



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

**FINAL PROJECT REPORT
JULY 2008 TO MAY 2011**

Support to Human Security Project in Eastern Sudan



Women Peace and Development Committee, Girgir, Kassala

Project ID: 00060304

Project Duration: July 2008-May 2011

Implementing Partners: NSDDRC, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Interior, CORD, Mubadiroon, Jasmarr, Nawafil El Khairat, Abuhadia, Delta, Al Nasaïem, Uhashoon

Total Available Funds: USD 8,140,437

Contributing Donors : Norway \$988,142; DFID \$2,306,628; EC \$2,072,539; DFAIT \$771,077; PBF \$1,728,050

UNDP TRAC Fund: \$274,001

Contact:

Pontus Ohrstedt, Head of Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit, UNDP Sudan, pontus.ohrstedt@undp.org

Table of Content

<u>ACRONYMS</u>	2
<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	3
I. <u>CONTEXT</u>	7
II. <u>PROJECT RESULTS SUMMARY</u>	9
III. <u>PERFORMANCE REVIEW</u>	17
(i) Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s).....	17
(ii) Capacity Development.....	17
(iii) Gender Mainstreaming.....	18
(iv) Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries.....	18
(v) Communication and publicity.....	20
Implementation strategy review.....	20
(i) Sustainability.....	20
(ii) Participatory/consultative processes.....	20
(iii) Quality of partnerships.....	20
(iv) National Ownership.....	21
Management effectiveness review.....	21
(i) Monitoring and Evaluation.....	21
(ii) Timely delivery of outputs.....	23
IV. <u>CHALLENGES & RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	25
V. <u>FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILISATION</u>	29
Financial Summary.....	29
Financial Utilization.....	31
<u>ANNEXES</u>	32
Annual Work Plan 2009.....	32
Annual Work Plan 2010.....	37
Annual Work Plan 2011.....	42

ACRONYMS

BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CAAF	Children Associated with Armed Forces
CORD	Charitable Organization for Rehabilitation and Development
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CRMA	Crisis Risk Mapping Analysis
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CSS	Community Security Support
DFID	Department for International Development
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
EF	Eastern Front
ESPA	Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GoNU	Government of National Unity
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IDDRP	Interim Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
IP	Implementing Partner
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information Systems
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDDRC	North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
OAG	Other Armed Groups
PDF	Popular Defense Forces
RFP	Request for Proposals
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SDDRP	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAAF	Women Associated with Armed Forces
WHO	World Health Organization
XC	Ex-combatant
XCswD	Ex-combatants with Disabilities

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Support to Human Security Project in Eastern Sudan 2007 – 2011 aimed to address and respond to security needs in the three states of Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea. This involved providing reintegration support to former combatants demobilized from the Eastern Front (EF), Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) and the Public Defense Forces (PDF), as well as promoting peace and security among communities by building the local social, physical and economic infrastructure of war-torn regions. Central to the project was strengthening the capacity of national stakeholders to implement reintegration and community security activities. This final report outlines the achievements, challenges and lessons learned in DDR and social security support in Eastern Sudan from July 2008 to May 2011. The key achievements were as follows:

Capacity development of national stakeholders Through the delivery of numerous training workshops, UNDP strengthened national capacities to plan and implement DDR and Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) activities. Training was delivered to the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (NSDDRC) and implementing partners (IPs) in the three Eastern states, on various topics including: Management Information System (MIS) and IT skills, operationalization of a DDR database, including data entry and reporting in demobilization and reintegration for ex-combatants (XCs); administration procedures, procurement and finance; monitoring and evaluation, proposal writing and report writing; DDR, CSAC and peace-building; implementation of Clients' Satisfaction Survey questionnaires and procedures and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Surveys.

Delivery of Reintegration Packages

Towards the end of May 2011, a total of 3,881 ex-combatants (1,707 XCs¹ from Phase I and 2,174 XCs from Phase II) received reintegration packages in livestock, agriculture and small businesses. From the original caseload of 2,254 for Phase II, 59 XCs wanted to resettle and receive reintegration support outside Eastern Sudan, 17 could not be traced and four died before receiving reintegration support. Further, UNDP's Implementing Partners, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) along with the Charitable Organization for Rehabilitation and Development (CORD) provided rehabilitation and reintegration support to a total of 139 XCs with disability (XCswD) in Kassala and Red Sea states. JASMAR human security NGO delivered reintegration packages to 56 XCswD, who selected small business reintegration support in Kassala and Red Sea, however, rehabilitation support for this caseload will be completed by the NSDDRC.

Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Activities

Hard Component: Twelve micro infrastructure projects such as schools, police stations, water pumps, sanitation units and women centers were designed and executed in twelve villages (four in each state) to respond to development and humanitarian needs of communities that experienced severe damages during the war and/or are receiving high numbers of returning ex-combatants. By the end of May 2011, eleven out of the twelve projects were successfully completed and were handed over to community members.

A borehole in Maaria village in Kassala failed to be completed by the end of May 2011 due to delays encountered by the contracting company, which completed the drilling of the borehole in December 2010, but stopped short of installing the submersible pump, water tank and solar panels within the agreed contract period. An agreement is now being finalized between the contracting company and NSDDRC to complete the project in Maaria.

¹ Seven ex-combatants were later added by DDRC to the caseload of Phase I.

Soft Component: By the end of December 2010, twelve Peace and Development Committees were established in the same villages where the sub-projects were constructed. In conservative communities where women and men are socially segregated, namely in Taboseeb and Girgir, separate committees for women were also established. UNDP's implementing partners; Nawafil El Khairat in Gedaref, Delta in Kassala and Abu Hadiya in Red Sea delivered training workshops to members of the committees addressing topics like conflict management and peace-building, community security as well as project management. The committees are now functioning with clear roles and responsibilities and committee members meet on a regular basis to address progress and coordinate efforts aimed at enhancing community security and responding to the community's humanitarian and development needs. Essentially, the committees serve as fora for resolving local disputes and for the discussion of issues related to health, peace and unity in the community. The IPs along with NSDDRC and UNDP have also carried out regular monitoring visits to assess the extent through which the committees are applying the skills acquired and to also assess the degree in which communities are benefiting from the committees and conflict mitigation mechanisms.

Activities for the control of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)

During the first quarter of 2011, UNDP supported the National Focal Point of Small Arms of the Ministry of Interior (Moi) and NSDDRC to conduct three stakeholder workshops on SALW in the three states. The workshop in Kassala state took place between January 18th and 19th, 2011. In Gedaref state, the workshop was held between February 27th and 28th and in Red Sea state from March 7th to 8th. These workshops marked the launching of SALW efforts in Eastern Sudan, and more importantly helped raise awareness among community leaders, locality authorities and SAF members, among others, on the dangers of small arms proliferation.

Additionally, by the end of March 2011, Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice (KAP) surveys were completed in 25 localities and 101 villages in Gedaref, Red Sea and Kassala states. A total of 595 men and 232 women took part in the questionnaires, and 81 participants took part in focus group discussions. The aim of the KAP surveys was to gather qualitative data on community attitudes towards SALW, possible reasons for arms proliferation, the impact of SALW on the perception of security at the community level and what would be required for civilians to surrender SALW. Feedback from the KAP survey will be used to develop strategies and activities addressing proliferation and the impact of SALW in Eastern Sudan. The concept paper, methodology, questionnaire and implementation schedule of the survey was agreed on between NSDDRC and UNDP in the last quarter of 2010.

The NSDDRC is processing the data gathered from the surveys and focus group discussions and will share findings with stakeholders as soon as it completes the data analysis exercise.

It is worth mentioning that the state government in Kassala through the presidential decree has formed a committee to be involved in strategic planning and policy guidance in dealing with SALW. It is expected that other states will also follow suit and form state-level committees for dealing with SALW.

Peace Work

Local NGOs, Uhashoon and Elnasaiem have successfully conducted peace campaigns in Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea states. A total of 20,367 persons attended the road shows which reached 12 villages in Red Sea state, 12 villages in Gedaref state and 15 villages in Kassala state. The road shows involved music for peace, drama performances and public speeches showcasing the achievements

of DDR/CSAC in supporting the East Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) and in advocating for community peace and the reduction of small arms and light weapons.

Client Satisfaction Surveys

Two clients' satisfaction surveys were carried out as part of the project to assess the quality of reintegration services delivered to XCs. The first survey was conducted in May 2010 with XCs reintegrated from Phase I and it showed that some 75% of them were satisfied with the support received. The second clients' satisfaction survey was carried out in May 2011 with XCs reintegrated in Phase II and approximately 76 % of the respondents expressed their overall satisfaction with the DDR programme. The findings of these surveys will feed into future DDR planning in Sudan.

Key Challenges

- The low quality or 'informal' nature of discharge certificates and **provision of incomplete lists for the eligible XCs provided by the NSDDRC** made planning for reintegration support more difficult.
- Low levels of Arabic and English language skills and cultural and gender barriers impacted on the counselling process delivered as part of the reintegration support.
- **Fear of HIV/Aids** stigma created tensions among the XCs and led to reluctance among XCs to get tested for HIV/Aids.
- The **long gap between the demobilization and reintegration processes** resulted in increased frustration among XCs, leading up to demonstrations organized by the ex-combatants outside NSDDRC offices.
- **Lack of qualified Implementing Partners with expertise in reintegration and community security activities.**
- **Weak capacity and coordination mechanisms of national counterparts** affecting coordination at the state and locality levels and also limiting the frequency of monitoring CSAC activities, particularly in Red Sea state.
- The spread of the XCs over **vast geographical areas** made it difficult to access groups in very remote areas.
- **The fluctuation in the prices** of reintegration materials made it difficult to plan and implement the reintegration support.
- Government capacity to create credible and adequate **alternative security arrangements** for rural communities is limited, which impacted negatively the implementation of the SALW component

Key Lessons learned

- It is important to narrow the time gap between demobilization and reintegration activities and to encourage the participation of XC representatives in the planning, implementation and M&E of the reintegration process as early on as possible to foster local ownership and support to the process as well as ensure that activities are based on actual local needs and priorities.
- There is need for a more formal discharge process for XCs so the lists and certificates are prepared long before reintegration starts. The actual number to be reintegrated needs to be derived from the lists released at the start of demobilization and it is important to minimize the changes to the list and numbers in the course of the project implementation.

- The capacity to communicate in local languages and knowledge of local cultural norms needs to be taken into consideration when selecting caseworkers/counsellors.
- It is crucial to continuously work on de-stigmatizing HIV/AIDs among the general public and promote the importance of HIV/Aids testing.
- There is a need to continue to strengthen the capacities of the NSDDRC to plan, implement and monitor DDR and CSAC activities in partnership with local partners and NGOs, building on established coordination mechanisms.
- It will be beneficial to closely link reintegration activities with community policing and conflict management initiatives at the community level that will link community-owned, village peace and conflict management structures to the administrators and the security forces at the locality level.
- There is need to undergo thorough planning to take into consideration possible price fluctuation for goods and services to be procured.

I. CONTEXT

In October 2006, shortly after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) was signed between the Eastern Front (EF) and the Government of National Unity (GoNU). The ESPA addresses the poor development situation in the long-marginalized region, promotes regional representation in federal processes, and redefines security arrangements.

As part of the implementation of the ESPA, EF and Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) ex-combatants are to be disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated into their communities. Related security issues at the community level, including problems facing receiving communities such as the prevalence of small arms, are also to be addressed, with the aim of consolidating peace by bridging the gap between the signing of the peace agreement and full implementation of the ESPA.

In 2007, UNDP and the NSDDRC initiated the Support to Human Security (SHS) in Eastern Sudan project to register and demobilize 1,700 EF members, and provide them with reinsertion and reintegration support. In total, 1,397 XCs were demobilized in Kassala State and 310 were demobilized in the Red Sea State. The project also strengthened the NSDDRC's capacity to implement DDR projects in the region. During a first phase which ran from 2007 – mid 2008, UNDP provided technical and material support to the NSDDRC offices in Eastern Sudan, including the provision of staff to support operations and planning.

Building on the achievements, lessons learned and best practices of phase I, a second phase commenced in July 2008 to reintegrate 1,700 XCs demobilized in Phase I and to further demobilize and reintegrate 2,254 XCs representing the SAF and Public Defence Forces (PDF); 841 in Kassala, 676 in Gedaref and 737 in Red Sea.

