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**JOINT CONFLICT REDUCTION PROGRAMME**

**SECOND 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 3,228,457  |
| **Reporting Period:**  | April – June 2013 |
| **Funds Available:** | USD 3,228,457 |
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the period between April – June 2013 for the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP). The operating context in the second quarter witnessed an escalation of tensions between Sudan and South Sudan, spread of the conflict in South Kordofan and parts of North Kordofan. In Abyei the situation on the ground remains uncertain, particularly in light of the killing of the Dingka Ngok Paramount chief in early May. Despite continued challenges in accessing all three areas, JCRP has been successful in supporting communities’ resilience towards violence and conflict as evident in 15 agreements out of 16 still holding.

Some of the main achievements during the reporting period include;

* The completion of the capacity assessment process with the RPCM, which will allow for a more tailored approach to building the capacity and effectiveness of its members in peace building.
* Youth in Abyei were trained in conflict analysis and peace-building. Following the training, they facilitated intra-community dialogues in Majak, Leu and Abathok counties of Abyei, with limited technical support from the JCRP team.
* Follow-up workshops were completed with Daju-Enainat, with positive signs of improving relations between the two communities. This is evident in both communities returning to their joint villages and re-establishing their joint markets.
* IOM commenced the process of addressing farmer-pastoralist peace process in Blue Nile State through launching tenders for the construction of 3 water yards, 2 schools and cattle route corridor demarcation/compensation.
* The South Kordofan and Blue Nile States’ Grants Committees identified 10 Sudanese NGOs to carry out creative peace building initiatives under Window 2.

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 peace building activities.

Restricted access to South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei continued to present challenges to project implementation. National staff also had to be evacuated from Abyei state following the killing of the Dinka Ngok Paramount Chief. To counter this access issue, an international staff member was deployed to Abyei to enable project activities to continue as planned. The federal government also continues to subject JCRP international staff to lengthy clearance processes for travel to South Kordofan State. In addition to this, a number of other areas remain inaccessible to staff making monitoring of peace processes extremely difficult. IOM staff are still not permitted to work in Blue Nile State. UNDP Blue Nile team continues to provide support to IOM by monitoring and following up Window 2 projects in Blue Nile. There has also been greater reliance on partners such as the RPCM to conduct and follow up peace processes. The training of youth in Abyei to facilitate intra-community dialogues within their respective communities (with minimal technical guidance from JCRP) also provided an alternative and more sustainable means of engaging with both Misseriya and Dinka communities in an access environment that remains challenging.

**SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS**

The security situation in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Abyei remains highly volatile and unpredictable, with pockets of the areas still under control of the SPLA/M – N and prone to clashes.

**South Kordofan**

Most of the South-East, South and South-west of Kadugli, including Alburam, Hiban and Umdorain localities (previously part of the greater Kadugli locality) as well as Abassiya and Rashad areas remain under the control of the SPLA/M-N. In mid-April, eastern parts of Kadugli town was hit by shells on two separate occasions, resulting in civilian death, injuries and destruction of property. In the same week, some villages (Eldandor, Bagaya and Ramaily) on the eastern side of Kadugli were attacked by SPLA/M-N. The security situation in the Western region generally improved and this improvement may be attributed to the reconciliation among Misseriya clans, following the Adeain reconciliation conference. No violation to the agreement has been reported.

As negotiations started between SPLM/A-N and the Government of Sudan in Addis by the end of April, the security situation in SKS was marked by escalation in fighting. Recent fighting involved not only SPLM but also the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF) which is an alliance between SPLM-N and Darfurian rebel groups.

The overall situation in SKS continues to be extremely unpredictable in terms of security and political developments, especially, with regard to the establishment and start of peace processes between the government and its opponents, the continuation of participation and involvement of other political parties (other than NCP) in the selection of the new government in the state and the restructuring of the institutions.

**Blue Nile**

In general the security situation in BNS remained calm but unpredictable, despite on-going tensions between nomadic groups and farmers over access to natural resources, in the absence of demarcated corridors.

In Blue Nile State (BNS), there was a change in governorship – a change from a military officer to a civilian governor. This new appointment has not resulted in any significant political change as yet and the emergency law has yet to be lifted.

**Abyei**

According to UNISFA, by late June more than 9,700 people had moved to parts of the Abyei area north of the Bahr el Arab/Kiir River. While this could be seen as a positive step, it is too early to conclude the realities on the ground given the continued uncertainty over the status of Abyei.

The recent killing of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief, while on UNISFA escorted visit to areas inhabited by Misseriya north of Abyei town, also marked a major setback to efforts of peaceful coexistence between the two communities.

