



UNMIS



**Support for the  
Preparation and Implementation of a  
National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration  
Strategy in Sudan**

**Preparatory Support Project  
Revision A**

**Executive Summary**

This *Preparatory Support Project* builds upon the work undertaken throughout 2004 by the UN DDR Unit, including UNDP and UNICEF, to develop a nationally owned and led DDR process in Sudan. A first preparatory phase of assistance helped establish the direction for this process and provided critical information to the parties involved, while helping them begin to conceptualise and design the national DDR strategy for Sudan.

An Interim DDR Programme (IDDRP), covering the period of July 2005 to June 2006 has now been developed by the parties, with the support of the UN, and was presented to donors in early July. While support for the IDDRP has been pledged, there is a need to set up detailed financial procedures and management arrangements, and it is anticipated that the majority of the donor contributions to the programme will not be received until late 2005, or early 2006. In addition, UNMIS will only support the full deployment of the UN DDR Unit after October 2005, both in terms of staffing and start-up budgetary assistance. In order to prevent delays in implementing the strategy outlined in the IDDRP, a *Preparatory Support Project (PSP)* has been developed by UNMIS, UNDP and UNICEF, which will advance key programmatic areas prior to the full implementation of the IDDRP. This PSP, which covers the period from May to December 2005, will assure the critical transition between preparatory assistance and the start up and early development of the IDDRP.

As stated in the IDDRP, the following *principles* will guide the DDR strategy in Sudan:

- DDR in Sudan is significantly different from previous DDR process. The political complexities of the peace process call for a ***phased approach to the planning and implementation of DDR***, though guided by the establishment of an agreed overall framework for DDR.
- It is clear that DDR in Sudan cannot succeed unless it is ***rooted within the communities*** within which former combatants will be reintegrating.
- This process must be ***led by the Sudanese***, and must focus on ***developing the capacity*** of both national partners, at the national and sub-national levels, and of the recipient communities, to absorb and assist returning former combatants.

This *Preparatory Support Project* will address these critical issues through:

- Building national capacity and strengthening the DDR institutional framework;
- Undertaking assessments and surveys covering: the definition and characterisation of special groups (children, women disabled); the nature and scale of small arms and light weapons (SALW) proliferation; and the reintegration opportunities and services mapping;
- The development of key program tools including; developing a Management Information System (MIS), including the Information, Counselling and Referral (ICRS) component; and designing and implementing the registration and SSR/DDR screening process for ex-combatants which will define the first phase of adult DDR candidates;
- Preparing and implementing the first phase of the Child DDR programme by establishing community reintegration programs and family tracing systems with NGO and government partners, and undertaking the process of orientation, consultations and planning with regular forces and other armed groups for the demobilization and removal of children;
- Implementing pilot *community security enhancement* initiatives in key communities of return; and
- Preparing and implementing a small arms reduction and control strategy and programme.

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## SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Background

Sudan, the largest country in Africa, is home to a population of some 28 million people of diverse ethnic and linguistic heritages, and straddles the boundary between northern and sub-Saharan Africa. A history of inequity in development between North and South informs much of the country's economic and political development. The country is now at an historic moment. After decades of civil war, which wrought enormous costs for the people of Sudan, particularly of southern Sudan and other war affected areas, the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) represents a unique opportunity for the Sudanese people to take charge of their own future and embark on a process of peace consolidation, recovery and development.

During the war the security situation became increasingly complex. The proliferation of militias, the shifting military alliances, the emergence of armed civilian groups and community vigilantes has given rise to a range of security challenges in terms of community protection and rights, peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms, rule of law, justice and reconciliation issues.

After 21 years of civil conflict, Sudanese society, particularly in the South, is highly militarized. While a clear decision regarding the numbers of approved participants in DDR process is clearly central to the design and planning of a coherent and tenable DDR program, determining the extent of civilian support for the war, and their level of involvement in it, is in many cases not possible, making the full identification of ex-combatants extremely challenging.

There are major differences between DDR in the North and South. The North has a regular army, whose members can therefore be assessed, demobilized, paid pensions and otherwise downsized in a comparatively orderly manner. By contrast, the South has an irregular, liberation army, with little organized infrastructure and a history of non-payment for active service or upon retirement. Furthermore, as indicated above, the fact that the war has been of such long duration, and the communal nature of South Sudanese life, means that virtually every male (from the age of about ten) has been involved in the fighting in one way or another, while nearly all women have either served as combatants or contributed actively, through food preparation, nursing, intelligence and administrative work and so on. Therefore a key question and challenge for DDR programming will be to determine *who will be considered eligible for demobilization and reintegration support, and who won't, and why?*

The Sudanese environment dramatically highlights the significant lesson learnt elsewhere in Africa - that **"one size does not fit all"**. Conditions, and therefore strategies and interventions, in Sudan are markedly different from village to village and region to region. This will imply a further challenge for the DDR process in terms of flexible, locally adapted, design and delivery.

In addition, there is limited access to basic social services across the South, and almost no trained human resources. Existing structures will become even more severely stretched when refugees, IDPs and ex-combatants return. This must be factored in when planning overall community-driven reintegration and recovery, and its critical links to the DDR process.

## **1.2 Political Framework**

Under the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) deal, the political environment in Sudan will undergo radical and far-reaching changes. The Interim Constitution has been approved and the northern one-party regime has been transformed into a Government of National Unity with overall responsibility for governing the country. A process of decentralization will be undertaken, with many powers for governing the southern region devolved to a newly established Government of South Sudan.

Ethnic loyalties and divisions have been a major feature in the political landscape of southern Sudan. Efforts to move away from this in the development of the GoSS are underway; however, it is expected that these will continue to shape the political landscape and impact on key issues such as resource distribution.<sup>1</sup>

It should be assumed that all political leaders in the GoSS have served in the SPLA. These men will not go through DDR and might therefore be described as veterans. While this group will have an influential role in the DDR process, it should not be assumed that all veterans are similarly influential. Women ex-fighters, for example, are being excluded from leadership positions.

## **1.3 Military Context**

There are two main armies that have been responsible for prosecuting the North-South war: the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) of the Khartoum government and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of the South. The GoS has also employed a range of additional forces (known as 'other armed groups' or OAGs), from part-time reserve forces, to informal militias, made up of southerners, to 'Arab militias' operating in the transition zone, and the para-military Popular Defence Forces (PDF) operating under the direct control of the SAF.

Non-allied militias also operate in the South. Under the terms of the CPA, these groups are expected to join with the SPLA or voluntarily demobilize. Further information on them and their dynamics within the new southern political structure is required to determine their impact on the DDR process.

The SPLA is highly fluid in nature and is made up of a core of dedicated troops, and a large body of short-term and part-time fighters. Estimates of the number of combatants available to the SPLA leadership vary greatly. A commitment has been made to disclose these figures. The bulk of military personnel are present in the South, with the greatest concentrations around GoS-held areas and along the transition zone between North and south. Further flashpoints exist around the oilfields of western Upper Nile, parts of Eastern Equatoria and eastern Upper Nile.

## **1.4 CPA Commitments on Special Needs Groups**

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement devotes considerable time and attention to addressing DDR issues. A key component of the CPA Security Arrangements provisions is the for demobilization and reintegration support to Special Needs groups, which identified children, women, physically and mentally disabled and veterans<sup>2</sup> as meriting specific support. Treatment of the first three groups is outlined below.

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<sup>1</sup> Sociological information in this section is derived from interviews with South Sudanese.

<sup>2</sup> The decision has been taken that, as a category, veterans should be addressed within the Security Sector Transformation process, though certain of them will certainly qualify for the DDR programme.

#### **1.4.1 Children Associated with Armed Forces or Groups (CAAFG)**

In the CPA the GoS and the SPLM agreed to the demobilization of all child ex-combatants within a six month time frame. The parties have agreed to the identification and registration of all separated children being cared for by members of armed forces and armed groups for family tracing and reunification.