The main output areas for the Phase II Project included:

- Establishment and expansion of capacities for DDR and community security in Eastern Sudan;
- Provision of reinsertion allowance worth USD 400 (or 860 SDG) per each DDR participants
- Provision of reintegration support for up to 3,954 XCs (2,254 from SAF/PDF, 1,700 from EF);
- Support to reintegration activities for 284 released CAAF and 8,000 other vulnerable children;
- Community security enhancement interventions in priority areas of the East.

Initial planning for the project also included the training of XCs as deminers and Mine Risk educators, however, this component did not receive any funding earmarked for it by donors as part of their funding support. Similarly, other organizations such UNMAO, UNICEF and Mine Action NGOs receive funding for Mine Action work which made it less likely on the part of donors to give additional funding for Mine Action work through the UNDP DDR project. Hence, on the project board meeting convened on 12 May 2009 it was decided to remove this component from the work plan and budget. However, other agencies including those named above have actively been engaged in mine clearance work and MRE and XCs have benefited from Mine Risk Education sessions as part of the demobilization process.

The project falls under Outcomes 7.2 (Reintegration of ex-combatants completed in accordance with the national DDR strategy), 7.3 (Proliferation and circulation of small arms reduced) and 7.4 (Post-conflict recovery accelerated in strategic areas to ensure peace dividends are visible and tangible to conflict affected populations) of UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2009-2012. The policy framework for DDR interventions follows international guidance and

standards on substance areas, national and regional agreements and state and locality level planning frameworks in particular on issues pertaining to recovery and development. The project also fully adheres to the Integrated Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Standards (IDDRS), which are a comprehensive set of policies, guidelines and procedures covering 24 areas of DDR. The IDDRS consolidates policy guidance on DDR, providing a UN integrated approach on planning, management and implementation of DDR processes.

In order to enhance planning and implementation of activities, a community security mapping process with the assistance of the UNDP Crisis and Recovery Mapping and Analysis (CRMA) Project was initiated in the region and has been utilized by state and local authorities. The CRMA socio-economic and security threat maps informed the planning and targeting process of the Phase II Project. Activities of Phase II were also coordinated with existing UNDP projects, including in Rule of Law, Governance, Mine Action, Gender and HIV/AIDS. UNDP's Rule of Law project activities in Eastern Sudan were of particular relevance due to the potential nexus between Rule of Law and Community security interventions.

On 12 May 2009, the Project Board met in Khartoum to review progress and steer future implementation, and it was agreed that the project will be extended one year until June 2010. On 1 September 2010 another Board Meeting was held and UNDP got the approval for another extension until March 2011. It was agreed that timelines for dispersing donors' funds set out in prior agreements and the reporting requirements would be respected. NSDDRC introduced the point of continuing DDR beyond March 2011 in order to absorb an additional caseload of 2,000 XCs. This issue was deferred until the next Project Board Meeting, which was held on February 17th, 2011, in Khartoum. At the meeting, an extension until September 2011 was explored so that Phase III of the project could be prepared but, as clarity was lacking on the use of funds under the East Sudan Recovery and Development Fund, which was meant to be used to fund the bulk of Phase III, it was agreed to close out the Phase II project and continue discussions with national counterparts on future interventions. Hence, only an extension for project closure purposes until 31 May 2011 was endorsed by donors. A document for Phase III has been prepared for the reintegration of 2000 XCs with a stronger emphasis on Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) work, along with SALW control and community mobilization for peace work.

II. PROJECT RESULTS SUMMARY

Output 1: Capacities for DDR and Community Security in Eastern Sudan established and enhanced

A key component of SHS project in Eastern Sudan was to build national capacities at both the state and community levels to implement DDR projects in Eastern Sudan in order to pave the way for national ownership of DDR activities. During Phase I, UNDP provided technical and material support to the establishment of NSDDRC offices, including providing staff to support NSDDRC offices with their operations and planning. During Phase II a number of targeted capacity development and training workshops were conducted to enhance the capacities of the NSDDRC, line ministries and civil society organizations in reintegration methodologies, monitoring and evaluation, report writing, finance and accounting. The training workshops carried out under the project included:

- Orientation and training in **computer skills** (DDR database, data entry and reporting on demobilization and reintegration for XCs) for NSDDRC staff in Kassala and Red Sea states.
- **A knowledge sharing** training was conducted for 18 NSDDRC and NGO staff where knowledge on administration, procurement and finance, liquidation of advance funds was enhanced.
- **A review and lessons learnt/orientation** training was conducted for ten NSDDRC (Kassala and Red Sea) staff in Port Sudan.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Report Writing Workshop.** Two workshops were conducted to enhance the knowledge of Monitoring and Evaluation, particularly in the context of DDR and report writing skills for a total of 40 participants in **Kassala** (18 – 19 May 2010) as well as **Red Sea State** (23 – 25 May 2010). Participants included staff of NSDDRC in the respective states, staff of IPs and other local NGOs (JASMAR, Nawafil El Khairat, Friends of Peace and Development, Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA) and Sudanese Red Crescent) working in reintegration as well as peace building.
- One day orientation session to UNDP and NSDDRC staff on **Clients Satisfaction Survey (CSS)** where the questionnaire, procedures and plans were discussed.
- **Peace & Development Orientation/Coordination Workshop.** Three State level Peace and Development Coordination workshops were held in the three Eastern Sudan States during the second quarter of 2010. These aimed at raising the general understanding and awareness among participants on DDR, CSAC and peace and development work in Eastern Sudan, and to also identify the roles and responsibilities of different partners.
- In late May 2010, UNDP, in coordination with NSDDRC, convened **a launch and a one-day orientation workshop on DDR, CSAC and peace & development** work in **Gedaref** State. Similarly, launch and orientation workshops took place in Port Sudan of **Red Sea State** and **Kassala** on 9-10 June and 16-17 June 2010, respectively, in which representatives of relevant government ministries (Ministry of Social Affairs, Finance & Planning), Heads of SAF and Police, HAC, IPs, NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs) attended.
- In Quarter Three of 2010, a one-day **proposal writing workshop** was held for NSDDRC, IPs and local NGOs and participants from relevant government ministries in Gedaref and Red Sea states as part of capacity building efforts. In total, 17 participants attended the training in Gedaref, and 36 participated in the training held in Red Sea State. A proposal writing training was also held in Kassala State in Quarter Four.
- In Quarter Four of 2010, **capacity building initiatives** with IPs continued through coordination meetings that addressed progress of implementation, gave guidance on

- procedural matters such as reporting, finance and accounting procedures, and also discussed challenges. In November, a larger coordination meeting was held with all NGOs working for peace and development, with 27 participants from NSDDRC, UNDP, NGOs and relevant government departments in attendance. In addition, in November, further coordination meetings were held with AFO, CORD, Nawafil and Abuhadia. The meeting was followed by a training session on proposal writing.
- A one-day training session was organized in each state for practitioners and key stakeholders to prepare for the implementation of the KAP survey. In Kassala the training took place on January 20th, 2011 in Gedaref on March 1st, 2011 and in Red Sea state the training was held on March 9th 2011.

Attendance at all events was high and feedback overwhelmingly positive with over 500 individuals participating in the training sessions. Participants included UNDP DDR and NSDDRC staff as well as representatives from local and international NGOs, relevant Government departments, Sudan Armed Forces, Police and National Security – with the last three participating in some information sharing and awareness creation workshops.

Output 2: Reintegration of ex-combatants completed in accordance with the national DDR strategy

The provision of reintegration packages to 1,707 XCs demobilized in Phase I started in October 2008. This process was closely monitored by both UNDP and NSDDRC. UNDP delivered livestock reintegration packages to 84 XCs through the Charitable Organization for Relief and Development (CORD), and small business start-up reintegration packages to 89 XCs through Mubadiroon. The NSDDRC also took charge of delivering reintegration support packages to XCs through the Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA), the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC), the Beja Relief Organization (BRO) and Shrouq. The Commission also offered government employment to seven XCs. Further, in an arrangement coordinated with the NSDDRC, the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) distributed agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools to some 1,200 XCs in August 2008 in Kassala. Table 1 below shows the IPs contracted in Phase I and the number of XCs they served in the reintegration process.

Table 1: Reintegration coverage by IPs, Phase I

Implementing Partner		Reintegrated XCs		
		Kassala	Red Sea	Total
1	ISRA	717	0	717
2	SRC	440	0	440
3	BRO Kassala	30	310	340
4	CORD	84	0	84
5	Mubadiroon	89	0	89
6	Shrouq	30	0	30
7	Government Employment	7	0	7
	Total	1,397	310	1,707

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the reintegration of XCs from the second phase consisting of 2,254 XCs was finalized in the second quarter of 2009, and a request for proposal (RFP) as well as an advert were disseminated through newspapers, posted on the UNDP website, and circulated to

potential bidders. UNDP and NSDDRC organized a bidders' conference on 28 June 2009 in Khartoum to brief participating organizations on the expected work in reintegration and the application process.

XC's were given a choice between two reintegration options: livestock/agriculture and self-employment (the last option also caters to XC's selecting 'government employment' or 'other' as their option). Table 2 below illustrates the reintegration options selected by XC's from Phase I and Phase II. Table 3 shows reintegration coverage by IPs per state in Phase II.

Table 2: XC's Preferred Reintegration Options

Project Phase	XC's Demobilized	Self-employment Option (%)	Livestock/Agriculture Option (%)	Other Options (e.g. government jobs) (%)
Phase I	1,700	45	54	1
Phase II	2,254	62	34	4

Table3: Reintegration coverage by IPs, Phase II

IP	Kassala	Gedaref	Red Sea	Total
Jasmar	524	0	582	1106
FAO	317	305	155	777
CORD	0	371	0	371
Total	841	676	737	2254

As of May 2011, the targeted caseload (1,707 from Phase I and 2,254 from Phase II) completed their reintegration, except for some cases from Phase II where 59 XC's wanted to resettle outside Eastern Sudan², 17 XC's could not be reached by IPs and 4 XC's died before receiving reintegration support. This also includes a total of **195 XC's** identified as XC's with disabilities (XC'sWD) who were provided with reintegration packages and further enjoyed rehabilitation support targeted to their disabilities. For instance, CORD supported 60 XC'sWD with rehabilitation and reintegration services in Gedaref State, FAO supported 79 XC's in Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea states.

Rehabilitation support provided by IPs included medical screening, lab tests and medical treatments. For example, 21 XC'sWD contracted under CORD received prosthetic services by the rehabilitation institution, the National Authority for Prosthetics and Orthostatic (NAPO). CORD has also held meetings with the Disability Association and the Ministry of Social Welfare to link XC'sWD for future involvement with associations catering to persons with disabilities. Additionally, IPs contracted under FAO in Kassala have paid for three months worth of medical insurance to XC'sWD as well as their families. This insurance cover is in addition to the three months covered by the Ministry of Social Welfare through NSDDRC office in Kassala.

Contracts for the remaining caseload of 56 XC'sWD (45 XC'sWD in Kassala and 11 XC'sWD in Red Sea) who chose self-employment reintegration were not concluded by the end of the project. In Quarter Three of 2010, UNDP and JASMAR initiated discussions on a cost extension of the contract for two months to allow JASMAR to deliver rehabilitation services to this caseload, however, such an extension could not be processed by the end of 2010 considering the high cost proposed by

² These XC's were referred to the Central Sector's caseload.

JASMAR, which exceeded the budget worked out by UNDP and NSDDRC to ensure comprehensive support to XCsWD. Finally, and as the project came to closure, NSDDRC agreed to directly support this caseload.

In addition to reintegration activities, XCs were supported at the demobilization stage with reinsertion allowance worth USD 400 (or 860 SDG) per each DDR participant, food vouchers were also given to demobilized XCs, along with orientation on DDR and national peace agreements (i.e. CPA, ESPA) and awareness on HIV/AIDS, gender based violence (GBV) and Mine Risk Education (MRE).