# 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
 | 237,564 | 64,288 | Technical capacity assessment for new RPCM members has been completed. Capacity/needs assessment was also completed for the Peace Council in BNS.Given the delays relating to the completion of this assessment, all trainings will now be conducted in Q3 and Q4. National staff remained seconded to RPCM and PC respectively. In Abyei, following the intensification of fighting, JCRP’s field staff had to be evacuated. JCRP has continued to conduct its intra-community dialogues by deploying an international staff member.  | The completion of assessment of new RPCM members meant JCRP is now able to tailor its capacity development trainings to suit the needs and gaps of the institution. These targeted trainings would allow for RPCM to strengthen their operational capacity alongside designing and leading community-level peace processes. Presently the RPCM members have gradually demonstrated increasing capacity to manage some key processes with minimal guidance from JCRP.. For instance RPCM was able to fully led the Daju-Enainat reconecialition workshop with very limited guidance from JCRP staff. A consultant will be hired to pull together all existing training materials into 1 standard Training Manual on Peace Building and Conflict Sensitivity and DNH for use in trainings with stakeholders.Partners have been provided with Guidance Notes on payment and reporting as per the LOA with informal on-the-job support and coaching to build project management capacity. Secondment of national staff from JCRP to government institutions in SKS and BNS has ensured that the project remains relevant to the situation in the Three Areas The continued support provided by seconded staff to the respective institutions also ensured JCRP’s commitment to support and increased partners’ capacity to lead and deliver peacebuilding activities. Progress under this activity has been slower than anticipated as the project had to postpone a number of trainings to Q3 due to the restructuring of the RPCM. Waiting until the new membership is confirmed will ensure training is delivered to members who will be able to apply it their learning in practice.The training provided to the Ministry of Agriculture in SKS was a first for JCRP and was well-received particularly from staff that are dealing with natural resource based conflict in SKS. The training provided for Abyei youth enabled participants to plan their respective communal peacebuilding activities with minimal technical support from JCRP. Following the training, participants were instrumental in supporting the JCRP in facilitating three intra-community dialogues. The trained youth successfully facilitated three intra-community dialogues in Majak, Leu and Abathok counties. There has been limited progress in the implementing or facilitation of an Early Warning System primarily as this activity has not received approval or support from government counterparts. In addition, the current unpredictability of the security and political situation in SKS makes it very difficult for any information to be collated since the operating context is vastly different than when this activity was envisioned. Progress on this activity has been limited. While there has been informal networking and sharing of information amongst agencies, there has been no formalised structure to coordinate peacebuilding work in the respective states (SKS and BNS).  |
| **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) |  |  | Training for Native Administration and conflict transformation is postponed to September and October 2013. One training on conflict management and CS/DNH completed for 30 key staff of the Ministry of Agriculture in SKS.A one-day conflict transformation and peace-building training was organized in Abyei town for the Abyei Youth Association in June. The training was attended by 50 participants (45 males and 5 females). The training focussed on skills development in the areas of conflict analysis and peace-building.  |
| **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
 |  |  | JCRP was unable to complete this activity without RPCM involvement. RPCM has indicated that this activity is not feasible given the current security situation in the state. Government partners have also indicated a lack of appetite to pursu an EWS. Short briefs on current situation in the Three Areas were produced and shared with relevant stakeholders. |
| **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 signed technical agreements with peacebuilding actors in SKS and in the process of supporting the establishment of peacebuilding working group. Conflict Sensitivity and Do No Harm trainings were completed for 42 participants (17 female and 25 male) and staff of NGOs and CSOs in SKS.A peacebuilding group has been established in Abyei. The members of the working group are UN agencies, INGOs and UNISFA. UNDP has developed a TOR which was revised by JCRP team and JCRP is taking the lead on facilitating and strengthening the role of the WG in Abyei. Following the assassination of the Dinka Paramount Chief, there have been some delays in pursuing a number of the agreed activities in Abyei. |

