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**JOINT CONFLICT REDUCTION PROGRAMME**

**FIRST QUARTER 2013 PROGRESS REPORT**

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| **Implementing Agency:**  | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Country:** | Sudan |
| **Project Title and ID:** | Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) (00077111) |
| **Project Duration:** | January 2012 - December 2013 |
| **Annual Project Budget:** | USD XXX |
| **Reporting Period:**  | January – March 2013 |
| **Funds Available:** | USD XXX |
| **Contact Persons:** | Adnan Cheema (adnan.cheema@undp.org)Project Manager   |

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the period between January – March 2013 for the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP). The operating context in the first quarter saw continued fighting between SAF and SPLA/M-N, which has implications on the wider context of the Three Areas. In spite of this, JCRP has been successful in supporting communities’ resilience towards violence and conflict as evident in the nine agreements (out of 14) still holding.

A major achievement for JCRP was the signing of a reconciliation agreement involving the three main Misseriya clans in Ed Daein (East Darfur) in March 2013. This signals a new beginning for clan relations following intense fighting in El Fula earlier in February, which led to thousands of people being displaced from their homes.

The project continues to work closely with its government counterparts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, including providing technical guidance in leading and organizing peace processes as well as designing peacebuilding activities. This is especially vital considering the restructuring process underwent by both the RPCM and Peace Council, which resulted in capacity gaps in management and delivery.

In Abyei Area, JCRP was instrumental in lending support to UNISFA and its work in conflict prevention through providing targeted training to peacekeepers directly patrolling hotspots in the area. However it must be noted that the uncertainty looming over the status of Abyei Area remains a serious challenge to JCRP’s involvement in the area.

There were a number of key challenges faced by the project in its implementation namely limited and restricted access to South Kordofan and Blue Nile states and Abyei Area. To date, IOM staff are not still not allowed into Blue Nile state thus seriously curtailing their delivery and implementation. The government also continues to subject JCRP staff to lengthy clearance processes for travel to South Kordofan State. In addition to this, a number of areas remain inaccessible for staff thus rendering monitoring of peace processes difficult.

**SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

The operating period was generally reported to be calm but the overall environment in the Three Areas (South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei Area) remains tense as the conflict between SAF and SPLA/M-N remains unresolved. In fact, 2013 started off with much heavy fighting between SAF and SPLA/M-N, particularly in Al Hamra which is not too far from Kadugli.

In early 2013, fierce clashes were also reported in El Fula about 170km from Kadugli, involving the clans of three Misseriya tribes. According to the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), that resulted in more than 11,000 people being displaced in early February following fighting over disagreements on grazing rights, land and other disputes. With JCRP support, a reconciliation agreement was signed on March 1 in Ed Daien, the capital of East Darfur between the leaders of the tribes.

A major breakthrough between Sudan and South Sudan in Addis Ababa on March 12 will hopefully see a demilitarized border zone between the two countries. Alongside this, the Implementation Matrix agreed and signed by both Presidents will ideally see key developments for the administration of the Abyei Area. This agreement is also particularly important for the plight of thousands of pastoralists unable to move their cattle to South Sudan as part of their seasonal migration. Their prolonged stay in the border areas in turn increased pressure on local resources, mainly on water and grass. Competition between pastoralists and farmers over these resources often leads to inter-tribal fighting.

Within South Kordofan, security situation around Kadugli remains serious and tense due to the fact that most of the areas South-East, South and South-West of Kadugli that included Alburam, Hiban and Umdorain localities (previously part of greater Kadugli locality) are under the control of the SPLA/M-N. Only soldiers are allowed to move into these areas. A workshop was also held in Kadugli to address the state-level arrangements on the implementation of the agreement between the states of Sudan and future political implications.