The provisions of the CPA allow for the broad definition of child ex-combatants from the Cape Town Principles, but also recognise that many children living within armed forces and groups still may not fall into the Cape Town definition of a child ex-combatant. In line with previous commitments and the spirit of the priority time frame stipulated by the CPA, Child DDR will proceed in advance of the formal force reduction process of adult DDR, which is slated to start in 2006. Child DDR planning and implementation will thus be one of the *priority activities* of the present Preparatory Support Project.

The D and R process for children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFG) will work to avoid the creation of pull factors and incentives for further recruitment on the one hand, or stigmatization and resentment on the part of communities on the other hand. Therefore, children will be assisted on an individual basis to leave military life and return home as necessary, but reintegration support for CAAFG will be *inclusive* and *community based*, with support to programs and institutions that work with a wide group of vulnerable children. At the same time, certain groups with special needs, such as girls and girl mothers, will be provided with specific targeted, but non-stigmatizing support when this can be done without creating problematic negative incentives.

The imperative and rationale to develop reintegration programming at the community level in advance of the start of a formal demobilization process is based on lessons learned about the need to create alternatives for CAAFG to encourage release, as well as the time involved in setting up such programming. In addition, a substantial number of children currently associated with armed forces and groups may not go through a formal demobilization process for various reasons—notably girls associated with armed forces and groups who will not want to be identified as such. Inclusive, community-based reintegration programs initiated now will support children associated with armed forces already present in or returning to their communities, and will build up the substantial reception capacity needed to address the needs of large numbers of demobilized and returning children in the coming year.<sup>3</sup>

#### **1.4.2 Women**

The conflict has impacted differently on women and men, girls and boys, and has led both to the adoption of non-traditional gender roles and, in some instances, to the breakdown of gendered traditions. The relationships between women and armed forces and groups in Sudan are complex. Women have taken on varied and multiple roles during the conflict and in relation to the armed forces. Some have fought as ex-combatants, and others have provided direct support as intelligence gatherers, cooks and porters both following the forces, and within their communities. Women fighters have often fought for a period, and then returned to

<sup>3</sup> Funding is currently requested for UNICEF's preparatory activities in currently/previously Government-controlled areas of Southern Sudan and the Transitional Areas where Child DDR activities are being initiated for the first time. Preparatory activities in SPLM areas of Southern Sudan have received sufficient funding at this time and are ongoing, building on lessons learned in earlier child demobilization exercises there. Funding needs for the full Child DDR programme on a national scale are presented in the IDDRP.



other duties, further complicating their roles within the conflict. Many women have been trained to use weapons as a means of defending communities, but not as combatants. Clear numbers of women combatants in the different armed forces in Sudan have not been established. An audit within the SPLA gives preliminary indication of over 1800 female combatants among the SPLA alone.

The deaths of male ex-combatants have led to a large number of female-headed households and war widows. The militarization of women has occurred, though often less visibly. Abuse of women by armed forces and groups has been a troubling pattern – abduction, rape, repeated sexual abuse, forced marriage and survival prostitution have occurred throughout the conflict. These experiences further complicate the reintegration of women in the post conflict period.

Some women have had close *association* with armed forces and groups, though they are not considered formal members of the forces (possibly because they were never formally trained or because they have been engaged only in non-combat roles). These women have become associated as a result of a variety of factors - including abduction, forced marriage, need for security, lack of other livelihood opportunities and displacement. *These are not women combatants* – these women fall into another key category for DDR - that of *women associated with armed forces and groups* (WAAFAG). The needs of these women will be different based on their location and the movement of military units in redeployment and disengagement as agreed in the CPA. Undertaking an accurate assessment of the nature and scope of women's engagement in the conflict, in order to inform future support from the DDR program will therefore be a key priority of the PSP.

#### **1.4.3 Physically and Mentally Disabled Ex-combatants**

The number of war wounded in Sudan, who are physically or mentally challenged and require support services to assist them in their reintegration is presently unknown, but a particular focus on those that, among the recognized ex-combatants, can be defined as "disabled" has been included in the CPA.

A fully physically "disabled" ex-combatant will be identified separately from the "war wounded" ex-combatants, with partial disabilities, who ARE still able to create an independent life. Many will not have long-lasting physical or mental limitations due to their injuries. A *physically "disabled"* former combatant will be defined as having a chronic condition and unable to independently cater for his/her daily living.

An ex-combatant with a *mental "disability"* has a chronic condition which cannot be treated successfully. These people will require ongoing treatment, social support and are unable to financially cater for themselves. Mental "disability" will be separately defined from *mental health problems*. Some ex-combatants develop mental health problems due to the stresses of war or other life situations and become psychotic, depressed, anxious, develop post-traumatic stress disorder or symptoms. Some ex-combatants also develop mental health problems due to biological or genetic predispositions or physical or chronic illness.

Some active duty ex-combatants who are "disabled" will have *psycho-social problems*. Ex-combatants with severe psycho-social problems might be included in the early demobilization process, for both humanitarian and security reasons. They might be stigmatized by their families or communities and rejected due to the commitment that is required to help care for them. Without adequate support,

they are more likely to develop problems with alcohol and/or drug abuse that can lead to family and community violence, suicide, crime, etc.

The CPA has highlights the special needs of the physically and mentally disabled in DDR, far more than most peace agreements or previous DDR programmes. This is a relatively unexplored area of DDR programming which will require considerable thought and attention. The PSP will therefore focus on assessing the nature and scope of the problem and develop recommendations on the required response. Initial studies have shown that in the North there is a very comprehensive system of screening and treatment of disabled members of the SAF, but all other groups, including particularly the SPLA, need to be screened, registered and local capacities for treatment and support need to be developed.

## **1.5 Cross cutting issues**

### **1.5.1 HIV AIDS and DDR**

HIV AIDS is linked closely with security. DDR and SSR activities, as well as interventions to promote community security, must be linked with greater awareness of HIV AIDS prevention, treatment, and options for living with the virus, to reduce stigma and tensions as well as stemming transmission. High-risk categories correspond closely with target groups within DDR – including uniformed services and women associated with armed forces and groups.

It will be important to address issues such as violence against women in tandem with HIV AIDS awareness as part of the DDR process. DDR is an opportunity to promote prevention, rather than to increase risks of HIV AIDS. Equally, the stigma around HIV AIDS in Sudan, and the view that HIV AIDS is being *imported* to Sudan creates tensions between Sudanese who have remained in their communities and those who have been displaced and are now beginning to return. This restricts a true national ownership of the problem by viewing it as a non-Sudanese disease. It is therefore important to approach the issues of returning former combatants and incoming peacekeepers with this dynamic in mind. The studies and assessments that will be undertaken during the course of the PSP will assess attitudes to HIV AIDS among special needs groups, as well as receiving communities and workshops will seek to raise awareness of the issue.

### **1.5.2 Small Arms and Light Weapons Proliferation and Community Action<sup>4</sup>**

All actors in Sudan's southern conflict —government, military, intelligence and paramilitary units, militias, armed opposition, SPLA guerrillas, foreign insurgency groups, as well as sedentary and nomadic civilians—have used small arms and light weapons (SALW).

Sudanese men, women and children have been seriously affected by the use of SALW during past and ongoing conflicts. While few studies have been carried out in Sudan, in similar conflict contexts the majority of SALW victims and carriers are unemployed, uneducated young men. In addition to killing, SALW have been used to commit many other human rights violations, including rape, torture,

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<sup>4</sup> The Disarmament, Arms Reduction and Control component of the DDR is a reflection of commitments made throughout the CPA referring to arms control, whether during the disengagement, for OAGs, paramilitary forces or civilians.



abduction, coerced recruitment, kidnapping, theft, looting, forced displacement, forced marriage and extortion. The impact of such violence on access to infrastructure, employment, healthcare, education, social welfare and development in Sudan has been profound.

