



FINAL PROJECT REPORT

United Nations Development Programme

Sudan

Interim DDR Programme



PHOTO: Handing over ceremony of 22 vehicles donated by the EC to the DDR Commission (Credits, J. Hattingh, UNMIS)

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ACRONYMS

| | |
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| CAAFG | Children Associated with Armed Forces or Groups |
| CBO | Community-Based Organizations |
| CJMC | Ceasefire Joint Military Committee |
| CPC | Ceasefire Political Committee |
| CPA | Comprehensive Peace Agreement |
| CSAC | Community Security and Arms Control |
| DDR | Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence |
| GONU | Government of National Unity |
| GOSS | Government of Southern Sudan |
| HAD | Humanitarian Aid Development |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IDDRP | Interim Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons |
| IUNDDRUC | Integrated United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit |
| JCM | Joint Coordination Meeting |
| JOP | Joint Operations Plans |
| NDDRCC | National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NSDDRC | North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission |
| OAG | Other Armed Groups |
| PDF | Popular Defense Force |
| RoL | Rule of Law |
| SAF | Sudan Armed Forces |
| SALW | Small Arms and Light Weapons |
| SDC | Sudan Donor Consortium |
| SDDRP | Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme |
| SNAP | Sudan National Aids Programme |
| SPLA | Sudan People's Liberation Army |
| SPLM | Sudan People's Liberation Movement |
| SRSG | Special Representative of the Secretary General |
| SSDDRC | Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission |
| SST/SSR | Security Sector Transformation/Security Sector Reform |
| STD | Sexually Transmitted Diseases |
| TRC | Technical Reintegration Committee |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNMIS | United Nations Mission in Sudan |
| WAAFAG | Women Associated with Armed Forces or Groups |
| VCT | Voluntary Counseling and Testing |

1. Executive summary

The signing of Sudan's CPA on 9 January 2005 marked the end of Africa's longest civil war and paved the way for a transition to peace. This new phase has focused attention on the requirements for sustainable peace in Sudan. It is vital that the causes of conflict are addressed, including poverty, inequality and marginalisation of much of the population. This requires the establishment of a secure environment for rehabilitation, development and poverty reduction.

After signing the peace agreement and separating opposing forces, the first steps towards establishing a secure environment are aimed at reducing potential new outbreaks of violence. A key requirement for this is restoring and strengthening security through the disarmament, demobilization, and in particular, reintegration into civilian society, of ex-combatants who might otherwise undermine public security and constrain progress towards development and sustainable peace.

The IDDRP was formally endorsed by the GoNU and GoSS in January and May 2006, respectively. The first commitment of the resources to the programme came in January 2006 for the CAAFG component. However, preparatory activities such as capacity building, office establishment and key assessments had already been carried out. Joint coordination and planning on key policy issues had also been started.

Despite significant challenges, major achievements were made including the endorsement of the National DDR Strategic Plan by the National DDR Coordination Council in November 2007 providing a framework within which to plan for DDR. In addition to that, the Reintegration Policy was also produced and endorsed by major stakeholders in April 2008. Several important achievements were made in the realms of community security and arms control, planning and preparations for the HIV, gender and disability component and the release and reintegration of CAAFG. Critical milestones included the release and reintegration of CAAFG, pilot reintegration projects for WAAF and disabled, pre-registration of WAAF in several states, community security activities in several states, including the collection of weapons in Jonglei state and the highly successful "Hakamas Sing and Dance for Peace and DDR" project in Southern Kordofan State. Further, extensive mapping and consultations were carried out in preparation for full scale DDR.

On the basis of the preparatory work starting in 2006, the Sudan DDR Programme (SDDRP) project document for the individual reintegration component was finalized and signed by the representatives of GoNU, GoSS and UNDP. The document was signed in Geneva on 25 June 2008 at a donor conference that was co-chaired by the Government of Japan and UNDP. The signing of the SDDRP project document marked a significant milestone in moving the DDR process forward.

In analyzing the challenges and opportunities for DDR in the CPA process in Sudan, there is a need to identify special needs groups, which have merited specific treatment in the CPA, calling for initial attention to these groups in the DDR process. Furthermore, it is also necessary to highlight the issue of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) throughout Sudan, both in the hands of ex-combatants and in the hands of civilians.

During the last six months of implementation, focus increased on capacity building for the N/SSDDRC. Ten international experts were recruited in the fields of public information, monitoring and evaluation, planning, administration and finance and management information systems. The experts were seconded to the N/SSDDRC to assist their staff in each of their respective fields. UNDP also provided the N/SSDDRC with eleven vehicles each for their state offices.

2. Introduction

The Demobilization, Disarmament, and Reintegration and Reconciliation section of the CPA makes provisions for the establishment, composition, and responsibilities of the DDR Institutions, i.e. the National DDR Coordination Council (NDDRCC), the Northern Sudan DDR Commission (NSDDRC), and the Southern Sudan DDR Commission (SSDDRC). The two Commissions are political bodies with representation of civil society, and are in charge of DDR process design, implementation and management, while the National Council is a joint body responsible for the overall policy formulation, oversight, review, coordination, and evaluation of the DDR process.

In brief, the overall goal of DDR in Sudan is to enhance human security through disarmament, demobilisation and sustainable reintegration of former combatants and special groups, and the promotion of community security and arms control. The main objective of the IDDRP was to set up and build the capacity of DDR Institutions and civil society, while initiating basic disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes for selected priority target groups.

In the formulation of an overall DDR strategy for Sudan, the key objective was 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 demilitarisation in all its aspects. This approach reflects to a great degree the broad strategic approach of the CPA itself and the transitional process built in the security related protocols. Only once the constitutional framework is in place and the legal framework clear, national DDR Commissions will be able to exercise their full functions in the planning and implementation of a full-fledged DDR process. Meanwhile, DDR programme formulation and preparation is delegated to the Interim DDR Authorities for north and south, in partnership with the Integrated UN DDR Unit (IUNDDRUI).

As the draft Agreement on Permanent Ceasefire Modalities and Implementation notes, coordination of military aspects of the CPA and DDR should also make specific provision for Security Sector Transformation or Reform (SST/SSR) processes, which will enable effective preparation for Force Reduction.

The CPA is the vehicle for initiating disarmament verification as well as arms control activities. Before initiating disarmament or arms control measures, however, the conditions under which they will take place, the sequencing and objectives of disarmament must be specified and agreed by the parties, based on the CPA. It is on this basis that the Northern and Southern Sudanese Interim DDR Authorities and IUNDDRUI have been developing Disarmament, Arms Reduction and Control Guiding Principles and Plans to address arms control during the disengagement of forces, with OAGs, paramilitary forces and civilians.

In line with previous commitments and the time frame stipulated by the CPA, Child DDR proceeded in advance of the formal force reduction process of adult DDR. Child DDR planning and implementation was thus one of the priority interim DDR activities.

Progress was also made on estimating the caseload of another key category for DDR: women associated with armed forces (WAAF). These are women that have had a much closer association with armed forces and groups, though they are not considered formal members of the forces (possibly because they were never formally trained, possibly because they have been engaged only in non-combat roles). These women have provided important support to the forces in a wide variety of ways. They 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. Some may have become attached to combatants from other ethnic groups, with uncertain implications for their future in the home areas of those combatants or in their areas of origin. This association has led to complex connections with the military – beyond economic or security related dependence, to include social reliance and strong psychological linkages and therefore

must be carefully addressed within DDR. Based on the initial studies and indirect assessments, it is currently estimated that a total of 5,600 WAAF were targeted for support under the IDDRP (some 3,500 in the south and some 2,100 in the north). Within this overall estimate, there are three distinctly different categories of WAAF – those associated with SAF/PDF forces, with SPLA and with OAGs. 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.

In depth reintegration opportunities mapping has been carried out in 17 states (2006 to 2008) and will continue on an ongoing basis to inform planning. A detailed HIV Referral Services Mapping was undertaken in early 2007 in 22 states, which will allow state commission offices and IPs to refer participants to voluntary HIV testing and treatment services. Disability services mapping commenced late November 2008 in Blue Nile State.

The NSSDDRC and SSDDRC have convened a Reintegration Technical Committee, consisting of the commissions, IUNDDRU and representatives from the military, to provide recommendations on critical policy issues, such as the value of the reintegration package, to the commission senior management and NDDRCC. The DREAM database is now operational and is assisting the commissions to plan, monitor and evaluate reintegration activities and is harmonized between North and South.

As regards the DDR process, two main issues remain uncertain: the verification process and the force reduction process. Only the establishment of the Ceasefire Joint Monitoring Committee (CJMC) and the Ceasefire Political Committee (CPC) will enable the verification process to begin as their mandates include verification tasks, according to the CPA. UNMIS is also mandated to carry out the verification and monitoring of the process from its set-up onwards. Meanwhile, Force Reduction is supposed to start 24 to 30 months after the D-Day as per the Timetable annexed to the CPA. Within this framework, the precise modalities of coordination of military aspects of the CPA and DDR must be determined.

During the reporting period, the NSSDDRC, SSDDRC, SAF and SPLA, pre-registered approximately 50,000 candidates with support from the IUNDDRU.

To note, successful DDR requires strong political will and commitment from all the parties to the conflict, backed by sustained support from the international community. While the UN and other international actors can help strengthen capacities and provide material support, only the continued engagement of all national stakeholders – all parties to the conflict, government and civil society representatives, including NGOs, private business organizations, traditional and religious leaders – and their *ownership of the process* will ensure that DDR succeeds.

3. Progress Review

Planning for Demobilization

- The North and Southern Sudan DDR Commissions tentatively accepted the IUNDDRU's proposal to set up static camps instead of mobile camps for the conduct of disarmament and demobilization operations. It was agreed that six sites in the North will be set up in Muglad, Kadugli, Damazin, Khartoum Central, Kassala and Port Sudan. For the South, the centers will be in Juba, Malakal and Wau. These new arrangements will then be included in the Joint operational Plans (JOP document) which are proposed to be signed in the first week of August 2008.
- Reconnaissance missions were completed for nine out of the ten state offices to be built by UNMIS for the SSDDRC. The final reports for the nine were sent to Mission Support Division for their action. The authorities have formally allocated land for the pilot DDR project in Blue Nile State. However, the IUNDDRU is waiting for the Right of Use Agreement, which it needs to proceed with setting up the Demobilization Site in Damazin. The pilot project has, meanwhile, been rescheduled for February 2009.
- The coordination meeting held in Damazin on 3 November 2008 between the NSDDRC, SSDDRC and IUNDDRU led to the finalization of the number of participants for the first phase of DDR in the Transitional Areas. The numbers are as follows:

| | SAF | SPLA | WAAF | TOTAL |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Blue Nile | 4,212 | 788 | 674 | 5,674 |
| South Kordofan | 13,750 | 3,794 | 1,150 | 18,694 |
| Abyei | 3,030 | 332 | TBD | 3,362 |
| TOTAL | 20,992 | 4,884 | 1,824 | 27,730 |

- A task force consisting of members of the NSDDRC, SSDDRC and IUNDDRU was formed in September 2008 to develop and finalize the briefing content that will be used during the information sessions at the demobilization sites. After a series of discussions, the content for the briefing was agreed upon by the three parties. Briefings will include an HIV and GBV prevention session, civic education and detailed information on demobilization and reintegration to inform participants on the conduct of the process.
- A mock demobilization exercise was conducted on 26 November 2008 in Damazin. It was a purely technical exercise carried out to test the preparedness of UNMIS as well as staff of the Joint DDR Commission for the disarmament and demobilization programme in Blue Nile State.
- The DREAM database was finalized in September 2008 and a series of tests were organized in Khartoum. The database was tested in Damazin during the mock exercise on 26 November. The DREAM Training Unit has been established in Damazin with six Work Stations to prepare the N/SSDDRC to receive the participants, register them in the system and produce their ID cards.
- The UNDP secondees to the N/SSDDRC assisted the commission to prepare for demobilization by building their capacity in public information, planning, administration and finance, and monitoring and evaluation.