 In Blue Nile, conflicts over natural resource have resurfaced in El-Rosaries, Tadamon and Bau localities due to the heavy presence of nomads and their cattle with lack of demarcated corridors. This has clearly led to tension between nomadic groups and settled farmers. Sudanese nomads have also started to venture into Ethiopia in search of pasture and this has resulted in small scale conflicts and was controlled through the intervention of relevant authorities on both sides.

In Abyei Area, overall security situation remains calms but highly unpredictable with negotiations in Addis Ababa unable to reach an agreement on the status of the Abyei Area. The main challenge in the area typically occurs during the dry season which will see presence of large numbers of nomads and their cattle in search of water and pasture. With JCRP guidance on conflict sensitivity programming, UNISFA has managed to implement their dry season strategy through daily patrols on some hot spots of the migratory routes.

Political developments on the ground in the Three Areas continue to be affected by the wider conflict dynamics between Sudan and South Sudan even as resumption of oil production is due to take place. Given the above, access into South Kordofan and Blue Nile for international organizations remains highly restricted. For a number of projects, this creates delays in accessing project areas and thus limited opportunities to assess and monitor on-going situations on the ground. These obstacles are further explained in “Key Challenges” section.

# PROGRESS REVIEW

| **Output 1: Effective and sustainable institutions are in place in support of community-level conflict resolution and prevention** |
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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | **EXPENSES** | **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES** | **PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING OUTPUTS** |
| *Targets for 2013:*1. Mandates and organizational structure for RPCM and PC established and clarified
2. Sustainable management capacity for RPCM and PC including demonstrate d capacity to:
* develop institutional annual work plan and budget;
* produce one conflict analyses each in SKS and BNS
1. Demonstrated applied skills in planning, designing and implementation of peace building activities through training in conflict mediation, conflict sensitivity and DNH principles for the following actors:- Native Administration in SKS and BNS- CSOs in all Three Areas

*Indicators:* 1. Number of government and local community-led conflict resolution and prevention platforms/mechanisms in place including guides, resolutions, policies/procedures to resolve conflicts
2. Number of civil society organizations engaged in JCRP supported trainings, coordination and conflict resolution activities
3. Level of effectiveness of mechanism dealing with conflict mitigation/prevention as perceived by the community
4. Number and quality of conflict analyses produced with minimal technical support

*Baselines:* 1. 1 government-led conflict resolution mechanism in place and supported in South Kordofan (RPCM) and one in Blue Nile (PC)
2. 35 CSOs
3. 1 situational analysis produced in 2010 by RPCM with guidance from CRP
 | **Activity Result 1:** A capacitated RPCM and PC to design and lead the implementation of peace building activities with limited guidance from JCRP staff. **Key activities for 2013:**1. Organize the following trainings in support of capacity development for RPCM and PC:
* One introductory training on peace building and conflict transformation delivered jointly to (new members of) RPCM and Peace Council
* One advanced training on mediation, negotiation and facilitation skills delivered jointly to RPCM & PC
* One joint training to RPCM and PC on conflict sensitivity and Do NO Harm (DNH) principles.
* One joint training on organizational development including project management, monitoring, reporting and financial management
* Organize one training workshop for RPCM and PC on reporting techniques and analytical skills to support data management and production of analysis of conflict situation in the Three Areas

