental body as decided at the national level for the rest of the DDR caseload.</p>
<p>High expectations around the DDR process will create substantial risks of disaffection and potential instability if any of the above risks were to halt or delay DDR once undertaken. The process of DDR is poorly understood within</p>	<p>The public information campaign is ensuring that the stages and deliverables of DDR are fully understood prior to the start of reintegration. Once established channels of communication are in place, the impacts and causes of a possible delay</p>

communities who often maintain substantial influence over ex-combatants.

in implementation can be effectively communicated to participants. Furthermore, the NSDDRC has already contributed a great deal of resources towards the project, thereby demonstrating their commitment to the ESPA in general and DDR in particular.