UNDP Sudan - Annual Workplan Clearance Process
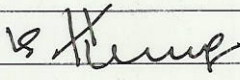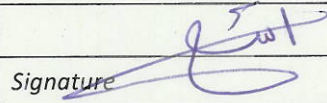
I. General Information

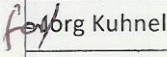|	
Project Name:	
Project Duration:	(March 2015 -December 2017)
Thematic Area:	Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post disaster settings;
Atlas Project Number:	Project ID 00087773 Output ID 00094693

II. AWP Preparation

AWP for year:	March-December 2015		
Project Board endorsement of AWP scheduled for:			
Prepared by Project Manager (a.i)	Srinivas Kumar Venkumahanthi	*[signature]*	17. May 2015
	Name	*Signature*	*Date*
Verified by Programme Officer:	Osama Tageldin	*[signature]*	18. May 2015
	Name	*Signature*	*Date*
Approved by Unit Head:	Omer Elhag	*[signature]*	19-May 2015
	Name	*Signature*	*Date*
Comments:	N/A		

III. AWP Review

Items Checked	Yes	No	N/A
1. Consistent with approved AWP template	X		
2. Cross-cutting principles are addressed in the project strategy (gender equality, capacity development, conflict sensitivity)	X		
3. Outputs are consistent with the project document	X		
4. Baselines are updated taking into consideration progress of previous year	X		
5. Annual targets are clear and achievable	X		
6. Implementing Partners and Responsible Parties are specified correctly	X		
7. Budget details are entered correctly	X		
8. Funding sources are in line with donor agreements and requirements	X		
9. Budget lines for Security (2%), Communication (1%) , Support to Field Offices and GMS (7%) are included correctly	X		
10. If budget higher than available funds, prioritized AWP is included in the annex			X
11. AWP has been reviewed by the SAPA/PCRM A.A			

Cleared by OSD:	Jorg Kuhnel	*[signature]*	20/5/2015
	Name	*Signature*	*Date*

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PROJECT ANNUAL WORKPLAN
2015

[Community Security and Stabilization Programme]

Project Title (award):	Stabilization and Reintegration (00087773)
Output Title (project):	Community Security and Stabilization Programme
Output/s ID:	00094693
Expected SP Outcome(s):	SP Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post disaster settings;
Expected SP Output(s):	Output 6.1: From the humanitarian phase after crisis, early economic revitalization generates jobs and other environmentally sustainable livelihoods opportunities for crisis affected men and women
Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s):	UNDAF/CPD Outcome 7: Government and civil society initiatives that promote social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened.
Expected UNDAF/CP Output(s):	CPAP Output 7.1: Government and community-led peace-building initiatives supported to promote stability, inter-communal reconciliation and peaceful coexistence CPAP Output 7.2: Community infrastructure and productive assets that sustain social stability, community security and resilience to crisis delivered
Project Duration:	(March2015 -December 2017)
Overall Project Budget:	US$ 15,066,000.00
Project Budget for 2015:	US$ 2,500,000.00
Funds Available for 2015 by Sources:	US$ 2,970,000.00[1]
Implementing Partner (s):	UNDP
Responsible Parties:	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (SDDRC), Ministries of Interior, Social Welfare

Approved by	
Abdel-Rahman Ghandour Country Director a.i UNDP SUDAN	
Signature:	
Date: 21 / 5 /2015	

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[1]Government of Japan -USD 2,500,000, Spain cost sharing(Provisional): USD 342,370 ;Spain TTF (provisional):US 127,630,- as of 18May2015. In 2015 AWP the project will focus on spending funds from Japan. Funds from spain is planned for 2016 AWP

I. Project Overview

Sudan, especially the region bordering South Sudan and the fringe states, is characterized by local and regional conflicts, unemployment, displacement, and poverty and underdevelopment. Many of the communities in these states notably in Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile, Western Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar and Northern Kordofan are in conflict or on the verge of being drawn into conflicts. The huge pool of unemployment among the youth, which is estimated at 63% of the rural population, and women are found to be susceptible to these conflicts. In addition, these areas have been witnessing an influx of refugees besides IDPs. There are very limited economic opportunities in the area, which further aggravates the situation. In addition, these conflicts affected nomadic routes thus putting additional pressure on natural resources, which have a propensity to further influence local conflicts.

In addition, it was observed during perception surveys conducted in 124 communities[1] across these states that there are ample opportunities to address some of the above issues within the ambit of on-going peace processes. This would be essential for ensuring community resilience in this period of transition for the country. Below outlines the key challenges and impacts which the community security and stabilization programme aims to make a contribution. This would be done by drawing on programme experiences and various community and stakeholder feedback in the past two years.

Impacts of recent on-going conflicts in rural areas

Overall, the protracted conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile has resulted in destruction of social, human, physical, natural and economic capital and has brought about serious damages in the neighboring states. The states have a high presence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), returnees and refugees. IDPs exist due to the ongoing internal conflicts; the returnees have come after the secession of South Sudan; while the refugees have come from South Sudan, after armed clashes, which started in December 2013. Together these groups have further stretched the limited socio-economic capital such as community socio-economic infrastructure and limited livelihood opportunities in both the states and the fringe areas. This situation has created a disproportionate effect on the lives and livelihoods of unemployed youth, ex-combatants, IDPs, returnees, refugees, women, and communities in the affected areas. Recent reports suggest that over 60% of youth live in these areas, and 50% of the population 15 years old and above are economically inactive[2]. These at risk groups live in communities saturated with Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)[3] where people hold on to small arms as a means of protection for their livelihoods and personal security. There is neither an opportunity of awareness on the negative impacts of SALW nor proper mechanisms of arms control at the local level, thus increasing the likelihood of armed violence and undermining long term security and stability in those communities. Inter and intra community conflicts that span across different states, largely because of the nomadic movements in this region, are exacerbated by proliferated small arms. Conflicts between communities and nomadic tribes further complicates an already complex situation on the Sudan/South Sudan cooperation as well as the on-going hostilities between the SPLM/N and Government of Sudan (GoS). Besides the strong demand of small arms on the ground, the lack of effective small arms control measures like national legislation and strategic plans exacerbates not only the supply, but also issues around cross-border smuggling and the proliferation of small arms. Women also constitute an important at-risk group who are isolated from decision making processes due to limited opportunities in a subsistence economy and due to violence against women. Joint SDDRC and UNDP assessments evidenced[4] that security and physical safety remain the primary concern for women in most post-conflict affected areas. There is a high concentration of female-headed households who suffer from acute poverty since their husbands have either been killed in war or have migrated to urban areas in search of work. Evidence shows that among the aforementioned categories there is a high tendency of psycho-social traumas and depression that affect ones mental and social productivity. Lack of basic services, such as drinking water and reliable sources of energy, is another element that endangers women's physical security where they are often subjected to harassment when travelling long distances to fetch water or firewood. It is thus important to note that natural resource management (NRM), small arms and conflict are closely interlinked in Sudan[5]. The effects of natural resources for instance have had severe consequences in both South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. These include population displacement, weak local administration, conflict related to resource exploitation, deforestation, and underinvestment in sustainable development. NRM continues to be a one of the causes of conflict, especially in communities of at-risk groups where there is competition over land and water and in communities with conflict potential due to the lack of NRM mechanisms[6]. Other conflicts that continue to

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[1] Communiy Perception Survey conducted by UNDP Sudan DDR (2013)

[2] "Youth and Employment in Sudan" August 2011, Sudanese Development Initiative, p20 and p39.