Given the combination of extreme poverty, overwhelming social wounds, emerging, untested government structures and nascent security structures it is not difficult to understand how and why violence using SALW is likely to continue during the interim and post-interim periods. *Integrated community security programmes* combining conflict management, community policing and arms control are required in order to build confidence in the peace process and security at the community level.

While the scale of small arms proliferation is not documented for Sudan as a whole, limited field studies and anecdotal evidence suggest that civilian possession of military small arms is widespread, although of varying concentrations depending on local conflict dynamics, histories and traditions. Weapons held by civilians have been acquired through a variety of means including: through distribution by the SAF, PDF, militia and SPLA; through the pooling of community assets in order to create community self-defense forces; through the creation of local militia; through theft, desertion, individual purchases and barter; cross-border trafficking and raiding; and, as a result of abandoned stockpiles and battlefield losses. Arms control programmes will need to be tailored to the respective security needs and circumstances of these varied actors and preliminary consultations, assessments and baseline data collection during the PSP will be needed in order to identify priority programming areas and approaches.

#### **1.6 The Comprehensive Peace Agreement commitments on DDR**

The IGAD-sponsored peace talks between the GoS and the SPLM/A concluded with the signing of a CPA on January 9, 2005. After two and half years of intensive negotiations, impressive progress was made towards an agreement acceptable to both sides. The *Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration and Reconciliation* section makes provisions for the establishment, composition, and responsibilities of the DDR Institutions. These institutions will be the National DDR Coordination Council, the North Sudan DDR Commission, and the South Sudan DDR Commission. The first one will assume the primary responsibility of policy formulation oversight, coordination, and evaluation of the progress of the two Commissions, which have a mandate to design, implement, and manage the DDR process at the northern and southern sub-national levels respectively.

#### **1.7 DDR National Institutions**

In the formulation of a DDR strategy for Sudan the key objective is to build an *incremental, integrated and manageable* DDR programming process and to enable the development of adequate Sudanese capacities prior to engagement on the substantial issues of military downsizing and demilitarization in all its aspects. One of the main objectives of the PSP is to prepare for capacity building and enable the National DDR Institutions described in the CPA to manage and implement the DDR process through a series of supporting activities. Technical and operational capacity building of appointed staff and public information campaign will be a critical part of the support.

#### **1.8 The Role of the United Nations**

As part of its role in supporting the implementation of the CPA, the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) has been mandated by UN Security Council Resolution 1590 (24 March 2005) to: "*assist in the establishment of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme as called for in the CPA, with particular attention to the special needs of women and child combatants, and its implementation through voluntary disarmament and weapons collection and destruction*".

Prior to the establishment of UNMIS, the UN provided support to national DDR efforts through a UN DDR Unit established in Nairobi. The Unit, which was set up as a UNDP Preparatory Assistance (PA) project and funded by Canada, DFID, the Netherlands and BCPR/UNDP, played a key role in supporting the process of preparing and planning for DDR throughout the ceasefire and peace negotiations of 2004/2005. The detailed arrangements for DDR included in the CPA are perhaps the first instance of thorough forward planning for DDR from such an early stage.

Key achievements during this phase include support for the establishment of Interim Authorities in both the North and South – prior to the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). This enabled the beginning of a capacity building process for these technical teams, and most importantly, facilitated the development of relationships between the parties on this critical issue. This capacity building approach has also focused on facilitating south-south cooperation and building on regional African lessons on DDR to provide the basis for a new approach in the Sudan. This preparatory process has resulted in the development of a strong partnership between the UN DDR Unit, the SPLM Interim Authority and the GoS Interim Authority. Other partnerships have been developed, particularly through ongoing work in the international sphere with the Multi Agency Working Group on DDR. Working in close coordination with UNDP and later the UN DDR Unit, UNICEF also contributed important technical support throughout the process, ensuring specific mention and commitments to remove children from armed groups in the CPA, assisting the parties to draft the necessary policy and procedural documents, and working to initiate operational planning for D and R of CAAF.

Until now, the current UN DDR Unit has served as the primary vehicle for UN agencies in providing support to national and international efforts on DDR, and in defining the concept of operations for a unified UN approach on DDR. With the formal establishment of UNMIS on 24 March 2005, the UN DDR Unit has been incorporated into UNMIS, and expanded, to help coordinate and provide UN support to the national DDR process.

## **2. OVERALL SUPPORT STRATEGY**

### **2.1 The Development of the Interim DDR Programme**

Planning for DDR implementation in Sudan is being developed based on the commitments made by the parties in the Ceasefire Agreement and the Implementation Modalities text. Joint Planning Meetings (JPM) between SPLA/M and GoS DDR Interim authorities and the UN DDR Unit started in February 2005, funded by the UNDP Preparatory Assistance (PA) project.

A joint program formulation team was set up in April to develop the one year *Interim DDR Programme (IDDRP)*, which will carry out DDR activities for Special Groups DDR, as well as prepare the national counterparts to design, implement and manage the multi-year national DDR program that must follow. This future, more comprehensive DDR program, of possibly three years, will be drafted during the IDDRP, on the basis of the on-going experiences and evolving requirements.

The IDDRP itself will focus on:

- i) supporting the establishment, and further *capacity building*, of national and local DDR institutions and implementing actors;
- ii) addressing the demobilization and reintegration requirements of *Special Needs Groups*;
- iii) conducting *awareness* campaigns and sensitization for both state and non-state actors on the DDR processes;
- iv) continuing the required *research, surveys, assessments* and data collection exercises for both DDR and Arms Reduction and Control programming;
- v) supporting the logistic and operational aspects of the DDR and Arms Reduction and Control processes; and
- vi) supporting the design and development of a multi-year DDR process and programme.

## 2.2. The IDDRP Focus on Community Security

The IDDRP places emphasis on DDR as a *security intervention*. It recognises that the targeting of ex-combatants is an unavoidable investment in the process of creating basic security conditions for all Sudanese – women, men, boys and girls. The assistance given to ex-combatants and their families through DDR must not be seen as an *entitlement*. On the contrary, it is important that the program is understood to be a tool that aims to *enhance security for all*, by helping to provide non-violent alternative livelihoods to those who still have the capacity and potential to derail the reestablishment of peace and security in Sudan and to enable communities to support these target groups in establishing these livelihoods and reintegrating into civilian life.

To achieve the *security objectives* of a DDR programme, support should be given for full initial reintegration of ex-combatants. However, in the context of longer-term reintegration, a balance must be struck between continuing to support the ex-combatants' specific needs and the needs of the wider community, in order to prevent resentment. Any focus on the longer term reintegration of ex-combatants must therefore be accompanied by complementary interventions that focus on both the families of ex-combatants and their respective communities, without which sustainable reintegration cannot succeed.