Reintegration Planning

- IUNDDRU initiated reintegration opportunities mapping and costing through an exercise run in all 10 states in Southern Sudan, and the 3 transitional areas during the first quarter of 2008. This allowed for the availability of information on service providers for reintegration across three major reintegration sectors for DDR. These include vocational training, small business development and agriculture.
- The document on Joint Operations Plans (JOPs) for mapping of disability services, economic reintegration opportunities and profiling of DDR participants was endorsed by the Technical Reintegration Committee (TRC).
- The TRC in the North released TORs for mapping of reintegration opportunities and disability services on 21 September 2008 for Blue Nile state. The mapping exercises will inform reintegration planning for the initial DDR caseload.
- On 15 October 2008, IUNDDRU organized a briefing for all donors in Khartoum, where the status of reintegration planning was discussed in great detail. Subsequently, the NSDDRC and SSDDRC held meetings in Khartoum and Juba on 13 November and 1 December, 2008. These meetings were forums for the donors to articulate their concerns and to identify a process to address them. As a result, a small working group comprised of NSDDRC, SSDDRC, IUNDDRU and donor representatives was formed to identify strategies and mechanisms to address the donors concerns. The group met for the first time on 3 December, 2008 and managed to identify actionable strategies for every concern.
- The DDR Roundtable Meeting with the GoNU, GoSS, UN and donor countries was held on 9 April 2008. The meeting, organized by the National DDR Coordination Council (NDDRCC), engaged bilateral and multilateral partners prior to the Sudan Donor Consortium (SDC). Furthermore, the meeting ensured that the Northern and Southern Sudan DDR Commissions' preparations for the SDC focused on developing a reintegration budget that was reasonable and properly justified. At the subsequent Joint Coordination Meeting between the two DDR Commissions, the GONU Ministry of International Cooperation, the donors and the UN on 29 and 30 April 2008 in Juba, agreement was reached on a per capita reintegration cost of US\$1,750. It was further agreed that government will contribute from its budget towards this figure. The amount is yet to be determined.
- The signing of the reintegration project document marked a significant milestone in moving the Sudan DDR process forward. On June 25 2008, in Geneva, Switzerland, donors reiterated their full support to the DDR programme with an estimated cost of US\$430 million over a four-year period. The immediate task for the IUNDDRU now will be enhanced planning for reintegration programmes, continued collaboration with the donor community, fundraising and detailed planning for demobilization in the North and South.
- With the arrival of ten secondees to the N/SSDDRC in early 2009, planning for reintegration accelerated. Monitoring and evaluation and public information were drafted and subsequently endorsed by the N/SSDDRC. Administration and finance secondees assisted the N/SSDDRC to set up computerized accounting systems. The MIS secondees rolled out the DREAM software across North and South. By the end of the 2009, the secondees had prepared the N/SSDDRC to begin reintegration operations.

WAAFG, Gender and HIV

- The Hakamas, a group of women singers who used to sing to encourage fighting in the Nuba Mountains, were trained in promoting peaceful activities in communities across Southern Kordofan

and in Nuba IDP camps in Khartoum. The Hakamas project successfully completed two phases, the latter of which was launched on 20 May 2008 provided the Hakamas with livelihood support to encourage them to continue their peace-building activities. The project was funded by UNDP at a total cost of USD 68,000 and aimed at promoting the active involvement of women in negotiation, reconciliation and peace-building activities as a means of conflict resolution. The final performance of the Hakamas in South Kordofan took place on 20 August 2008 in Lagawa.

- During the first week of July 2008, data collectors were trained in Khartoum who will verify and pre-register a group of 2,384 potential WAAFG from SAF-aligned OAGs in the Central Sector. The data collectors were trained on the WAAFG criteria and the verification methods.
- A detailed HIV Referral Services Mapping was undertaken in early 2007 in 22 states, which will allow state commission offices and IPs to refer participants to voluntary HIV testing and treatment services.
- Two HIV Peer Educators Trainings for SAF and one HIV Peer Educators and one VCT Counselor's Trainings for SPLA were carried out. HIV briefing session and handout materials were prepared for use at the demobilization site. Materials have been translated into Arabic and approved by the NSDDRC and Sudanese National AIDS Programme (SNAP).
- A series of meetings occurred during July 2008 between members of the SSPP and SPLA HIV/AIDS Secretariat. The SSPP HIV Project is funded by IUNDDR and contracted to SSPP, a national NGO, and its aim is to train 25 SPLA medical corps personnel and 30 peer educators in Syndromic STD (Sexually Transmitted Diseases).
- On 11 September 2008, the NSDDRC, SSDDRC and UNDDR conducted a joint workshop to finalize the gender issues during demobilization especially with regard to WAAFG and female combatants. DDR Commissions also declared tentative figures for the WAAFG and their status of verification and registration. Out of the workshop, the group produced procedures for how to tailor demobilization for female ex-combatants and WAAFG.
- At the JCM meeting of 3 November 2008, the number of registered WAAFG in Blue Nile State was put at 674, including 200 from Women's Self Defence Groups. Although these women were neither aligned to SAF nor SPLA, both the North and South DDR Commissions recommended that they should be included in the Blue Nile DDR programme.
- The verification of 2,384 women associated with OAGs formerly aligned to SAF began on 25 November 2008 with data collection in Central Sector. The verification took place in three locations: Hal Kalakal, Omdurman and Bahari. In each location, the women were interviewed in 8-12 separate sites. Based on the data collected, an assessment of each woman's eligibility for DDR under the 'WAAFG' criteria will be conducted by the NSDDRC/IUNDDR at a later date, prior to registration.

Capacity Development of Commissions

- The IUNDDR has supported capacity building for the N/SSDDRC through the organization of several in-country trainings, by sending N/SSDDRC staff to international DDR training opportunities and through ongoing on-the-job mentoring.
- The UNMIS DDR Support Plan was developed by the unit and signed by the SRSG on 20 July 2008. Based on this, sub-plans have been developed by the Mobilization Task Force, a team that comprises the Mission Support Division and the IUNDDR.
- In 5 September 2008, an orientation / training session for SSDDRC new staff in Northern Bahr El Ghazal State began with UNDDR Team facilitating the process.

- Much progress was made on the construction of the state offices for the SSDDRC in 2008. Work begun on the office in Torit, and consultations are ongoing in all the other State capitals to identify appropriate locations. The SSDRC has allocated land for the office in Malakal, while land approvals are still pending for the State Offices in Juba and Wau.
- In order to ensure enhanced capacity to support these preparations, IUNDDRU deployed a team of six additional members of staff to Damazin. The team was tasked to establish procedures for disarmament and demobilization and to liaise with national authorities and ensure close coordination with the North and South DDR Commission offices in Blue Nile State.
- A UNDP DDR training team from New York conducted an in-depth weeklong training on DDR in Juba from 10 to 14 November 2008. Participants included SSDDRC HQ staff, SSDDRC state staff, SPLA representatives and selected IUNDDRU staff. The training included detailed presentations, group work and spirited dialogue about the various components of DDR. The training unit issued each state office a comprehensive CD with presentations and literature on DDR for future reference and continued internal training.
- In 2009, the N/SSDDRC received eleven vehicles each as part of the capacity building support provided. The vehicles were sent to the state offices in order to enable field commission staff to move around their areas of responsibility. The vehicle handover ceremony was held on 11 August 2009 with General Bakri Hassan Saleh, National DDR Coordination Council Chairman, and H.E. Mr. Carlo de Fillipi, Head of the European Union Delegation to Sudan, presiding. The event garnered much media coverage with all high level invitees stressing the important positive collaboration between UN, donors, GONU and GOSS on DDR.

Seconded Experts:

- From February 2009, the IUNDDRU seconded international experts to sit in both commissions in the fields of planning, public information, monitoring and evaluation, administration and finance, and management information systems. The routine on-the-job mentoring has the biggest impact on commission staff's capacity and both commissions have repeatedly expressed their appreciation for the secondees' work. The secondees each produced a paper outlining the specific capacity gaps in their respective fields. In addition, the secondees have produced the following results:
 - The DREAM database was made operational and rolled out to demobilization and counseling sites in the Three Areas and Southern Sudan. The MIS secondees have taken a lead role in training the N/SSDDRC staff on the use of the database, as well as having contributed to its development and roll out.
 - The NSDDRC's administration and accounting systems have been digitized. A national Public Information Strategy, developed by the PI expert, has been approved and is being rolled out across the CPA areas.
 - The N/SSDDRC M&E Strategy was developed and piloted in Eastern Sudan. The M&E secondees have organized trainings for N/SSDDRC staff in state offices and at their respective headquarters.
 - The planning secondees have assisted the N/SSDDRC to develop staffing plans, organigrammes, workplans, and other documents help them organize their work.
- The secondees organized the following trainings in 2009:

| Training | Location | Audience |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Focus Groups ToT | Khartoum | NSDDRC |
| Fund Management, Internal Control | Khartoum | NSDDRC |

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| System and HR Management | | |
| DREAM | Damazine | N/SSDDRC |
| M&E | Damazine | UNDP National R Officers |
| Work-planning | Damazine | N/SSDDRC |
| Finance and administration | Damazine | N/SSDDRC |
| Counseling | Kadugli | N/SSDDRC |
| M&E | Kadugli | UNDP National R Officers |
| Finance and administration | Kadugli | N/SSDDRC |
| DREAM | Juba | SSDDRC |
| Counseling | Juba | SSDDRC |
| Reintegration Briefing | Juba | SSDDRC |
| Reintegration Programme | Juba | SSDDRC and UNDP National R Officers |

Children Associated with Armed Forces (See full report from UNICEF annexed)

- In mid-November 2008, the NSDDRC, with support from UNICEF, organized a workshop to address specific needs of girls associated with armed forces and groups in order to ensure that the child DDR in Sudan is more responsive to gender issues. The workshop targeted the staff of the Commission, UNICEF and implementing partners and aimed at addressing specific needs of girls associated with armed forces and groups during all the process of release and reintegration as well as during prevention.
- The National Council for Child Welfare and UNICEF launched an awareness campaign on the prevention of child recruitment as part of the celebrations of the Day of the African Child in all states in northern Sudan on 16 June 2008. The campaign has reached an estimated 250,000 people in seven states in North Sudan to date and the roll out of the campaign is ongoing. The campaign underlines the key message of “NO – to involvement of children under 18 in military work” and includes many different materials and tool kits for engaging community members in the discussions and awareness raising on how to best protect children from early recruitment into armed forces and groups.
- By the close of 2008, over 150 children had been released and reunified with families from CPA areas including from Blue Nile, Mapel, Aweil, Unity and Upper Nile states. Moreover, over 600 CAAFG and over 7000 other vulnerable children benefited from reintegration activities including social care follow-up, education and livelihoods training opportunities and psychosocial activities.
- In December 2008, the NSDDRC and SSDDRC coordinated to successfully reunify 18 children released in South Sudan, with families in Southern Kordofan. The children are being followed up by social care staff from MOSA in Southern Kordofan.
- The database to monitor and track progress of CAAFG in reintegration activities has been installed in Khartoum and Blue Nile states; all data regarding children has been entered into the system for these states. Implementing partners were also trained to use the database to allow more effective follow-up of CAAFG.
- The North and South Sudan DDR Commissions, in collaboration with UNICEF, are finalizing the National Reintegration Strategy for Children Associated with Armed Forces/Groups. The Strategy has incorporated lessons learnt and recommendations drawn from previous experiences and

assessments. This document will provide policy guidance for uniform approach to reintegration for CAAFG all over Sudan.

- Regular follow-up of demobilized CAAFG has now been initiated in four states including Lakes, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap. Reintegration activities, such as psychosocial support and vocational training programmes are also ongoing in Upper Nile.