(NB: All trainings will be conducted in Arabic)1. Update standardized training manual on peace building and conflict transformation; modules on conflict sensitivity and DNH Principles and applicability in Three Areas
2. Develop standardized training manual on project management, fund management and reporting skills (with translation in Arabic)
3. Support to RPCM and PC in development of organizational manuals
4. Secondment of up to nine national staff to government mechanisms in SKS , BNS and Abyei Area (when possible)
5. Conduct capacity/needs assessment of each mechanism to identify training and capacity gaps
 |  |  | JCRP was not able to conduct trainings for new members of the RPCM and PC given that the new members’ list for both institutions has not been finalized and thus no further arrangements can be made. Secondment of all national staff was completed in all Three Areas but staff in South Kordofan was un able to locate permanently to Kadugli and had to operate on mission basis. . Standardization of training manuals will be conducted in Q2, following inputs and discussions with respective state mechanisms. Capacity assessments are currently underway to be implemented in Q2.  | Progress under this output was slower than expected. While there has been limited progress with capacity development for state-level peacebuilding mechanisms, there has been steady progress in JCRP’s engagement with other community stakeholders working on the ground.One key obstacle under this output pertaining to state-level mechanisms is the delay in nomination of the new RPCM members, which in turn delayed preparations for capacity building trainingsTargeted trainings for youth participants in Abyei was a key success as these youth were thereafter able to facilitate intra-community dialogues within their respective communities with minimal technical guidance from JCRP. In the broader context of Abyei where access is limited for staff, this provides a sustainable means of engagement with both Misseriya and Dinka communities. As part of the training and with JCRP’s support, the youth have come up with a detailed plan on future intra-community dialogue facilitation, assigning roles and finalizing selection of six villages from both Dinka Ngok and MisseriyaTraining provided to UNISFA was also instrumental in supporting their dry season strategy implementation in Abyei Area. . The training was very helpful for UNISFA who have limited technical capacity on conflict sensitivity programming and Do No Harm principles. In addition, by providing more understanding on social structures of the tribal groups, UNISFA could tailor their strategy to suit the context of the region. Overall, with JCRP technical inputs and guidance on conflict sensitivity programming, UNISFA’s was principally instrumental in ensuring that migratory routes of the nomads were secured and potential clashes were minimal. |
| **Activity Result 2:** Native Administration and CSOs trained to design and support reconciliation activities including those implemented by government partners.  **Key activities for 2013:**1. Organize three trainings in conflict transformation, peace building and mediation skills for Native Administration leaders
2. Organize three conflict transformation and peace building trainings for youth peace actors and women peace actors working at the community level
3. Organize two trainings on conflict sensitivity and DNH for targeted state line ministries in SKS and BNS
4. Support to selected Peace Ambassadors[[1]](#footnote-1) on identification and planning of community level peace initiatives through technical guidance and advice/training

 (NB: All trainings to be conducted in Arabic) |  |  | Conflict transformation, peacebuilding and dialogue facilitation skills training were held for 25 youth participants in Agok. Held in March, this training brought together 25 Youth Association members. The same training was also delivered to Misseriya youth in Diffra which was attended by 24 youth. Following the training, the youth took the lead on the facilitating the intra-community dialogues in their respective communities with technical guidance from JCRP. One conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm programming training was organized for NGOs and CBOs operating in Abyei Area in early February. The training was instrumental in raising awareness on the concepts which these NGOs were not exposed to before. One conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm principles training was delivered to UNISFA base commanders and staff. The training was valuable for the purpose of raising awareness on conflict issues and community social structure in Abyei Area. The training was also helpful for UNISFA’s dry season buffer zone strategy implementation. 49 people from UNISFA including 4 women participated in the training. |
| **Activity Result 3**: Updated situational analyses of Three Areas are in place including preparatory work for Early Warning System (EWS)**Key activities for 2013:**1. Conduct state-level CRM workshops in SKS and BNS to identified government counterparts
2. Organize and conduct locality level CRM workshops in identified conflicting communities in Three Areas with support and guidance from RPCM and PC
3. Identify and collate data and analyze trends as part of EWS preparatory work together with support from government counterparts and CRMA technical guidance
 |  |  | Two ad-hoc situational analyses were conducted. State-level CRM workshops were not conducted as there was no appetite for this activity. In addition, no technical support could be gathered from CRMA as they have no access into the Three Areas.  |
| **Activity Result 4:** Government and civil society organizations jointly undertake conflict analyses, design and implement priority projects in a conflict-sensitive manner in SKS, BNS and Abyei.**Key activities for 2013:**1. Facilitate the establishment of/ and strengthening of Peace Building working group in SKS, BNS and Abyei
2. Organize and deliver trainings on conflict sensitivity and DNH principles for the following:- UN agencies, - NGOs and CSOs in SKS, BNS and Abyei
3. In coordination with CRMA, provide training on conflict analysis tools and data collection
4. Organize joint CSO – Government workshops to identify community priorities: one in SKS, one in BNS; and in Abyei pending the setup of government structures
 |  |  | RPCM has taken some measures to establish peacebuilding mechanism in SKS; an agreement has been signed to this effect. One training workshop was organized for women on peace culture and attended by 25 women leader participants in SKS. The training allowed for these women community leaders to be exposed to peacebuilding concepts and how it can be applied in their community. As CRMA has no access to the Three Areas, no training could be provided.  |