A balanced DDR programme must however go further in addressing the challenges of the community in reintegrating ex-combatants, and assist the community directly in addressing their *critical security concerns*, as a complement to ex-combatants' reintegration, to help consolidate the secure environment that can enable economic recovery and rehabilitation to take place and succeed. This approach will provide the critical balance between the individual ex-combatant, and a wholly community-based approach that ignores the specificity of the reintegration challenges of ex-combatants and ultimately leaves the problem unresolved within the host community. The IDDRP will establish a *Community Security Fund (CSF)* which will support the following strategy:

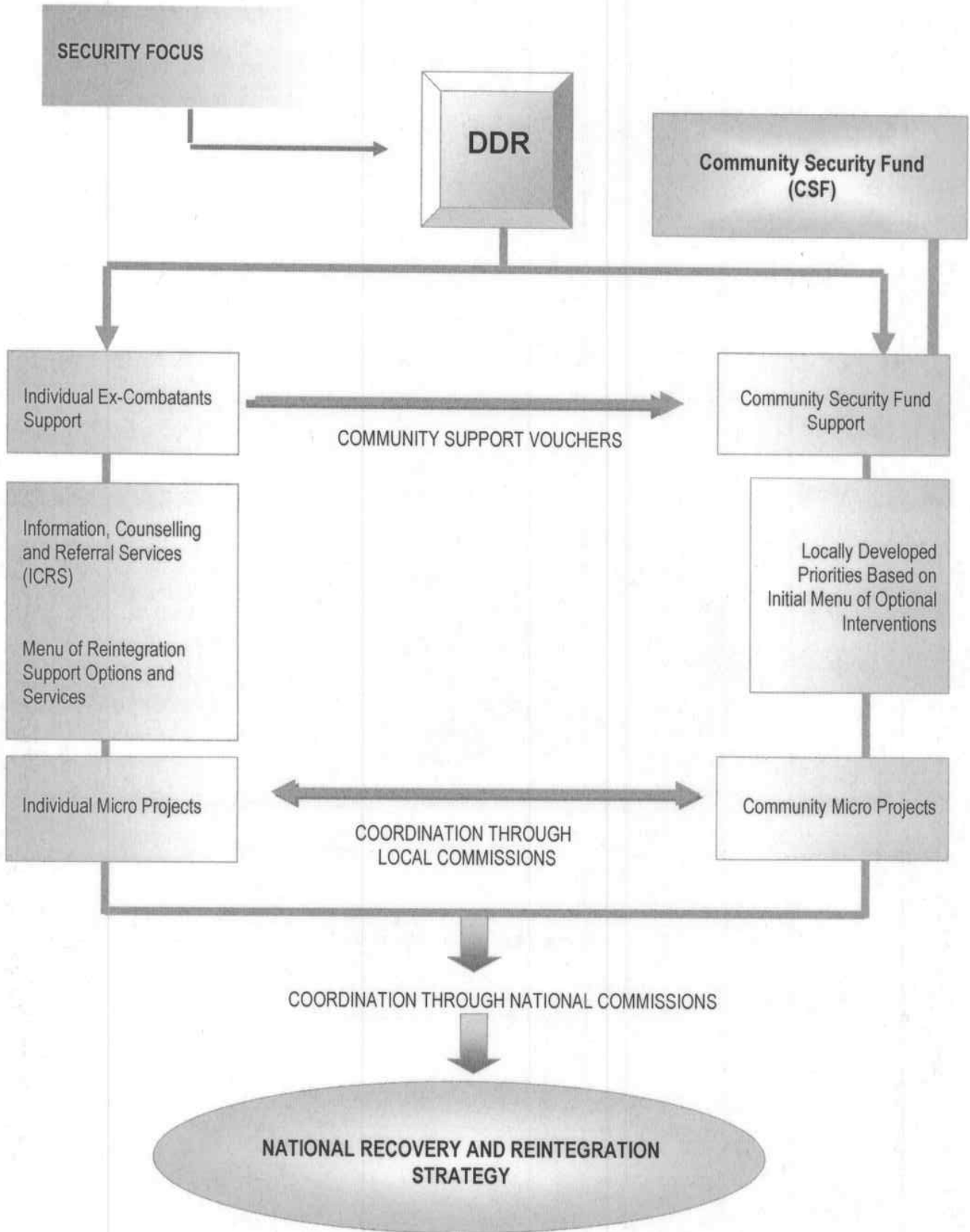
- Local civil society organizations and the local administrations will receive technical, logistical and operational support to diagnose, prioritize, plan and execute jointly, activities that will contribute the most to *enhancing security* in the targeted communities. The nature of such interventions will be context specific. They could consist of projects to support and strengthen reconciliation and dialogue, facilitate exchange between the defence forces and the population on local solutions to local security problems, increase youth involvement in community activities and services, reinforce the involvement of women as vital security actors, improve communication

between the authorities and the population, set up early warning and surveillance systems to improve security incident reporting, or set up conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, train local actors in human rights and civic behaviour, etc.

The Community Security Fund will support the following activities:

- Each individual supported by the DDR programme (except for the CAAFG) shall receive a *community support voucher*, to be presented to the local DDR Commission of his/her community of return, or to the corresponding community authorities;
- Once the participant has resettled in the selected community, the local DDR Commission shall make available to each community the amount of funds equivalent to the number of vouchers collected, with additional complementary funds allocated from the PSP. The ratio of voucher funds to additional allocation will be defined by a set of priority criteria to be defined by the DDR Commissions;
- In certain high priority communities, the DDR Commissions may decide to apply the resources of the CSF to directly support urgent security enhancement interventions, particularly linked to ARC activities. On the other hand, many of the latter, will implement their targeted activities through the CSF mechanisms, whether with CSF matching funds or not.
- Through a participatory, consensual and inclusive planning approach at the community level, the priority security problems of the communities will be defined and appropriate micro-interventions will be designed to address them.

# IDDRP Reintegration and Security Interventions Flow Chart





### 2.3 Avoiding a potential gap in implementation of the IDDRP

The IDDRP was endorsed and presented to donors in early July. While informal pledges of support have been secured, detailed financial procedures and management arrangements are yet to be agreed and it can be anticipated that funds will not be received until early 2006.

While UNMIS has obtained an initial six month mandate for the set up of its mission to Sudan, only a quarter the proposed staffing requirements and a third of the budgetary allocation to DDR has been approved. Further staff (and also funding) approval for UNMIS DDR activities will only be obtained after October 2005, meaning that the corresponding staff deployment and further operational support will only occur towards the end of the year.

Given this timeline, and considering that the CPA called for the demobilization of all child soldiers, the registration of separated children living with the military, and the commencement of elements of the adult DDR program *before July 9*, there is a clear danger that a serious gap in the funding will delay the DDR process even further.

In order to prevent delays in implementing the strategy outlined in the IDDRP, a *Preparatory Support Project (PSP)* has been developed by UNMIS, UNDP and UNICEF, which will advance key programmatic areas prior to the full implementation of the IDDRP. This PSP, which covers the period from May to December 2005, will assure the critical transition between preparatory assistance and the start up and early development of the IDDRP.

This preparatory project is, in effect, a *quick start-up support mechanism* for the IDDRP, and the IDDRP plan and budget is currently designed to reflect this, avoiding duplication of efforts and activities (*see Annex 1*). Whatever activities the PSP is finally unable to carry out due to financial constraints, will have to be taken up in the IDDRP, with the corresponding effect on both its budget and its implementation timeline. Given the importance of moving forward on the DDR process as quickly as possible in Sudan, the funding of this transitional support phase is a key challenge for all concerned actors.

### 2.4 Preparatory Support Project: Objectives, Activities and Expected Results

The Preparatory Support Project is a UN initiative, jointly supported by UNMIS, UNDP and UNICEF, under the overall guidance and leadership of the NS and SS DDR Commissions. The *intended outcome* of the PSP is to support all national stakeholders, including receiving communities, to effectively participate in the DDR process through adequate and timely preparation for program design and implementation both for the IDDRP and the multi-year DDR programme to follow.

The *immediate objective* is to provide *timely* and effective technical and operational support to the design, start-up and early implementation of the IDDRP. The focus of this *short term intervention* will be:

- Building national capacity and strengthening the DDR institutional framework;
- Undertaking assessments and surveys covering: the definition and characterisation of special groups (children, women, disabled); the nature and scale of small arms and light weapons (SALW) proliferation and reintegration opportunities and services mapping;

- The development of key program tools including; developing a Management Information System (MIS) establishing a DDR Programme Support Unit and designing and implementing the registration and SSR/DDR screening process for ex-combatants which will define the first phase DDR candidates;
- Preparing and implementing the first phase of the Child DDR programme by establishing community reintegration programs and family tracing systems with NGO and government partners, and undertaking the process of orientation, consultations and planning with regular forces and other armed groups for the demobilization and removal of children;
- Implementing initial community security enhancement initiatives in key communities of return, and
- Preparing and implementing a small arms reduction and control strategy and programme.