Community Security and Arms Control

- From 2006 to 2007, a Promotion of Community Security Project was implemented through the NGO PACT in Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes States. The project focused on engagement with local authorities, CBOs, local institutions for peace, military and grass roots representatives to community-owned responses in the three focus states (Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap) through a Community Security Fund. Community security workshops were held in Khartoum State throughout early 2007 with the leaders of various SAF-aligned OAGs originally from Southern Sudan. In Akobo and Pibor counties in Jonglei State, approximately 3,000 weapons were collected in civilian disarmament exercises in 2006. Community Security Threat Mapping was conducted in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedaref and Khartoum States using geo-referencing technology to map threats to human security.
- The IUNDDRU provided technical and logistical support at a community security sensitization workshop that was held in Dilling County, South Kordofan, on 4 and 5 June 2008. The workshop, which was funded by IUNDDRU through the Project Support Section, was implemented by the Humanitarian Aid Development organization (HAD). It was aimed at fostering peace-building and reconciliation among the rival tribes of Dainaile/Arabs and Kolofan/Nuba in the Kurgul and Katten localities. The workshop was highly attended by religious and traditional elders from the different tribes of South Kordofan; representatives of Government at State and County levels; National and International NGOs from various localities; and representatives of various UNMIS civilian and military sections. All participants described the workshop as a very important and timely intervention that they hoped would pave way for the beginning of fruitful negotiations for the reconciliation and resolution of tribal conflicts among the warring Arab and Nuba tribes of South Kordofan.
- Community Security Threat Mapping was conducted in Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedaref and Khartoum States using geo-referencing technology to map threats to human security. Information for the mapping was gathered through UN and governmental partners and by holding workshops at locality level with a cross-section of the community allowing them to voice their own security and developmental concerns.
- The Supreme Conflict Resolution Committee has been formed in South Kordofan. The committee has acted on a conflict that occurred between Maalia – Berged and managed to calm down both sides and encourage them to solve the problem. Customary laws were consolidated in an official document and signed by tribal leaders.
- Community security support projects focusing on training, mediation, reconciliation, weapon storage (could serve as police station as well) and conflict-sensitive development were implemented in four clusters in Southern Kordofan State and five clusters in Blue Nile State. Major activities were as follows:
 - (1) Local Conflict Resolution Committees and a Supreme Conflict Resolution Committee per cluster were constituted and operational
 - (2) Awareness campaigns and workshop on CSAC for key local stakeholders were organized.

- (3) Customary laws that govern the relation among ethnic groups or between pastoralists and farmers were consolidated.
 - (4) Peaceful coexistence contests (e.g. football match) for primary and secondary schools were organized.
 - (5) A training course for policemen was organized.
 - (6) Storage facilities that can be used as Police Station as well were constructed.
 - (7) Construction of water supply system/point is provided where conflict exists between tribes.
- In 2008 IUNDDRU provided support to the Government of Southern Sudan's preparation of peaceful civilian disarmament activities in Pibor and Akobo Counties, Jonglei State. Due to continuing discussions among national stakeholders, including Government of Southern Sudan Vice President Lt. General Dr. Riek Machar Teny and Sultan Ismail Konye, and the UN (IUNDDRU and UNDP CSAC team) regarding concerns about forceful disarmament operations, the process as planned did not continue. IUNDDRU continued to engage in sensitization different n stakeholders on need for peaceful civilian disarmament, working closely with the Southern Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control, specifically after the Presidential Decree for Civilian Disarmament in all States of Southern Sudan was launched in May 2008. In order to support a peaceful process, IUNDDRU provided 10 weapons storage containers, to ensure the collected weapons would not fall back in hands of civilians. The Commissioners of Pibor, Akobo and Duk Counties reported that over 1,900 light weapons and ammunitions had been collected from civilians, mostly youths, in a voluntary manner. Throughout 2008 and 2009, IUNDDRU has offered technical and operational support to the Southern Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control to develop its mandate, its strategy paper, its actual establishment under the Ministry of Interior and its Public Information activities.
 - In 2008 and 2009 IUNDDRU has provided support to the implementation the UNDP CSAC Project (first phase in Jonglei State and will extend to all 10 States, starting with EES and Upper Nile). In August 2008, a two day workshop was organized, in which the State Governor and representatives of relevant State institutions as well as all 11 County Commissioners participated. This meeting was the first step of UNDP CSAC project of a planning and resource allocation process with State and County authorities as well as community stakeholders in Jonglei State. The assistance that was proposed is primarily targeted at the County level and was based on thorough participatory county-level conflict assessments, as well as existing State and County plans. IUNDDRU participated, through technical and operational support, in county-based assessments and identification of support (support included support to local government and police, construction of police posts, conflict-sensitive development projects etc). The assistance was co-designed with State and UN Police, RoL and Governance partners in order to ensure complementarily with existing initiatives.
 - Responding to the increased levels of violence in Jonglei State in 2009, IUNDDRU (CSAC component) supported the design and implementation of State Stabilization plans, specifically focusing on working with UNDP CSAC and UN Police to build the capacity of police at State and County levels.

4. Challenges and lessons learned

Challenges

1. While SAF declared that the weapons of all the voluntarily demobilized soldiers from SAF were collected and accounted for in their armories, a certificate in this regard may be necessary for the official record. It would be credible for the SAF to at least demonstrate the disarmament of the SAF. This would increase donor confidence in the process as well as help in mobilization of resources for their Reintegration.
2. While criteria employed for SAF was discussed and agreed upon by all the stakeholders, it needs to be seen what the criteria for PDF (especially civilian wing of PDF) would be.
3. While it is apparent that the disarmament of PDF and SAF aligned OAGs south of 1956 line will be undertaken by SAF, it is not certain about the reintegration process of these groups. If the planning process is not completed as scheduled, there may be a situation that members of OAGs and PDF may become disgruntled after going through the demobilization process but with no signs of reintegration, which in turn may have wider ramifications.
4. In North and Southern Sudan, deployment of commission staff at state level still remains a challenge; construction of 10 State Offices for the South Sudan DDR Commission needs to be finished if a smooth implementation of demobilization is to be assured.

Lessons learned

1. Capacity building of the National Commission is a prerequisite for demobilization operations as training for staff prior to deployment needs to be conducted as well as infrastructure development. This process also needs to be expedited.
2. The pre-registration process has moved very slowly due to lack of adequate material support and payment of daily allowances to the data collectors, as promised by SPLA. Based on IUNDDRUG field monitoring of the process, the SPLA's decision has not, apparently, had an impact on the pre-registration process.
3. SPLA has not presented, till now, their operational plan of the activity, including the timetable and foreseen deadlines. It would be advisable that more resources and efforts are invested in the activities by the SPLA and IUN DDRUG in order to speed up the process before the arrival of the rainy season, as the inaccessibility of the majority of the areas during the rainy season may cause additional delay in the process. Furthermore, the modality for cash disbursement during reinsertion needs to be ironed out before demobilization operations can start.
4. Social services, such as health and education, are also concentrated in the main cities in the South (Malakal, Rumbek, Juba, Wau). These are factors that are influencing the decision of re-settlement of the refugees and, more likely, will also have a role on the reintegration decision of the ex-combatants, including children.
5. The reintegration of the OAGs aligned to SAF is another complex issue in the South. Reintegration of this group will require additional efforts from the GoSS, in order to ensure that policies and laws to underpin OAGs' reintegration are in place (land law, arms control law). Communities may not be willing to receive the members of OAGs and/or share with them their scarce resources. Thus, the reintegration of OAGs needs to be accompanied by additional peace building measures to promote trust building, as well as the overall development of communities. The IUNDDRUG will also play a role in mitigating the security problems that may arise from the return of the OAGs to the communities).

5. Partnerships and sustainability

Successful DDR requires strong political will and commitment from all the parties to the conflict, backed by sustained support from the international community. While the UN and other international actors can help strengthen capacities and provide material support, only the continued engagement of all national stakeholders – all parties to the conflict, government and civil society representatives, including NGOs, private business organizations, traditional and religious leaders – and their *ownership of the process* will ensure that DDR succeeds.

UNDP's role as an implementing partner in the programme was evident and led to a coordination role during the planning phases. The partnership between the DDR Commission in the North and South displayed the cooperation required for a harmonized approach for implementation in both regions.

In 2007 negotiations restarted with the DDR Commissions to agree on the parameters and principles of the DDR programme as well as the framework for UN assistance for DDR in Sudan. Parameters include agreements for selection criteria of beneficiaries, reinsertion package and weapons criteria. Improved understanding on the side of the Government regarding the role of the UN in DDR was a significant achievement in 2007. There is now a greater understanding on the part of the Government about the nature of the UN role vis-à-vis assistance and commitment of financial resources towards the programme.

The meeting of the NDDRCC held on 17 February 2008 at the Republican Palace in Khartoum marked a significant new era of cooperation as it was the first time the UN was invited. It was attended by the Acting SRSG, the Chief of IUNDDR, Country Directors of UNICEF and UNDP as well as the Ambassadors of the United Kingdom, Japan and the European Commission. The Government stressed its commitment to the programme and requested for the support of its partners in the UN and international community. Subsequently, the first DDR Roundtable was held at Friendship Hall in Khartoum in April 2008. The Roundtable brought together UN, government and donor representatives at the highest level to pledge support for DDR from their respective institutions. The roundtable marked the first public display of the strong partnership between the GOSS, GONU, the UN and the donors.

The IUNDDR accompanied the national counterparts to the Sudan Donor Consortium (SDC) from 5 to 7 May 2008 in Oslo, with the participation of the heads of the two national DDR Commissions and the Chief and Deputy Chief of the IUNDDR. In a parallel session on DDR, the donors, the Commissions and the UN agreed that approximately \$110 million should be available for reintegration before the start of demobilization to ensure there is no gap in programming. The UN and partners have continued discussions on this and engagement with bilateral and multilateral donors for possible pledges. Though pledges have not been made yet, there are positive signs from donors that the UN will be able to source enough funds to be able to commit to a start of the Disarmament and Demobilization phase in the coming year.

The NSDDRC and SSDDRC held meetings in Khartoum and Juba on 13 November and 1 December 2008. These meetings were forums for the donors to articulate their concerns and to identify a process to address them. As a result, a small working group comprised of NSDDRC, SSDDRC, IUNDDR and donor representatives was formed to identify strategies and mechanisms to address the donors' concerns. The group met for the first time on 3 December 2008 and managed to identify actionable strategies for every point of concern. On 16 February 2009, the second DDR Roundtable took place in Juba. The GONU and GOSS presented official documents in response to the donors' previously identified concerns and the donors responded by pledging approximately \$88million that day. With reintegration funding in hand, the N/SSDDRC and UN were able to start demobilization with confidence in the Three Areas.

6. Financial Summary

Table1: The following table provides the overall expenditure and balance for the funds received from each donor. The figures are disaggregated by currency.

| Fund/Donor | US Dollars | | | | Euro | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Fund Received | Expenditure | Commitments | Balance | Fund Received | Expenditure | Commitments | Balance |
| European Commission | 14,601,100 | 13,199,140 | | 1,401,960 | 11,600,000 | 10,517,687 | - | 1,082,313 |
| Japan | 6,643,478 | 6,520,104 | | 123,374 | 5,305,293 | 5,207,587 | - | 97,706 |
| Canada | 429,842 | 429,842 | | 0 | 346,023 | 346,023 | - | - |
| Grand Total | 21,674,420 | 20,149,087 | - | 1,525,334 | 17,251,315 | 16,071,296 | - | 1,180,019 |

Table 2: The following table provides the expenditure (2006-9) against the consolidated budget for (2006-7).