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| **Output 2: Immediate and emergent flashpoint conflicts mitigated through inclusive peace processes**  |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | **EXPENSES** | **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES** | **PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING OUTPUTS** |
| *Targets for 2013:*1. 50% peace processes (including reconciliation conferences and dialogues) concluded in an inclusive and participatory manner
2. 50% disputes/conflicts mitigated or peacefully settled in the Three Areas (as a result of JCRP direct/indirect involvement)

*Indicators:* 1. Number of peace processes designed and implemented in response to an outbreak or an elevated risk of violent conflict
2. % of peace processes supported holding after six month of their conclusion
3. % of peace process participants representing vulnerable group (women, youth, minorities)
4. Number of joint initiatives, collaborative strategies or plans between communities decided following a peace conference.
5. Degree of social and communal interactions (i.e. successfully implemented cross cultural activities and trade relations)
6. Degree of working together on conflict issues such as land, grazing rights, access to scarce resources (i.e. inter-communal dialogues, reconciliation activities)

*Baselines:* 1. 13 peace processes designed and implemented in South Kordofan (since 2009) ; none in BNS and none in Abyei
2. 45 joint initiatives identified in South Kordofan, none in Blue Nile, none in Abyei
 | **Activity Result 1:** Selected peace processes designed, supported and implemented in partnership with government counterpart in response to flashpoint conflicts in Three Areas**Key activities for 2013:**1. Organize up to 12 peace processes between identified conflicting communities within the Three Areas
2. Following the conclusion of each process, conduct community workshop identify and prioritize joint initiatives to address them
3. For each peace process, organize up to 4 consultation / pre-meeting activities with targeted communities
 |  |  | A reconciliation conference between Awlad Sorour and Mataneen from Misseriya Humor and Awlad Hiban from Misseriya Zurug was concluded in Adaein (East Darfur) on March 1. The conference was attended by more than 300 participants from the different tribes and government institutions. A follow up workshop is expected to be conducted in Q2.Inter-community dialogue for Misseriya youth and elders organized in Elmeram which was attended by 100 participants from Misseriya Humor clans. | The achievement of the Misseriya clans’ agreement on March 1 is a key success for the region following prolonged disagreement over land, grazing rights among others. The inter-community youth and elders dialogue represents an on-going engagement between the two groups to reconcile inter-generational differences. It must be noted that since the start of this pilot dialogue, there has been marked improvement and understanding towards youth and their role in development. By providing a space for discussions, youth participants are also encouraged to stay away from violence and mobilization. |
| **Activity Result 2:** Peace processes accompanied and monitored and best practices collected in SKS, BNS and Abyei.**Key activities for 2013:**1. Conduct up to 2 joint monitoring visits for each peace agreement that is signed
2. Following a reconciliation conference, organize dialogues and community initiatives to foster coexistence
3. Collect and document lessons learned and best practices on peace processes
 |  |  | No joint monitoring visits were conducted due to restriction of access in the Three Areas. To mitigate this aspect in the future, JCRP will work with RPCM to conduct monitoring on peace processes.  |
| **Activity Result 3:** Post-conflict community-based priorities identified and action plans developed in SKS, BNS and Abyei**Key activities for 2013:**1. After a reconciliation conference, assist communities to identify post-conflict community needs by running a participatory workshop (up to 15)
2. For each workshop, produce a joint action plan that reflects interventions identified and prioritized by the community
 |  |  | No community workshops were held due to restricted access to areas, and in some instances security concerns. A number of key workshops have been identified for Q2.  |