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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
 | 224,842 | 46,483 | Reconciliation agreements signed between Diree-Toroj tribes (May 2013.Daju – Enaniat follow-up workshop completed with the involvement of 30 community representatives and 23 priorities identified (eight on water-related needs, seven education-related needs and eight on governance and rule of law).In BNS, community dialogue and consultations on the topic of corridor demarcation were held between farmers, nomads and facilitated by the PC and the Native Administration. These dialogues were conducted in Rosaries, Bau, Tadamon and Damazin localities. A part of this process includes compensation and modification which is 80 per cent completed. The demarcation process is presently on-going and is expected to be completed by August. 20 Peace Committees were established to help follow up on the peace settlement at the community level. The corridors committee chaired by Peace Council has conducted 10 monitoring visits to follow up and document the implementation process and capture the lessons learned. During the reporting period, four intra community dialogues were carried out at Mekenis with the Misseriya communities and at Leu, Majak and Abathok counties of Abyei with Dinka Ngok communities. The dialogues were attended by 358 participants of whom 45% were women.  | Following the signed agreements, communities in Lagawa and along the borders between South Kordofan and East Darfur are presently seeing the fruits of peaceful co-existence especially with the improvement in security.The reconciled communities continue to hold on to their agreement and sustaining good relations. The implementation of identified peace dividends such as the construction of two water yards is currently in progress and is expected to be completed in Q3. The provision of these water yards will help alleviate some of the earlier tensions and root causes of conflict faced by the communities. These agreements are holding primarily as the involved communities are highly encouraged to pay the compensation and blood money. This process is on-going and regularly monitored to ensure compliance to the agreement.Lessons learned from each peace process and monitoring visits are captured in detailed reports and are feed back into RPCM’s work plan to ensure an inclusive approach to their peace processes planning.  In BNS, the on-going work on corridor has shown gradual success particularly as the process has involved a number of key players including the community, Native Administration and Peace Council in resolving a long-standing issue in the area. With the completion of the follow-up workshop and agreement signed, no violation has been reported so far. JCRP observed that both communities (Daju-Enainat) are enjoying peaceful co-existence. This confidence in communal relations has encouraged many other villages in the south and south west of Lagawa (such as All Behair, Alhalofaya and Nabagaya) to resettle in their former villages alongside the other tribes – a further sign that relations between the two tribes are improving.  |
| **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
 |  |  | Three monitoring visits were successfully conducted by RPCM to follow the implantation of Daju-Enainat, Diree-Toroj, Saror-Haiban reconciliation agreements. |
| **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 Q3.Follow-up workshop for Daju-Enainat completed and 23 priorities were identified. List of prioritized interventions was produced in consensus with Daju and Enainat community members. An action plan is being formulated to schedule next steps. |

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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
 | 1,158,400 | 247,090 | Commercial Sudanese companies have been identified to carry out delivery of peace dividends. Tender procedures for quick impact activities are in place.Tender for the construction of two schools (Abu Ramad village in Damazine Locality; Soba village in Roseries Locality) and corridor demarcation/compensation in BNS launched and bids received | JCRP is currently addressing Farmers-Pastoralists Peace Process in BNS. IOM was able to launch a tender to support the delivery of hardware components in different localities of the State, which were identified during the Farmers-Pastoralists Peace Process; a broad consultative process among UNDP in the State, IOM, Peace Council line Ministries and relevant authorities took place in the first half of May to prioritize interventions. Final decisions (construction of 3 water yards, 2 schools and demarcation/ compensation) were taken by JCRP Grants Committee according to available budget, accessibility of locations and relevance to peace building. JCRP is currently addressing the Serir Betran and Daju- Eneinat Peace Process in SKS with the construction of 3 water yards in Lagawa Locality; identification of priorities for the Daju- Eneinat Peace Process was done through the collaboration between RPCM and WES, since, due to security reasons, neither UNDP nor IOM were allowed to travel within the area. |
| **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
 |  |  | One construction contract assigned to WES for the construction of a water yard in Jabarona village, Lagawa locality as part of the Serir- Batran peace agreement.Technical assessment carried out by WES in close collaboration with IOM and UNDP during the follow-up workshop to the Daju-Eneinat Peace Process (SKS).Decision to directly contract WES for the construction of 2 water yards in Alhalufaya and Albehier villages, Lagawa Locality, SKS (Daju- Eneinat Peace Process) and in Bulung village, Kurmuk Locality, and Ciraw Sanda and Abu Ramad villages in in Damazine Locality, BNS (Farmers-Pastoralists peace process) taken by the JCRP SKS and BNS Grants Committee.  |
| **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
 |  |  | WES was introduced to the communities by RPCM during the follow-up workshop to the Daju-Eneinat peace process (SKS). |

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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
 | 1,066,480 | 273,982 | The second call for proposals was, launched in mid-March and was extended to April 15. 56 proposals submitted from South Kordofan and Blue Nile States (27 for the former, 29 for the latter); 30 proposals passed the pre-screening, 26 excluded for different reasons (irrelevant focus of the project, incomplete proposals, building of infrastructures). | Five projects under the first call for proposals completed in BNS, and two in SKS. 10 projects (five for BN, five for SK) funded under the second call for proposals.The advanced training conducted for selected CSOs (second year in running) have proved helpful for organisations to tweak and refine their submissions and tailor their activities to suit the context as well as adhere to peace building principles.  |
| **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
 |  |  | 26 organizations (out of 30 pre-selected) attended an Advanced Training Workshop on Conflict Sensitivity/ Do No Harm and Project Management from April 20-24, 2013. Refined proposals were submitted by April 28, 2013. |
| **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
 |  |  | BN Grants Committee met on May 2 and selected five projects out of 15; SK Grants Committee met on June 19 and selected five projects out of 15. |
| **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 to be carried out in Q3. |
| **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. | 541,171 | 145,043 |  |  |
|  | **TOTAL** | **3,228,457** | **776,886** |  |  |