| Expense Description (Category) | Consolidated Budget for 2006/7(Euro) | Expenditure in Euro/Year | | | | Total Exp Euro | Total Exp USD | Balance Euro | Balance USD |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | | | | |
| I. Personnel | | | | | | | | | |
| Head of State Office (9 @ US\$ 650 p/m) | 84,035 | | | | | - | | 84,035 | 99,450 |
| Head of Filed Office (10 @ US \$ 500 p/m) | 63,375 | 20,860 | 20,174 | 29,696 | - | 70,730 | 87,863 | (7,355) | (12,863) |
| Reintegration and Community Officers (45 @ US\$ 400 p/m) | 273,780 | 151,086 | 17,983 | 46,315 | - | 215,384 | 267,558 | 58,396 | 56,442 |
| IT Officers (19 @ US\$ 400 p/m) | 96,330 | 14,199 | - | - | (24,044) | (9,845) | (13,506) | 106,175 | 127,506 |
| Finance Officers (19@ US\$ 400 p/m) | 96,330 | 611 | 31,092 | 21,220 | - | 52,923 | 65,739 | 43,407 | 48,261 |
| Supervisors (40 @ US\$ 400 p/m) | 162,240 | | | | | - | | 162,240 | 192,000 |
| Chief Technical Advisors, including 2 for SST (6 @ US\$ 10,500 p/m) | 904,995 | - | 82,386 | 66,957 | - | 149,342 | 185,518 | 755,653 | 885,482 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Reintegration and Community Counseling Advisors (12 @ US\$ 8,200 p/m) | 1,248,065 | 147,992 | 573,568 | 739,891 | - | 1,461,451 | 1,815,467 | (213,386) | (338,467) |
| Special Groups Advisors (6 @ 8,200 p/m) | 582,036 | 52,836 | 134,473 | 302,145 | - | 489,453 | 608,016 | 92,583 | 80,784 |
| Supervisors (6 @ US\$ 8,200 p/m) | 582,036 | 49,177 | 31,179 | 86,349 | - | 166,705 | 207,087 | 415,331 | 481,713 |
| Consultant (@ US\$ 12,000 pm) | 81,120 | 85,336 | 94,659 | 3,359 | - | 183,354 | 227,945 | (102,234) | (131,945) |
| Activity Total | 4,174,342 | 522,099 | 985,513 | 1,295,931 | (24,044) | 2,779,499 | 3,451,688 | 1,394,843 | 1,488,362 |
| II. Directorates' Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | |
| Building/ rehabilitation of offices | - | 9,624 | 32,476 | - | 2,445 | 44,544 | 55,464 | (44,544) | (55,464) |
| 11 State Offices * 65,000 | 604,175 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 604,175 | 715,000 |
| 25 Field Offices * 48,000 | 1,014,000 | | | | | | | 1,014,000 | 1,200,000 |
| DDR Commissions Secretariat Support | 481,650 | 73,622 | 302,017 | 136,791 | 533,872 | 1,046,303 | 1,328,104 | (564,653) | (758,104) |
| Activity Total | 2,099,825 | 83,246 | 334,492 | 136,791 | 536,317 | 1,090,846 | 1,383,568 | 1,008,979 | 1,101,432 |
| III. Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (17,000 children) | | | | | | | | | |
| Demobilization and removal of children | 4,355,975 | 2,495,435 | 0 | - | - | 2,495,435 | 3,099,919 | 1,860,540 | 2,055,081 |
| Tracing and reunification | 1,563,250 | | | | | | | 1,563,250 | 1,850,000 |
| Reintegration | 13,634,075 | - | 3,021,165 | 241,500 | 768,912 | 4,031,577 | 5,049,000 | 9,602,498 | 11,086,000 |
| UNICEF Staff | 3,042,000 | | | | | | | 3,042,000 | 3,600,000 |
| UNICEF Programme Support | 4,421,526 | | | | | | | 4,421,526 | 5,232,575 |
| Activity Total | 27,016,826 | 2,495,435 | 3,021,165 | 241,500 | 768,912 | 6,527,012 | 8,148,919 | 20,489,814 | 23,823,656 |
| IV. Women Associated with Fighting Forces and Groups (Year One target 1,000) Gender and Women and Security | | | | | | | | | |
| Surveys and Assessments | 345,311 | 33,785 | 20,246 | - | - | 54,031 | 67,119 | 291,280 | 341,533 |
| Public Information, Awareness and Consultation | 178,802 | - | - | 77 | - | 77 | 100 | 178,725 | 211,500 |
| Registration, Screening, Counseling, and Reinsertion Support | 371,800 | 66,352 | - | 57,743 | - | 124,095 | 154,156 | 247,705 | 285,844 |
| Reintegration Support | 939,049 | | | | | | | 939,049 | 1,111,301 |
| Coordination with Child DDR | 25,350 | | | | | | | 25,350 | 30,000 |
| Women and Community Security | 127,279 | | | | | | | 127,279 | 150,626 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Women and SSR | 25,350 | | | | | | - | | 25,350 | 30,000 |
| Support to Gender Issues in DDR | 379,405 | - | 1,517 | - | - | 1,517 | | 1,884 | 377,888 | 447,116 |
| Activity Total | 2,392,346 | 100,137 | 21,763 | 57,821 | - | 179,720 | 223,259 | 2,212,626 | 2,607,919 | |
| V. Disabled ex-combatants (Target Group 9,500) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Registration, screening and counseling | 642,200 | (1,570) | 35,219 | - | - | 33,648 | | 41,799 | 608,552 | 718,201 |
| Disability support and referral | 1,926,600 | | | | | | | | 1,926,600 | 2,280,000 |
| Economic reintegration support | 6,020,625 | | | | | | | | 6,020,625 | 7,125,000 |
| Activity Total | 8,589,425 | (1,570) | 35,219 | - | - | 33,648 | 41,799 | 8,555,777 | 10,123,201 | |
| VI. Disarmament, Arms Reduction and Control | | | | | | | | | | |
| ARC Operational Plans | 24,674 | | | | | | | | 24,674 | 29,200 |
| Arms and Ammunition data collection programme | 149,734 | | | | | | | | 149,734 | 177,200 |
| Verification of disarmament for Other armed Groups (OAG) | 155,818 | 59,204 | 174,656 | 153,994 | - | 387,854 | | 481,800 | (232,036) | (297,400) |
| Civil society network and steering committee (North and South) | 16,900 | | | | | | | | 16,900 | 20,000 |
| Baseline Information Gathering programme | 192,744 | - | 8,050 | - | - | 8,050 | | 10,000 | 184,694 | 218,099 |
| Public Information and Community Awareness Plan and Campaigns | 186,745 | 11,270 | - | - | - | 11,270 | | 14,000 | 175,475 | 207,000 |
| Interim Arms Control Measures and Community Policing Programme | 872,040 | 374,531 | 322,000 | 124,702 | - | 821,232 | | 1,022,023 | 50,808 | 9,977 |
| Stockpile Management programme | 42,250 | | | | | | | | 42,250 | 50,000 |
| Legal framework for Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (consultant) | 27,949 | | | | | | | | 27,949 | 33,076 |
| Border Strengthening Programme | 38,025 | | | | | | | | 38,025 | 45,000 |
| Popular Defense Forces Arms Collection and QIPs | 1,816,750 | | | | | | | | 1,816,750 | 2,150,000 |
| Popular Defense Force (PDF) Arms Registration in transitional Areas | 178,992 | | | | | | | | 178,992 | 211,825 |
| Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Mobile Weapons Destruction X 5 sites | 422,500 | | | | | | | | 422,500 | 500,000 |
| Activity Total | 4,125,121 | 445,005 | 504,706 | 278,695 | - | 1,228,406 | 1,527,824 | 2,896,715 | 3,353,976 | |
| VII. Community Security Fund | | | | | | | | | | |
| Youth at risk programme | 777,400 | 9,703 | - | 33,689 | - | 43,393 | | 53,904 | 734,007 | 866,096 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Reconciliation and dispute resolution mechanisms and support | 929,500 | | | | | | | 929,500 | 1,100,000 |
| Community policing and arms control incentives | 4,013,750 | 201,672 | - | 4,186 | - | 205,858 | 255,725 | 3,807,892 | 4,494,275 |
| Communications and infrastructure | 1,478,750 | | | | | | | 1,478,750 | 1,750,000 |
| Activity Total | 7,199,400 | 211,376 | - | 37,875 | - | 249,251 | 309,629 | 6,950,149 | 8,210,371 |
| VIII. Equipment | | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicle 4x4 (1 per state office total 11) | 422,500 | - | - | - | 1,498,015 | 1,498,015 | 1,940,434 | (1,075,515) | (1,440,434) |
| Motorcycles (US\$ 6,000 each x 2 x 25 Field Offices) | 253,500 | | | | | | | 253,500 | 300,000 |
| Computers, printers, copier, palms, GPS and scanners | 577,980 | 751 | 26,962 | 292,237 | 1,840 | 321,789 | 401,353 | 256,191 | 282,647 |
| V SAT and Thuraya | 243,360 | | | | | | | 243,360 | 288,000 |
| Generators, stabilizers, solar panels | 304,200 | - | - | - | 185,668 | 185,668 | 240,502 | 118,532 | 119,498 |
| Activity Total | 1,801,540 | 751 | 26,962 | 292,237 | 1,685,523 | 2,005,472 | 2,582,289 | (203,932) | (450,289) |
| IX. Operational Support | | | | | | | | | |
| Operational costs (US\$ 27,000 per office) | 1,232,010 | 131,154 | 265,678 | 530,998 | 170,807 | 1,098,636 | 1,378,299 | 133,374 | 79,701 |
| Travel and missions | 45,630 | 88,005 | 127,612 | 148,184 | 5,115 | 368,916 | 463,297 | (323,286) | (409,297) |
| Activity Total | 1,277,640 | 219,159 | 393,291 | 679,182 | 175,921 | 1,467,552 | 1,841,596 | (189,912) | (329,596) |
| X. UNDP Cost Recovery | | | | | | | | | |
| GMS | 1,316,575 | 162,632 | 228,635 | 131,601 | (12,979) | 509,888 | 638,517 | 806,687 | 919,560 |
| Activity Total | 1,316,575 | 162,632 | 228,635 | 131,601 | (12,979) | 509,888 | 638,517 | 806,687 | 919,560 |
| Grand Total | 59,993,040 | 4,238,268 | 5,551,745 | 3,151,633 | 3,129,650 | 16,071,296 | 20,149,087 | 43,921,744 | 50,848,594 |

Table 3: This table provides expenditure by activity broken down by year for each donor.

| Fund | Activities | Budget Description | Expenditure (USD) | | | | | Expenditure (Euro) | | | | |
|---------------------|--|--|-------------------|------|------|------|-------|--------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| | | | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total |
| European Commission | Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (17,000 children) | Demobilization and removal of children | | - | | | - | | 0 | | | 0 |
| | | Reintegration | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | | | 3,753,000 | 300,000 | 996,000 | 5,049,000 | | 3,021,165 | 241,500 | 768,912 | 4,031,577 |
| Community Security Fund | Community policing and arms control incentives | - | | | | - | - | | | | - |
| Directorates' Capacity Building | Building/ rehabilitation of offices | | | | | - | - | | | - | - |
| | DDR Commissions Secretariat Support | 11,955 | 27,175 | | | 39,130 | 9,624 | 21,876 | | | 31,500 |
| | 11 State Offices * 65,000 | (59,128) | 308,165 | 227 | 669,320 | 918,584 | (47,598) | 248,073 | 183 | 516,715 | 717,373 |
| Disabled ex-combatants (Target Group 9,500) | Registration, screening and counseling | | 43,750 | | | 43,750 | | 35,219 | | | 35,219 |
| Disarmament, Arms Reduction and Control | Interim Arms Control Measures and Community Policing Programme | 228,671 | | 154,860 | | 383,531 | 184,080 | | 123,165 | | 307,246 |
| | Verification of disarmament for Other armed Groups (OAG) | 11,018 | | (14,102) | | (3,083) | 8,870 | | (11,347) | | (2,477) |
| Equipment | Computers, printers, copier, palms, GPS and scanners | 933 | 33,493 | 408,045 | 1,449 | 443,919 | 751 | 26,962 | 327,255 | 1,119 | 356,086 |
| | Vehicle 4x4 (1 per state office total 11) | | | | 1,114,381 | 1,114,381 | | | | 860,302 | 860,302 |
| Operational Support | Operational costs (US\$ 27,000 per office) | 136,323 | 309,084 | 413,941 | 51,938 | 911,285 | 109,740 | 248,812 | 329,629 | 40,096 | 728,277 |
| | Travel and missions | 109,323 | 158,525 | 179,097 | 6,625 | 453,570 | 88,005 | 127,612 | 140,353 | 5,115 | 361,086 |
| Personnel | Chief Technical Advisors, including 2 for SST (6 @ US\$ 10,500 p/m) | | 75,632 | 116,209 | | 191,841 | | 60,884 | 93,548 | | 154,432 |
| | Consultant (@ US\$ 12,000 pm) | 106,008 | 117,589 | 4,348 | | 227,945 | 85,336 | 94,659 | 3,359 | | 183,354 |
| | Finance Officers (19@ US\$ 400 p/m) | 759 | 38,624 | 26,356 | | 65,739 | 611 | 31,092 | 21,220 | | 52,923 |
| | Head of Filed Office (10 @ US \$ 500 p/m) | 25,913 | 25,061 | 36,889 | | 87,863 | 20,860 | 20,174 | 29,696 | | 70,730 |