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| **Output 3:** **Targeted peace dividends delivered to communities in accordance to priorities identified during local peace processes** |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | **EXPENSES** | **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES** | **PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING OUTPUTS** |
| *Target for 2013:*1. 50% of brokered peace processes supported through the delivery of prioritized peace dividends

*Indicators:* 1. 1.Number of priorities identified through local-level peace processes addressed through quick impact projects
2. % of successfully implemented and sustained peace processes still holding after 6 months
3. Number of individuals directly benefiting from peace dividend delivery

*Baselines:* To be established in Q1 2013 | **Activity Result 1:** Implementing partners identified to address prioritized post-conflict community interventions in SKS, BNS and Abyei**Key activities for 2013:**1. Continuously update and expand network of potential implementing partners through tendering procedures and research, document contact details in a central roster
 |  |  | Commercial Sudanese companies identified to carry out delivery of peace dividends. Tender procedures for quick impact activities in place.Tender for water yard rehabilitation and construction in Dabker, SKS, awarded to Implementing Partner (WES). Works finalized in January 2013. Tender for Jabarona village closed, bids received. | Overall, there has been slow progress with regards to implementing priorities given the restricted access for IOM technical team. But steady progress can be seen in a few key peace processes such as in Dabker, Al-Sunt and Lagwa localities. In South Kordofan State, JCRP finalized the construction of a new water yard in Dabker and carried out the rehabilitation of a second water yard in support of the local peace process. This construction and rehabilitation was a key component identified following the agreement. JCRP’s support in this aspect was part of the wider peace dividends in the area (a court and police post were also constructed by other projects).JCRP is currently addressing the Serir-Betran peace process with the construction of a water yard in Jabarona village. The tender was closed in mid-March and works are expected to conclude at the end of June. Technical missions to assess the construction of a water yard and the rehabilitation of four primary schools (Serir-Betran and Bargo Eneinat Peace Processes respectively) have been pending for a month due to the security situation in Al Sunut and Lagawa localities.  |
| **Activity Result 2:** Grants disbursed to partners to implement identified quick-impact peace building projects in SKS, BNS and Abyei**Key activities for 2013:**1. Conduct assessment of planned construction/rehabilitation works to establish the required technical specifications for each intervention
2. Open tenders for each intervention based on the technical specifications inviting commercial companies to submit their bids
3. Sign service contracts with the successful bidders to deliver peace dividends for up to 8 peace processes
 | 396,0003,960 | 72,872.53 | Grants disbursed to WES to carry out construction and rehabilitation of 2 water yards in Dabker, SKS. (1 water yard constructed, 1 water yard rehabilitated).Technical assessment mission carried out to Jabarona village, SKS. specifications collected and processed.Tender opened and finalized for Jabarona, successful bidder identified. |
| **Activity Result 3:** Interventions are implemented according to the agreed programming principles**Key activities for 2013:**1. Conduct joint visit to implementation site to introduce commercial company to the communities
2. Carry out regular technical Monitoring & Evaluation visits of ongoing construction/rehabilitation works
3. Carry out impact assessment at each implementation site six months after the delivery of peace dividends to measure changes in behavior and perception of conflict through participatory approach
 |  |  | Joint missions to Dabker and Jabarona conducted with UNDP and RPCM. WES introduced to communities.Technical monitoring of water yard rehabilitation and construction by IOM engineers in coordination with UNDP and RPCM. |