"Youth and Employment in Sudan" August 2011, Sudanese Development Initiative, p20 and p39.

ds of these being in civilian hands. "Sudan – Country Analysis" 2007, United Nations, P19.

[4] Needs, risk, and capacity assessments conducted by UNDP Sudan DDR (2013)

[5] UNEP (2007) Sudan Post-conflict Environmental Assessment; UN Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (2013)

[6] UNEP (2007) Sudan Post-conflict Environmental Assessment, p. 95.

heighten tension between diverse communities and fuel conflict locally include the growing competition for uneven access to, as well as inequitable and weak management of, scarce resources. Despite the tremendous efforts by the government and civil society, the capacity is still not adequate to address all the above-mentioned challenges.

These conditions are increasing the susceptibility of communities in the region to be drawn into a vortex of violent conflict. In turn, the spill-over of conflict is negatively impacting the long-term stability of communities, especially in the border areas, which would have long-term implications for Sudan and South Sudan's stability, as well as the whole of the region. This is made particularly worse by the availability and accessibility of small arms.

Sudan-South Sudan dynamics

The Sudan and South Sudan cooperation and dynamics along the border areas is an important consideration for security arrangements. It is therefore important to consider these dynamics in pursuing peace and stability in the border regions .Nonetheless, there has recently been some positive momentum on the relationship between Sudan and South Sudan in 2013 and early 2014. This became evident with both Presidents meeting a number of times in 2013 (in Juba as well as Khartoum); a joint communiqué on cross-border cooperation in peace building and community security, signed by delegations of both countries in Addis Ababa, in November 2013; and acceptance of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since December 2013. The positive momentum between the two countries would be expected to gradually improve the situation. This is especially important with the current challenge that exists in South Sudan where hostilities erupted between the government and a rebel group at the end of 2013. A prolonged crisis in South Sudan will also impact Sudan and the border areas. There is an international effort to support negotiations and to find a way forward in South Sudan. The status of Abyei area has also been a contentious issue among both countries. However, such a situation also highlights the importance of interventions being proposed in this project.

Project Rationale

The importance of stabilization and community security has been overwhelmingly emphasized by the communities, which are evidenced in the community perception surveys conducted across 124 communities, in 2013[7]. The communities also felt that unemployed youth have become potential targets for recruitment and they have gravitated towards conflicts and the possession of weapons. This is also largely due to the absence of economic opportunities, availability of small arms and their linkage to the issues of masculinity, spill-over of regional conflicts and continuation of local conflicts over resources.

Those who are highly affected with conflict carrying capacities (CCC) are unemployed youth, IDPs, refugees, returnees, women, and other at-risk groups. This category of people poses a considerable threat and source of instability since they risk being drawn into – and be highly affected by - conflict. However, appropriate and durable interventions will help in stabilizing the areas hosting these populations, contribute to economic revitalization and provide alterative and sustainable livelihoods. The issue of equality of gender and socio-economic empowerment will be given a priority through mobilization of men and women and also launching interventions that could ease the social barriers.

In order to promote peace and stability, it is imperative that the above issues are addressed urgently with interventions that can stabilize at-risk and war affected communities in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States as well as fringe areas. This is done through the provision of alternative livelihoods, design of interventions that can stimulate the rural economy through innovative practices involving the communities, promoting graduated small arms control activities, and enhancing the capacities of communities to sustain recovery and stability.

At the end of 2013, community security and community based reintegration projects that were piloted in the state of Southern Kordofan. This resulted in learning valuable lessons and best practices in terms of sustainability and context specific interventions. This evidence has informed the current Community Security and Stabilization approach to a great extent, in addition to the inputs that were given by the communities.

Project Rationale

The approach primarily aims to target people with CCC and those who are on the verge of being drawn into conflict or actively participating in it; additionally, host communities of displaced populations. An added emphasis will be put towards the promotion of building the capacity of communities and local stakeholders to promote the local economy, reduce armed violence, promote peace and reconciliation, and gradually control small arms. This will be accomplished by supporting communities in an attempt to establish or strengthen community management

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7 Communiy Perception Survey conducted by UNDP Sudan DDR (2013)

structures and build or enhance their capacity in managing conflicts and promoting reconciliation and peaceful co-existence.

Project strategy and main objectives

The stabilization project aims to support stability and peace building by strengthening the resilience of communities which are at a higher risk of being drawn into conflict. Additionally it hopes to support the capacity of governance structures and communities to control small arms proliferation and promote regional cooperation between Sudan and South Sudan.

The lessons learned from previous DDR and CSAC efforts in Sudan and the changing situation on the ground demands for a more inclusive, community-based and community-driven as well as sustainable initiative that support security and stability. Community perception surveys proved that communities of South Kordofan and Blue Nile States felt broader economic interventions - along with the provision of livelihoods not only for ex-combatants but also unemployed youth and at-risk groups -need to be carried out to stimulate the rural economy, promote community security and contribute to the stability of the affected communities.

Earlier community security and reintegration interventions in Sudan have acted as a proof of concept for stabilization to a great extent, but also demonstrated results which are contextual. However, it was also noticed that some of the interventions would require some modifications, as evidenced in community perception surveys conducted in 2013. Best practices, and lessons learned from such interventions led to an evidence based approach. The Community Security and Stabilization Programme theory of change can be exemplified below:

IF male and female community members benefited from civic education and socio-economic infrastructure projects, THEN the community will experience less health problems and likely to witness regeneration of rural economy and increase in sustained livelihoods for the targeted categories.

IF the communities are aware of dangers of SALW, THEN there is a likelihood of less incidences of SALW and members of communities will live peacefully.

IF the youth are engaged in self-business or employed, THEN there is a chance of them not engaging in the conflicts and may become agents for defusing tensions and conflict triggers in the community.

IF women are empowered socially and economically, THEN they can contribute to the society and as well as their own families, which will ensure dignity and equality.

IF the communities in border areas of Sudan and South Sudan are provided with socio-economic assistance THEN there will be peaceful coexistence between host communities and IDPs/refugees.

Based on focus group discussions, community consultations, surveys and stakeholder feedback, 93 communities were identified as priority targets for the programme in the "transitional areas" (specifically from Blue Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, parts of North Kordofan, parts of White Nile, and parts of Sennar).

A major aim of the project is to target people with conflict carrying capacities, importantly of unemployed youth and potential combatants.8 It is estimated that there are about 60% of the youth living in rural areas whereby unemployment is also quite high (about 50%) among these youth.

Basis of targeting areas are:
On-going local conflicts;
Small arms proliferation;
Areas of concentration of IDPs/refugees
unemployed youth and with conflict carrying capacities;
Issues related to natural resources; and
Lacking basic services

Overall, communities will have an important role in the selection of beneficiaries and projects to be pursued but SDDRC will ensure it is in line with the mandate and the overall goal of the Commission; stability and peace.