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|--|--|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | IT Officers (19 @ US\$ 400 p/m) | 17,639 | | | (31,145) | (13,506) | 14,199 | | | (24,044) | (9,845) | |
| | | Reintegration and Community Counseling Advisors (12 @ US\$ 8,200 p/m) | 29,029 | 725,814 | 931,659 | | 1,686,502 | 23,369 | 584,280 | 749,985 | | 1,357,634 | |
| | | Reintegration and Community Officers (45 @ US\$ 400 p/m) | 163,321 | 22,339 | 57,535 | | 243,194 | 131,473 | 17,983 | 46,315 | | 195,771 | |
| | | Supervisors (6 @ US\$ 8,200 p/m) | 65,635 | 167,047 | 375,335 | | 608,016 | 52,836 | 134,473 | 302,145 | | 489,453 | |
| | | Special Groups Advisors (6 @ 8,200 p/m) | 61,090 | 38,732 | 110,701 | | 210,523 | 49,177 | 31,179 | 89,115 | | 169,471 | |
| | Women Associated with Fighting Forces and Groups (Year One target 1,000) Gender and Women and Security | Public Information, Awareness and Consultation | 62,390 | 233,154 | 141,588 | | 437,131 | 50,224 | 187,689 | 109,306 | | 347,218 | |
| Registration, Screening, Counseling, and Reinsertion Support | | | | 100 | | 100 | | | 77 | | 77 | | |
| Support to Gender Issues in DDR | | 28,273 | | 69,568 | | 97,841 | 22,760 | | 56,002 | | 78,762 | | |
| UNDP Cost Recovery | GMS | | 1,884 | | | 1,884 | | 1,517 | | | | 1,517 | |
| European Commission Total | | | 999,151 | 6,079,066 | 3,312,355 | 2,808,568 | 13,199,140 | 804,317 | 4,893,648 | 2,651,507 | 2,168,215 | 10,517,687 | |
| Japan | Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups (17,000 children) | Demobilization and removal of children | 3,099,919 | | | | 3,099,919 | 2,495,435 | | | | 2,495,435 | |
| | | Community Security Fund | | | 5,200 | | 5,200 | | | 4,186 | | 4,186 | |
| | | Youth at risk programme | | | 41,850 | | 41,850 | | | 33,689 | | 33,689 | |
| | Directorates' Capacity Building | Building/ rehabilitation of offices | | 13,167 | | 3,167 | 16,334 | | 10,600 | | 2,445 | | 13,044 |
| | | DDR Commissions Secretariat Support | 150,584 | 67,011 | 169,700 | 22,224 | 409,519 | 121,220 | 53,944 | 136,609 | 17,157 | | 328,930 |

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|--|---|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Disabled ex-combatants (Target Group 9,500) | Registration, screening and counseling | (1,951) | | | | (1,951) | (1,570) | | | | (1,570) |
| Disarmament, Arms Reduction and Control | Baseline Information Gathering programme | | 10,000 | | | 10,000 | | 8,050 | | | 8,050 |
| | Interim Arms Control Measures and Community Policing Programme | 236,584 | 400,000 | 1,908 | | 638,493 | 190,450 | 322,000 | 1,536 | | 513,987 |
| | Public Information and Community Awareness Plan and Campaigns | 14,000 | | | | 14,000 | 11,270 | | | | 11,270 |
| | Verification of disarmament for Other armed Groups (OAG) | 62,528 | 216,964 | 205,392 | | 484,884 | 50,335 | 174,656 | 165,341 | | 390,331 |
| Equipment | Computers, printers, copier, palms, GPS and scanners | | | (43,501) | 934 | (42,567) | | | (35,018) | 721 | (34,297) |
| | Generators, stabilizers, solar panels | | | | 240,502 | 240,502 | | | | 185,668 | 185,668 |
| | Vehicle 4x4 (1 per state office total 11) | | | | 826,053 | 826,053 | | | | 637,713 | 637,713 |
| Operational Support | Operational costs (US\$ 27,000 per office) | 25,561 | 20,951 | 250,148 | 169,314 | 465,974 | 20,577 | 16,866 | 201,369 | 130,710 | 369,522 |
| | Travel and missions | | | 9,727 | | 9,727 | | | 7,830 | | 7,830 |
| Personnel | Chief Technical Advisors, including 2 for SST (6 @ US\$ 10,500 p/m) | | 26,710 | (33,033) | | (6,323) | | 21,502 | (26,592) | | (5,090) |
| | Reintegration and Community Counseling Advisors (12 @ US\$ 8,200 p/m) | 23,496 | (13,307) | (12,540) | | (2,351) | 18,914 | (10,712) | (10,095) | | (1,893) |
| | Reintegration and Community Officers (45 @ US\$ 400 p/m) | 24,364 | | | | 24,364 | 19,613 | | | | 19,613 |
| | Supervisors (6 @ US\$ 8,200 p/m) | | | (3,435) | | (3,435) | | | (2,766) | | (2,766) |
| Women Associated with Fighting Forces and Groups (Year One target 1,000) Gender and Women and Security | Registration, Screening, Counseling, and Reinsertion Support | 104,730 | 50,864 | 27,696 | (16,812) | 166,479 | 84,308 | 40,946 | 22,295 | (12,979) | 134,570 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Surveys and Assessments | 54,152 | | 2,163 | | 56,315 | 43,593 | | 1,741 | | 45,334 |
| | UNDP Cost Recovery | GMS | 41,969 | 25,150 | | | 67,119 | 33,785 | 20,246 | | | 54,031 |
| Japan Total | | | 3,835,937 | 817,512 | 621,274 | 1,245,382 | 6,520,104 | 3,087,929 | 658,097 | 500,126 | 961,435 | 5,207,587 |
| Canada | Community Security Fund | Community policing and arms control incentives | 250,525 | | | | 250,525 | 201,672 | | | | 201,672 |
| | | Youth at risk programme | 12,054 | | | | 12,054 | 9,703 | | | | 9,703 |
| | Operational Support | Operational costs (US\$ 27,000 per office) | 1,040 | | | | 1,040 | 837 | | | | 837 |
| | Personnel | Reintegration and Community Counseling Advisors (12 @ US\$ 8,200 p/m) | 131,316 | | | | 131,316 | 105,709 | | | | 105,709 |
| | UNDP Cost Recovery | GMS | 34,907 | | | | 34,907 | 28,100 | | | | 28,100 |
| Canada Total | | | 429,842 | - | - | - | 429,842 | 346,023 | - | - | - | 346,023 |
| Grand Total | | | 5,264,930 | 6,896,578 | 3,933,629 | 4,053,950 | 20,149,087 | 4,238,268 | 5,551,745 | 3,151,633 | 3,129,650 | 16,071,296 |

Table 4: The following table provides a summary of total expenditure broken down by donor and year.

| Fund | Expenditure (USD) | | | | | Expenditure (Euro) | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | Total |
| European Commission | 999,151 | 6,079,066 | 3,312,355 | 2,808,568 | 13,199,140 | 804,317 | 4,893,648 | 2,651,507 | 2,168,215 | 10,517,687 |
| Japan | 3,835,937 | 817,512 | 621,274 | 1,245,382 | 6,520,104 | 3,087,929 | 658,097 | 500,126 | 961,435 | 5,207,587 |
| Canada | 429,842 | | | | 429,842 | 346,023 | | | | 346,023 |
| Grand Total | 5,264,930 | 6,896,578 | 3,933,629 | 4,053,950 | 20,149,087 | 4,238,268 | 5,551,745 | 3,151,633 | 3,129,650 | 16,071,296 |