These components are consistent with the focus of the IDDRP. Essentially, the PSP serves as *advance implementation component* of the IDDRP whilst waiting for resources to be made available for the full implementation of the IDDRP and for the final financial and management arrangements to be agreed between the National Commissions and the UN DDR Unit.

## 2.5 Guiding Principles

The PSP will adhere to the principles elaborated in detail in the IDDRP<sup>5</sup>. In summary, these principles are as follows:

- Broad based national ownership should be ensured;
- Building national capacity should be prioritised;
- A community-driven approach should be applied;
- DDR should be gender inclusive;
- The programme should balance equity and human security;
- The programme should give appropriate support to Special Groups;
- The programme should be responsive to disparate and changing conditions;
- The programme should be conflict sensitive; and
- Expectations should be managed.

## 3. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The UN Preparatory Support Project will be coordinated and implemented by UNMIS, UNDP and UNICEF within the framework of *the unified UN approach* adopted in Sudan. As such, the PSP will constitute a core element of the UNMIS DDR Section's work plan and operations for the period May – December 2005. Overall responsibility for the project during the implementation period will be held by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General (DSRSG) Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator, under the overall guidance of the UN DDR Steering Committee, which provides policy and strategic guidance and coordination of UN efforts under the unified approach.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See section 2.2 *Guiding Principles*, pages 18-22, IDDRP.

<sup>6</sup> This Steering Committee, composed of the SRSG, both DSRSGs, UNDP Country Director, the UNICEF Country Representative, and other partners, will provide strategic guidance for the implementation of the PSP and monitor progress in achieving results.

The project will be managed by UNDP under Direct Execution (DEX) modalities and coordinated within the overall framework and work plan of the UNMIS DDR Section in conformity with the unified approach agreed between UNMIS and UNDP. The Child D and R component will be executed by UNICEF within the context of the unified strategy and planning framework of the PSP and IDDRP. UNDP will also be responsible for managing funds and for further resource mobilization for the PSP, and ensuring timely delivery of outputs.

A Project Manager will be recruited for this project and will assume direct responsibility for the successful implementation of activities and achievement of expected results. He/she will work under the overall supervision of the UNDP Country Director, and ensure conformity with the overall unified UN DDR strategy and planning framework. The UNDP CO will ensure conformity with DEX procedures and requirements.

Because the current project is designed to support, and be closely coordinated with, the activities of the Sudanese DDR Commissions, the planning and implementation of activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with national counterparts. Other partners in these activities could include IOM and/or ILO on registration and reintegration processes, international and national NGOs (for baseline research, training/awareness raising, family tracing and reintegration services for CAAFG, and supporting community security interventions).

#### **4. REPORTING AND EVALUATION**

Day-to-day monitoring of the project will be the responsibility of the PSP Project Manager, in close consultation with UNICEF counterparts, under the overall supervision of the UNDP Country Director. The UNMIS DDR Section will ensure that key stakeholders are kept apprised of progress. The project will also be subject to a mid-term review and end-of-project evaluation, to take stock of overall progress, identify lessons learned and make recommendations to the UN DDR Steering Committee for the main phase of DDR.

Progress Reports will be regularly produced and evaluations will be conducted according to the indicators and the means of verification annexed to the work-plan and the logical framework of the project.

#### **5. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

This project is contingent on continued political commitment to resolve the conflicts in Sudan and protect civilians from state/rebel violence. The success of the project depends upon the sustained political will of both parties to implement both the letter and the spirit of the commitments made in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.

The project will only succeed within an inter-agency framework and a multi-sectoral approach including rule of law, governance and rural livelihoods. Finally, this project is dependent on adequate funds to enable its full implementation.

#### **6. EXIT STRATEGY**

This intervention is, by its nature, *time-bound*. The UN is committed to supporting the preparation of developmentally focused DDR interventions as part of the common UN support strategy for DDR developed within the framework of the unified UN peace support mission in Sudan.

The project's exit strategy is adequate preparation of national partners to implement DDR programmes as soon as the political context requires. This will be achieved through

building national capacities and ownership of the process, keeping expectations realistic and project outputs manageable within the time frame and resources available.

It will be complemented by parallel processes of integrating issues of human security into broader policy and programme frameworks on rule of law, governance and rural livelihoods.

## 7. PSP WORK PLAN

PSP Work Plan			
<b>PSP Expected Outcomes:</b>	National stakeholders supported to address urgent needs groups, including Child DDR, support to WAAFG and D and R of psychologically and physically disabled ex-combatants. Establish necessary preconditions for formal DDR to take place by enhancing community security through targeted pilot interventions including arms reduction and control measures, community policing and peace-building. Capacity developed and systems in place to carry out full implementation of IDDRP, including links to longer term SST.		
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	National stakeholders and affected communities aware of and ready for DDR and community security interventions, national capacity enhanced for these interventions, priority needs identified in these areas, pilot activities carried out and IDDRP systems in place for implementation of programme activities Removal of children from armed groups and support to WAAFG initiated		
<b>Strategic Area of Support</b>	Technical support to develop the capacities of DDR National Institutions and civil society partners to enhance community security and arms reduction and control, and manage the D and R process of special needs groups.		
<b>Partnership Strategy</b>	NS and SS DDR Commissions, Sudanese civilian and military stakeholders, UN agencies, NGOs		
<b>Project Title</b>	IDDRP Preparatory Support Project (PSP)		
Workplan May-December 2005			
Expected Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Inputs
<b>1. Surveys and Assessments</b> <b>Output 1.1:</b> Surveys and Assessments to support Formal DDR Complete	Reintegration opportunities and support services mapping: a) Collection of existing data on socio-economic and reintegration opportunities in different economic sectors, support infrastructure and services mapping conducted by other organizations/UN agencies; including reintegration opportunities for CAAFG and WAAFG; b) Elaboration and use of data collected to identify reintegration areas and employment opportunities; c) Compilation of list of implementing partners and their capacity assessment; c) Development of implementation strategies (linkages with relevant national, UN and INGO recovery and development programmes)	Socio-economic assessment, reintegration opportunities and support services mapped; information available for the development of options for reintegration support in formal DDR and D and R of special needs groups	Travel, consultations, staff time, external consultant



<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Surveys and Assessments in support of urgent needs activities completed</p>	<p>Surveys and audits on CAAFG and WAAFG in redeployment areas: Including consultations with local civil and military partners, training of civil society partners to conduct assessments, development of methodology, analysis of data and development of overall intervention strategy based on collected information; 2) Psychologically and physically disabled ex-combatants assessment, particularly in the south, including identification of partners for rehabilitation and reintegration support, and development of standard screening criteria for North and South.</p>	<p>Clear information on numbers and status of CAAFG and WAAFG in priority areas and for formal DDR; analysis available to develop realistic D and R support strategy for disabled ex-combatants</p>	<p>Travel, national and international consultants, staff time</p>
<p><b>Output 1.3:</b> Surveys and Assessments in support of community security activities completed</p>	<p>1) Workshop to develop methodology for conflict and security mapping and baseline indicators on security for IDDRP; 2) Pilot community security mapping activities including community consultations and stakeholder mapping; 3) Baseline survey on security, and arms reduction and control</p>	<p>1) Perceptions of security issues and conflict dynamics measured for general and community level analysis, and key indicators identified for baseline survey; 2) set up of community peace and security committees and development of security and ARC action plans, 3) baseline survey of key security and ARC indicators carried out</p>	<p>Travel, national and international consultants, staff time, information materials</p>
<p><b>2. Establishment of Institutional Structures for DDR</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 2.1:</b> Management system of IDDRP established and Sub-offices set up</p>	<p>Offices established as per deployment plan of the IDDRP</p>		
<p><b>Output 2.2:</b> Recruitment, training and deployment of staff</p>	<p>TORs agreed, recruitment and training of staff, deployment to state and branch offices</p>	<p>Trained staff on ground and implementing activities</p>	<p>Equipment, construction costs, transport Staff salaries</p>
<p><b>Output 2.3:</b> Establishment of DDR programme support unit for donor contributions to IDDRP</p>	<p>Programme support unit established and administrative support system within UNDP set up</p>	<p>Mechanism operating, and funds efficiently disbursed to programme activities</p>	<p>Programme management costs</p>
<p><b>Output 2.4:</b> Communications, transportation, logistical and administrative capacities established to support DDR state and field offices</p>	<p>1) Procurement and set-up of communications links, information systems, vehicles and other equipment for full establishment of offices; 2) ongoing administrative and financial support</p>	<p>Programme activities underway and fully supported in terms of logistic requirements</p>	<p>Costs of procurement, materials</p>
<p><b>3. Capacity Building of National Stakeholders</b></p>			