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8 Community perception surveys, community consultations, and implementation experiences reveal the need to target people with conflict-carrying capacity, especially unemployed youth who are the most susceptible for participating in conflicts.

SDDRC, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Welfare and Social Security would be key partners to the project apart form national NGOs, CBOs and other grass root level organizations.

Project Design Parameters:

The project has identified, along with stakeholders, 93 priority communities where such interventions should be implemented. As the project activities are rolled out, there will be a need to further assess the needs of the communities depending on the changing dynamics and context of the communities. Following the identification of the priority communities and their needs, focus group discussions (FGDs) will be conducted in these communities with traditional leaders, youth, women groups and also at-risk members such as IDPs and refugees. This will help to identify priorities for target groups and to identify criteria. The interventions will be carried out in three phases based on the context – the first phase will focus on areas hosting IDPs and refugees, and the second and third phases will focus on unemployed youth, but a review of the context will be carried out at the end of every year.

1,000 beneficiaries will be targeted under direct support under livelihood opportunities and approximately 50,000 community members will be indirectly benefited by the community based projects.

Community management committees will take the lead in not only designing interventions, but also monitoring and following up with these interventions to ensure sustainability. Issues related to gender equality and discrimination along with NRM will be given due emphasis in the process.

At the end, the project should be able to promote community resilience in selected and prioritized communities across the target region by providing alternative livelihoods, socio-economic infrastructure and skills to unemployed youth, promote community security, and peaceful co-existence, and contribute to the initiatives of graduated small arms control. After project exits from the target communities, all the activities and results will be managed and sustained in the long run by the community management committees that will have permanent membership.

While carrying out these activities, the project also recognizes the importance of cross border cooperation. The movement of people affected by conflicts as well as movement of small arms across borders has had huge implications on the peace and stability of Sudan. The project aims to support the Sub-regional Arms Control Mechanism (SARCOM) in order to promote cooperation between the national stakeholders of Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, Libya, CAR and DR Congo.

- Key direct and indirect effects expected for beneficiaries, such as: increased household income, shifts in awareness and commitment, progress in social relations, etc.

Beneficiaries under this project are expected to receive the following benefits:
1. More organized and democratic forum (Community Management Committee (CMC)), including representatives of youth and women for communal dialogue and decision making;
2. More sensitized on the dangers of SALW and prevention of violence against women and youth;
3. More sustainable employment and income after vocational training, livelihood support, and socio-economic infrastructure; and
4. More resilient to vulnerabilities at the community level through civic education and literacy classes

- Sustainability of project results; Reference to project partner capacity analysis and development if any, project partnership & exit strategies

Considering the challenging context of Sudan, the overall goal of this project is to support stability and peace-building efforts by adopting a two-pronged approach that is both "bottom-up" and "top-down". Under the "bottom-up" approach, the aim is to strengthen the resilience of high-risk communities in buffer areas; including a focus on pursuing initiatives in the cross section of communities in the buffer areas. This includes the border areas with South Sudan and would scale up to cross-border activities, once possible. This will be done by implementing the project in a consultative and participatory manner. Remaining engaged with communities is vital in informing and contributing to the wider national level processes such as on-going negotiations. On the other hand, the "top-down" approach will focus support on the capacity of relevant national institutions such as SDDRC in pursuing national level initiatives and frameworks that aligns with cooperation agreements between Sudan and South

Sudan, as well as negotiations with SPLM/N9. A relevant achievement, to date, is the meeting that was held in November 2013, whereby representatives from GoS and Government of South Sudan (GoSS) came together to promote technical cooperation on community security, peace and reconciliation, DDR, and small arms issues, which culminated in a joint communiqué.

Finally, the project also aims to build adequate capacities for national NGOs/CBOs and local authorities to enable them not only to implement the project activities, but also carry forward such activities for ensuring stability in the region. This approach is built into the exit strategy of this project.

- Voice and participation: Project strategy or mechanism to engage key stakeholders & inclusion in decision making and oversight

  CMCs, which are established and supported by this project, are represented by traditional leaders alongside women and youth; and IDP and refugee representatives, where relevant. They are supported by the project to: register themselves as a legal entity with state governments; create bylaws for effective governance; and open bank accounts. CMCs not only participate in the design of interventions at the community level but also monitor the progress of project implementation. When necessary, they also call for participation of other actors like microfinance service providers and representatives of the state line ministries. CMCs not only address the issues of conflict management but also ensure the maintenance of the economic infrastructure. Furthermore, CMCs ensure that profits generated are used for rehabilitation of basic facilities like schools or clinics. All other committees, such as the water management committee and the Natural Resources Management Committee, act as sub-committees.

- Summary of the social and environmental impact assessment.

  The project will conduct, during its initial stages, a comprehensive social/conflict assessment. This will include the identification of needs pertaining to environmental/NRM skills within target communities. The findings and baseline data of this assessment will feed into the project design, and ToRs of IPs. The intervention plans including: selection of CMC's members and other beneficiaries; type of socio-economic infrastructure; livelihood support; vocational training; and NRM methods, etc. will be designed in line with the findings in order to properly address the community's concerns alongside additional external impacts (do no harm theory).

  Relevant UN Agencies will also play an important role in supporting the overall monitoring process of the programme, in terms of assessments, the screening of programme activities and of the possible environmental and conflict related impact. Using the Environmental Screening Tool developed to support the integration of natural resources and environment into UN programming, UNDP with technical support relevant UN and government agencies will screen each project to ensure that there is no significant risk of conflict or harm that can be caused vis-à-vis environmental or NRM. During the implementation of the programme, regular meetings and technical reviews will be held with relevant UN and government partners to ensure that any potential risks or issues are mitigated and that best practices are documented.

- Gender marker rating and its justifications (highlight any changes from the original project document rating).

  The gender marker rating of the project is currently categorized as GEN-2. The project will strive to promote gender equality and facilitate the participation of women in socio-economic processes. The project will adopt a gender sensitive approach in which gender issues are mainstreamed in all activities, thereby ensuring equal access to benefits by both men and women. Gender responsiveness includes: support to positive, non-violent forms of masculinities, promoting active engagement of men in initiatives on women's empowerment, violence against women and youth, and reproductive health, supporting opportunities for male and female community members to be active citizens and successful household providers, and provide support for women and youth who experienced violence. Finally, C2SP will have an exclusive focus on women's empowerment, particularly through the reinforcement of women's organizations, by investing in economic sectors traditionally dominated by women, by increasing access to and control over productive recourses, market and business for women and by prioritizing at-risk women, such as female headed households and women at risk in capacity development support. The project will envisage efforts to integrate interventions on reproductive health, violence against women and youth and the promotion of positive gender norms. A comprehensive gender-responsive public information campaign will be embedded in to the programme. Several factors have

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[9] This would include security arrangements once a peace framework is agreed with the SPLM/N. However, it is recognized that there are complex hurdles on GoS and SPLM/N negotiation. There is an international effort along with AU in order to find a negotiated settlement following UN Security Council Resolution 2046.

been considered in order to support women's successful empowerment, namely: women's participation and flexibility of gender roles in decision-making, in the home and the community; social networks of women's groups; public perception of violence against women and youth; access to Reproductive Health (RH) services; community discussions on women's issues; and support for women as leaders in their community. With this in mind, 2015 aims to (1) establish twenty CMCs with at least 30% of the committee members representing women; and (2) five community sensitization projects on violence against women and women's empowerment for an audience of at least 1,000.