ANNEX I: Reporting against the Annual Work-Plan

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. Surveys and Assessments | | | |
| <p>Output 1.1: Surveys and Assessments to support Formal DDR Complete</p> <p>Indicators: 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</p> | <p>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).</p> | <p>IUNDDRU initiated reintegration opportunities mapping and costing through an exercise run in all 10 states in Southern Sudan, and the three states in North Sudan during the first quarter of 2008. This allowed for the availability of information on service providers for reintegration across 3 major reintegration sectors for DDR. These include vocational training, small business development and agriculture.</p> <p>A detailed HIV Referral Services Mapping was undertaken in early 2007 in 22 states, which will allow state commission offices and IPs to refer participants to voluntary HIV testing and treatment services.</p> | <p>The document on Joint Operations Plans (JOPs) for mapping of disability services, economic reintegration opportunities and profiling of DDR participants were endorsed by the Technical Reintegration Committee (TRC).</p> <p>The TRC in the North released TORs for mapping of reintegration opportunities and disability services on 21 September for Blue Nile state. The mapping exercises will inform reintegration planning for the initial DDR caseload.</p> |
| <p>Output 1.2: Surveys and Assessments in support of urgent needs activities completed</p> <p>Indicators: Clear information on numbers and status of WAAFG in priority areas and for formal DDR; analysis available to develop realistic D and R support strategy for disabled ex-combatants</p> | <p>WAAFG surveys 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>During the first week of July 2008, data collectors were trained in Khartoum who will verify and pre-register a group of 2,384 potential WAAFG from SAF-aligned OAGs in the Central Sector. The data collectors were trained on the WAAFG criteria and the verification methods.</p> <p>A series of meetings occurred during July 2008 between members of the SSPP and SPLA HIV/AIDS Secretariat. The SSPP HIV Project is funded by IUNDDR and contracted to SSPP, a national NGO, and its aim is to train 25 SPLA medical corps personnel and 30 peer educators in Syndromic STI (Sexually Transmitted Diseases).</p> <p>On 11 September, the NSDDRC, SSDDRC and UNDDR conducted a joint workshop to finalize the gender issues during demobilization especially with regard to</p> | <p>At the JCM meeting of 3 November 2008, the number of registered WAAFG in Blue Nile State was put at 674, including 200 from Women's Self Defence Groups. Although these women were neither aligned to SAF nor SPLA, both the North and South DDR Commissions recommended that they should be included in the Blue Nile DDR programme.</p> <p>The verification of 2,384 women associated with OAGs formerly aligned to SAF began on 25 November with data collection in Central Sector. The verification took place in three locations: Hal Kalakal, Omdurman and Bahari. In each location, the women were interviewed in 8-12 separate sites.</p> |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|---|---|--|--|
| | | <p>WAAFG and female combatants. DDR Commissions also declared tentative figures for the WAAFG and their status of verification and registration. Out of the workshop, the group produced procedures for how to tailor DD for female ex-combatants and WAAFG.</p> | <p>Based on the data collected, an assessment of each woman's eligibility for DDR under the 'WAAFG' criteria will be conducted by the NSDDRC/UNDDRU at a later date, prior to registration.</p> |
| <p>Output 1.3: Surveys and Assessments in support of community security activities completed</p> <p>Indicators: 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>1) Workshop to develop methodology for conflict and security mapping and baseline indicators; 2) Community security mapping activities including community consultations and stakeholder mapping; 3) Baseline survey on security, and arms reduction and control</p> | <p>IUNDDRU provided technical and logistical support at a community security sensitization workshop that was held in Dilling County, South Kordofan, on 4 and 5 June. The workshop, which was funded by the Integrated UNDDR Unit through the Project Support Section, was implemented by the Humanitarian Aid Development organization (HAD). It was aimed at fostering peace-building and reconciliation among the rival tribes of Dainaile/Arabs and Kolofan/Nuba in the Kurgul and Katten localities. The workshop was highly attended by religious and traditional elders from the different tribes of South Kordofan; representatives of Government at State and County levels; National and International NGOs from various localities; and representatives of various UNMIS civilian and military sections. All participants described the workshop as a very important and timely intervention that they hoped would pave way for the beginning of fruitful negotiations for the reconciliation and resolution of tribal conflicts among the warring Arab and Nuba tribes of South Kordofan. Community Security Threat Mapping was conducted in South Kordofan State. Meanwhile, the UNDDR Unit's Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) section, in collaboration with UNDP, is following up and providing technical advice on the civilian disarmament process that is being conducted by the SPLA and Government of Southern</p> | <p>Two water points were constructed in Kulfan area (Katan Village) and in Dar Neala area (Abu Zead Village) of Dilling locality in order to reduce the tension between pastoralists and farmers over water resource.</p> <p>Two weapon storages that can be used for police stations as well were constructed in Abu Zaid and Alrrigool Districts of Dilling Locality.</p> <p>In Dowaima and Badous areas in Blue Nile State, where awareness workshop activities were pending during the last reporting period due to rainy season and inaccessibility to these locations, CS Support projects were implemented by Mubadiroon Organization and completed sub-projects (awareness workshop) in the two areas.</p> |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | Sudan in Jonglei State. During the month under review, the Commissioners of Pibor, Akobo and Duk Counties reported that over 1,900 light weapons and ammunitions had been collected from civilians, mostly youths in a voluntary manner. | |
| 2. Establishment of Institutional Structures for DDR | | | |
| <p>Output 2.1: Management system of IDDRP established and Sub-offices set up</p> <p>Indicators: Offices deployed within projected timeline, operational and implementing activities</p> | Offices established as per deployment plan of the IDDRP | Much progress was made on the construction of the state offices for the SSDDRC during the reporting period. Work has begun on the office in Torit, and consultations were ongoing in all the other State capitals to identify appropriate locations. The SSDDRC has allocated land for the office in Malakal, while land approvals are still pending for the State Offices in Juba and Wau. | <p>On disarmament and demobilization planning, the North and Southern Sudan DDR Commissions tentatively accepted IUNDDRU's proposal to set up static camps instead of mobile camps for the conduct of D and D operations. It was agreed that six DD centers in the North will be set up in Muglad, Kadugli, Damazin, Khartoum Central, Kassala and Port Sudan. For the South, the centers will be in Juba, Malakal and Wau. These new arrangements are to be included in the Joint Operational Plans (JOP document).</p> <p>Reconnaissance missions were completed for nine out of the ten state offices to be built by UNMIS for the SSDDRC. The final reports for the nine were sent to Mission Support Division for their action.</p> <p>The authorities have formally allocated land for the pilot DDR project in Blue Nile State. However, the IUNDDRU is waiting for the Right of Use Agreement, which it needs to proceed with setting up the Demobilization Site in Damazine. The pilot project took place in February 2009.</p> |
| <p>Output 2.2: Recruitment, training and deployment of staff</p> | TORs agreed, recruitment and training of staff, deployment to state and branch offices | The UNMIS DDR Support Plan was developed by the unit and signed by the SRSG on 20 July | A mock demobilization exercise was conducted on 26 November 2008 in |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>Indicators: Trained staff on ground and implementing activities</p> | | <p>2008. Based on this, sub-plans have been developed by the Mobilization Task Force (MTF), a team that comprises the Mission Support Division (MSD) and the IUNDDRU. The IUNDDRU has supported capacity building for the N/SSDDRC through the organization of several in-country trainings, by sending N/SSDDRC staff to international DDR training opportunities and through ongoing on-the-job mentoring. In order to ensure enhanced capacity to support these preparations, UNDDR unit deployed a team of six additional members of staff to Damazin. The team has been tasked to establish procedures for disarmament and demobilization and to liaise with national authorities and ensure close coordination with the North and South DDR Commission offices in Blue Nile State.</p> | <p>Damazin. It was a purely technical exercise carried out to test the preparedness of UNMIS as well as staff of the Joint DDR Commission for the disarmament and demobilization programme in Blue Nile State. On Friday 5th September 2008, an orientation / training session for SSDDRC new staff in Northern Bahr El Ghazal State began with UNDDR Team facilitating the process. A UNDP DDR training team from New York conducted an in-depth weeklong training on DDR in Juba from 10 to 14 November 2008. Participants included SSDDRC HQ staff, SSDDRC state staff, SPLA representatives and select IUNDDRU staff. The training included detailed presentations, group work and dialogue about the various components of DDR. The training unit issued each state office a comprehensive CD with presentations and literature on DDR for future reference and continued internal training.</p> |
| <p>Output 2.3: Establishment of management unit for donor contributions to IDDRP</p> | <p>Programme unit established and administrative support system within UNDP set up</p> | <p>A contract for the renovation of the IUNDDRU office in the UNDP Compound in Juba was awarded and the work is in its final stages. On 15 October 2008, IUNDDRU organized a briefing for all donors in Khartoum, where the status of reintegration planning was discussed in great detail. Subsequently, the NSDDRC and SSDDRC held meetings in Khartoum and Juba on 13 November and 1 December 2008. These meetings were forums for the donors to articulate their concerns and to identify an appropriate process to address them. As a result, a small working group comprised of NSDDRC, SSDDRC, IUNDDRU and donor</p> | <p>The DDR Roundtable Meeting with the GoNU, GoSS, UN and donor countries was held on 9 April 2008. The meeting, organized by the National DDR Coordination Council (NDDRCC), engaged bilateral and multilateral partners prior to the Sudan Donor Consortium (SDC). Furthermore, the meeting ensured that the N/SSDDRCs' preparations for the SDC focused on developing a reintegration budget that was reasonable and properly justified. At the subsequent Joint Coordination Meeting between the two DDR</p> |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | representatives was formed to identify strategies and mechanisms to address the donors' concerns. The group met for the first time on 3 December 2008 and managed to identify actionable strategies for every point of concern. | Commissions, the GoNU Ministry of International Cooperation, the donors and the UN on 29 and 30 April 2008 in Juba, agreement was reached on a per capita reintegration cost of US\$ 1,750. It was further agreed that the government will contribute US\$ 250 per person from its budget towards this figure. |
| <p>Output 2.4: Mechanism operating and funds efficiently disbursed to programme activities</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>The PSU under the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the commission, transferred the sum of US\$31,916 as an outstanding operational support to the SSDDRC for the months of April, May and June 2006.</p> | <p>The signing of the reintegration project document marked a significant milestone in moving the Sudan DDR process forward. In Geneva, Donors reiterated their full support to the DDR programme, which had an estimated cost of US\$430 million over a four-year period. IUNDDRU continued planning for reintegration, collaborating with the donor community, fundraising and detailed planning for demobilization North and South.</p> |
| <p>3. Programme activities underway and fully supported in terms of logistic requirements</p> | | | |
| <p>Output 3.1: Capacities of National Institutions strengthened on key aspects of IDDRP</p> <p>Indicators: 1) SOPs developed, 2) Commission staff trained and applying training to the implementation of activities within the IDDRP</p> | <p>1) Preparation of 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>The NSDDRC held a workshop on 23 December 2008 in order to solicit inputs for a preliminary Reintegration Operational Manual for testing at the BNS pilot project. Highlights included plenary presentations and group discussions on Reintegration Methods and Approaches, the content and work plan for profiling of DDR participants and mapping of reintegration opportunities, validation of the work plan for ICRS, social reintegration support, and disability services, and validation of the work plan for reintegration, short-term employment projects and PI.</p> | <p>A UNDP DDR training team from New York conducted an in-depth weeklong training on DDR in Juba from 10 to 14 2008 November. Participants included SSDDRC HQ staff, SSDDRC state staff, SPLA representatives and select INDDRU staff. The training included detailed presentations, group work and spirited dialogue about the various components of DDR. The training unit issued each state office a comprehensive CD with presentations and literature on DDR for future reference and continued internal training.</p> |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Output 3.2: Capacities of National Partners developed and strengthened on key implementation aspects of DDR, community security, gender and arms control</p> <p>Indicators: Capacity of civilian and military partners to address key issues of DDR within field activities developed</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>IUNDDRU provided technical and logistical support at a community security sensitization workshop that was held in Dilling County, South Kordofan, on 4 and 5 June 2008. The workshop, which was funded by IUNDDRU through the Project Support Section, was implemented by the Humanitarian Aid Development (HAD) organization. It was aimed at fostering peace-building and reconciliation among the rival tribes of Dainaille/Arabs and Kolofan/Nuba in the Kurgul and Katten localities.</p> <p>During the first week of July 2008, data collectors were trained in Khartoum to verify and pre-register a group of 2,384 potential WAAFG from SAF-aligned OAGs in the Central Sector. The data collectors were trained on the WAAFG criteria and the verification methods. The verification and pre-registration exercise took place in October 2008.</p> | <p>UNDDR Unit's Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) section, in collaboration with UNDP, followed up and provided technical advice on the civilian disarmament process conducted by the SPLA and GoSS in Jonglei State.</p> |
| <p>Output 3.3: National Institutions technically supported for development of joint DDR policies and strategies and enabled to manage the DDR process</p> <p>Indicators: Policies and strategies developed and agreed</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>A Joint Coordination Meeting (JCM) was held between the Commissions, the GoNU Ministry of International Cooperation, the donors and the UN, on 29 and 30 April 2008 in Juba. At the meeting, agreement was reached on the per capita reintegration amount (US\$1,750) to be presented at the SDC meeting. Furthermore, it was agreed that governmental partners would make a contribution to this amount.</p> <p>Another JCM was held in Damazin on 3 November 2008 between the NSDDRC, SSDDRC and IUNDDRU. The purpose of the meeting was to take the final decisions needed to begin the initial DDR exercise in Blue Nile State. The JCM was an opportunity to discuss all the outstanding issues related to starting DD, such as the allocation of land, transportation to the sites and operational</p> | <p>NSDDRC Technical Reintegration Committee (TRC) met on a weekly basis to make decisions on the parameters of the reintegration programme. The TRC meetings marked a significant step forward in terms of ensuring policy decisions are made in a timely manner and reintegration planning can move forward.</p> |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|--|---|--|---|
| | | issues. Importantly, during the meeting, the parties agreed to the final number of participants for the first phase of DDR in the Transitional Areas. | |
| 4. Preparations for DDR | | | |
| <p>Output 4.1: Establish mission information system (MIS) for DDR in Sudan</p> <p>Indicators: 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>1) Evaluate existing generic DDR MIS and design specific applications for Sudan; 2) Test, implement and review the MIS; 3) Develop guidelines, SOP manual and training guide for staff working with MIS.</p> | <p>The DREAM database was finalized in September and a series of tests were organized in Khartoum. The database was tested in Damazin during the mock exercise on 26 November 2008.</p> <p>The DREAM Training Unit has been established in Damazin with six Work Stations to prepare the N/SDDRC to receive the participants, register them in the system and produce their ID cards.</p> | |
| <p>Output 4.2: Development of Information, Counseling and Referral (ICRS) system</p> <p>Indicators: 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>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>The NSDDRC held a workshop on 23 December 2008 in order to solicit inputs to a trial Reintegration Operational Manual for testing at the BNS pilot project. Another objective of the workshop was to review and validate the JDDRC-IUNDDRU Reintegration Work Plan in North Sudan, with particular attention to the Blue Nile exercise. Highlights included plenary presentations and group discussions on Reintegration Methods and Approaches, the content and work plan for profiling of DDR participants and mapping of reintegration opportunities, validation of the work plan for ICRS, social reintegration support, and disability services, and validation of the work plan for reintegration, short-term employment projects and PI.</p> | <p>In mid-November 2008, GoSS called for a review of the modalities for managing the reintegration component of the programme, as outlined in the Sudan DDR Programme project document. After negotiation and consultation with senior UN and GoSS representatives, a suitable arrangement for “co-management” of the voluntary contribution was reached.</p> |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Output 4.3: Reintegration opportunities menu of options prepared</p> <p>Indicators: 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>1) Based on the reintegration opportunities and support services mapping previously conducted, standard reintegration micro-project profiles developed as counseling resources for ICRS; 2) Develop mechanisms for consultation with, and participation of, ex-combatants' families in various income generation options;</p> | <p>The TRC in the North released ToRs for mapping of reintegration opportunities and disability services on 21 September 2008 for Blue Nile State. The mapping exercises will inform reintegration planning for the initial DDR caseload.</p> | <p>The document on Joint Operations Plans (JOPs) for mapping of disability services, economic reintegration opportunities and profiling of DDR participants were endorsed by the TRC. The document will provide the framework for the reintegration preparations. Interviews were held for State Reintegration Officer positions that will be deployed to the state level to oversee the support to the N/SSDDRC on individual reintegration activities.</p> |
| <p>Output 4.4: Preparatory support to the selection, registration, screening & identification of ex-combatants, linked to national SST process</p> <p>Indicators: 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>Establishment of verifiable lists of combatants for demobilization through a national registration and screening process, based on jointly agreed criteria and definition of target groups, as determined by the initial SST process.</p> | | <p>The verification of 2,384 women associated with OAGs formerly aligned to SAF began on 25 November 2008 with data collection in the Central Sector. The verification took place in three locations: Hal Kalakal, Omdurman and Bahari. In each location, the women were interviewed in 8-12 separate sites. Based on the data collected, an assessment of each woman's eligibility for DDR under the 'WAAF' criteria was conducted by the NSDDRC/IUNDDRU at a later date, prior to registration.</p> |
| <p>Output 4.6: Transitional Subsistence Support provided in priority areas based on agreed criteria</p> <p>Indicators: Support needs addressed through transitional assistance</p> | <p>Conduct assessment to identify immediate needs during transition for ex-combatants and their families; develop support packages to address needs individuals and their families.</p> | <p>A total of 10,844 non-food item kits have been packaged consisting of 6,354 and 4,490 male and female kits respectively. The kits include basic items, such as pots, mosquito nets, flashlights, jerry cans, and other such materials.</p> | |
| <p>Output 4.7: Enhanced public awareness to facilitate the reintegration of ex-combatants at community level with particular focus on reintegration</p> | <p>Public information activities, including radio programmes, drama, arts, community dialogues, t-shirt and poster campaigns</p> | <p>The IUNDDRU supported the SSDDRC in forming a task force charged with producing a communications strategy. The SSDDRC has implemented a key media activity – a weekly program broadcast on Radio Miraya Thursdays</p> | <p>The following topics have been discussed on SSDDRC radio show:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DDR in Sudan. 2. Highlights on DDR in Sudan – What we have done and |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>of women</p> <p>Indicators: Increased awareness among communities and key target groups about the DDR process, greater management of expectations around the process, clear understanding of challenges and issues to be addressed through reintegration - including support to women in receiving communities</p> | | <p>8 – 9 pm. The program commenced on 18 September 2008 and the final broadcast was made on 18 December 2008. The broadcasts entailed a discussion programme facilitated by Radio Miraya, with panels consisting of both SSDDRC and IUNDDRU staff. After the first part of the show, listeners were invited to call in and the panelists answered their questions. On two occasions, the SSDDRC has invited the Bureau for Community Security and Arms Control to lead the discussion regarding the distinction between DDR and civilian disarmament since it was noted that most of the questions from the listeners concerned Civilian Disarmament. The radio programmes helped shift the perception and listeners became more aware of the distinction between DDR and civilian disarmament.</p> | <p>where we are going.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Who is eligible for DDR and the role of the SPLA in the DDR in Southern Sudan? 4. Distinction between DDR and Civilian Disarmament. 5. Roles and responsibilities of receiving communities in the DDR process in Sudan. 6. Major achievement for the DDR process in Sudan in 2008 (End of year show). |
| <p>Output 4.8: Development of specific strategies for reintegration support for female ex-combatants and WAAFG in formal DDR</p> <p>Indicators: Clear strategies and support prepared to address women's unique needs in reintegration</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>On 11 September 2008, the N/SSDDRC and IUNDDRU conducted a joint workshop to finalize strategies on gender issues, particularly with regard to WAAFG and female combatants and demobilization. N/SSDDRC also declared tentative figures for the WAAFG and their status of verification and registration. Based on information shared at the workshop, the group drafted procedures for how to tailor DD to female ex-combatants and WAAFG.</p> | |
| <p>Output 4.9: Development of reintegration strategies for physically and mental disabled ex-combatants</p> <p>Indicators: Strategies in place to support reintegration of disabled combatants, availability of this support during formal DDR, support provided to women in</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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>The document on JOPs for mapping of disability services, economic reintegration opportunities and profiling of DDR participants were endorsed by TRC. The document will provide the framework for the reintegration preparations.</p> <p>The TRC in the North released ToRs for mapping of reintegration opportunities and disability services on 21 September for Blue Nile state. The mapping exercises will inform reintegration planning for the initial DDR</p> | |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
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| receiving communities as a result of reintegration support to disabled XCs | | caseload. | |
| <p>Output 4.10: Support in developing HIV AIDS responsive institutions within armed forces</p> <p>Indicators: Number of military trained, and number of peer education sessions carried out as a result of the training, access to VCTs for greater number of XCs and their families; overall increased awareness of HIV AIDS prevention and treatment.</p> | Training of peer educators within armed forces, support to VCT and awareness raising activities around HIV AIDS prevention | <p>A task force consisting of members of the N/SSDDRC and UNDDRU was formed in September 2008 to develop and finalize the content for the briefings that will take place at the demobilization sites. After a series of discussions, the content for the briefing was agreed upon by the three parties, and will include an HIV and GBV prevention session, civic education and detailed information on DD and R so participants understand the processes.</p> <p>A series of meetings occurred during July 2008 between members of the SSPP and SPLA HIV/AIDS Secretariat. The SSPP HIV Project is funded by IUNDDR and contracted to SSPP, a national NGO, and its aim is to train 25 SPLA medical corps personnel and 30 peer educators in Syndromic STI (Sexually Transmitted Diseases).</p> | Two HIV Peer Educators Trainings for SAF and one HIV Peer Educators and one VCT Counselor's Trainings for SPLA were carried out. HIV briefing session and handout materials were prepared for use at the DD site. Materials have been translated into Arabic and approved by the NSDDRC and Sudanese National AIDS Programme (SNAP). |
| 5. Children Associated with Armed Forces and Groups | | | |
| <p>Output 5.1: Demobilization/Removal of children under the age of 18 from armed forces and groups</p> <p>Indicators: Approximately 17,000 children removed from armed forces and groups and reunified with their families</p> | Collect data about children in GoS forces, SPLA and OAGs to plan for demobilization and identify target areas for priority implementation; 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. | In mid-November 2008, the NSDDRC, with support from UNICEF, organized a workshop to address specific needs of girls associated with armed forces and groups in order to ensure that child DDR in Sudan is more responsive to gender issues. The workshop targeted NSDDRC staff, UNICEF and implementing partners and aimed at addressing specific needs of girls associated with armed forces and groups during all the process of release and reintegration as well as during prevention. | The National Council for Child Welfare and UNICEF launched an awareness campaign on the prevention of child recruitment as part of the celebrations of the Day of the African Child in all states in northern Sudan on 16 June 2008. The campaign reached an estimated 250,000 people in seven states in North Sudan to date and the roll-out of the campaign is ongoing. The campaign underlines the key message of "NO – to involvement of children under 18 in military work" and includes different materials and tool kits for engaging community members in the |