<p><b>Output 3.1:</b> Capacities of National Institutions strengthened on key aspects of IDDRP</p>	<p>1) Preparation of operational guidelines and SOPs for IDDRP implementation; 2) Training activities for staff in various programme areas including SSR/T, DDR of special needs groups, gender and HIV/AIDS, community security and ARC;</p>	<p>1) SOPs developed, 2) Commission staff trained and applying training to the implementation of activities within the IDDRP</p>	<p>Staff time, consultants</p>
<p><b>Output 3.2:</b> Capacities of National Partners developed and strengthened on key implementation aspects of DDR, community security, gender and arms control</p>	<p>Training activities (both civilian and military) for partners in different field locations on SSR/T, DDR of special needs groups, gender, HIV/AIDS, community security and ARC, including overview of main IDDRP guidelines and standard operating procedures.</p>	<p>Capacity of civilian and military partners to address key issues of DDR within field activities developed</p>	<p>Training costs, travel, staff time, consultants</p>
<p><b>Output 3.3:</b> National Institutions technically supported for development of joint DDR policies and strategies and enabled to manage the DDR process</p>	<p>Consultations and discussions with institutions and key partners on policy development, drafting of policy and joint meetings to review and agree on policies and implementation strategies</p>	<p>Policies and strategies developed and agreed</p>	<p>Travel costs, staff time.</p>
<p><b>4. Preparations for DDR</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 4.1:</b> Mission to develop the Sudan-specific Management Information System (MIS) for DDR and Weapons Stockpile Management</p>	<p>1) Evaluate existing generic DDR MIS and design specific application for Sudan; 2) Test, implement and review the MIS; 3) develop guidelines, SOP manual and training guide for staff working with MIS;</p>	<p>Sudan specific MIS prepared, including addressing gendered aspects of registration process; staff trained and able to operate system; systems in place to ensure equal access of women and men to registration and reintegration support process.</p>	<p>International consultants, equipment, training costs</p>
<p><b>Output 4.2:</b> Development of Information, Counselling and Referral (ICRS) system</p>	<p>ICRS SOPs and manual designed; training for ICRS staff prepared and carried in state and field offices; including guidelines on equal access of female combatants and WAAFG to the registration, screening and ICRS processes</p>	<p>MIS manual and SOPs developed and approved, staff fully trained on ICRS resources and procedures, offices engaged in providing ICRS services in urgent needs cases.</p>	<p>Materials and distribution, training costs, travel, staff time.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.3:</b> Reintegration opportunities menu of options prepared</p>	<p>1) Based on the reintegration opportunities and support services mapping previously conducted, standard reintegration micro-project profiles developed as counselling resources for ICRS; 2) Develop mechanisms for consultation with, and participation of, ex-combatants' families in various income generation options;</p>	<p>Clear, realistic, reintegration options developed for ex-combatants, that include support to female XC's, addressing the different realities of various groups and regions, and are linked with broader recovery and reintegration programmes.</p>	<p>Costs of consultative meetings, international and national consultants, travel, staff time, materials, distribution and training costs.</p>

<p><b>Output 4.4:</b> Preparatory support to the selection, registration, screening &amp; identification of ex-combatants, linked to national SST process</p>	<p>Establishment of verifiable lists of combatants for demobilisation through a national registration and screening process, based on jointly agreed criteria and definition of target groups, as determined by initial SST process.</p>	<p>Registration lists complete and verified based on agreed criteria and definitions for male and female combatants and ready for formal DDR to begin</p>	<p>Information material costs and distribution, staff time, travel and meetings with key actors.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.5:</b> Development of specific strategies for reintegration support for female ex-combatants and WAAFG in formal DDR</p>	<p>Based on assessments of WAAFG and female combatants, community consultations around reintegration opportunities and challenges for women, specific support strategies identified and assistance prepared to link with overall MIS and ICRS activities</p>	<p>Clear strategies and support prepared to address women's unique needs in reintegration</p>	<p>Staff time, travel, consultations and meetings.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.6:</b> Development of reintegration strategies for physically and mental disabled ex-combatants</p>	<p>1) Based on assessments on psychosocial issues and disability, on available services and skilled actors, develop services including community awareness, screening and registration (with MIS) and reintegration support; 2) Appropriate screening methodologies and reintegration support developed</p>	<p>Strategies in place to support reintegration of disabled combatants, availability of this support during formal DDR, support provided to women in receiving communities as a result of reintegration support to disabled XCs</p>	<p>International consultant, travel, staff time.</p>
<p><b>5. Removal and Reintegration of Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 5.1:</b> Reintegration opportunities developed for CAAFG within inclusive community-based child protection and reintegration programming</p>	<p>Provide technical assistance and capacity building to government counterparts involved in community-based reintegration; Mobilize community groups to receive returning children and establish community-based child protection networks; Establish accelerated learning and non-formal education programmes in locations with significant concentrations of CAAFG; Prepare packages of classrooms materials to be supplied to schools and skills training centers in exchange for the enrollment of CAAFG; Develop opportunities for young people to support reintegration and peace-building through activities such as community service, peer-to-peer education, recreation and cultural performances; Establish mechanisms for youth groups and communities to access resources from the framework of wider reintegration programming, including Community Security for Development project funds</p>	<p>Reintegration programming and opportunities developed in priority areas of return for CAAFG, Up to 50% of children who are released from armed forces and groups benefit from at least one of a range of community-focused reintegration activities</p>	<p>Travel, staff time, direct project costs, reintegration support costs</p>
<p><b>Output 5.2:</b> Family tracing and reunification systems for separated CAAFG and other separated children established</p>	<p>Establish information management systems for registration and tracking of children associated with armed forces and separated children; Develop coordinated systems for registration of separated children, tracing and family reunification, including cross line activities; Develop technical procedures and standards for tracing and reunifications; Develop NGO/govt and community capacity to arrange and monitor alternative interim care as a last resort for children who cannot return directly to their families; Develop alternative community based living arrangements for children whose families cannot be traced</p>	<p>Family tracing and reunification services are available for separated CAAFG in priority areas</p>	<p>Transport and clothing costs, staff time and travel, consultations, other materials and support.</p>