Key Achievements so far

Not applicable. This is a new project.

Main Challenges & planned responses

Not applicable. This is a new project.

II. Annual Workplan 2015

Relevant SP outcome indicators:	Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post disaster settings • Outcome Indicator 6.1. Percentage of affected populations meeting critical benchmarks for social and economic recovery within 18 months after a crisis, disaggregated by type of crisis and sex • Outcome Indicator 6.2. Percentage of post disaster and post conflict countries having operational strategies to address the causes or triggers of crises • Outcome Indicator 6.4. Percentage of (monetary equivalent) benefits from temporary employment/ productive livelihoods options in the context of early economic recovery programmes received by women and girls (UNSC 1325-Led by UNDP & UN Women)
Relevant SP output indicators:	Output 6.1: From the humanitarian phase after crisis, early economic revitalization generates jobs and other environmentally sustainable livelihoods opportunities for crisis affected men and women Integrated RRF (IRRF) Indicator 6.1.1: Number of women and men benefitting from emergency jobs and other diversified livelihoods opportunities within six to eighteen months after a crisis, disaggregated by at-risk groups Output 6.2: National and local authorities /institutions enabled to lead the community engagement, planning, coordination, delivery and monitoring of early recovery efforts IRRF Indicator 6.2.3: Proportion of organizations engaged in the management/ implementation of early recovery that are women's organizations / networks
Relevant CP outcome indicators:	UNDAF Outcome 7: Government and civil society initiatives that promotes social cohesion, peace consolidation and pluralism are strengthened: Indicators: (i) Number of crisis-affected communities provided with critical infrastructure and key economic assets and skills, based on priorities identified by affected populations, Baseline 4: 15 community initiatives implemented, Target 4: 30 (ii) Number of peace dividend/ community security initiatives in target communities identified and implemented in a conflict-sensitive manner. Targets: UNDAF Output 7.2: Community Infrastructure and productive assets that sustain social stability, community security and resilience to crisis delivered. Targets: 50 communities. Baseline: TBD.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US$)
Output 1: Alternative livelihoods support and vocational training for female and male at-risk youth and selected community members provided **Indicators:** 1.1. # of unemployed youth, and other at-risk groups successfully trained and engaged in self or wage employments.	1.1 Activity Result: Selection and profiling of target female and male participants (at risk youth and vulnerable groups)) conducted 　1.1.1 Action: Identify target beneficiaries using project section criteria complemented with community criteria 　1.1.2 Action: Conduct training needs assessment, baseline studies on household incomes and economic opportunities mapping in the state and locality 　1.1.3 Action: Identify and select service providers for the provision of trainings and targeted livelihood assistance		X	X		UNDP, SDDRC, local government, community member, SCVTA, private sector, microcredit/micro finance institutions	32045 (00141)	71600	Assessments, Workshops, contracts to NGOs/INGOs	Survey $10,000.00
1.2. % of targeted unemployed youth and selected community members have access to services such as but not limited to, micro financing, value chain and business development services **Baseline 2014:** 1.1. 88 (14 female, 74 male) 1.2 0% **Targets 2015** 1.1 1,000 at-risk youth and targeted community members ; 1.2. 20 % of the targeted(1,000) at- risk youth and other targeted community members linked to micro-financing, value chain and business development services.	1.2 Activity Result :Provision of targeted (1,000 female and male) livelihood assistance and vocational training to selected participants completed 1.2.1 Action: Provide vocational and skills trainings, apprenticeship and other employability opportunities to participants 1.2.2 Action: Refer trained and interested participants to private sector employers and provide mentoring, if required 1.2.3 Action: Organize trainings on business development including business plans through training workshops 1.2.4 Action.: Provide start up grant support to participants having gone through the business development training 1.2.5 Action: Provide extensive consultative support, coaching on business development and use of new technologies, etc.		X	X		UNDP, SDDRC, local government, community member, SCVTA, private sector, microcredit/micro finance institutions	32045 (00141)	72100 71300 72200	Vocational Training Toolkits Equipment	Livelihood Support $300,000.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US$)
	1.3 Activity Result: Support to business development, value chain development and micro-credit services facilitated 1.3.1 Action: Facilitate linkages between direct beneficiaries and financial institutions to include project beneficiaries into their services Link new businesses to chains of production and bigger businesses in the value chain, especially the private sector	X	X	X	X	UNDP, SDDRC, local government, community member, SCVTA, private sector, microcredit/micro finance institutions	32045 (00141)	71300	Consultancy	Consultancy $30,000.00
										Subtotal of output 1 $340,000.00

Output 2: Socio-economic infrastructure or basic facilities in support of economic recovery and conflict mitigation established
Indicator:
  2.1.# Of infrastructure projects (markets, basic services etc.) implemented in the target communities
  2.2.# Of committees established in the target locations
  2.3.# of girls/women and boys/men engaged in short term jobs through the infrastructure
Baseline 2014:
  2.1.01 socio economic infrastructure to support income generating activities in White Nile States
  2.2. 01 agricultural committee established at community level to support local socio-economic infrastructure for development
  2.3.TBE
Targets
1. 10 infrastructure projects
2.2. 10 committees established
2.3. At least 100 women and men engaged in short term jobs
	1 Activity Result: Selection of target communities for socio economic infrastructure projects identified
	2.1.1 Action: Participatory planning and needs assessment in selected communities to identify community priorities and projects.
	2.1.2 Action: Selection of implementing partners for the implementation of the projects
	
	2.2 Activity Result :Sensitization and training of community leaders on peace building and social cohesion conducted and relevant community committees formulated
	2.2.1 Action Sensitize and train community leaders and members to select projects that contribute to stabilization, community security, economic, environmental, natural resource management and peace building.
	
	2.3. Activity Result: Creation and engagement of female and male community members in short term jobs implemented
	2.3.1.Action:Selection of unemployed youth and at-risk women for short term
	   employment opportunities
	2.3.2 Action: Formalize implementation arrangements for the projects with CBOs/NGOs and community members
	
	2.4. Activity Result: Monitoring of project implementation to ensure projects' effectiveness and sustainability
	2.4.1.Action: Continuous monitoring and reporting of the project implementation, engagement of community institutions and members
	2.4.2. Action: Organize community perception surveys, field and documentation of best practices and lessons learnt for resource mobilization and learning.
		X	X	X	X	UNDP, SDDRC, state and local government, community leader, contractors, CMCs, CBOs	32045 (00141)	72100
								75700
								71600
									Infrastructure
									Workshops / conferences /Meeting
									Monitoring
										Infrastructure projects: 10x$100,000=$ 1,000,000.00
										Workshops and Meetings: $5,000.00
										Monitoring $15,000.00
										
										Subtotal of output 2:$1,020,000.00

1. Targets 201510 infrastructure projects (markets, basic services, etc.) implemented in the target
2.
3.
4.
5. Communities.
6.
7.
2. 10 committees established or revived
3. At least 100 girls/women and boys/men engaged in short term jobs