| Expected Outputs | Activities | Result of activities | Progress towards achieving outputs |
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| | | | discussions and awareness raising on how to best protect children from early recruitment into armed forces and groups. |
| <p>Output 5.2: Family tracing and reunification systems for separated CAAFG and other separated children established in all geographic areas covered by the project.</p> <p>Indicators: Separated CAAFG are reunified with their families or alternative care arrangements made</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; Register separated children and carry out family tracing and reunification; Transport separated demobilized children for family reunification; 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>In December 2008, NSDDRC and SSDDRC coordinated to successfully reunify 18 children released in South Sudan with families in Southern Kordofan. The children are being followed up by social care staff from MoSA in Southern Kordofan.</p> <p>By the end of 2008, over 150 children had been released and reunified with families from CPA areas including from Blue Nile, Mapel, Aweil, Unity and Upper Nile states. In addition, over 600 CAAFG and over 7,000 other vulnerable children benefited from reintegration activities including social care follow-up, education and livelihoods training opportunities and psychosocial activities.</p> | |
| <p>Output 5.3: Reintegration opportunities developed for CAAFG within inclusive community-based child protection and reintegration programming</p> <p>Indicators: 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>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; Supply packages of classrooms materials 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; Assist youth groups and communities to access resources from the framework of wider reintegration programming, including Community Security for Development project funds.</p> | <p>The database to monitor and track progress of CAAFG in reintegration activities has been installed in Khartoum and Blue Nile states; all data regarding children has been entered into the system for these states. Implementing partners were also trained to use the database to allow more effective follow-up of CAAFG. Development of Reintegration Programming in Blue Nile state for 88 children formerly associated with SPLA, who were demobilised in May 2008. UNICEF and NSDDRC held a planning workshop with potential reintegration partners; and have followed up with a number of bilateral meetings this quarter to establish for a strong reintegration programme in the state.</p> <p>A unique aspect of the reintegration framework in Blue Nile will be the key role played by the State Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSW) in the</p> | <p>Reintegration partners have successfully obtained Zakat funds to support extremely vulnerable former CAAFG and their families in Gedaref - for example, children with terminally ill parents.</p> <p>Reintegration programmes are ongoing 445 former CAAFG in Gedaref, Khartoum, Blue Nile, and South Kordofan states. Support to inclusive reintegration activities such as family tracing, education (including Accelerated Learning Programmes), vocational training, and psychosocial support are further benefiting over 8000 children affected by armed conflict and other vulnerable children.</p> |

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| | | <p>follow-up of former CAAFG; their capacity will be supported by international expertise from Save the Children Sweden and with local NGO ROOF for geographic coverage in Kurmuk.</p> <p>Meanwhile, temporary agreements with MoSW and NGO ROOF have ensured children have been followed by social workers since they returned home and that any additional services required are noted and linkages ensured to the extent possible.</p> | |
| <p>Output 5.4: Recruitment and re-recruitment of demobilized CAAFG prevented</p> <p>Indicators: Legal measures enacted to prevent of recruitment of children, including sanctions against recruiters, and recruitment is monitored and responded to by communities, military and civil authorities, and the International Community.</p> | <p>Monitor and follow-up the status of CAAFG; Support law reform to tighten statutes on recruitment and punishment for child recruitment; Organize meetings and workshops with political, military, traditional leaders, parents, and others to prevent re-recruitment or re-volunteering; Inclusion in Codes of Conduct the prohibition of child recruitment, in the context of SSR/SST.</p> | <p>The North and South Sudan DDR Commissions, in collaboration with UNICEF, finalized the National Reintegration Strategy for Children Associated with Armed Forces/Groups. The Strategy has incorporated lessons learnt and recommendations drawn from previous experiences and assessments. This document will provide policy guidance for uniform approach to reintegration for CAAFG all over Sudan.</p> <p>Regular follow-up of demobilised CAAFG has now been initiated in four states including Lakes, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, and Warrap. Reintegration activities, such as psychosocial support and vocational training programmes are also ongoing in Upper Nile.</p> | <p>UNICEF also provided support to the SPLA for the establishment of child protection units within SPLA. The ToR of these units is currently being reviewed by the SPLA. These units are placed under the leadership of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Political and Moral Orientation Unit. UNICEF organized jointly with SPLA, SSDDRC and other key partners three workshops for the establishment of these units.</p> |
| <p>6. Support to WAAFG in Redeployment Areas</p> | | | |
| <p>Output 6.1: Input to MIS system to support WAAFG registration</p> <p>Indicators: Registration system ready for</p> | <p>Supplemental forms within MIS prepared for WAAFG, system in place in priority areas to conduct registration.</p> | <p>The UNDDRU supported the NSDDRC to carry out pre-registration and verification exercises for WAAFG in South Kordofan, Khartoum and Blue Nile States.</p> | <p>The DREAM Training Unit has been established in Damazin with six Work Stations to prepare the N/SDDRC to receive the participants, register them in the system and produce their ID cards.</p> |

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| WAAFG in redeployment areas | | | |
| <p>Output 6.2: Registration and screening of WAAFG in redeployment areas completed</p> <p>Indicators: Access of WAAFG to registration process, full registration and screening of WAAFG</p> | <p>Consultations and awareness raising with commanders and key members of communities to ensure access to registration; Registration of WAAFG in MIS, health (including HIV AIDS) screening undertaken.</p> | <p>The verification of 2,384 women associated with OAGs formerly aligned to SAF began on 25 November with data collection in Central Sector. The verification took place in three locations: Hal Kalakal, Omdurman and Bahari. In each location, the women were interviewed in 8-12 separate sites. Based on the data collected, an assessment of each woman's eligibility for DDR under the 'WAAFG' criteria will be conducted by the NSDDRC/UNDDRU at a later date, prior to registration.</p> <p>At the JCM meeting of 3 November 2008, the number of registered WAAFG in Blue Nile State was put at 674, including 200 from Women's Self Defence Groups. Although these women were neither aligned to SAF nor SPLA, both the North and South DDR Commissions recommended that they should be included in the Blue Nile DDR programme.</p> | <p>During the first week of July 2008, data collectors were trained in Khartoum who will verify and pre-register a group of 2,384 potential WAAFG from SAF-aligned OAGs in the Central Sector. The data collectors were trained on the WAAFG criteria and the verification methods.</p> <p>A series of coordination meetings occurred during July 2008 between members of the SSPP and SPLA HIV/AIDS Secretariat. The SSPP HIV Project is funded by IUNDDR and contracted to SSPP, a national NGO, and its aim is to train 25 SPLA medical corps personnel and 30 peer educators in Syndromic STI (Sexually Transmitted Diseases).</p> |
| <p>Output 6.3: Community consultations and awareness raising about WAAFG support and reintegration</p> <p>Indicators: Support in communities for reintegration of WAAFG and strategies being used to support this. Recognition of the link between WAAFG and community</p> | <p>Discussions with communities around issues of reintegration and support to WAAFG, consultations with WAAFG on reintegration, linked with community participatory planning approaches in CSF, supported by targeted discussions.</p> | <p>On 11 September 2008, the N/SSDDRC and UNDDR conducted a joint workshop to finalize strategies on gender, particularly on WAAFG and female combatants during demobilization. The DDR Commissions also declared tentative figures for the WAAFG and their status of verification and registration. Out of the workshop, the group produced procedures for how to tailor DD to female ex-combatants and WAAFG.</p> | |
| <p>Output 6.5: Reintegration of WAAFG in redeployment areas supported</p> <p>Indicators: WAAFG reintegrated into</p> | <p>Reintegration activities, including micro enterprise, undertaken in connection with community security activities initiated through WAAFG return to communities.</p> | <p>In the last week of April 2008, the first eight demobilized WAAFG in the Central Sector received their reintegration packages from Salaam al Izza, the implementing partner. The packages included food processing kits, kiosk</p> | |