# 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, which in turn has resulted in project staff having limited oversight of 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 arrangements were made for UNDP staff based in Damazine to support certain aspects of IOM’s activities, the lack of technical capacity (such as inability to conduct technical water assessments etc) resulted in limited support being provided in a 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 South Kordofan and Blue Nile States has normalized but their presence in the states is confined largely to state capitals with limited access to the rest of the state. This has had a direct bearing on timely implementation and quality assurance of key activities. In Abyei, however, national staff were evacuated following the killing of the Dinka Ngok Paramount Chief who were unable to return during the reporting period. To cover the gap created by absence of national staff, an international staff member was deployed to Abyei on an extended mission.

The neutrality of JCRP continues to be a challenge as the project has been operating in government-controlled areas and there is no access to SPLM/A-N controlled areas. While the project will ensure its neutrality is not compromised, the wider access issue is a microcosm of the broader conflict between SAF and SPLM/A – N, which remains unresolved. JCRP will continue to work with the local communities in areas where permitted to strengthen peace messages and capacity of peace actors to address tensions and concerns at the community level. Where possible, JCRP will endeavour to engage and include other peacebuilding actors from non-government controlled areas in JCRP’s training activities.

# PARTNERSHIPS AND SUSTAINABILITY

**Partnerships**

Partnership with a multitude of stakeholders in government, civil society and international organizations in peace building continues to represent the cornerstone of the delivery strategy for 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 (National Intelligence and Security Services) and Military Intelligence (MI) through orientation sessions of JCRP’s work in order to better facilitate project access.

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 (which are continuing) to help foster collaboration, allowing for technical guidance and support to be provided in a timely manner. Round 2 selection processes were conducted with NGOs who had tendered for Window 2 funding grants, which further broadened the range of partnerships with civil society organizations. IOM continues to follow up regularly the CSOs that participated in the project in 2012 and in 2013, 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) were 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 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 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 on feedback gathered from grantees and learning gaps identified. The training of selected national NGOs to implement peace dividend projects through small grants helped 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 peace building 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.

Regular Joint UNDP-IOM team meetings ensured an inclusive management approach, providing 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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Overview of available resources** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Donor** | **Opening Balance**  | **Allocations In Q2** | **Total Resources** |
| UNDP |  150,000.00  |  -  |  150,000.00  |
| EU |  2,299,607.00  |  -  |  2,299,607.00  |
| NOR |  778,850.00  |  -  |  778,850.00  |
| **TOTAL** |  **3,228,457.00**  |  **-**  |  **3,228,457.00**  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overview of allocation and expenditure per output** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **OUTPUT** | **Available Resources (USD)**  | **Expenditure (USD)** | **Balance (USD)** |
| **UNDP** | **EU** | **NOR** | **TOTAL** | **UNDP** | **EU** | **NOR** | **TOTAL** | **UNDP** | **EU** | **NOR** | **TOTAL** |
| Capacity Development |  -  |  37,364  |  200,201  |  237,564  |  -  |  9,332  |  54,956  |  64,288  |  -  |  28,032  |  145,245  |  173,277  |
| Mitigating Conflict |  -  |  37,364  |  187,479  |  224,842  |  -  |  25,862  |  20,621  |  46,483  |  -  |  11,501  |  166,858  |  178,359  |
| Management |  150,000  |  -  |  391,171  |  541,171  |  45,719  |  -  |  99,324  |  145,043  |  104,281  |  -  |  291,847  |  396,128  |
| Window-1 |  -  |  1,158,400  |  -  |  1,158,400  |  -  |  247,090  |  -  |  247,090  |  -  |  911,310  |  -  |  911,310  |
| Window-2 |  -  |  1,066,480  |  -  |  1,066,480  |  -  |  273,982  |  -  |  273,982  |  -  |  792,498  |  -  |  792,498  |
| **TOTAL**  |  **150,000**  |  **2,299,607**  |  **778,850**  |  **3,228,457**  |  **45,719**  |  **556,267**  |  **174,900**  |  **776,886**  |  **104,281**  |  **1,743,340**  |  **603,950**  |  **2,451,571**  |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Overview of expenditures** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **CATEGORIES** | **EXPENDITURE** | **COMMITMENT (IOM)** | **TOTAL**  |
| **(USD)** | **(USD)** | **(USD)** |
|  Capacity Development |  64,288  |  -  |  64,288  |
|  Mitigating Conflict |  46,483  |  -  |  46,483  |
|  Management |  145,043  |  -  |  145,043  |
|  Window-1 |  247,090  |  408,475  |  655,565  |
|  Window-2 |  273,982  |  460,620  |  734,603  |
| **TOTAL** | **776,886** |  **869,095**  |  **1,645,981**  |

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)