Children associated with armed forces (CAAF) also received specialized reintegration support under the Support to Human Security project delivered by UNICEF. Specifically, UNICEF supported the reintegration of 252³ demobilized and released children from the Eastern Front, where 211 returned to Kassala and 41 returned to Red Sea state. Reintegration support has mainly focused on boosting the education capacity in communities where children returned, based on needs. This included supporting the establishment of Accelerated Learning Programmes or ALP (condensing Basic Education Certificate curriculum from 8 years to 4 years), distribution of recreational and learning materials (books, stationary, blackboards, benches, materials for teachers and pupils), training of 50 teachers, printing of textbooks to schools in communities of the returning children. UNICEF also successfully supported advocacy efforts with the State Ministry of Education in Kassala to waive school fees for DDR children and other children in vulnerable circumstances. As a result, over 8,000 children were supported in schools, including enrolment of 90 children formerly associated with the Eastern Front in Kassala and 14 in Red Sea. Further, a total of 39 children in Kassala were enrolled in ALP.

For children who did not opt for formal education, UNICEF and its partners facilitated skills training. These included apprenticeships as well as more formalized vocational training programmes aimed at equipping children with necessary life skills such as mechanics, electricity, and welding.

Output 3: Post-conflict recovery accelerated in strategic areas to ensure peace dividends are visible and tangible to conflict affected populations

The Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) initiative worked towards promoting human security and creating tangible benefits to conflict prone communities in Eastern Sudan, including communities with high level of returning XCs as well as those that suffered from high levels of destruction during the war. Essentially CSAC interventions aimed to address and respond to both the impact of the conflict (presence of small arms, large numbers of ex-combatants and the need for conflict-resolution) and some of the causes of conflict (underdevelopment and marginalization, in combination with competition over scarce resources).

Through small grants, primary and secondary IPs were contracted to carry out CSAC interventions. Primary IPs implemented the 'soft component' of community mobilization, developed the implementation structure and undertook community participatory assessments to identify sub-projects and develop technical plans with the help of field experts. The primary IPs selected were NGOs specialized in peace and development work, and have worked to instil community ownership and participation, ensure application of the 'do no harm' principle, and help communities develop agreements for sharing peace dividends from the sub-project. The secondary

³ 284 CAAF were registered for support, but 32 of those changed their residences and could not be located by UNICEF

IPs, solicited through the second round of advertisements included private construction companies and government departments, who were in charge of implementing the 'hard component' of CSAC.

At the start of the year 2009, the CSAC team, together with NSDDRC, introduced the CSAC project component to NGOs in Kassala and encouraged them to participate in the forthcoming RFP for CSAC work. Local NGOs were encouraged to develop proposals in preparation for the RFP, to ensure they would have adequate time to produce successful proposals. Training materials for CSAC were developed to guide future IPs.

In August 2009, UNDP convened a stakeholders' consultative forum for peace and development work to present CSAC work to a wider audience and forge partnerships. The meeting was attended by key NSDDRC staff, including the Commissioner General, Kassala State government representatives from key ministries (Education, Health, Social Welfare, et al), along with local government representatives, NGOs staff and XCs demobilized in Phase I. At the meeting, the approach for CSAC in East Sudan was defined, operational guidelines were proposed and the possibility of a Follow-up Committee (comprising of relevant ministries, such as Agriculture and Education) was explored to help guide the selection of projects. The participatory approach was emphasized, whereby existing or new community committees would take the lead in assessing needs for effective reintegration of DDR participants and address issues related to conflicts and small arms in those areas.

Following the stakeholders' consultative forum, CSAC consultations were rolled out to the state level. In the second half of 2009, community security teams consisting of NSDDRC and UNDP DDR staff travelled to all states to establish the state-level Follow-Up Committees for the project, orient the relevant ministries and other stakeholders and collect socio-economic reports compiled by ministries to help select areas of need. The Follow-Up Committees also planned the implementation of the operational guidelines, discussed ToRs for the project and set out the role of ministries as key stakeholders and technical guides for the Committees. In addition, inputs were solicited from UNDP's Crisis Mapping and Analysis Project and the Reduction of Natural Resource-Based Conflict to identify areas of collaboration within the framework of the draft comprehensive strategy for northern Sudan.

After the submission of the CSAC assessment report in October 2009, 36 out of about 50 conflict recovery projects were prioritized. The NSDDRC agreed with UNDP in late December 2009 on a total of 12 projects (four communities per state) to be implemented for CSAC work. Most of the communities selected lack access to basic services and are largely disconnected from the government. The proposed projects included the construction of boreholes and water pumps, police facilities, class rooms and women's canters, all of which aimed at enhancing security, restoring the social, physical and economic infrastructure as well as responding to women's needs. In late May 2010, the first state level Peace and Development launch ceremony and workshop was carried out in Gedaref State. The ceremony was attended by several government ministries, SAF, PDF, locality commissioner, local and tribal leaders, ongoing programmes (for example, East Sudan Recovery and Development Programme) and civil society organizations. The launch ceremony was followed by visits to two project sites in Gedaref (Doka and Gureisha), in which community leaders were invited to plant trees in the project construction sites as part of the peace promotion campaign.

By the third quarter of 2010 the selection of contractors and award of contracts was completed by NSDDRC and UNDP. Three NGOs, *Nawafil El Khairat Organization* (Gedaref), *Abuhadia Society for Women* (Red Sea) and *Delta Organization* (Kassala) were contracted to deliver the soft component of the project in the twelve selected villages for CSAC interventions. Due to the poor capacities of

these NGOs, UNDP organized training to NGOs' staff in developing proposals and work plans to ensure they are aligned with the intended peace work objectives. The NGOs conducted assessment in four villages where CSAC construction projects were being implemented to identify gaps for the existence and functioning of Peace and Development Committees. The NGOs then held one day meetings/workshops at the community level in order to present findings of the assessment to key stakeholders and involve communities in decision making pertaining to the establishment or revamping of the Peace and Development Committees. In the subsequent two to three meetings, the NGOs selected, established/revamped the committees, and helped conduct elections for representation of various villages and categories of people such as youth, women, etc. in the locality. This was followed by training needs assessment of the Peace and Development Committees carried out by NGO in their respective states. The needs assessment was done through the use of questionnaires and brainstorming methodology in the form of group meetings. The list of the topics varied from one group to the other but most of them addressed organizational development and management, leadership training, project cycle management, conflict management, facilitating processes aimed at resolving conflict, communication skills and financial management (book keeping). Others included fund raising, agriculture extension training, advocacy and networking, gender and development and training for midwives.

The IPs also convened seven monthly Committee meetings to monitor construction projects and conflict issues in the community. They also carried out training for developing linkages between the peace and development committees on the one hand and the local authority and security organs on the other. IPs also convened exit strategy workshops where the administration and representatives from security organs participated. Delta, working in Kassala, also conducted exchange visits and evaluation sessions to assess the impact of peace work.

By the end of the scheduled time (20 March 2011), two NGOs, Abuhadia for Red Sea and Delta for Kassala, had finished the peace work as per their contracts with UNDP, while Nawafil was only able to finish the work for milestone two, which included the provision of training in project management to members of the committees established. Consequently, Nawafil was not paid for the third milestone.

Today there are twelve Peace and Development Committees functioning with clear roles and responsibilities. Conflict mitigation mechanisms are in place and committee members meet on a regular basis to address progress and coordinate efforts to enhance community security and control the proliferation of arms. Essentially, the committees serve as fora for resolving local disputes and for discussing issues related to health, peace and unity in the community. Additionally, in order to encourage women's active involvement in community development separate women committees were established and supported with capacity building training in Girgir and Taboseeb in Kassala where women and men are traditionally segregated in public spaces.

Further, by September 2010 the construction of the twelve conflict recovery projects (hard component) commenced (see table 4) and were largely completed by March 2011.

Table 4: CSAC Hard Component

State	No	Locality	Villages	Projects	Status up to May 2011
Kassala	1	Talkouk	Girgir	Rehabilitation of a police station and provision of furniture and equipment	completed
	2	West Kassala	Abu Talha	Construction of a reception room and fence for the police station. Provision of furniture and equipment to the police station.	completed
	3	Wade Helew	Taboseeb	Construction of one borehole and installation of a submersible pump, generator and water tank.	completed
	4	Rural Kassala	Maria	Construction of one borehole and installation of one pump and one set of solar power. (There is one existing borehole with malfunctioning engine.)	Drilling of borehole completed. Pending installation of a submersible pump, water tank and solar panels.
Gedaref	5	Galabat East	Doka	Construction of women's social centre; provision of furniture to the women centre.	Completed
	6	Guriesha	Guriesha Town	Construction of three rooms in the existing facility to better accommodate police officers	Completed
	7	Fashaga	Showak	Provision of water points (small reservoir) and construction of septic tank and latrines for Musaab Ibn Omier boys' school.	Completed
	8	Fashaga	Mererieb	Rehabilitation of one office and of eight classrooms and construction of latrines in a girls' school.	Completed
Red Sea	9	Rural Gonob and Olaib	Saloom El Hata (the station)	Provision of furniture and equipment to a health centre as well as equipment for delivery room.	Completed
	10	Agig	Agig	Construction of women centre and provision of equipment.	Completed
	11	Doordeeb	Warareef	Construction of women centre and provision of equipment to the centre.	Completed
	12	Halayeb	Eisse	Construction of women centre and provision of equipment	Completed

Output 4: Proliferation and circulation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) reduced

With the presidential decree in 2009, requiring state governments to develop state level committees to deal with SALW, including the collection of arms from civilian population, activities aimed at controlling the circulation of SALW gained prominence in Eastern Sudan. In view of this, during the last quarter of 2010, UNDP supported the NSDDRC in developing a concept paper, a questionnaire and implementation schedule for the Knowledge, Awareness and Perceptions (KAP) survey, which aimed to gather qualitative data on community attitudes towards SALW, possible reasons for arms proliferation, the impact of SALW on the perceptions of security at the community level and what would be required for civilians to surrender SALW. The survey findings will help inform future policies.

In January 2011, UNDP supported the Ministry of Interior (MoI) National Focal Point for Small Arms and NSDDRC to conduct three stakeholder workshops on SALW in Eastern Sudan. The workshop in Kassala took place between January 18th and 19th, 2011. In Gedaref, the workshop was held from February 27th to 28th, 2011 and in Red Sea state, the workshop was held from March 7th to 8th, 2011. Each workshop was attended by more than 100 participants from relevant government departments and ministries including the Police, Sudan Armed Forces, community leaders, locality commissioners and academic institutions. A minimum of six media houses covered each event and published output to the general public. These series of workshops helped raise awareness among officials and community leaders on the dangers of small arms and prepared practitioners for the upcoming SALW KAP survey. Feedback from participants also helped shed light on small arms control measures that are acceptable to communities.

Following each workshop a one-day training session was organized for practitioners and key stakeholders to prepare for the implementation of the KAP survey. UNDP and NSDDRC have also held consultative meetings over the logistical needs to conduct the KAP survey and it was determined that 30 research assistants will be hired to conduct the survey, six vehicles will be needed to assist with movement (two to be provided by NSDDRC plus fuel and four by UNDP) and the data clerks would be provided by NSDDRC.

Towards the end of the first quarter of 2011, the KAP surveys were conducted in 25 localities and 101 villages in Gedaref, Red Sea and Kassala states. The survey in Gedaref was conducted from 14th to 17th March, 2011. In Kassala, the survey took place from 24th to 28th February, 2011 and in Red Sea state, the survey was conducted from 19th to 24th March, 2011. The NSDDRC and locality Umdahs identified priority localities and villages based on the prevalence of SALW incidences, previous history of involvement in conflict and proximity to international border, which increases the risk of arms circulation. A total of 595 men and 232 women participated in the questionnaires and 81 participants took part in focus group discussions carried out in the three states. Local administration and authority representatives such as the commissioners, police and national security officers also took part in the focus group discussions. Data collected from the survey is being analyzed by NSDDRC.

NSDDRC alongside UNDP Public Information office agreed to establish an information campaign in the form of public road shows to promote reintegration and CSAC activities and to also advocate for peace in Eastern Sudan. Two local NGOs, *Al Nasa'em* and *Uhaashoon Organization* were selected to carry out peace campaigns in the three Eastern states. The PI team of UNDP and NSDDRC organized a workshop to orient both NGOs on DDR/CSAC activities, the ESPA and the roles UNDP and NSDDRC play in the process. They were also trained in community mobilization. Following the training workshop, planning and consultation meetings were held with the NGOs in order to review the play scripts and peace songs prepared and to identify communities to be targeted by the peace campaigns.