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US$)
Output 3 Capacity of local community members and institutions to control small arms proliferation, prevention of NRM and gender related local conflict in (10) communities strengthened **Indicators** 3.1.# of community security committees or other mechanisms to support small arms control and natural resource management implemented in the target communities 3.2.# of specilizaed gender projects such as, women's empowerment, SGBV and other forms of gender based violence 3.3.1. # of SALW control and community security sensitization initiatives undertaken by the target communities 3.3.2. # of cross border initiatives in support of community security, peace building and small arms control **Baseline 2014:** 3.1. 1 3.2. To be established; 3.3.1.1 3.3.2. 1 (baseline 2013) **Targets :** 3.1.10 3.2. 5 specialized gender projects 3.3.1. 10 awareness initiatives and sensitization sessions conducted on SALW 3.3.2. At least 1 cross border initiative ;	3.1 Activity Result: Selection of target communities and local mechanisms for small arms control and NRM related conflicts identified and operationalized 3.1.1 Action Community consultations and assessments, identification of entry points and partners for interventions 3.1.2 ActionSelection of contractors and service providers to support implementation of activities 3.2. Activity Result: Sensitization campaigns and workshops on prevention of violence against women and other forms of physical insecurity implemented 3.2.1. Action: various community based initiatives in support of violence against women and youth, natural resource management etc. 3.2.2. Action: Customize and implement project targeting specific needs of girls/female beneficiaries. 3.3. Activity Result: Trainings and awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of SALW organized in target locations. 3.3.1 Action Organize public events on small arms reduction and disseminate outreach tools such brochures, guidelines 3.3.2 Action Organize training activities for local authorities on small arms related conflict and community security in each community. 3.4. Activity Result: Support to Regional and bilateral initiatives on small arms control and National Action Plan on Small Arms Control implemented. 3.4.1 Action: Organize workshops at the state, national and sub-regional level to support implementation of agreements and national action plan on small arms control		X	X	X	SDDRC Ministry of Interior Local Government Community Based Organizations Community Leaders	32045 (00141)	72100 71600 71600 71400 75700 74200 75700	Survey Monitoring Training Gender training Public information Workshop	Monitoring $110,000.00 Training $350,000.00 Gender training $100,000.00 Public information $30,000.00 Sensitization workshop $20,000.00
									Subtotal of output 3:	$610,000.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US$)
Output 4 Capacity development of Government and local service providers to deliver services strengthened; **Indicators:** 4.1.. # qualified local governmental federal governmental institutionsare able to provide engaged in the projects ;. 4.2. # newly engaged non-governmental institutions contracted in target communities. **Baseline 2014:** 4.1. TBE 4.2. 39 National NGOs pre-qualified (baseline 2013) **Targets 2015** 4.1. At least 4 institutions engaged with the project 4.2. At least 4 NGOs/CBOs contracted	4.1 Activity Result:State government and ministries and department service providers' capacity and outreach improved 4.1.1. Action Undertake capacity needs assessment to agree on required capacity development activities. 4.1.2. Action Implement specific capacity development initiative as per results of need assessment and CD Strategy 4.2 Activity Result:SDDRC and relevant government bodies and structures' capacity strengthened 4.2.1. Action Undertake capacity needs assessment, agree on required capacity development activities and implement them 4.3. Activity Result:Secondment of staff based on the specific expertise such as PI, M&E/Planning, external relation, PI/ knowledge management. 4.3.1. Action Co-ordinate and mobilize technical co-operations with specialized organizations such as JICA to provide capacity development interventions for public and private vocational training institutions.		X	X	X	UNDP, Line Ministries Local Government SDDRC, CBOs, NGOs, CMCs	32045 (00141)	75700	workshops	workshops $ 40,000.00
									Sub total of output 4:	40,000.00
Project Management										

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US$)
Output A.1: Project Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation activities implemented timely and with the required quality **Indicators:** A.1..1 Number of M&E field visits conducted A.1.2 Number of reports submitted **Baseline:** A.1.1 0 A.1.2 One annual and one biannual report for 2014 submitted. **Targets:** A.1.1.Field visits per position: Programme Manager/coordinator: 2 Project Field Officer: 10 M&E officer: 5 A.1.2. 2 (two) UNDP report / other specilized donor report	A.1.1. Activity Result: Comprehensive community assessment (pre and post) undertaken to ensure accurate baseline data and enable M&E system A.1.2. Action Develop conflict-sensitive M&E system and plan implement , through regular data collection and field visits A.1.2. Action Design and establishment of database and tools to collect information on the programme interventions. A.1.3. Action: Midterm and end project evaluation will be planned and implemented in coordination with key stakeholders.			X	X	UNDP	32045 (00141)	61300 72800 74200 72200 74500 71600	Staffing ICT equipment Communication Operation Travel	Staffing $170,105.00 ICT equipment $18,000.00 Communication $17,000.00 Operation $40,000.00 Travel $28,000.00

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Quarter				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			
		1	2	3	4		Funding Source	Budget code	Budget Description	Amount (US$)
Output A.2 Risk and issues and lessons-learned effectively managed **Indicators:** A.2.1 Risk log updated A.2.2. Issue log updated A2.3 Lessons learned document drafted and endorsed in consultations with stakeholders **Baseline:** A.2.1 Risk log updated in Dec 2014 A.2.2 N/A **Targets:** A.2.1 Risk log updated (4 times/Quartely) in Atlas A.2.2. updated (4 times/Quartely) in Atlas A.2.3 Lessons learned log updated in consultations with stakeholders.	A.2.1. Activity Result: Project risk log updated A.2.2. Action: idebtification of the risk and log the risk in the risk log; A.2.2. Activity Result: Project lesson learned workshop conducted ; A.2.1. Action: Stakeholder meetings organized A.2.2. Action: Lessons learnt Workshop conducted		X	X	X					
Output A.3. Project Boards and Stakeholder consultations effectively organised. **Indicators:** A.3. 1. # of project board meeting conducted **Baseline : (2014**) A.3.1 0 **Targets:** A.3.1 Two project board meeting/ major stakeholder meeting conducted.	A.3.1. Activity Result: Project board and partnership meetings organized A.3.1. Action: Organize stakeholder meetings A.3.1. Document stakeholder meetings.		X	X	X					
									Subtotal of output 5 :	$273,105 .00
Total									Subtotal	$2,283,105.00
GMS 8%										$ 182,648.00
ISS (1.5%)										$ 34,247.00
Grand Total										$ 2,500,000.00

III. Project Management Structure

The project board is responsible for making executive management decisions for the project including approval of project revisions and guidance. The board will provide guidance and advice to project management when substantive changes are needed in the annual planned results, strategies or implementation arrangements. Project assurance reviews are made by this group. The project implementation will be managed by UNDP under DIM and coordinated within the overall framework and work plan of the UNDP Stabilization team. UNDP in coordination with SDDRC and relevant line ministries will also be responsible for managing funds and for further resource mobilization for the project related activities in the project location as well as ensuring the timely delivery of outputs.