<p><b>Output 5.3:</b> Demobilization/Removal of children under the age of 18 from armed forces and groups</p>	<p>Organize training workshops and build the capacity of DDR Authorities and NGO partners to implement the programme; Organize orientation and sensitization meetings with GoS, SPLM, OAGs, local leaders and NGOs to plan for the removal of children from armed forces and groups; Develop and disseminate public information and social mobilization materials; Identify, remove, and verify the release and family reunification of children associated with armed forces and groups; Conduct orientation sessions for children associated with armed forces and groups to provide information on the removal process and deliver key life skills messages; Provide technical assistance and support to the screening, registration, orientation, provision of civilian clothing, removal and transport of children to their families if necessary due to long distances.</p>	<p>Policy framework on CAAFAG endorsed and disseminated through military chain of command for action, military focal persons engaged in identifying an facilitating the release of children, operational plan for the removal of children in place and initial removal underway</p>	<p>Travel and transport, staff time, consultations, information materials, training session costs</p>
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6. Support to WAAFAG in Redeployment Areas			
<p><b>Output 6.1:</b> Input to MIS system to support WAAFAG registration</p>	<p>Supplemental forms within MIS prepared for WAAFAG, system in place in priority areas to conduct registration</p>	<p>Registration system ready for WAAFAG in redeployment areas</p>	<p>Staff time, consultants</p>
<p><b>Output 6.2:</b> Community consultations and awareness raising about WAAFAG support and reintegration</p>	<p>Discussions with communities around issues of reintegration and support to WAAFAG, consultations with WAAFAG on reintegration, linked with community participatory planning approaches in CSF, supported by targeted discussions</p>	<p>Support in communities for reintegration of WAAFAG and strategies being used to support this. Recognition of the link between WAAFAG and community security</p>	<p>Cost of consultations, travel, information materials, staff time.</p>
<p><b>Output 6.3:</b> ICRS Services for WAAFAG established</p>	<p>ICRS set up according to gender guidelines within SOPs, and based on reintegration opportunities mapping; Based on reintegration mapping, options specific to WAAFAG prepared as handbooks and information packages for ICRS services</p>	<p>ICRS services in place to assist WAAFAG and provide counseling on reintegration options</p>	<p>Info inputs for ICRS, information materials, supplemental support service costs, staff time and travel.</p>
7. Community Security Fund and Arms Reduction and Control Measures			
<p><b>Output 7.1:</b> Community Security Fund established</p>	<p>Preparing plan of action through participatory planning approach based on security mapping and with emphasis on the involvement of women at the community level; Technical, logistical and operational support to local civil society organizations and administrations to diagnose, prioritise, plan and execute activities at community level;</p>	<p>Fund operational and programmes being piloted</p>	<p>Consultations, consultants, staff time and travel.</p>
<p><b>Output 7.2:</b> SOPs and Guidelines for CSF activities established</p>	<p>Based on mapping and pilot consultations, guidelines for determining activities within CSF developed, including gender specific guidelines; handbook of SOPs and guidelines developed for use by staff in state and branch offices</p>	<p>Guidelines available and being applied through all CSF activities</p>	<p>Staff time, consultations, cost of printing and distributing materials.</p>
<p><b>Output 7.3:</b> Linkage of CSF with individual DDR support</p>	<p>Voucher system developed, linking individual support of ex-combatants with community security activities and support</p>	<p>Guidelines developed and available for implementation within formal DDR</p>	<p>Consultations and staff time, travel.</p>

developed				
<b>Output 7.4:</b> Pilot CSF activities undertaken	1) Participatory community security assessments and planning undertaken, through the establishment of local Peace and Security Committees; 2) Implementation of identified micro-interventions level to address priority security threats and concerns at community level; 3) Evaluate impact and define optimal standard procedures	Pilot activities underway, include female specific security activities in key communities	Cost of pilot activities, travel and consultations, staff time.	
<b>Output 7.6:</b> Pilot Community policing activities undertaken	Training curricula agreed with UNMIS; selection of areas and candidates determined through discussions and consultations with key actors (including provision of minimum of 25% participation of women as outlined in funding); pilot areas consulted through CSF framework; pilot community security activities implemented	Community police trained and operational in key pilot communities with a minimum representation of 25% women	Equipment, travel, staff time, stipends to police, training and consultation costs.	
<b>Output 7.7:</b> Pilot PDF Arms Control and related community security activities	Meeting with PDF commanders and community leaders in high priority pilot communities in Upper Nile, Kordofan, Blue Nile, Bahr El Ghazal; Registration of PDF combatants and documentation of PDF weapons to separate PDF from civilian according to criteria of the source of their weapons (distributed by the state or individual purchase); Collection and transportation of GoS distributed weapons back to SAF stores for verification during withdrawal; pilot Quick Impact Reintegration Projects.	Plan in place to address disarmament and reintegration support to PDF	Meetings, travel, other direct project costs, staff time, funding of pilot QIPs	
<b>Output 7.5:</b> Arms Reduction Control Plan dissemination and approval	Joint planning between NSDDRC, SDDRC, UNDDR and outside experts; preparation and approval by the parties of ARC Guiding Principles and plans; civil society consultations on ARC - Meetings with Civil Society Organizations (with special reference to women's groups) working on SALW to discuss implementation partnerships in the development and implementation of arms control plans and activities in Sudan	Guiding principles and plan agreed by all parties, consultations with civil society undertaken.	Travel, staff time, consultation costs	
<b>8. Preparations for SSR</b>				
<b>Output 8.1:</b> Establishment of SST Team within DDR Unit	Establishment of SST Team, with hiring of Team Leader and assistant.	Transitional unit in place and operational	Office and staffing costs	
<b>Output 8.2:</b> Support to ongoing joint dialogue around SST	Dialogue and consultations in collaboration with Troika, parties and other key actors to ensure coordination on DDR-related areas of SST, including strategic planning.	Ongoing dialogue, effective coordination on SSR/SST	Meetings, travel and staff time.	
<b>Output 8.3:</b> Design of a Threat Assessment and Conflict Mitigation and Mapping capacity for the Unit linked with UNMIS information and analysis systems	System designed and systems for information sharing developed	System designed, including info sharing	Staffing and direct development costs (software, hardware).	

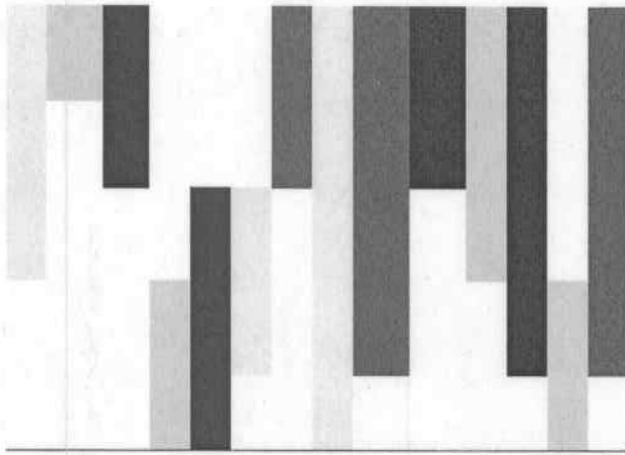




## 8. TIMELINE

Timeline of IDDRP Activities					
Output	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Reintegration Opportunities and Services mapping					
Surveys for CAAFG					
Surveys for WAAFG					
Surveys for Disabled					
Security and Conflict Mapping					
Management system established for UN DDR Unit and offices set up					
Recruitment, training and deployment of staff					
Establishment of funding mechanisms for National DDR Fund					
Capacity building of national institutions					
Technical support to development of DDR policy					
Establishment of MIS system					
Establishment of ICRS					
Reintegration options menu prepared					
Reintegration programs for CAAFG initiated					
Family tracing systems for CAAFG established					
Orientation and planning for removal of CAAFG					
Removal of CAAFG from armed groups begun					
Preparatory support to screening, registration and selection of ex-combatants					
Reintegration strategies for disabled ex-combatants prepared					
Reintegration strategies for female ex-combatants and WAAFG prepared					