Al Nasaïem undertook peace shows in 27 villages in Kasaala (Deman, Wagar, Hadalia, Aroma, Algirba, Nazlat al Omda, Abu Talha, Gulsa, Shallalooop, Hamadaïat, Gargar, Al Lafa, Awad, Cryiat and Makali) and Gedaref (Basonda, Alremaila, Gureish, Shegaib, Doka, Wadalshagra, Kassab, Almadardama, Alsadaga, Dalasa, Showak and Al Meraïbeea), where a total of 12,463 persons attended the road shows, including 602 women. Uhaashoon organization carried out twelve road shows in Red Sea state in the following areas: Deim Arab in Port Sudan, Saloom in Gwinuub, Wahdah in Port Sudan, Arbaat in Gwinuub, Duradeeb, Haya, Sinkat, Mohamed Gol, Ooseef, Suakin, Tokar and in the main promenade in Port Sudan, and a total of 7,900 persons, including 790 women participated.

The campaigns involved music for peace, drama performances and public speeches, where the achievements of the ESPA, DDR and CSAC activities were showcased. Moreover, in order, to ensure messages reached a wide audience, peace scripts and songs were developed in four local dialects: Arabic, Hadandawi, Bani Amir and Rashaidan Arabic. UNDP has also developed public information materials including posters and flyers to support the road shows and to mobilize communities to participate in peace activities.

III. PERFORMANCE REVIEW

(i) Overall progress towards the CPAP outcome and output(s)

The Support to Human Security Project aimed to fulfil CPAP Outcome 7: post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated. By completing the reintegration of 3,881 XCs from the Eastern Front, SAF and PDF, including 195 disabled XCs and 252 CAAF, the project helped generate employment to XCs and resulted in improving their living conditions. According to the clients satisfaction surveys carried out with the a sample of DDR beneficiaries from Phase I and Phase II, over 75% of respondents expressed their overall satisfaction with the reintegration services received through UNDP's implementing partners. There were also positive responses concerning the packages received, where a significant number of DDR participants reported that their overall economic situation has improved through the reintegration packages received. Further, the CSAC projects now running in Eastern Sudan are not only responding to humanitarian and development needs and helping restore the economic infrastructure of conflict affected areas, but are also contributing to improved social cohesion between returning XCs and community members. In particular, the peace and development committees established have action plans in place to mitigate conflicts and maintain community security. In sum, the project helped deliver some of the key provisions of the ESPA, namely the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants back into their communities, improving the security situation at the community level as well as raising public awareness on peace-building, while at the same time developing the institutional and human capacity of national stakeholders, all of which meet the CPAP targets.

(ii) Capacity Development

The project undertook multiple training workshops for counterpart government institutions and implementing partners, which responded to project implementation needs and the gaps noticed in the course of implementation. Staff from NSDDRC participated in all workshops. Other participants included representatives from local and international NGOs, and relevant government departments. Since the start of the project, over 500 individuals participated in training sessions led by UNDP and participants have shown improved capacities in daily operations related to DDR,

reporting, financial documentation and computer skills. Coordination mechanisms have also improved between NSDDRC sector offices, IPs, UNDP and line ministries, with NSDDRC taking a lead role in organizing regular state level meetings and running the different aspects of the programme. Additionally, UNDP supported NSDDRC establish offices in Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea and supplied them with furniture and IT equipment to facilitate their daily operations.

(iii) Gender Mainstreaming

A number of activities were undertaken in the course of the project to promote gender equality and encourage women participation, particularly in CSAC activities. For example in the twelve peace and development committees established as part of the soft component of CSAC work, women were invited to have functional roles as members of these committees. The trainings provided by the IPs, Nawafil Al Khairaat (NEO), Delta and Abu Hadia, further ensured that women training needs were addressed. For example, in Maaria and Doka communities where women indicated the lack of midwives and maternity services as security challenges, training in midwifery was provided. Additionally, in Girgir and Taboseeb villages in Kassala, where women and men are traditionally segregated in public spaces, special women committees were established and supported through targeted capacity development activities. UNDP and UNFP carried out a joint fact finding mission in the first quarter of 2011 to the women centers constructed in Agig, Warareef and Eisse villages in Red Sea state to explore the possibility of initiating activities for the empowerment of women and youth at risk of exploitation in conflict. UNFPA may be able to support a 'soft' project in some of the targeted communities to address awareness-raising needs identified by women in the second half of 2011. Another attempt to highlight women rights among populations in Eastern Sudan took place during the SALW stakeholder workshops, where the UNDP Gender team and NSDDRC facilitated a session on CSAC gender related issues featuring drama performances and discussions addressing the role women play in raising awareness on community security and the control of small arms and light weapons. In post-workshop interviews, community leaders expressed greater understanding of the important role women play in fostering security and in reducing the proliferation of arms. Participants also understood the relevance of women's security to broader community security.

(iv) Impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries

The project has reached about 98% of the caseload spelled out in the annual work plans (exceptions being XCs who wanted to resettle outside Eastern Sudan, as well as XCs who could not be reached or those who passed away before reintegration began), covering the three states in Eastern Sudan and ensuring that the key factions in the region are covered, including Eastern Front, SAF and PDF. Further, given the small caseload (1,707 in Phase I and 2,254 from Phase II) the delivery of training and reintegration packages occurred smoothly and even though there was a delay in the commencement of reintegration activities, once funds were received and IPs contracted, all registered XCs received training and reintegration packages in a timely manner. According to the clients satisfaction survey conducted with DDR beneficiaries from Phase I, over 90% of respondents felt that the reintegration benefits were useful, and more than 90% of respondents illustrated that their security has improved following the DDR project and 80% of those added that they felt much safer in their communities. Similar results were reported from the clients' satisfaction survey conducted with DDR beneficiaries from Phase II, where 80% of respondents positively rated their satisfaction with the reintegration services received and 44%

reported that the DDR programme helped them gain higher income. Additionally, more than 95 % of the respondents felt security has improved after DDR.

XC's also benefited from package-specific training sessions, in which XC's who opted for livestock packages received training in veterinary skills, processing and sale of dairy products as well as other relevant aspects. XC's who chose self-employment received a briefing on small businesses, basic business management skills, marketing as well as accounting and bookkeeping skills. The training programme also included a session on HIV/AIDS awareness conducted by the UNDP/Global Fund Focal Point for HIV/AIDS in Kassala and in coordination with the IPs. These sessions are part of UNDP and NSDDRC's strategy to mainstream HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities throughout the DDR process. Findings from the clients' satisfaction surveys showed that nearly 75% of respondents from Phase I found the training useful, and 90% of respondents from Phase II stated that their meetings with the counselors and the training received were very useful.

Additional benefits that DDR participants enjoyed as part of reinsertion support included food vouchers worth 340 SDG of food (in two installments of 160 SDG and 180 SDG) redeemable at a contracted local trader. Food purchased with these two vouchers is meant to last a family of five for three months. However, results of the survey with beneficiaries from Phase II revealed that most of the respondents commented that the quality of the food items was not satisfactorily and the prices of some of the items provided through the vouchers were high in comparison to market prices. Further a significant number of XC's expressed in the surveys that the reinsertion support did not meet their expectations, highlighting the need to review this area of support in future DDR projects.

Finally, the CSAC soft and hard projects implemented across Eastern Sudan proved to be successful, whereby DDR beneficiaries and receiving communities (indirect beneficiaries) are benefiting from extended services varying from water projects, police stations, health and education facilities. The peace and development committees established are also serving as fora for community members to mitigate conflicts and organize events. For instance the Women Centre established in Doka, is now used as a space for organizing awareness sessions pertaining to health, water and sanitation, and other issues of popular interest and relevance to the Doka community, particularly women.

(v) Communication and publicity

Some of the key activities that received media coverage included the launch of the demobilization exercise of Phase II on 1 April, 2009 in Kassala state. This was attended by high level representatives from the government, the military, UN, donor representatives and media, and was followed by a tour to demobilization sites. Senior delegates of the Government of National Unity (Gone), UN and international community members also attended a briefing for local and international media where all partners reiterated their commitment to support the peace process and the DDR program in Eastern Sudan.

The first State level Peace and Development launch ceremony and workshop in Gedaref State in late May 2010 where the start of community security projects was announced was also covered by media-TV and local newspapers. The ceremony was attended by the government ministries, SAF, PDF, locality commissioner, local and tribal leaders, ongoing programs i.e. East Sudan Recovery and Development Programs (ERDP), NGOs and civil society organizations. The launch ceremony was followed by visits to two of the four project sites for peace promotion campaigns and planting of trees at the construction sites in Doka and Gureisha of Gedaref State.

Public Information activities such as the road shows carried out in 2011 were covered by the Red Sea radio and newspapers in Port Sudan and the SALW Stakeholder workshops conducted in all three states in Eastern Sudan were covered by at least six media houses and output was published to the general public.

A monthly newsletter, *DDR Dispatch*, is produced by UNDP and shared with donors. The Dispatch showcases the achievements of DDR across the country, including the Support to Human Security Project in Eastern Sudan.

(vi) Implementation Strategy

Sustainability: The capacity development activities implemented during the project have all aimed at strengthening the role of national bodies in planning and implementing DDR operations to ultimately ensure that national counterparts are equipped with the necessary tools and knowledge to continue providing reintegration and peace building services independently once UNDP hands over the project. In view of this, the NSDDRC had a major role to play in targeting DDR participants and communities for CSAC interventions, and in conducting client satisfaction surveys, needs and perception assessments. Other government actors that were regularly involved included members of the Follow-up Committee (FC) at the State level, comprising of the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF), police, and six ministries involved in rural/community work (Planning, Agriculture, Education, Health, Social Welfare and Water), who assisted with identifying target communities and community level projects. Such partnerships were not only instrumental to the long-term sustainability of the project, but also helped secure local buy-in of the project.

At the community level, public information and sensitization efforts helped raise awareness among communities on DDR, peace-building and community security, all of which helped create an enabling environment for implementing DDR and CSAC activities. Besides, the training provided to members of the peace and development committees established across the three states, addressed organizational development and management, project cycle management, conflict management, gender and development, social reintegration of XCs, as well as other managerial, financial and interpersonal trainings and which also emphasized the importance of opening channels of communication with neighboring communities and on building linkages with local authorities and was integral to building the capacities of committee members so they are better able to run the committees, respond to conflicts and facilitate the social reintegration of XCs.

Participatory/consultative processes: The project has maintained a participatory approach in the planning and implementation of activities. Consultative workshops with stakeholders including NSDDRC, government representatives, community leaders and NGOs, were conducted on various occasions to encourage participatory planning at the state and community levels. Moreover, needs assessments were carried out by NSDDRC and UNDP to identify recovery projects for CSAC interventions, in which community members were requested to identify their security and development needs. The KAP survey carried out in the first quarter of 2011, with men and women from 101 villages in Eastern Sudan is another example of a participatory approach, where findings from the survey will feed into future strategies related to the control of SALW.

Quality of partnerships: The project was implemented in close coordination with the NSDDRC, which provided policy guidelines and acted as a link to high level stakeholders by convening relevant meetings and workshops. The NSDDRC also helped convene monthly coordination meetings with implementing partners and NGOs working in peace and development, as well as other actors at the state level government. Other government actors that were regularly involved

included members of the Follow-up Committee (FC), who were involved in identifying target communities and community level projects. The Ministry of Interior also took an active role in organizing the stakeholder workshops on SALW held in the three states of Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea.

FAO and five national NGOs (CORD, JASMAR, Nawafil, DELTA and Abuhadia) were the main implementing partners involved in the community mobilization and implementation of DDR and CSAC work, whereas Uhaashoon and Alnasaïem conducted the peace campaigns. The NGOs were viewed as credible by beneficiaries and most were successful in liaising between DDR participants and NSDDRC and UNDP. Private companies Efrn Investment Co. Ltd, Oxi Construction Engineers and Trading Co Ltd were contracted to implement the hard component of CSAC activities and even though there was a delay in completing the construction project on the agreed on time (delay caused by various factors, including weather conditions which affected accessibility to some areas and lack of certain raw materials in Sudan, etc) most projects were constructed in a satisfactorily manner.