Project Organization Structure

Project Board		
Senior Beneficiary SDDRC	**Executive** UNDP	**Senior Supplier** Donors/UNDP/MoF

Project Assurance
UNDP Country Office

Project Manager
Stabilization
Programme Manager

Operation Support
Procurement, Finance, IT, Admin

Project Support **Khartoum**	**South Kordofan** Coordinator, 5 officers	**Blue Nile Team** 4 officers
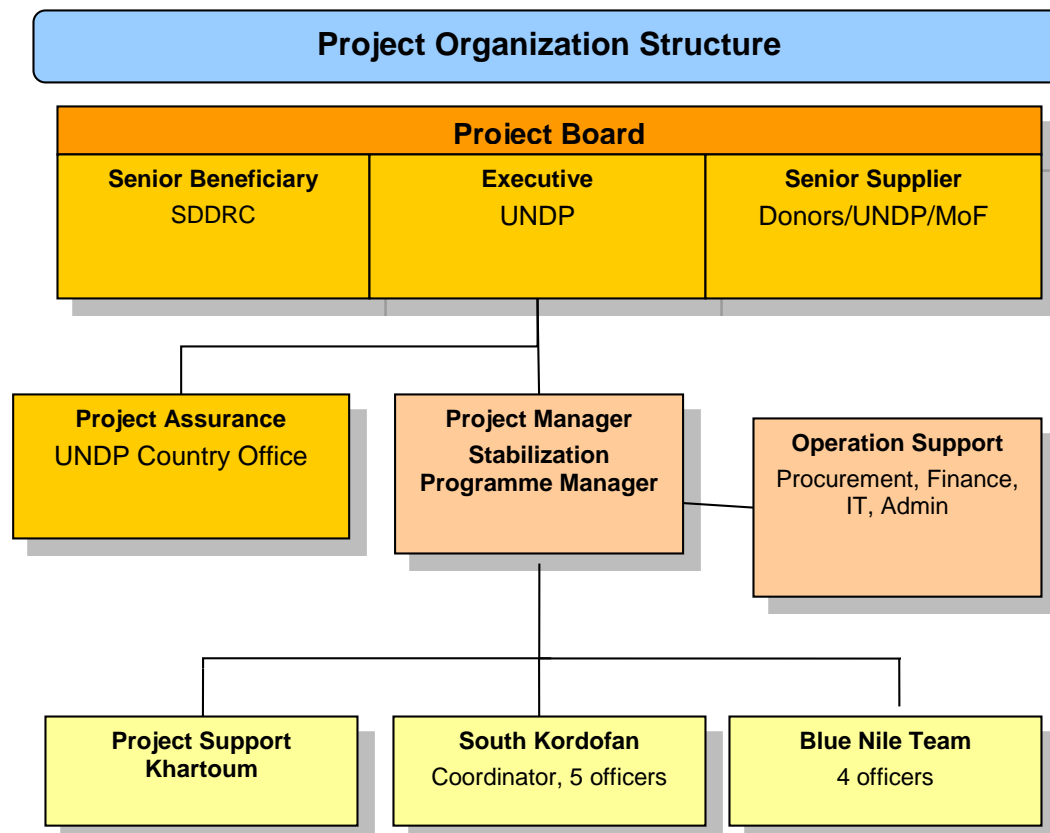
IV. Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

M&E Plan Matrix:

Indicators	Indicator Type	Data collection method & source	Frequency	1	2	3	4	Responsible	Resources (USD)
# of CMCs, local reconciliation and dialogue forum, and community based conflict resolution mechanisms functioning effectively	SP/CPAP/Project	Desk Review/ Meetings and interview, MIS report	Monthly					M&E Officer – UNDP and SDDRC	$50,000.00
# SHG mechanisms functioning effectively	Project	Meetings and interview	Monthly and Bi-annually					M&E Officer – UNDP and SDDRC	$50,000.00
# of communities reached through the sensitization campaigns on peace, reconciliation, SALW control and prevention of violence against women and youth	SP/CPAP/Project	Reports/ Meeting/ Community Survey, SALW action plan	Monthly and Bi-annually					M&E Officer – UNDP and SDDRC	$6,000.00
% of composition of youth, women and other vulnerable groups in the CMCs	SP/CPAP/Project	PI materials, MIS report	,Weekly, Monthly and Bi-annually					M&E Officer – UNDP and SDDRC	$3,000.00
# of initiatives of SARCOM action plan of 2015 and # of Arms Registration and Marking Committees action plan identified for implementation	Project	Reports/ Meeting/ Community Survey, SARCOM action plan	Annually					M&E Officer – UNDP and SDDRC	$2,000.00

# of infrastructure/livelihoods projects addressing livelihood issues and security implemented in target communities(	CPAP/Project	Interviews/ Community Survey /. Site visit reports Meetings minutes, report/ IPs Reports, MIS report	Monthly		M&E Officer – UNDP and SDDRC	$5,000.00
# of male and female community members directly or indirectly benefiting from the infrastructure projects(	CPAP/Project	Survey ,Assessments Reports, Meetings minutes, report/ IPs Reports, MIS report	Biannuall y		M&E Officer – UNDP and SDDRC	$10,000.00
# Local governmental and non-governmental institutions successfully support to deliver services in target communities	CPAP/Project	Survey, Capacity Assessments Reports, Meetings minutes, report/ IPs Reports	Monthly, and Bi-annually		M&E Officer – UNDP and SDDRC	$10,000.00

V. Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria.

Output 1: Alternative livelihoods support and vocational training for female and male at-risk youth and selected community members provided		
Activity Result 1. **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*Selection and profiling of target participants (at risk youth, refugees, IDPs, returnees, at-risk men, women etc.) conducted, provision of targeted livelihood assistance and vocational training to selected, and support to business development, value chain development and micro-credit services facilitated participants completed*	*Start Date:15March 2015* *End Date: 31 Dec 2015*
Selection and profiling of target female and male participants (at risk youth and vulnerable groups)) conducted	*Progress report, final report, M&E report, Annual Report , Field trip report, Ip eports*	*Monthly/ Quarterly/ Annually*
Provision of targeted (1,000 female and male) livelihood assistance and vocational training to selected participants completed	*Progress report, field report, IP reports*	*Monthly/ Quarterly Annually*
Support to business development, value chain development and micro-credit services facilitated	*Progress report, final report, M&E report, Annual Report , Field trip report, IP eports, BDS/VC development reports.*	*Monthly/ Quarterly Annually*
OUTPUT 2: Socio-economic infrastructures in support of economic recovery and conflict mitigation identified and established		
Activity Result 2 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*Participatory assessment of selected communities for socio economic infrastructure projects completed, implementation of prioritized projects by community members completed and operational, monitoring of project implementation to ensure projects' effectiveness and sustainability*	*Start Date:15March 2015* *End Date: 31 Dec 2015*
2.1 Activity Result: Selection of target communities for socio economic infrastructure projects identified	*Baseline report, CS Committee's minutes of the meetings ,Site monitoring, M&E report, progress report, final report*	*Weekly/monthly/ quarterly*
	Participatory assessment, focus group discussion	*Weekly/monthly/ quarterly*