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| **Output 4: Initiatives delivered in support of stability, reconciliation and peaceful coexistence** |
| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS** | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | **EXPENSES** | **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES** | **PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING OUTPUTS** |
| *Target for 2013:*1. Complete and successful implementation and delivery of peace building activities

*Indicators:* 1. Number of catalytic peace building initiatives identified and implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner (not part of peace processes)
2. Number of individuals directly benefiting from catalytic peace building initiatives
3. Number of violent communal incidences occurring in the Three Areas

*Baselines:* To be established in Q1 2013 | **Activity Result 1:** Implementing partners identified to address prioritized post-conflict community interventions in SKS, BNS and Abyei**Key activities for 2013:**1. Expand network of potential implementing partners through Call for Proposals and research, document contact details in a central roster
2. Continue dialogue with known peace building actors to avoid duplication of work
 |  |  | A second Call for Proposals was launched in mid-March, incorporating lessons learned during the first phase of implementation. Info sessions on proposal content and development for interested implementing partners were organized in Damazine and Khartoum. The sessions aimed to help interested partners to design their proposal with more specific deliverables a lesson learned through round 1 implementation. . 21 organizations attended the session in Khartoum including the Ministry of Science and 32 organisations attended the session in Damazine.  | The second Call for Proposals was announced on time and activities are expected to start in Q2. Progress towards achieving outputs will be more certain in Q2.  |
| **Activity Result 2:** Implementing partners are able to design and implement peace building projects in a conflict-sensitive, efficient and transparent manner**Key activities for 2013:**1. Conduct 1 capacity building workshop for implementing partners covering conflict sensitivity / Do No Harm Principles (UNDP) and project management (IOM)
2. Organize ad-hoc follow-up sessions with implementing partners on reporting requirements, lessons learned, best practices and challenges encountered
 | 285,000 | 189.02 | Capacity building workshop for implementing partners will be conducted in Q2, following the final selection of grantees.  |
| **Activity Result 3:** Grants disbursed to partners to implement identified peace building projects in SKS, BNS and Abyei**Key activities for 2013:**1. Announce 2 Call for Proposals, review and submit received proposals to the Grants Committee for selection and sign up to 20 grants agreements with implementing partners
 | 500,0005,000 | 205,093.86 | Following up from 2012 Call for Proposal, nine grant agreements signed in total (five in SKS, four in BNS). One grants agreement signed with Near East Foundation (NEF) in SKS who’s Technical Agreement with HAC has been pending for over six months.  |
| **Activity Result 4:** Interventions are implemented according to the agreed programming principles**Key activities for 2013:**1. Carry out regular joint Monitoring & Evaluation visits
2. Carry out impact assessment by running a participatory assessment
 |  |  | Assessment and monitoring will be carried out in Q2.  |
| **Programme Management** | **Activity Result 1:** Timely recruitment of project Staff undertaken.**Activity Result 2:** Timely procurement of project assets/equipment carried out.**Activity Result 3:** Joint monitoring of project activities undertaken**Activity Result 4:** JCRP Component of the Joint Programme for Conflict Prevention implemented. |  |  |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** |  |  |  |  |

# KEY CHALLENGES

The principle programmatic challenge during the period under review continues to be restricted and limited access to the states by project staff. International staff are still not allowed into Blue Nile State and this in turn meant limited oversight on ground activities. For IOM staff who are still not allowed into Blue Nile State, this has caused severe delays for example, in conducting technical assessments under Window 1 activities. While there have been arrangements made for UNDP staff based in Damazine to help support certain aspects of IOM’s activities, the lack of technical capacity (such as inability to conduct technical water assessments etc. meant limited support in number of cases.

The government also continues to subject staff to lengthy clearance processes for travel to South Kordofan State. In addition to this, a number of areas remain inaccessible for staff thus rendering monitoring of peace processes difficult. Access by national project staff to all three areas has normalized but their presence in the states is confined largely to state capitals with limited access to the rest of the state. These have had direct bearing on timely implementation and quality assurance of key activities.