National Ownership: National ownership has been the guiding principle of the Support to Human Security (SHS) project in Eastern Sudan, with national counterparts consulted and actively involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes. As stated above, the NSDDRC, being the primary counterpart provided policy guidelines and acted as a link to high level stakeholders by convening relevant meetings and workshops. NSDDRC also helped convene monthly coordination meetings with implementing partners and other actors at the state level government. Staff from the Commission also took part in monitoring activities of IPs and in conducting clients satisfaction and KAP surveys as well as participating in the data analysis of the surveys' results. Other state actors who were involved included members of the FC, who were involved in identifying target communities and community level projects. The Ministry of Interior also took an active role in organizing the stakeholder workshops on SALW and the Ministry of Social Welfare in Kassala provided a three months insurance cover to XCsWD. The Commission has further demonstrated national ownership by paying for reinsertion support to demobilized XCs and by agreeing to complete remaining activities after May 2011, namely; the completion of the Maaria water project, the provision of rehabilitation support to 56 XCsWD and the computerization of data gathered from the KAP survey. Finally, national NGOs were the main implementing partners, where their local knowledge and understanding of the local context facilitated reintegration activities and access to communities for CSAC interventions. UNDP has also extended technical support to national NGOs to ensure they had adequate capacity to carry out DDR/CSAC activities and follow-up services, all of which help guarantee ownership of DDR and CSAC activities in the long-run.

(vii) Management Effectiveness Review

Monitoring and Evaluation: In order to ensure the overall quality of reintegration and CSAC services, UNDP and NSDDRC have jointly conducted regular field monitoring exercises, including spot checks and supervisory visits to IPs' training and distribution sites. These monitoring exercises further supported IPs with guidance and trainings whenever performance gaps were noted. Implementing Partners have also submitted monthly progress reports as per the contractual agreements with UNDP, and which served as a tool to overview and monitor progress of activities. The project also produced quarterly and annual reports.

To ensure DDR participants are receiving the best services possible under the Sudan DDR Programme, the Sudan DDR Commission jointly with UNDP conducted a clients' satisfaction survey

to ask programme participants to evaluate the assistance they received through the programme. The first client satisfaction survey was completed in September 2010. The first phase was conducted in December 2009 in Kassala State, reaching 56 respondents and the second phase in Kassala and Red Sea states followed in May 2010, reaching 214 respondents. In total, 270 DDR participants completed the survey in 10 locations. Below is a summary of the findings:

Overall satisfaction with DDR

- Over 75% of the respondents were satisfied with the DDR programme, and of these 16% were very satisfied.

Satisfaction with Reintegration Support

- Over 70 % of the respondents rated their levels of satisfaction with reintegration options positively, among those, 16% were very satisfied.
- Over 90% felt the reintegration packages were useful.
- Nearly 75% felt meetings with their counsellors were useful, or very useful.

Social aspects

- The majority actively participated in community activities, indicating a high level of interaction between the respondents and their communities.
- More than 90 % of the respondents felt security has improved after DDR. 80 % of the respondents commented that they felt much safer in their communities.

Information

- The respondents had limited information about DDR before they entered the programme however, over 85% of the respondents said they understood reintegration options very well.
- Nearly 60 % of the respondents mentioned that their former commanders are their primary source of information about DDR.
- A significant percentage of the respondents (nearly 50%) believed the DDR programme is: 'supporting the peace process', followed by: 'transition from military to civilian' (40%) and 'weapons surrender' (34%).

Reinsertion

- Nearly 60 % stated that they used their cash allowances to meet their daily needs. At the same time, nearly 60% stated that their packages did not meet their expectations. Reinsertion is therefore an area that should be reviewed in future possible phases of DDR in Eastern Sudan, and for other DDR projects implemented by UNDP in Sudan.

The *second client satisfaction survey* was carried out in May 2011 reaching 372 participants in the three states: 153 in Kassala, 120 in Gedaref and 98 in Red Sea. Below is the summary of the findings:

Overall satisfaction with DDR

- 76 % of the respondents were satisfied with the DDR programme, and 17 % of them were very satisfied. Positive responses were directly related to the improved economic situation of XCs: higher income, more access to livelihood opportunities and better ability to support families.

Satisfaction with Reintegration

- 97% of respondents participated in training courses, the majority of which found the courses to be useful. Among those, almost 60% found it very useful and only 3% referred to it as not useful at all.

- 80 % of the respondents positively rated their satisfaction with the reintegration option made. Among those, 25% were very satisfied. It has to be noted that the level of satisfaction among respondents who opted for self-employment was higher in comparison to XC who opted for agriculture/livestock, with 11% not satisfied with the former option and as high as 28% not satisfied with the latter. One of the main reasons for dissatisfaction with the livestock option was the fact that the XCs initially planned for agriculture projects, but due to the long gap between the Demobilization exercise and Reintegration they missed the harvest season and by the time reintegration started they had very limited options and little time to change.
- 44% of the respondents reported that the DDR programme helped them gain higher income.

Social Aspects

- More than 95 % of the respondents felt security has improved after DDR. 58 % of respondents commented that they felt much safer in their communities.
- The majority actively participated in community activities, indicating a high level of interaction between XCs and their communities.

Information

- 78% of respondents stated that they had no or slight knowledge about DDR. However, information provided during the DDR programme was very well understood among the majority of participants – 95%.
- 50% of the respondents mentioned that their former commanders or fellow combatants are their primary source of information about DDR.
- A significant percentage of the respondents, nearly 54%, believed that the DDR programme is supporting transition from military to civilian life, 51% believed it supports alternative livelihoods, 24% stated it supports the peace process and 18% think it aids in weapon surrender.

Reinsertion

- All of the respondents received their cash allowances, and nearly 60 % stated that they used it to meet their daily needs.
- A lot of respondents suggested adding the reinsertion cash allowance to the reintegration packages in order to increase the value of the reintegration package, thereby allowing XCs to start more competitive businesses.

In June 2011 a team from UNDP's Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) carried out an assessment of the SHS project in Eastern Sudan, the purpose of which was to review the impact of the DDR/CSAC services on beneficiaries and capture lessons learned and best practices. The review team visited Gedaref and Kassala states where they had the opportunity to meet with the DDRC Commissioners, IPs and DDR/CSAC beneficiaries. The overall findings of the review were positive and recommendations were drawn for future planning.

Timely delivery of outputs: The delivery of outputs, in particular reintegration packages and capacity development of NSDDRC staff fell behind schedule due to several factors, including the delay in receiving funds and in finding and awarding contracts to qualified IPs to deliver reintegration packages. Requests for proposals had to be re-advertised multiple times due to the lack of qualifying bids. Also due to the tight schedule of NSDDRC staff and closure deadline, capacity training in monitoring and evaluation for NSDDRC staff in Gedaref state was not completed.

The project was initially agreed to close in June 2009, but was extended until June 2010. On September 1st, 2010 a Project Board Meeting was held and UNDP got the approval to extend the project until March 31st, 2011 to allow for the completion of reintegration and CSAC activities. Following the last Project Board Meeting on February 17th, 2011, the board endorsed another extension until May 31st, 2011 for project closure purposes.

IV. CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Between July 2008 and May 2011 various challenges were encountered during the implementation of DDR and CSAC activities in Eastern Sudan. Below is the list of these challenges as well as recommendations for future activities.

Demobilization and Reintegration

The low quality or 'informal' nature of discharge certificates: the XCs discharge certificates especially from the PDF were photocopied with hand-written information penned. Nevertheless, no cases of forgery have been detected. **Recommendation:** In future DDR work, there is a need to prepare printed serialized discharge certificates with all the necessary details. If this is not feasible discharge certificates may be delivered to the NSDDRC to fill in XCs details before demobilization starts.

Provision of incomplete XCs' list by NSDDRC: incomplete lists of XCs were supplied before the start of Phase II of the demobilization process. This made planning more difficult, especially towards the end of the demobilization process when the expected daily target of XCs failed to arrive at the demobilization sites. **Recommendation:** There is need for a more formal discharge process for XCs so the lists and certificates are prepared long before demobilization starts. The actual number to be demobilized needs to be derived from the lists released at the start of demobilization.

The communication and language barriers during the counselling process: one of the main challenges during demobilization in Kassala and Red Sea states was communication between counsellors and XCs, because the majority XCs especially from PDF, understood neither Arabic nor English. In addition, some of the XCs came from conservative cultures causing some difficulties in communicating with counsellors, especially female counsellors and case workers. **Recommendation:** Capacity to communicate in local language and knowledge of cultural norms needs to be considered when selecting caseworkers/counsellors. This will require additional time to recruit and train counsellors/case workers for specific demobilization conditions. However, arrangement for interpretation for different languages was done at the demobilization site especially during counselling and debriefing sessions but this took more time per XCs and resulted in the loss of some information. Where interpreters are needed, the demobilization costs increased because of the need to hire interpreters.

Fear of HIV/Aids stigma created tension in the demobilization site: Some fear of stigma was seen concerning the voluntary HIV/AIDS counselling and testing as those wishing to go through the process were afraid of being perceived as HIV positive. Some XCs who perceived the tests as mandatory did not return to check the results, while some members of staff were tense and felt that there was no need for VCT and were highly sensitive to the issue of HIV/AIDs testing to the extent that it caused division among staff, especially in Red Sea demobilization work. **Recommendation:** Continue with awareness raising campaigns to the public in order to destigmatize HIV/AIDs among the general public. Thorough debriefing including advantages of knowing the status needs to be clarified in the debriefing and counselling sessions. Much more important is to target institutions in HIV/AIDs awareness creation to slowly instill the message to the public through such groups.

The long gap between the demobilization and reintegration processes: In Phase I, due to the fact that there has been a long gap between demobilization and the provision of reintegration support services, ex-combatants were frustrated and on a number of occasions have approached NSDDRC and UNDP insisting on receiving immediate support and expecting cash distribution instead of waiting for in-kind reintegration packages. Further, ex-combatants held demonstrations a number of times, escalating into hundreds of ex-combatants occupying the NSDDRC office,

around the end of August 2008 and demanding the immediate provision of reintegration packages. This protest lasted for a few days and ex-combatants refused to go home and therefore slept in and around the NSDDRC offices. This attracted a lot of media attention and raised security concerns. With mounting pressure, the government responded by providing reintegration support packages through its own resources. The NSDDRC office in Kassala contracted IPs –ISRA and SRC, for the delivery of reintegration support services in livestock distribution and training as well as assistance in small business support and self-employment to a total of 860 ex-combatants. This resulted in a situation where the expected level of coordination and information sharing between the NSDDRC and UNDP did not take place. The challenges associated with this included the following:

- Duplication of package distribution because referrals procedures were not thoroughly instructed to IPs by NSDDRC.
- Disparity in the type and value of packages distributed to ex-combatants which could lead to discontent in served and/or un-served ex-combatants due to their distorted level of expectations.
- Problems in service delivery by IPs due to the fact that these IPs did not undergo orientation on the steps that needs to be done leading to service delivery, that is, proper referral mechanism, training of XCs, possible further counselling on packages, agreement on schedule of services and final confirmation by XCs acknowledging receipt, etc.

Recommendations: it is important to narrow the time gap between demobilization and reintegration. There is a need to secure funds for reintegration as demobilization begins and to encourage XCs representatives to participate in the planning process in order to be a link between the decision making process and XCs waiting to be served. In the East, the NSDDRC has informally consulted with XCs representatives when necessary. There is a need for training and regular consultations with the IPs in the course of the implementation process to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of activities. This training should include staff of national counterpart as well as UNDP staff and should aim at raising milestones and timetable for implementation and for monitoring activities.