Sensitization and training of community leaders on peace building and social cohesion conducted and relevant community committees formulated	*Participatory assessment, focus group discussion, M&E report, progress report, final report*	*Weekly/monthly/ quarterly*
Creation and engagement of female and male community members in short term jobs implemented	*Participatory assessment, focus group discussion, M&E report, progress report, final report*	*Weekly/monthly/ quarterly*
Monitoring of project implementation to ensure projects' effectiveness and sustainability	*Participatory assessment, focus group discussion, M&E report, progress report, final report*	*Weekly/monthly/ quarterly*
OUTPUT 3: Capacity of local community members and institutions to control small arms proliferation, prevention of NRM and gender related local conflict in (10) communities strengthened		
Activity Result 3 **(Atlas Activity ID)**	*Selection of target communities and local mechanisms as entry points for small arms control and NRM related conflicts identified and operationalized, capacity building strategies on small arms control, community security, violence against women and youth, natural resource management and peace building implemented, and support to regional and bilateral initiatives on small arms control and National Action Plan on Small Arms Control implemented.*	*Start Date:15March 2015* *End Date: 31 Dec 2015*
Selection of target communities and local mechanisms for small arms control and NRM related conflicts identified and operationalized	*CS Committee's minutes of the meetings, progress report, final report*	*Monthly/ quarterly*
Sensitization campaigns and workshops on prevention of violence against women and other forms of physical insecurity implemented	*M&E report, PI reports , Gender unit reports, progress report, final report*	*Monthly/ quarterly*
Trainings and awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of SALW organized in target	*PI report, NAP workshop reports, SARCOM minutes of meeting reports' , progress report, final report*	*Monthly/ quarterly*
Output 4: Capacities of Government and local service providers to deliver high quality and quantity livelihoods assistance combined with business advisory and microcredit services, gender equality and women empowerment and community security support services strengthened		
Output 5: Effective implementation support in order to deliver project results/outputs, including delivery of cross-cutting areas activities ensured		
Activity Result 5 **(Atlas Activity ID**	*PI and outreach activities to sensitize communities community members and State authorities on the dangers of small arms, procurement, finance, IT, HR and administrative and logistics*	

	support to project implementation provided, Monitoring of all project outputs and activities implemented as per project monitoring plan, and Gender responsiveness of the programme ensured.	
Project Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation activities	*M&E strategy , BTORs, Monitoring reports*	*Monthly/Quarterly/Annually*
Risk and issues and lessons-learned	*Risk log , Issues log, Lessons learnt report, Annual Report*	*Quarterly/Annually*
Project Boards and Stakeholder consultations effectively organised	*Project board minutes of the meeting, Donor visit minutes of the meeting;*	*Quarterly/Annually*

VI. Risk Log

The project risk log as reflected in the latest project report, with updated and / or new mitigating measures to be implemented in 2015.

#	Description	Status	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner
1	Lack of understanding of the Stabilization approach at national, state and community level	Decreasing	Environmantal	Decreases chances for breakthrough initiatives P=3 I=4 **12**	• Engage with government stakeholders, raise awareness and sensitize them on the objectives and benefits of stabilization approaches. Organize workshops/conferences to disseminate experiences, lessons learned, successes of the project • Capacity building measures on stabilization project planning, implementation and monitoring for all stakeholders. • Where possible organize study tours to other countries for hands on experience on stabilization methodologies and approaches. • Start with demonstration or pilot projects, with small caseloads, to showcase the effectiveness and benefits of the stabilization approach	Srinivas Kumar
2	Heightened, unrealistic expectations amongst government and community participants to stabilization approach	No change	Political	Decreases chances for breakthrough initiatives P=3 I=5 **15**	• A robust public awareness and sensitization campaign at the national, state and local levels on revised programme strategy. Objectives and entitlements shared • Dissemination of PI materials, meetings, and regular updates provided, etc. on the disbursement of grants and criteria for selection of participants to be included into the programme	Srinivas Kumar
3	Accessibility to target localities and communities to undertake detailed initial assessments and implementation of project activities because of	Increasing	Operational	Affects project implementation P=4 I=4 **16**	• Work through local NGOs or CBOs as Ips. Sign MOUs and agreement with state government and line ministries for support and access to target communities. • Continuous monitoring and analysis of the situation and dynamics in the states. Maintain close consultation with the government and United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)	Srinivas Kumar

	conflict, insecurity and poor road conditions (rain, etc.).				• Initiate projects in relatively safe and accessible areas in BNS, SKS and fringe states and roll out to other areas as the security situation permits. Engage the SDDRC and Ips to play a lead role in the implementation process.	
4	Insufficient capacity to maintain rehabilitated/ constructed infrastructure by local communities and local government	No change	Strategic	Affects significantly sustainability of the project outputs P=2 I=5 **10**	• Ips and SDDRC staff will monitor all development projects and will provide all necessary technical backstopping support, including experience sharing visits to already established, well managed projects • Each target community will establish a maintenance team who will be trained by the project and will be responsible for maintaining the completed infrastructure. At the same time, community members will be expected to pay user fees for the services, which could be used for maintenance. • Relevant state line ministries will be involved in the planning and implementation of the infrastructure projects. This will ensure the completed projects such as water, health centers, etc. are included in the state and locality maintenance plan.	Srinivas Kumar
5 .	Inadequate capacity of IPs limits effective delivery of interventions through granting opportunities	No change	Organizational	Affects significantly delivery rate P=2 I=5 10	• Stabilization approach has included capacity building of Ips and service providers. Monitoring accompaniment and technical support to selected Ips will identify and mitigate issues arising from grant implementation.	Srinivas Kumar
6	Donor funding shortfalls for programme support	No change	Strategic	Affects revised programme strategy implementation P=2 I=5 **10**	• Funding remains an issue. Resource mobilization and coordination efforts with all parties engaged are to be continued to ensure successful implementation: • Government contribution will also be part of the resource mobilization strategy.	Srinivas Kumar
7	Process efficiency on both stabilization programme and UNDP	No change	Operational	Affects significantly performance of the programme P=2 I=5 **10**	• In case of delayed performance of the programme, a revision of the support and/or organizational arrangements might be required • Continuously assist the SDDRC to define technical assistance /capacity building needs and provide tailored support to these needs • Continuously coordinate with the UNDP Country Office on issues related to procurement, HR management, etc.	Srinivas Kumar

VII. Issues Log

#	Description	Impact & Priority	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
1	High cost sharing for office premises	E=4 P=4	Transparency and accountability of incurring costs need to be reviewed by CO, field office and projects involved. An amicable solution should be reached through discussion chaired by senior management.	Operations
2	Continuation of the C2SP project to accomplish the 93 (communities) target.	E=4 P=4	Regular coordination with potential donors, NY HQ, UNDP CO and C2Sp Management will be required.	Programme

Annex 1: M&E tools

| **C2SP Community Interviews Questionnaire - 2015** (targeting community leaders/ Omda/Sheikh ,teachers , youth leaders etc.; A minimum of at least 5 Key Informant Interviews)	
State Locality Village	
Name (of the Key Informant)	
Job function/ title:	
Gender (female/Male)	
A brief note: (on the person's designation or status and as it relates to the community dynamics)	
Name of Interviewer [10](UNDP & SDDRC)	Signature and date

Community Security & Stabilization/NRM/Livelihoods

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[10] **Facilitator's Note:**

Each question is accompanied with sample suggestions in purpose of facilitating discussion among the participants.