The restructuring of the RPCM and PC have impacted the implementation of JCRP’s activities. RPCM has yet to provide a full disclosure on the mechanism’s new members. This uncertainty implies a delay in provision of much needed capacity development for these new members, who are unlikely to have been trained in conflict sensitivity programming principles. This is generally similar to the situation in Blue Nile.

The neutrality of JCRP’ continues to be a challenge as the project has been operating in government-controlled areas as there are no access to SPLM/A-N controlled areas. While the project will ensure its neutrality not be compromised, the wider access issue is a microcosm of the broader conflict between SAF and SPLM/A – N which remains unresolved.

# PARTNERSHIPS AND SUSTAINABILITY

**Partnerships**

Partnership with multitude of stakeholders in government, in civil society and with international organizations in peace building continues to represent the cornerstone of the delivery strategy of this project. The project continues to maintain regular communication and feedback with its government counterpart – the Ministry of Finance and National Economy (MoFNE) – as well as donors.

JCRP also continues to build partnerships with key agencies and missions on the ground, particularly with the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) through the provision of targeted training in conflict sensitivity programming application. In addition, the field teams in Blue Nile State and South Kordofan State are building working relationships with Native Administration, police force, NISS and Military Intelligence (MI) through the introduction and provision of training on conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm principles and how they can apply that in their daily work activities.

IOM has been working closely with nine selected CSOs (five for BNS and four for SKS), as part of the grants agreement process. Multiple meetings took place (and still an on-going process) helped to foster working relationship between both sides, allowing for technical guidance and support in a timely manner. IOM continues to follow up regularly with these selected CSOs that have participated in 2012, monitoring developments and where possible capturing key lessons learned.

**Sustainability**

Sustainability of interventions is central to the project strategy. During the period under review the two main government counterparts in South Kordofan State (RPCM) and Blue Nile State (PC) have been engaged under the Letter of Agreement (LoA) to undertake direct management of a limited number of project activities, through which, their capacities are being developed with support of UNDP’s technical support. JCRP teams in both states worked closely together with both mechanisms to provide guidance on their work plans for 2013. Based on this, the project will identify key gaps and strategies for long term capacity building development for these institutions. JCRP also continues to monitor the needs and technical gaps of national counterparts to ensure appropriate trainings and guidance is aptly designed. An added advantage of the strategy is that with restricted access to the project areas by project staff, delivering project inputs through local counterparts, if well managed, has and will enhance the quality and volume of programme delivery. Already, RPCM is managing peace conferences with only technical guidance and remote support from project staff.

Intensifying training for governments, NGO and CBOs will be a strong element of delivery for 2013 to ensure all stakeholders are ready to intervene once the broader state conflict ceases and the ground situation becomes more permissive to project implementation work. Alongside this, training needs for implementing partners (including governments, NGOs and CBOs) shall be based from feedback gathered from grantees and learning gaps identified. The training of selected national NGOs to implement peace dividend projects through small grants was meant to strengthen their implementation capacity. In addition, the JCRP’s capacity trainings for youth and women’s groups (such as in Abyei and South Kordofan) are designed to equip these community members with skills and motivation to further mobilize their community for peacebuilding engagement and long-term ownership. With continued technical guidance from JCRP, these trainings are expected to encourage more community involvement in the peace process on the ground.

Joint UNDP-IOM bi-weekly team meetings ensure an inclusive management approach and provide space for discussions on challenges, recent developments and timely responses. Ad-hoc meetings with donors and other key partners have also taken place to streamline JCRP’s position and provide a regular channel of communication for all involved.

# FINANCIAL SUMMARY

1. \*Peace Ambassadors are selected representatives from SKS and BNS who have shown active participation in their respective communities. They were selected and provided capacity training in June 2012). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)