Weak capacity and coordination mechanism of national counterparts: The NSDDRC in Kassala appeared to have suffered from skills gap and overload due to low number of staff and shortage of equipments. As a result, the NSDDRC presented a proposal to UNDP to support capacity building, which took long time to deal with and this affected the DDR process. Also, due to financial problems, the NSDDRC office in Red Sea State was semi-operational, which at times hindered coordination at the state and locality levels in Red Sea and has hampered the monitoring of CSAC construction work. **Recommendation:** There is a need to continue with capacity building training to NSDDRC to ensure success of the DDR work. NSDDRC and UNDP DDR established coordination mechanism for the NGOs working in peace and development work, which included NGOs working in DDR and Community Security work. These coordination mechanisms need to be maintained beyond the scope of 'DDR' leading to the formation of an advocacy and conflict resolution structure, which can deal with conflicts in the long run and ensure community participation and ownership.

Lack of Qualified Implementing Partners (IPs): The capacity of local NGOs was a major challenge and caused considerable delays in the recruitment of implementing partners. From the initial assessment, it was found that there were only a limited number of local and international NGOs operating in the East, even fewer NGOs had adequate implementation capacity. This lack of capacity among local partners led to more delays in identifying implementing partners and also created a major gap and delay in the provision of timely and sustainable reintegration services. The capacity gap also affected the implementation and reporting processes, which resulted in delaying the release of payments to IPs which in turn affected the progress of activities. Further, the expulsion of Save the Children UK from Sudan in 2009 and the time it took to hand over the project to Save the Children Sweden affected the quality of service provided to CAAFG. UNDP responded

to this challenge by facilitating training sessions to IPs in reintegration, accounting, reporting and financial management and also conducted two pre-bidding conferences for NGOs interested in reintegration support services. The pre-bidding conferences were held in Kassala and Khartoum and aimed to increase awareness on the process as well as to answer questions from the NGOs in relation to the scope of work and qualification process of the bids. **Recommendation:** there is a need for capacity building interventions to continue for national NGOs and IPs to enable them to produce qualifying proposals and effectively deliver services in the course of implementation.

The spread of the XCs over vast geographical areas and limited accessibility: Given the spread of XCs over vast geographical areas and the distance between XCs's residences and the specified service delivery locations, training and distribution of inputs were constantly delayed. To overcome this logistical challenge, during the distribution of packages, the IPs planned to train and undertake distribution in the localities close to the IPs but when the numbers were too few, the IPs organized in house training by pooling XCs in a central locality or town where they can distribute packages. Also due to the rainy season, many roads were inaccessible making follow-up and support visits challenging. Therefore the monitoring work was only limited to accessible localities near Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea towns. Moreover, CSAC construction work for Agig and Warareef Women Centers could not commence on the planned dates due to the flooding. Because of these delays, UNDP had to twice approve no-cost extensions of the agreements with IPs. **Recommendation:** Proper preparation before starting implementation is necessary to clearly evaluate the workload. For instance, the database should help divide XCs lists according to their locations.

XCs resettling in other states: The transfer of XCs from one state to another created a lot of complications. There is no mechanism in place to assist XCs who were demobilized in Eastern Sudan but plan to settle in other states of the country and no agreement has been reached with the NSDDRC on such cases. According to the database of demobilized XCs, 182 XCs have opted to resettle in states outside Eastern Sudan. An internal mechanism within UNDP could not be developed to respond to this issue as the DDR projects across Sudan were at different levels of implementation and used different strategies depending on the local conditions of each individual state. Instead UNDP has ensured delivery of reintegration services to these XCs to ensure timely receipt of packages. **Recommendation:** Transfer of XCs should be avoided as much as possible because of the logistical constraints it creates. Otherwise, it is important to develop a mechanism at the earliest stages of demobilization which accommodates such caseloads and allows for the exchange of lists of XCs as well as funds from one state to the other where DR activities are taking place.

Fluctuation in the price of reintegration materials and lack of supplies: The rapid increase in prices continued to be a major challenge for IPs (especially those who started implementation in 2010). For instance livestock prices were too high in Kassala (240 SDG per head) compared to the budgeted amount of USD 200 for the whole package. Prices of livestock increased especially in Red Sea which made it difficult to procure livestock from there. The IPs' alternative option was to procure livestock from Kassala and transport them to Red Sea, all of which added extra logistics in stock piling, feeding and transportation. FAO also faced a problem over the supply of ewes because the traders were supplying male sheep targeting Eid Aladha's occasion and because the year had recorded above average rains, farmers tended to retain the ewes. All this led to postponing the distribution of packages until after Eid, which also meant avoiding the high costs of livestock in the festive season. **Recommendation:** There is need to undergo thorough planning to avoid procurement over the festive season because the prices will be higher. Alternatively, proposals can be developed with a price margin of up to 10% to account for price fluctuation during implementation.

Community Security and Arms Control

Extensive rehabilitation needs. The decades-long civil war has resulted in poor infrastructure and general underdevelopment in the Eastern states. The need for construction work, (to be done under the 'hard component' of CSAC work), is high and prioritization is key. UNDP and NSDDRC first identified 54 projects, from where a list of 12 projects of the highest priority was identified and implementation commenced in year 2010. However, due to the scope of needs, it is inevitable that some groups will have different priorities from those projects selected and more work is needed to rehabilitate or construct social amenities that, coupled with peace work, would have an appreciable level of impact in dealing with the root causes of conflict in Eastern Sudan.

Alternatives to SALW: Government capacity to create credible and adequate alternative security arrangements for rural communities may be limited. **Recommendation:** There is a need for community policing and other conflict management initiatives at the community level that will link community-owned conflict management structures to the administrators and the security forces at the locality level. Such work would be linked to and referred to UNDP's Governance and Rule of Law Unit as it is not within the mandate of DDR.

V. FINANCIAL STATUS AND UTILISATION⁴

Financial Summary

Summary of Funding Status as of October 2011

Voluntary Contributions

Funds Received from donors	In US\$
Norway	988,142
UNDP Core	274,001
DFID	2,306,628
EC	2,072,539
Canada - DFAIT	771,077
Peace Building Fund	1,728,050
Total Funds Received:	8,140,437
Less Expenses 2008	556,384
Less Expenses 2009	2,735,794
Less Expenses 2010	3,853,527.20
Less Expenses 2011 (Provisional)	679,408
Total Less Expenses	7,825,114
Balance of Funds	315,324
Funds available	315,324

⁴ Please note all financial figures are provisional. Final financial report will be submitted after the financial year closure.

Summary at Activity Level (2008-2011)

Activity	2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure
Project Management	192,151	1,620	644,109	404,371	768,251	639,374	219,129.00	333,420
Demobilization	-	56,152	228,569	272,777	-	(15,922)	-	-
Reinsertion	-	1.47	273,782	175,204	-	79	-	-
Reintegration	1,042,757	493,404	1,928,877	1,863,208	3,264,414	2,143,744	155,150	103,550
Integrated Technology Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Awareness	11,000	80.00	21,948	1,286	5,350	456	65,270	47,512
Capacity Development	39,000	4,762	82,329	12,624	15,408	18,931	14,124	-
Mine Action	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Community Security	-	365	1,555,696	6,224	705,789	1,066,865	337,639	194,926
Total	1,284,908	556,384	4,735,310	2,735,794	4,759,211	3,853,527	791,312	679,408

Financial Utilization

DFID Contribution Status as of October 2011

Description	Receipts US \$	Expenditure US \$
Total Fund Received	2,306,628	
Less: Expenditures		
2009 Expenditures		793,726
2010 Expenditures		1,512,814
2011 Expenditures:(Provisional)		
PROJECT MANAGEMENT		
REINTEGRATION	(88,842)	
PUBLIC AWARENES	-	
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	-	
COMMUNITY SECURITY	2,738	
Total		(86,104)
Total Expenses:		2,220,436
Balance:		86,192

ANNEXES**Annual Work Plan 2009**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
			Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<p>Output 1: Capacities for DDR, Community Security and Mine Action in Eastern Sudan established and enhanced</p> <p>Baseline: No state level coordination mechanisms exists, although NSDDRC in Kassala supported in terms of IT equipment and MIS as part of Phase I of this project</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of State level Coordination mechanisms established and functional - Number of NSDDRC, EF and other relevant staff trained in relevant skills and aspects of the programme <p>Number of trainings organized Number of Coordination meetings held</p> <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 State level coordination mechanisms established in Kassala and Red Sea - 4 training workshops held on DDR, Community Security and MIS - Upto 80 NSDDRC, EF and relevant institution's staff trained on relevant skills and aspects of the programme 	<p>1. Activity Result: NSDDRC staff acquired program management skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training in Project Cycle Management and related components and scope of PCM - NSDDRC staff trained in IT and MIS skills. 	UNDP, NSDDRC	EC, DFID, Canada, Norway	Staffing and operational costs, rentals, logistic support	1,080,000
	<p>2. Activity Result: Stakeholders coordination mechanism established and functional at the State level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSDDRC and UNDP develop and finalize the TORs for the State Coordinating Committees - Train and support relevant NSDDRC staff on their roles and responsibilities towards the Coordination Committees - Support to NSDDRC to convene and facilitate State level Coordination Committee meetings on issues of DDR, CSAC and Mine Action 	UNDP, NSDDRC			
	<p>3. Activity Result: NSDDRC staff in the East acquired skills in peace building and conflict management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To convene orientation, skills development and follow-up workshops for NSDDRC. - To convene orientation, skills development and follow-up workshops for IPs staff. 	UNDP, NSDDRC, IPs' staff	EC, DFID, Norwa	Capacity and operational support to NSDDRC	260,000

<p>Output 2 (7.2) Reintegration of ex-combatants completed in accordance with the national DDR strategy</p> <p>Indicator: Number of ex-combatants and associated groups, demobilized & reintegrated, disaggregated by age, gender and disability;</p> <p>Indicator: Percentage of participants that report successful individual reintegration projects in client satisfaction surveys;</p> <p>Baseline: 1,700 ex-combatants disarmed and demobilized in ESPA areas. Target 2009: 2,900 participants, including 200 disabled, disarmed, demobilized and reintegrated in East;</p> <p>Related CP outcome: (7) Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.</p>	<p>1. Activity Result: 2,900 demobilized XCs received reintegration support services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RFPs issued for reintegration support services - IPs selected and contracted as part of the competitive bidding process <p>-2,900 XCs to complete receiving reintegration support services i.e package specific training, reintegration packages and follow up support from UNDP and/or NSDDRC through IPs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialized support provided for disabled participants and CAAFG - Support NSDDRC in East to conduct Client Satisfaction Survey 	<p>NSDDRC, UNDP, Eastern Front Committee (Kassala), UNICEF, FAO, IPs</p>	<p>GONU, DFID, EC, Norway</p>	<p>GONU: \$250 x 2900 Int'l Community: \$1000 x 2900</p> <p>Disabled support: \$240 x 200</p> <p>CAAFG: 200,000</p>	<p>3,973,000</p>
	<p>2. Activity Result: 1,200 XCs demobilized, provided with reinsertion support, HIV briefing, pre-discharge orientation, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -to register and provide reinsertion support to 1,200 XCs including orientation and awareness on HIV, GBV and MRE - to provide 1,200 XCs with DDR cash and ID cards <p>-To distribute food packages in support of the reinsertion of 1,200 XCs by WFP</p>	<p>NSDDRC, UNDP</p>	<p>EC, Canada, Norway</p>	<p>Reinsertion package: \$400 x 1200</p> <p>Contractual services: 350,00</p> <p>HIV briefing (staff and materials): 50,000</p>	<p>840,000</p>
<p>Output 3: (7.4) Post-conflict recovery accelerated in strategic areas to ensure peace dividends are visible and tangible to conflict affected populations.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of state level community security and arms control</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Awareness raised among key stakeholders on peace building and conflict management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation, review and follow-up workshops for NSDDRC and relevant Gov't. departments on peace building and conflict management. 	<p>UNDP/DDR, NSDDRC, CBOs, NGOs (IPs), relevant line departments</p>	<p>EC, Norway, DFID, Canada</p>		<p>1,696,000</p>