Please do not share these samples with the participants, first listen what they will tell you and mark opinions which are reflecting their views best. If your group members are having difficult times to form their opinions, then you can prompt their discussion by sharing some examples..

(1) On a scale of 1 to 5, how would you rate the situation in your community?
   (1 = not safe, 2=somewhat safe, 3=safe,4= relatively safe,5= very safe) *(circle one)*

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├────┼────┼────┼────┼────┤
     1    2    3    4    5
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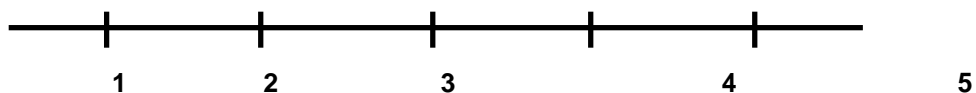
(2) In comparison to 2011 how is the current situation in your community? *(circle one)*

(1= Deteriorated- go toQ4, 2= no change 3= Improved -go toQ3)

```
├────┼──────────┼──────────┤
     1          2          3
```
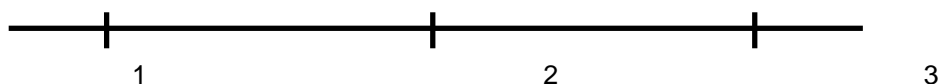
(3) How do you feel the situation has changed? *(multiple answers in order of preference 1st-3rd)*

☐   More jobs/employment creation

☐   Improved infrastructures like roads etc.

☐   Better basic services like hospitals etc.

☐   More access to market

☐   Social Cohesion

☐   Others …….

(4) Why do you see the situation did not improve? *(multiple answers in order of preference 1st-3rd)*

☐   Lack of employment opportunities *(if it is the selected answer please proceed to Q6)*

☐   Lack of economic ventures

☐   Lack of Infrastructures like roads etc.

☐   Lack of Basic services like hospitals etc.

☐   Low level of tolerance between community members and continued insecurity

☐   Others …….

(5) Are their many community members unemployed? *(circle one)*

☐   Yes (if yes , Q6)

☐   No(if no Q 7)

(6)Please factor the reasons of unemployment? *(circle one)*

☐   Conflict

☐   Lack of employment opportunities in the community

☐   Lack of vocational training opportunities

☐   Illiteracy

☐   Lack of credit facilities

☐   Others……..

(7) What could be potential   income generating activities for youth (with conflict carrying capacity) in your community? (suggested ,access to market, value chain services, carpentry , masonry , vocational trainings , labor intensive work etc.)

< note answers in bullet points >

(8) Are their any way to get income from different sources ?(such as processing of gum Arabic, oil mills , ground nut cultivation , flour mill, bakery , cold storage, dairy chain)

< note answers in bullet points

(9)Are there any source of microcredit available in your communities? *(circle one)*

Yes , Please provide the names of institutions …………………………..*< note answers in bullet points >*

☐   Yes

☐   No

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(10)Is the conflict in borders (South Sudan/ Ethiopia) affected the security in your community? *(circle one)*

☐   Yes (if yes How)

< note answers in bullet points >

☐   No(if no Why)

< note answers in bullet points >

(11) What could be done to enhance the regional cooperation ? *< note answers in bullet points >*

☐   ………………..

☐   ………………

☐   ………………

(12)Do you think there are large number of arms in your community ? *(circle one)*

☐ Yes ,

☐ No

(13) If so, who do you think who has arms? *(multiple answers in order of responses 1st-3rd)*

☐ Nomads/pastoralists

☐ Traders

☐ Village people

☐ Ex-combatants

Others _____

(14) What do you think are the reasons for the community to keep small arms? (indirect question- chose one options) *(multiple answers in order of responses 1st-3rd)*

☐ Protection,
☐ Source of power,

☐ Economic value
☐ Social status

(15) Are there any particular incidents caused by usage of SALW?   *(circle one)*

☐ Yes,
Who are the usual victims ? *< note answers in bullet points >*
What type of incidents ? *< note answers in bullet points >*

☐ No

(16) What are challenges/ obstacles for control and reduction of SALW/armed violence ? (indirect question –narrative responses in bullet points)

< note answers in bullet points >

(17) Do you feel the community conflict resolution mechanism functioning effectively ? (circle one)
(1 = disagree,2= Somewhat disagree ,3= Agree,4= Somewhat agree, 5 = strongly agree)

1   2   3   4   5
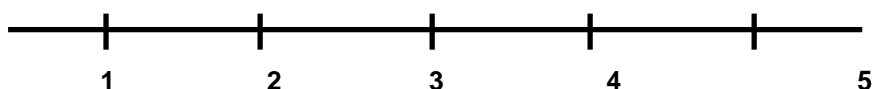
(18) What would be your suggestions for improving conflict resolution? *(multiple answers in order of responses 1st-3rd)*

☐   Training on conflict management

☐   Sensitization on conflict management

☐   Establish community conflict management groups

☐   Establishment of infrastructure

☐   Establishment of reconciliation mechanisms

☐   More presence of police

☐   Others …………

(19) What preferred (recreational) activities   in the communities ? *(multiple answers in order of responses 1st-3ʳᵈ)*

☐   Sports (Nearly 100– 80 %/Around 70-50 %/Less than 30 %)

☐   Songs / drama /Theater(Nearly 100– 80 %/Around 70-50 %/Less than 30 %)

☐   Listening to Radio (Nearly 100– 80 %/Around 70-50 %/Less than 30 %)

☐   Watching TV(Nearly 100– 80 %/Around 70-50 %/Less than 30 %)

☐   Others ………. Nearly 100– 80 %/Around 70-50 %/Less than 30 %)

(20)What are the key issues concerning natural resources within your community? *(multiple answers in order of responses 1st-3ʳᵈ)*

☐   Land

☐   Water

☐   Forest

☐   Grazing lands

☐   Mining eg. gold mining etc

☐   Others *(please specify*

 (21) Do you have issues (conflicts) over the resources ? *(select one)*

☐   Yes

☐   No

(22) How can the resource situation be improved, in your opinion? *(multiple answers in order of responses 1st-3ʳᵈ)*

☐ Access to these resources is clearly demarcated and agreed upon;(*rules of engagement in resource management*)

☐ Sustainably manage those resources/ reduce environmental impact so that they can be used for the long-term;

☐ Gain more equitable economic benefits from resources;

☐ A management committee is created to ensure sustainable management and equal benefits

☐ Any other ………..

Community Based Institutions

(23)   Do you have community Based Organization/ institution (CBO) in your community? *(select one*

☐   Yes

☐   No

If yes,   what type of activities they are engaged in ? *<bullet points >*

☐   ……..

☐ ………..

☐ ………

(24) Do women participate leadership roles in the community based organization (CBO)?(select one)

☐ Yes , What functions roles ?

☐ No, Why ?

(25) What are the social segments represented in your Community Based Organization (CBO)? *(multiple answers in order of responses 1st-3rd/5th)*

☐ Community leaders

☐ Elderly

☐ Women

☐ Youth both (men and women)

☐ Others (please specify)

(26) Could you please list the activities of CBO in your community? < bullet points>

(27)Could you list linkages between local government and CBO? < bullet points>

Any relevant comments/ observations

34

Key Recommendations :