Inputs to MIS for WAAFG  
 Consultations and awareness raising on WAAFG reintegration  
 ICRS established for WAAFG  
 Community Security Fund Established  
 SOPs and Guidelines for CSF  
 Guidelines for CSF and DDR  
 Pilot CSF Activities  
 ARC Plan designed and implemented  
 ARC information management systems developed  
 Interim ARC and policy community security interventions implemented  
 Stockpile management survey and plan  
 PDF ARC and Community Security pilots  
 Establish SST Unit  
 Support Coordinated SST dialogue



<b>Programme Support</b>									
<b>Capacity building and training</b>									
Institutional planning and set-up support to the National DDR Commissions (North and South)					700,000	320,000	580,000		580,000
Training courses for national DDR staff (MIS, CAAFG demobilisation and reintegration, psychosocial screening, counseling and support, information and referral)					230,000	106,000	124,000		124,000
Workshops and consultations					160,000	60,000	100,000		100,000
<i>Sub total</i>					<b>1,090,000</b>	<b>486,000</b>	<b>804,000</b>		<b>804,000</b>
<b>Assessments and surveys</b>									
Reintegration Opportunities, Support Services mapping and Program Development (for children and adults)					180,000	30,000	150,000		150,000
Survey and audits on: 1) CAAFG, 2) WAAFG, and 3) physically and mentally disabled ex-combatants					175,000	35,000	35,000		35,000
						35,000	35,000		35,000
Small Arms assessments and ARC tools development and testing					110,000		110,000		
Development of psychosocial reintegration screening and support					30,000		30,000		30,000

<b>Mechanisms</b>									
<i>Sub total</i>			495,000	100,00	395,000	285,000			
<b>Program tools</b>									
Family tracing system and separated children database			50,000		50,000	50,000			
MIS development and roll-out plan, including ICRS component			95,000		95,000	95,000			
<i>Sub total</i>			145,000		145,000	145,000			
<b>Community programmes</b>									
Community Security Fund (pilot micro-projects, other than community policing)			1,000,000		1,000,000	280,000			
Establishment of community reintegration programming for CAAFG			1,055,000		1,055,000	455,000			
<i>Sub total</i>			2,055,000		2,055,000	935,000			
<b>Arms Reduction and Control Measures</b>									
Development of operational plans			29,000		29,000	29,000			
Arms registration			105,000		105,000	105,000			







**ANNEX 1: CONSOLIDATED IDDRP/ PSP BUDGET**

Description (Category)	in US \$		PSP requested
	IDDRP		
<b>I. Personnel</b>			
<b>National Directorates and Programme Staff Compensation</b>			
Head of State Office (9 @ US\$ 650 p/m)	17	99,450	
Head of Field Office (10 @ US\$ 500 p/m)	15	75,000	
Reintegration and Community Officers (45 @ US\$ 400 p/m)	18	324,000	
IT Officers (19 @ US\$ 400 p/m)	15	114,000	
Finance Officers (19 @ US\$ 400 p/m)	15	114,000	
Supervisors (40 @ US\$ 400 p/m)	12	192,000	
<b>International Technical Advisors</b>			
Chief Technical Advisors, including 2 for SST (6 @ US\$ 10,500 p/m)	17	909,552	161,448
Reintegration and Community Counseling Advisors (12 @ US\$ 8,200) p/m)	17	977,483	499,517
Special Groups advisors (6@8,200 p/m)	14	549,492	139,308
Supervisors (6 @ US\$ 8,200 p/m)	14	563,529	125,271
Consultants (@ US\$ 12,000 p/m)		96,000	
<b>Activity Total</b>		<b>4,014,506</b>	<b>925,544</b>
<b>II. Directorates' Capacity Building</b>			
Building/ rehabilitation of offices			
(11 State Offices * 65,000, 25 Field Offices* 48,000)		1,915,000	154,000
DDR Commissions Secretariat Support		570,000	570,000
<b>Activity Total</b>		<b>2,485,000</b>	<b>724,000</b>
<b>III. Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (17,000 children)</b>			
Demobilization and removal of children		5,155,000	
Tracing and reunification		1,800,000	85,000
Reintegration*		15,080,000	1,055,000
UNICEF Staff		3,000,000	580,000
UNICEF Programme support		4,323,496	
<b>Activity Total</b>		<b>29,358,496</b>	<b>3,369,544</b>

<b>IV. Women Associated with Fighting Forces and Groups (Year One target 1,000), Gender and Women and Security</b>			
Surveys and Assessments	368,652		35,000
Public Information, Awareness and Consultation	211,600		
Registration, Screening, Counseling and Reinsertion Support	440,000		
Reintegration Support	1,111,300		
Coordination with Child DDR	30,000		
Women and Community Security	150,625		
Women and SSR	30,000		
Support to Gender Issues in DDR	449,000		
<b>Activity Total</b>	<b>2,761,177</b>		<b>35,000</b>
<b>V. Disabled ex-combatants (target group 9,500)</b>			
Registration, screening and counseling	690,000		30,000
Disability support and referral	2,250,000		35,000
Economic reintegration support	7,125,000		150,000
<b>Activity Total</b>	<b>10,065,000</b>		<b>215,000</b>
<b>VI. Disarmament, Arms Reduction and Control</b>			
ARC Operational Plans			29,000
Arms and Ammunition data collection programme	177,200		
Verification of disarmament for Other Armed Groups (OAG)	184,400		
Civil Society network and steering committee (North and South)	20,000		
Baseline Information Gathering programme	118,100		110,000
Public Information and Community Awareness Plan and Campaigns	221,000		
Interim Arms Control Measures and Community Policing Programmes	632,000		400,000
Stockpile Management programme	50,000		
Legal framework for Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (consultant)	33,075		
Border Strengthening programme	45,000		
Popular Defence Forces Arms Collection and QIPs	2,150,000		
Popular Defence Force (PDF) Arms Registration in Transitional Areas and Cross Lines Pastoralist Community Conflict Management	106,825		105,000
Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Mobile Weapons Destruction X 5 sites	500,000		
<b>Activity Total</b>	<b>4,237,600</b>		<b>644,000</b>

<b>VII. Community Security Fundu</b>			
Youth at risk programmes		920,000	
Reconciliation and dispute resolution mechanisms and support		1,100,000	
Community policing and arms control incentives		3,750,000	1,000,000
Communications and infrastructure		1,750,000	
<b>Activity Total</b>		<b>7,520,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>VIII. Equipment</b>			
Vehicle 4x4 (1 per State Office, total 11)		272,728	
Motorcycles (US\$ 6,000 each x 2 x 25 Field offices)		228,000	
Computers, printers, copier, palms, GPS and scanners		384,000	95,000
V SAT and Thuraya		188,000	
Generators, stabilizers, solar panels		240,000	
<b>Activity Total</b>		<b>1,312,728</b>	<b>95,000</b>
<b>IX. Operational Support</b>			
Operational costs (US\$ 27,000 per office)		1,313,000	
Travel and missions		54,000	
<b>Activity Total</b>		<b>1,367,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>63,121,507</b>	<b>5,358,544</b>



Annex 2: Proposed UN DDR Unit Staffing Table: May 2005 – June 2006

Staff level	Phase 1 (05/05-10/05)		Phase 2 (11/05 onwards)		Total	
	UNMIS allocation	Voluntary contributions through PSP	UNMIS	Voluntary contributions through IDDRP	UNMIS	Voluntary contributions
D1	1				1	
P5		1	2		2	
P4	2	9	5	6	7	6
P3	4	5	9	24	16	24
P2	3	1	10		13	
UNV	18				18	
NUNV	15				15	
NPOS			24		24	
FS + NS			26		26	
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>30</b>

Notes:

1. Funding from the PSP will only cover staff costs until 12/05. These posts will be covered by Voluntary Contributions through the IDDRP from 01/06.
2. UNMIS will allocate funding for additional staffing from 11/05. Additional staff are not likely to be in post before 01/06.