<p>action plans developed and implemented.</p> <p>Number of communities benefitting from peace building activities</p> <p>Baseline: No community security and arms control action plans developed.</p> <p>Five small CSAC projects being implemented in BNS, SKS, KRT, RS and Kassala.</p> <p>Targets 2009: 5 sub-projects developed and implement peaceful coexistence action plans at community level</p> <p>Consultative Community Conflict management mechanism established in 6 localities</p> <p>Related CP outcome: (7) Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.</p>	<p>- Orientation, review and follow-up workshops for CBOs and NGOs in peace building and conflict management.</p>				
	<p>- Orientation, review and follow-up workshops for Community Committees in peace building and conflict management.</p>				
	<p>-Stake holders campaign forum for peace building and conflict management such as in World Peace Day.</p>				
	<p>Activity Result 2: Community owned conflict management structure in place in six localities considered to be 'hot spots'.</p>	<p>UNDP/DDR, NSDDRC, CBOs, NGOs (IPs), relevant line departments</p>			
	<p>- Form community committees.</p>				
	<p>- Train community committees on their roles and responsibilities, leadership skills, decision making skills, teambuilding, etc</p>				
	<p>- Sensitization and awareness creation to committee members on ESPA, peace-building and conflict management.</p>				
	<p>Activity Result 3: Community priorities developed as a result of community consultations.</p>	<p>UNDP/DDR, NSDDRC, CBOs, NGOs (IPs), Relevant line gov't departments</p>			
	<p>- Support community consultative mechanism to analyze and give proposals for dealing with development needs with direct influence on the root causes of violent conflict.</p>				
	<p>- Established community structures to develop prioritized lists of development needs.</p>				
<p>Activity Result 4: Construction and service delivery projects implemented at the community level.</p>	<p>UNDP, NSDDRC, IPs (NGOs, CBOs)</p>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the community structures to prepare technical plans. - IPs (NGOs, companies or Gov. departments) implement construction and service delivery projects. - Support existing or form women committees to deal with women service delivery projects. - Facilitate women committees to prepare and implement service delivery projects specifically targeting women. - Facilitate the community structures to prepare service delivery projects specifically targeting disabled XCs victims. 				
<p>Output 4 (7.3) Proliferation and circulation of small arms reduced</p> <p>Baseline: No community security and arms control action plans developed. Five small CSAC projects being implemented in BNS, SKS, KRT, RS and Kassala.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of state level community security and arms control related orientation provided.</p> <p>Number of communities benefitting from CSAC activities</p> <p>Targets 2009: 5 sub-projects developed and implement community security and arms control action plans</p> <p>Related CP outcome: (7) Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Process for developing the strategy for dealing with control SALW in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation, review and follow-up workshops for NSDDRC and relevant Gov't. Departments on control of SALW. - Orientation, review and follow-up workshops for CBO and NGOs on control of SALW. - Orientation, review and follow-up workshops for Community Peace building Committees on control of SALW. 	<p>UNDP, NSDDRC, relevant Govt Security institutions</p>			

<p>Output 5: Mine Action capacities enhanced and areas cleared</p> <p>Indicator: No. of national de-miners trained/equipped/field deployed for clearance of mine/ERW affected areas and MRE activities.</p> <p>No of locations mine action activities implemented</p> <p>Baseline: 240 JIUde-miners trained/equipped & 110 de-miners field deployed; 446 km of Babanusa-Wau railway line and 234 km of roads in Kassala state. National Mine Action Authority (NMAA) and Southern Sudan Demining Commission (SSDC) established through presidential Decrees</p> <p>Targets 2009: 50 national MREs, EOD operators / de-miners from ex-combatants trained</p> <p>Carry out demining operations in 3 affected areas and MRE activities to conduct mine action activities</p> <p>Related CP outcome: (7) Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.</p>	<p>Activity Result 1: Increased number of trained MA personnel i.e deminers and MRE</p>	UNDP,NSDDRC, UNMAO			1,400,000
	<p>- Identify number of XCs as part of demobilization counselling process who opt for mine action</p>				
	<p>- Provide Mine Action training – mine clearance, MRE</p>				
	<p>- Clear in increased number of mine affected areas</p>				
	<p>Activity Result 2: Increase awareness on mine risks amongst XCs and communities</p>	North Sudan DDR Commission, Relevant GONU line ministries, UNMAO			
	<p>- Provide MRE to 2,900 XCs who participate in the DDR process through orientation sessions</p>				
	<p>- Provide MRE to target communities and committees</p>				
TOTAL					9,329,000

Annual Work Plan 2010

Output	Key Activities	Budget 2010		
		Budget Details		Estimated Budget
		Budget Activity	Budget Description	Total
<p>Output 1: Capacities for DDR and Community Security in Eastern Sudan established and enhanced</p> <p>Baseline: Trainings and orientation on M&E, CSAC, counseling and MIS/IT was provided. NSDDRC (and also the NGO partners) continue to have capacity gaps in DDR and CSS work..NSDDRC in Kassala supported in terms of IT equipment and MIS as part of Phase I of this project. State level coordination mechanism established for peacebuilding. M&E orientation was also provided during 2009.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of State level meetings convened on peace & Security - Number of NSDDRC, NGOs staff trained in relevant skills and aspects of the programme - Number of trainings workshops organized <p>Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 State level meetings convened in Kassala , Red Sea and Gedaref on DDR & CSAC (Peace & Security) -6 training workshops (min) held on DDR, Community Security and project mgt skills - 80 NSDDRC, NGO and relevant institution's staff trained on relevant skills and aspects of the programme 	<p>NSDDRC staff skills in project management, technical as well as peace-building skills enhanced</p>	7. Capacity Building		14,400
	- Training in Management Information System (MIS) & IT skills	7. Capacity Building	Workshop costs - meals, space and training materials, certificates	2,400
	- NSDDRC and IP staff training in M & E and finance skills	7. Capacity Building	Workshop costs - meals, space and training materials, certificates	2,400
	- Convene orientation, skills development and follow-up workshops for NSDDRC in CSAC and peacebuilding work.	7. Capacity Building	Workshop costs - meals, space and training materials, certificates	3,600
	Support to NSDDRC operations in the 3 Eastern States towards DDR and CSAC	7. Capacity Building	Operations/Vehicle fuel/maintenance in support of UNDP DDR / CSAC field work / missions	4,000

	- Orientation/Coordination meetings with Contractors and IPs / NGOs/CBOs/Companies in delivery of reintegration support services, community security interventions, joint work planning and coordination meetings / NSDDRC	7. Capacity Building	Workshop costs - meals, space and training materials	2,000
Output 2 (7.2) Reintegration of ex-combatants completed in accordance with the national DDR strategy	1,931 remaining demobilized XCs received reintegration support services			2,193,083
Indicator: Number of ex-combatants reintegrated, disaggregated by age, gender and disability;	-454 remaining XCs receive their reintegration packages in livestock	4. Reintegration	Cost of items and service delivery	454,000
Percentage of participants that report satisfaction with individual reintegration projects in client satisfaction surveys;	- Contractors (IPs) selected and contracted as part of the competitive bidding process to deliver reintegration support to XCs who have opted for self-employment.	4. Reintegration	Advertisement and circulation, bidding conference for organizations	-
Baseline: 1700 XCs received their reintegration support packages. Out of 2254 XCS in Phase II, 328 XCs received their reintegration support through FAO/Ips. Remaining 1,926XCs will receive the intended support in Phase II of the project in ESPA areas.	Planning, management and coordination of implementation reintegration support activities amongst Ips, NSDDRC and UNDP at State level & Closure of Contracts (2011)	4. Reintegration	Personnel Cost	202,083
Targets: 1,931 XCs received reintegration support services in livestock and self-employment/small business/trades	1,477 XCs received reintegration support services in Self Employment i.e package specific training, reintegration packages and follow up support from UNDP and/or NSDDRC through Ips	4. Reintegration	Cost of services and reintegration packages	1,477,000
2 Client Satisfaction Surveys conducted	Up to 200 XCs with disabilities benefited from additional reintegration support services	4. Reintegration	Cost of reintegration support services	48,000
- Upto 200 XCs with disabilities benefited from additional support	Support NSDDRC in East to conduct 2 Client Satisfaction Surveys	4. Reintegration	Payment allowances to surveyors (e.g university students), transportation cost. Travel cost of staff, vehicle operations	6,000

<p>Related CP outcome: (7): Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.</p>	<p>Regular Field Monitoring activities conducted in conjunction with NSDDRC and Ips (DDR & Community Security)</p>	<p>4. Reintegration / 9. Community Security</p>	<p>Payment allowances, transportation cost, travel cost, vehicles</p>	<p>6,000</p>
<p>Output 3: (7.4) Post-conflict recovery accelerated in strategic areas to ensure peace dividends are visible and tangible to conflict affected populations.</p>	<p>Awareness raised among key stakeholders on peace building and conflict management.</p>		<p>Community Security and PI</p>	<p>164,403</p>
<p>Indicator: Number of community committees established/supported to deal with issues of community security and arms control. Number of workshops held to enhance capacities of community structures on conflict management.</p>	<p>Orientation, review and capacity building workshops for Communities/ Committees in peace building, problem solving and conflict management.</p>	<p>9. Community Security</p>	<p>budget accounted for in the IP's contract</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Number of communities benefitting from peace building activities</p>	<p>Support to NSDDRC in East to convene and facilitate State level meetings on issues of DDR and CSAC</p>	<p>6. Public Information</p>	<p>catering costs / space renting / stationery etc</p>	<p>15,000</p>
<p>Number of women groups/forums supported</p>	<p>Regional Meeting on the way forward to promoting peace in Eastern Sudan</p>	<p>6. Public Information</p>	<p>Campaign materials, catering, accommodation, Space, transportation cost, vehicles, travel etc</p>	<p>55,000</p>
<p>Number of communities benefitting from increased awareness on peace building activities</p>	<p>Outreach activities</p>	<p>6. Public Information</p>	<p>Contractual services</p>	<p>30,000</p>
<p></p>	<p>Planning, management and coordination of CSAC interventions at all levels</p>	<p>9. Community Security</p>	<p>Personnel Cost</p>	<p>64,403</p>
<p>Baseline: Preliminary needs assessment done where villages and their respective projects were identified for CSAC work. in three Eastern States. Assessment Report under review by NSDDRC and UNDP DDR HQs in Khartoum</p>	<p>Community Committees/ Structures in place in 12 villages in 3 States to deal with conflict management</p>		<p>9. Community Security</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>No community security and arms control action plans developed.</p>	<p>- Contractors selected and contracted as part of the competitive bidding process</p>	<p>9. Community Security</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>-</p>

<p>Targets 2009: 4 projects implemented in each of three States for identified villages in support of peaceful coexistence at community level .</p> <p>12 communities/villages benefited from community security related projects</p> <p>At least 3 women's committee is formed/supported to help deal with women issues.</p> <p>12 community committees established/supported to deal with issues of community security</p> <p>Related CP outcome: (7) Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.</p>	- Building capacity of community committees in each of the identified villages and support for enhancement of communication/coordination with locality administration & development committees (LDCs).	9. Community Security	budget accounted for in the IP's contract	-
	- Planning, management and coordination of implementation Community Security support activities amongst Ips, NSDDRC, other stakeholders and UNDP at State level	9. Community Security	Personnel Cost	64,403
	- Support/Form and train community committees on their roles and responsibilities.	9. Community Security	budget accounted for in the IP's contract	-
	- Sensitization and awareness creation for committee members on ESPA, peace-building and conflict management.	9. Community Security	budget accounted for in the IP's contract	-
	Community security and peace building related projects implemented at the community level for 12 affected communities	9. Community Security		1,079,628
	-Contractors selection and contracts awarded for both construction as well as community based consultations, capacity building and conflict management work	9. Community Security	budget accounted for in the IP's contract	-
	- Planning, management and coordination of implementation Community Security support activities amongst Ips, NSDDRC, other stakeholders and UNDP at State level	9. Community Security	Personnel cost	85,870
	- Facilitate consultation & coordination with the community committees to develop/agree on implementation plans for priority projects.	9. Community Security	budget accounted for in the IP's contract	-
	- Implement construction of community priority projects and deliver equipment where applicable in 12 affected communities across three eastern States	9. Community Security	Cost of contracts for implementing CSAC projects	540,000
	- Implement peace building work through community participations in affected communities across three Eastern States.	9. Community Security	Cost of contracts for implementing	453,758