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| <p>communities</p> | | <p>kits and tailoring kits. On 20 May 2008, IUNDDRU and NSDDRC inaugurated Phase II of the Hakamas project in Kadugli, Southern Kordofan State, with implementing partner Umserdiba Youth Association. This is a community reintegration project to support the economic livelihood of a group of women, called the Hakamas, who were actively associated with fighting forces during the civil war. The women encouraged men to fight by singing songs of motivation and encouragement. With support from the North Sudan DDR Commission and IUNDDRU, the Hakamas women have since changed their message from one that incited fighting during the years of civil war to one that promotes peace in the current post-conflict time. The project had a total cost of USD 68,000 and was aimed at promoting the active involvement of women in negotiation, reconciliation and peace-building activities as a means of conflict resolution. 150 Hakamas singers received goats as livelihood support.</p> | |
| <p>Output 6.6: Monitoring and evaluation of process for formal DDR preparation undertaken</p> <p>Indicators: Analysis available for planning of formal DDR process</p> | <p>Information and experiences documented and utilized in support of development of formal DDR support</p> | <p>The IUNDDRU conducted visits Kadugli and Julud in preparation for DDR activities in Southern Kordofan State, which began in mid-2009.</p> <p>Also in preparation for the launch of DD, a mock demobilization exercise was conducted on 26 November 2008 in Damazin. It was a purely technical exercise carried out to test the preparedness of UNMIS as well as staff of the Joint DDR Commission for the disarmament and demobilization programme in Blue Nile State. Twelve members of the UNMIS DDR Task Force played the role of ex-combatants and went through the entire process of demobilization, regrouping at an Assembly Area, then proceeding to briefing sessions, the issuance of ID cards and eventually being</p> | |

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| | | <p>discharged from the camp as formally demobilized ex-combatants.</p> <p>The mock exercise showed that on a technical and programmatic level, DDR can be implemented successfully in Sudan.</p> | |
| 8. Community Security Fund and Arms Reduction and Control Measures | | | |
| <p>Output 8.1: Community Security Fund established</p> <p>Indicators: Fund operational and programmes being piloted</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, prioritize, plan and execute activities at community level.</p> | <p>From 2006 to 2007, a Promotion of Community Security Project was implemented through the NGO PACT in Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes States. The project focused on engagement with local authorities, CBOs, local institutions for peace, military and grass roots representatives to community-owned responses in three focus States (Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap) through a Community Security Fund. It provided small amounts of resources towards the highest priorities in each State for community-based responses.</p> <p>IUNDDRU continued to provide technical and logistical support at a community security sensitization workshop that was held twice in 2008 - one in Golfan area (Katen) hosted by Golfan tribe and Dar Naila as guests, the other one hosted by Dar Naila in Dilling County, South Kordofan. The workshops were implemented by the Humanitarian Aid Development organization (HAD). They aimed at fostering peace-building and reconciliation among the rival tribes in the Kurgul and Katen localities. Two water points in the conflict areas (Katen – Katala) were established to reduce the frictions resulted from competition over water sources. After the successful workshops, Dar Naila tribe could start travelling to the North with no friction with Golfan tribe during their movement through Golfan area, something that has not been possible for 19 years despite efforts of government bodies and NGOs efforts to bring the two tribes together.</p> | |

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| <p>Output 8.4: Pilot CSF activities undertaken.</p> <p>Indicators: Pilot activities underway, include female specific security activities in key communities</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>Community Security Threat Mapping was conducted in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Kassala, Gedaref and Khartoum States using georeferencing technology to map threats to human security. Information for the mapping was gathered through UN and governmental partners and by holding workshops at locality level with a cross-section of the community allowing them to voice their own security and developmental concerns.</p> <p>The Supreme Conflict Resolution Committee has been formed in South Kordofan. The committee has acted on a conflict that occurred between Maalia – Berged and managed to effect rapprochement and encourage both sides to solve the problem. Customary laws were consolidated in an official document and signed by tribal leaders.</p> <p>Community security support projects focusing on training, mediation, reconciliation, weapon storage (could serve as police station as well) and conflict-sensitive development were implemented in four clusters in Southern Kordofan State and five clusters in Blue Nile State. Major activities are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Local Conflict Resolution Committees and a Supreme Conflict Resolution Committee per cluster were constituted and made operational (2) Awareness campaigns and workshop on CSAC for key local stakeholders were organized. (3) Customary laws that govern the relation among ethnic groups or between pastoralists and farmers were consolidated. | <p>HAD and Local Action were selected as IPs for South Kordofan and Mubadiroon and ROOF for Blue Nile. The projects aimed at fostering peace-building and reconciliation among the rival tribes and providing tangible development projects that would help decrease root causes of community/tribal conflicts.</p> <p>Community security workshops were held in Khartoum State throughout early 2007 with the leaders of various SAF-aligned OAGs originally from Southern Sudan. The workshops aimed at raising awareness and buy-in.</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (4) Peaceful coexistence contests (e.g. football match) for primary and secondary schools were organized. (5) A training course for policemen was organized. (6) Storage facilities that can be used as Police Station as well were constructed. <p>Water supply system/points were constructed in places dominated by inter-tribal conflict over water.</p> | |
| <p>Output 8.5: Arms Reduction Control Plan developed and implemented</p> <p>Indicators: Guiding principles and plan agreed by all parties, consultations with civil society undertaken.</p> | <p>Joint planning between NSDDRC, SSDDRC, 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.</p> | <p>UNDP and NSDDRC reached an agreement to start implementing community security projects in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States. IUNDDRU continued to provide technical and logistical support to the new projects. In 2008 IUNDDRU provided support to the Government of Southern Sudan’s preparation of peaceful civilian disarmament activities in Pibor and Akobo Counties, Jonglei State. Due to continuing discussions among national stakeholders, including Government of Southern Sudan Vice President Lt. General Dr. Riek Machar Teny and Sultan Ismail Konye, and the UN (IUNDDRU and UNDP CSAC team) regarding concerns about forceful disarmament operations, the process as planned did not continue. IUNDDRU continued to engage in sensitization different n stakeholders on need for peaceful civilian disarmament, working closely with the Southern Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control, specifically after the Presidential Decree for Civilian Disarmament in all States of Southern Sudan was launched in May 2008. In order to support a peaceful process, IUNDDRU provided 10 weapons storage containers, to ensure the collected weapons would not fall back in hands of</p> | <p>Small arms awareness campaign that aimed at enhancing awareness of the community about the danger of small arms was held in Southern Kordofan. Two lectures were conducted, in Diling on 17 September and in Alrogoal on 18 September 2008. In both lectures, main topics were civilian disarmament and achieving a state free from arms and guns.</p> |

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| | | <p>civilians. The Commissioners of Pibor, Akobo and Duk Counties reported that over 1,900 light weapons and ammunitions had been collected from civilians, mostly youths, in a voluntary manner. Throughout 2008 and 2009, IUNDDRU has offered technical and operational support to the Southern Sudan Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control to develop its mandate, its strategy paper, its actual establishment under the Ministry of Interior and its Public Information activities.</p> | |
| <p>Output 8.7: Interim Arms Control and Community Security Measures in place</p> <p>Indicators: Interim ARC measures in place and impacting security situation of targeted communities</p> | <p>Public Information and community consultations; Community ceremonies; Construction of dual use community arsenal; Development of Community Action Plan; Registration of all small arms and accreditation as 'Weapons Controlled Community'; Individual incentives issued; Immediate removal and destruction of illegal light weapons, identification of UXO and unsafe ammunition; Storage of registered small arms and ammunition in secure, community arsenal under 'dual-key' containment, verified by UNMIS CivPol and Police/SPLA; Removal and destruction of illegal, un-licensable weapons in 'Arms for Development', Verification and Declaration of 'Weapons Free Community' community celebration and implementation of democratically selected and community implemented development project; ongoing police monitoring.</p> | <p>In 2008 and 2009 IUNDDRU has provided support to the implementation the UNDP CSAC Project (first phase in Jonglei State and will extend to all 10 States, starting with EES and Upper Nile). In August 2008, a two day workshop was organized, in which the State Governor and representatives of relevant State institutions as well as all 11 County Commissioners participated. This meeting was the first step of UNDP CSAC project of a planning and resource allocation process with State and County authorities as well as community stakeholders in Jonglei State. The assistance that was proposed is primarily targeted at the County level and was based on thorough participatory county-level conflict assessments, as well as existing State and County plans. IUNDDRU participated, through technical and operational support, in county-based assessments and identification of support (support included support to local government and police, construction of police posts, conflict-sensitive development projects etc). The assistance was co-designed with State and UN Police, RoL and Governance partners in order to ensure complementarity with existing initiatives. Responding to the increased levels of violence</p> | <p>In Akobo and Pibor counties in Jonglei State, approximately 3,000 weapons were collected in civilian disarmament exercises in 2006.</p> |

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| | | in Jonglei State in 2009, IUNDDR (CSAC component) supported the design and implementation of State Stabilization plans, specifically focusing on working with UNDP CSAC and UN Police to build the capacity of police at State and County levels. | |
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ANNEX II: Certified Financial Report from UNICEF – North Sudan

INTERIM DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME FOR SUDAN (NORTH)
 FINAL CERTIFIED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2009
 (in United States Dollars)

Implementing Agency: UNICEF
 Contribution Reference: SM070138
 Administrative Agent: UNDP
 Expiry date: 30-Mar-09

| | Prior year/s | Current year | Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Income | | | |
| Contributions | 1,725,900 | 491,471 | 2,217,371 |
| Total Income | 1,725,900 | 491,471 | 2,217,371 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| Programme costs | | | |
| Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport | 215,358 | 460 | 215,817 |
| Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) | 427,767 | 39,507 | 467,274 |
| Training of counterparts | 10,942 | 25,763 | 36,706 |
| Contracts | 921,694 | 395,593 | 1,317,286 |
| Other direct costs | 33,948 | 0 | 33,948 |
| Total programme costs | 1,609,709 | 461,323 | 2,071,032 |
| Indirect support costs | 112,680 | 32,293 | 144,972 |
| Total Expenditure | 1,722,389 | 493,615 | 2,216,004 |
| Balance | | | 1,366 |

Prepared by:



Simon Cope
 Accountant

Approved by:



Ayalew Abai
 Comptroller

unite for
 children



ANNEX III: Certified Financial Report from UNICEF – South Sudan

INTERIM DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION PROGRAMME FOR SUDAN (SOUTH)
 FINAL CERTIFIED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
 AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2009
 (in United States Dollars)

Implementing Agency: UNICEF
 Contribution Reference: SM070139
 Administrative Agent: UNDP
 Expiry date: 31-Mar-09

| | Prior year/s | Current year | Total |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Income | | | |
| Contributions | 2,327,100 | 504,529 | 2,831,629 |
| Total Income | 2,327,100 | 504,529 | 2,831,629 |
| Expenditure | | | |
| Programme costs | | | |
| Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport | 432,220 | 4,256 | 436,476 |
| Personnel (staff, consultants and travel) | 777,656 | 131,842 | 909,497 |
| Training of counterparts | 13,786 | 0 | 13,786 |
| Contracts | 884,574 | 338,497 | 1,223,071 |
| Other direct costs | 63,611 | 0 | 63,611 |
| Total programme costs | 2,171,846 | 474,595 | 2,646,441 |
| Indirect support costs | 152,029 | 33,222 | 185,251 |
| Total Expenditure | 2,323,875 | 507,816 | 2,831,692 |
| Balance | | | (62) |

Prepared by:



Simon Cope
 Accountant

Approved by:



Ayalew Abat
 Comptroller

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