			CSAC projects	
	- Support existing or form women committees to deal with women service delivery projects.	9. Community Security	budget accounted for in the IP's contract	-
Output 3 (7.3) Proliferation and circulation of small arms reduced	Perception survey conducted for SALW in East Sudan			75,935
Baseline: No specific survey for SALW survey conducted in East Sudan. No State level policies or procedures for dealing with community security and arms control.	Consultations and preparations for the perception survey for Small Arms	9. Community Security	Personnel Cost	42,935
Indicator: Number of state level community security and arms control related orientation provided. Number of surveys done Development of State level operation modules (policies and procedures) for dealing with community security and arms control supported	Conduct Perception Survey for Small Arms in Eastern Sudan	9. Community Security	Consultancy services - Survey	30,000
Targets: One SALW perception survey conducted. Development of Sate level SALW action plan supported Awareness raised with stakeholders working the three states on the issue of SALW and consensus on development of action plan developed by key actors in CSAC work	- Orientation, review and follow-up workshops for NSDDRC and relevant Gov't. Departments on control of SALW.	9. Community Security	Workshop costs - meals accommodation and training materials	2,000
Related CP outcome: (7) Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.	- Orientation, review and follow-up workshops for CBO and NGOs on control of SALW.	9. Community Security	Workshop costs - meals accommodation and training materials	1,000
Project Management, administration, Operations, Audit and evaluation				743,485
	Project management/staff cost, communications, office rental, utilities	1. Project Management	Personnel Cost, Travel, communication , vehicles, ops support, Office rent, utilities	693,485
Project Evaluation	Final evaluation costs - external (Beyond Project Closure)	1. Project Management	Evaluation	50,000
Sub Total - Project Activities				4,335,336
			GMS 7%	303,474

GRAND TOTAL								4,638,810
-------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-----------

Annual Work Plan 2011

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List of activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONS. PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Budget Description	Amount	
Output 1 (For CP 7.2) Reintegration of ex-combatants completed in accordance with National DDR Strategic Plan, within an enhanced security in X-C' community of return.	Activity result 1: Capacities for DDR and Community Security in Eastern Sudan established and enhanced - NSDDRC, UNDP and IPs (NGOS) staff skills in project management, technical as well as peace building skills enhanced.	X					Capacity Development.	14,124	
Baseline: Trainings and orientation on M&E, CSAC, counselling and MIS/IT was provided to NSDDRC, NGO partners and staff but participants requested for detailed training to deal with identified capacity gaps in DDR and CSAC work. Training was also done in report writing, proposal writing skills and part one of finance management. NSDDRC in Kassala was supported with IT equipment and MIS as part of Phase I of this project. State level coordination mechanism established for peace building and commitment raised for convening one and half day training whenever the coordination meeting is held. Indicators: Number of State level Coordination meetings convened on peace & Security Number of NSDDRC, NGOs staff trained in relevant skills and aspects of the Programme Number of trainings workshops organized Targets: State level Coordination meetings convened in Kassala , Red Sea and Gedarif on DDR & CSAC (Peace & Security) 3 Training workshops (min) held on DDR, Community	1.1. Facilities and Administration (GMS) in Capacity building							924	
	Activity result 2: 570 XCs remaining participants receive reintegration support services in 2011 including 198 XCsWD (Note: Of the 99 XCs still left in Q2, only 19 are reachable, and wait to be served in East Sudan.)	X	X					Reintegration	48,236
	2.1. To facilitate and monitor 19 XCs who receive training and reintegration packages in livestock (IPs Funded in last Q4 of 2010 but work going on Q1 2011; residual of 345 XCs caseload).	X	X			UNDP, NSDDRC & NGOs	FAO &	Contractual Services-Companies	-
	2.2. Support Planning, management and coordination of implementation of reintegration support activities amongst Implementing Partners, NSDDRC and UNDP at State level.	X	X			UNDP, NSDDRC & NGOs		Contractual Services-Companies	8,640
	2.3. Follow-up on reintegration of XCs with disabilities- benefiting from	X				UNDP, NSDDRC & FAO	Contractual Services-	-	

Security and project mgt skills 80 NSDDRC, NGO and relevant institution's staff trained on relevant skills and aspects of the Programme	additional reintegration support services and rehabilitation for XCs in need. (IPs' Continuing work from Q4 2010) – 56XCs WD are to be taken care of by NSDDRC					NGOs	Companies		
	2.4. Support NSDDRC in East to conduct 1 Client Satisfaction Survey		X			UNDP & NSDDRC		5,000	
<p>Baseline: 1,700 XCs received their reintegration support packages in beginning of Phase II. Out of 2,254 XCS demobilized in Phase II, 1,462 XCs received their reintegration support. The remaining 345XCs in livestock reintegration for the three States and 371XCs in for Gedaref small business will be finished by end of March 2011. Rehabilitation work for 198XCs with disability will also be finished by end of March 2011. Contractors already assigned for the remaining participants.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of ex-combatants reintegrated, disaggregated by age, gender and disability; Number of XCsWD who receive additional support. Number of XCsWD who receive additional support. Number of XCsWD who receive rehabilitation of disability condition. Percentage of participants that report satisfaction with individual reintegration projects in client satisfaction surveys;</p> <p>Targets: 716XCs receive livestock reintegration support services in livestock and self-employment/small business/trades 1 Client Satisfaction Surveys conducted</p>	2.5. Conduct regular field monitoring activities in conjunction with NSDDRC and IPs. (DDR & Community Security)	X	X			UNDP, NSDDRC & FAO NGOs		18,000	
	2.6. Facilities and Administration (GMS) in Reintegration.							3,156	
	Activity result 3: Enhanced Overall public awareness on DDR and CSAC raised, within address of root causes of conflict, and emphasis on community level participation in non-violent conflict resolution methods and linkage mechanisms to government security organs.	X						CSAC	20,266
	3.1. Support NSDDRC in East to convene and facilitate State level meetings on issues of DDR and CSAC	X	X				UNDP, NSDDRC &		2,500
	3.2. Support planning, management and coordination of CSAC interventions at all levels	X	X				UNDP, NSDDRC &		16,440
	3.3 Facilities and Administration (GMS) in CSAC awareness creation activities								1,326
	Activity result 4: Community Committees/ Peace building Structures and non violent resolution mechanisms in place in 12 villages in 3 States to deal with peace building and conflict	X						CSAC	17,731

<p>198 XCs with disabilities benefited from additional support and those with rehabilitation needs attended. Medical (Re) assessment done to XCsWD having over 40% disability condition.</p>	<p>management.</p>						
<p>Baseline: Needs assessment was done in proposed war affected areas and where big numbers of demobilized XCs had shown as their resettlement Localities and villages. Villages and their respective projects were identified for CSAC work. NSDDRC identified 12 construction projects; 4 each for Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea, for CSAC support in construction or rehabilitation to contribute to dealing with the root causes of conflict. Seven projects will be finished in year 2010 while 4 (two in Kassala and two in R/Sea) will be finished in the first quarter of year 2011. Three LNGOs have been contracted to mobilize the communities around the twelve projects to do peace work working closely with the government security organs and administration. To campaign for peace and get feedback from the audience, UNDP has also raised RFPs for awareness creation for peace, ESPA and confidence building targeting 3-4 villages in 12 localities each for Kassala, Gedaref and Port Sudan to visit, make presentations and raise responses from the audience sustainability of peace. This work will go on into the first Quarter of 2011.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of community committees established/supported to deal with issues of community security and arms control.</p> <p>Number of communities benefiting from peace</p>	<p>4.1. Support planning, management and coordination of implementation Community Security support activities amongst IPs, NSDDRC, other stakeholders and UNDP at State level</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>UNDP, NSDDRC & NGOS</p>	<p>6,575</p>
	<p>4.2. Facilities and Administration (GMS) in CSAC in building the community peace building structure.</p>						<p>11,156</p>
	<p>Activity result 5: Community security and peace building related projects implemented at the community level for 4 priority communities. (Social amenities constructed or rehabilitated to deal with the root causes of conflict).</p>						
	<p>5.1. Support planning, management and coordination of implementation Community Security support activities amongst IPs, NSDDRC, other stakeholders and UNDP at State level</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>UNDP, NSDDRC NGOs</p>	<p>3,000</p>
	<p>5.2. Implement construction of community priority projects and deliver equipment where applicable in 4 affected communities across three eastern States. (Construction companies' Continuing work from Q4 2010)</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>UNDP, NSDDRC Companies and NGOs</p>	<p>Contractual Services-Companies 225,000</p>
	<p>5.3. Monitor and assess CSAC work to develop action plans for further peace work around CSAC construction projects.</p>		<p>X</p>			<p>UNDP NSDDRC &</p>	<p>5,000</p>
	<p>5.4. Facilities and Administration (GMS) in CSAC work in dealing with the root causes of conflict.</p>						<p>14,826</p>

<p>building activities</p> <p>Number of women groups/forums supported</p>	<p>Activity result 6: Public Information and Peace campaigns at the community level for priority high risk and threat communities.</p>	<p>X</p>					<p>PI</p>	<p>18,270</p>
<p>Number of communities benefiting from increased awareness on peace building activities</p> <p>Number of workshops held to enhance capacities of community structures on conflict management.</p> <p>No conflict resolution and action plans developed by the committees.</p> <p>Targets: 4 projects implemented - two in Kassala and two in R/Sea.</p> <p>4 communities/villages benefited from community security related projects</p> <p>At least 3 women's committee is formed/supported to help deal with women issues.</p> <p>12 community committees established/supported to deal with issues of community security</p> <p>Three Contractors recruited for public information campaigns.</p> <p>Number of villages visited for public information awareness creation for peace.</p> <p>Public information campaign posters for CSAC issues printed ready for distribution during the campaigns and other community level meetings.</p> <p>Monthly media campaign talks for peace (Radio or TV) One assessment done on the impact of the CSAC construction projects and engages the communities into a participatory planning process for strategies and activities for peace work.</p>	<p>6.1. Facilities and Administration (GMS) in CSAC Public information peace campaigns.</p>							<p>4,270</p>

<p>Related CP outcome: (7) Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.</p>										
<p>Output 2 (CP 7.3) Intervention plans for control of SALW proliferation and circulation developed in a participatory process for the three States.</p>	<p>Activity result 1. Awareness created for the dangers of SALW through KAP survey and action plans for control of SALW developed.</p>	X						CSAC		38,658
<p>Output 2 (CP 7.3) Intervention plans for control of SALW proliferation and circulation developed in a participatory process for the three States.</p>	<p>1.1. Follow-up on perception survey for Small Arms</p>	X				UNDP, NSDDRC,	&			-
<p>Baseline: No survey for SALW has been conducted in East Sudan. Concept paper and a questionnaire for Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey was developed and agreed upon with the NSDDRC who also negotiated and received approval for the survey from the Ministry of Interior (MoI). The State government in Kassala also started implementing a presidential decree to deal with the SALW and the concept paper also captured proposed activities by the government in implementation of the KAP survey. The outcome of the survey will inform development of strategies and activities for dealing with the SALW, including developing supportive policy issues for the government. No State level policies or procedures for dealing with community security and arms control.</p>	<p>2.6. Facilitate 3 joint planning processes with the NSDDRC, NGOs and key actors (police and SAF) to develop strategies to deal with the SALW - One workshop each for Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea.</p>		X			UNDP, NSDDRC,	&	Workshops & Training		7,500
<p>Indicator: Number of community level public meetings as a forerunner of KAP survey. Number of questionnaires filled, analysis done and a report prepared. Development of State level operation modules (policies and procedures) for dealing with community security and arms control supported Targets: One SALW perception survey conducted. Development of State level SALW action plan supported Number of State level stakeholders' awareness raising workshops in the three states on the issue of SALW and resolutions/consensus on an action plan developed by key actors.</p>	<p>2.7 Facilities and Administration (GMS) in CSAC in KAP Survey for SALW.</p>									6,958

Related CP Outcome: SHS Output 3 is related to 7.3 CP outcome: Proliferation and circulation of small arms reduced								
Project Management	Operational and management support for programme provided.	X					Project Management.	100,460
	1.1. Project management/and administration	X	X			UNDP		67,285
	1.2. Implementation of the procurement plan	X				UNDP		-
	1.3. Project final evaluation		X			UNDP		20,000
	1.4 Facilities and Administration (GMS) in Project Management							13,175
TOTAL								460,429