

**Annual Progress Report**  
**January-December 2011**  
**Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme**



Tailoring training for FXCs, Southern Kordofan

<b>Implementing Agency</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>Country</b>	Sudan
<b>Project ID</b>	00063343 (SDDRP), 00077435 (Social Reintegration/CSAC)
<b>Project Duration</b>	January 2009 – December 2012
<b>Project Budget (USD)</b>	34,336,151 (2011 Budget)
<b>Reporting Period</b>	January – December 2011
<b>Funds Available (USD)</b>	<u>Total: \$76,083,232 (duration of project)</u> Japan \$26,804,249, DFID-UK \$9,943,394.48, Italy \$3,873,263.32, Norway \$7,808,481.37, Sweden \$5,404,885.88, Netherlands \$3,000,000, Canada \$9,030,342; Peace-building Fund \$4,680,010; Spain \$5,538,606
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## ACRONYMS

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AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
BICC	Bonn International Center for Conversion
CBO	Community based organization
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CORD	Charitable Organization for Rehabilitation and Development
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DREAM	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Arms Management (The UNDP DDR Management. Information System)
DFID	Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GONU	Government of National Unity
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
GTZ	Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
HAD	Humanitarian Aid and Development
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPDO	International Peace and Development Organization
IRD	International Relief and Development
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
IUNDDRU	Integrated United Nations Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Unit
JDDRC	Joint DDR Commission
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JOP	Joint Operations Plans
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MoH	Ministry of Health
NDDRCC	National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Coordination Council
NEF	Near East Foundation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISS	National Intelligence Security Services
NMIAD	Nuba Mountains International Association for Development
PBF/IRF	Peace Building Fund/Immediate Response Facility
PEB	Project Executive Board
PDF	Public Defence Forces
PWD	People with Disabilities
RFP	Request for Proposals
SAF	Sudan Armed Forces
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SCS	Save the Children Sweden
SDDRC	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission

SDDRP	Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Programme
SNG	Special Needs Group
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SSDDRC	Southern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
TCC	Technical Coordination Council
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
WAAF	Women Associated with Armed Forces
XC	Ex-Combattant

## **I. Executive Summary**

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The Sudan DDR Programme had to contend with significant events in 2011. This included the referendum in January, the official departure of UNMIS and the secession of South Sudan in July. Lastly, there was an outbreak of conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile in the latter half of the year that temporarily halted operations from August to October, but activities eventually resumed in November 2011. Resumption of activities was possible on account of the positive outcomes achieved through the DDR programme's interventions. In particular, it was found through surveys that there were former fighters who had livelihoods established with the help of the DDR programme and who opted not to re-engage in conflict. In addition, there was confidence bestowed by state institutions and stakeholders to DDR implementing partners, the Sudan DDR Commission (SDDRC) and UNDP to deliver services to beneficiaries and communities. It is worth mentioning that the programme had taken on-board by the year's end a total of 35 implementing partners. Their capacities including that of the SDDRC (state and Khartoum level) were strengthened with the help of UNDP through relevant trainings as well as day to day engagements. Another testament to the programme's achievements is the extension by the Presidency of the mandate of the Sudan DDR Commission until 2013. This is in recognition of the importance of the DDR programme in fostering security, peace and development in the country.

In conclusion, despite the enormous challenges in 2011, the programme delivered results. Nonetheless, the temporary suspension of activities in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter inevitably affected the overall project timeframe, which ends in June 2012. Hence, an extension till December 2012 in order to provide reintegration support for all those already demobilized prior to July 2011 was requested and approved in a Project Board meeting held on 2 February 2012.

The Government of Sudan (GoS) maintained its target of demobilizing 90,000 as per CPA arrangements post separation of Sudan and South Sudan. In this regard, a way forward for the remaining balance of some 54,000 to be demobilized had been under consultations and discussions since July last year. This had been reflected in a draft project document that was shared with various stakeholders, including international partners for consideration. The draft project document also took into consideration programme review recommendations in December 2010.

This report aims to highlight the progress, achievements, and major challenges encountered during the implementation in 2011. Key developments in 2011 include:

### ***Economic Reintegration Support***

By July 2011, 36,251 ex-combatants (XCs) had been demobilized and by year's end 66% of those demobilized went through the reintegration counselling process and have selected their reintegration options. Out of those counselled, 60% were registered to an implementing partner (IP). Subsequently, among those who have registered to an IP, 93% had completed training and 78% have received their reintegration support by the end of 2011<sup>1</sup>.

Reintegration is a process and in the continuum of that process, it is important to ensure that, 1) there are IPs contracted to deliver services to target XCs who completed reintegration counselling and 2) funds are available to cover all those demobilized. Therefore, out of those counselled in 2011, 84% (19,967 XCs) were covered by signed contracts with IPs by end of 2011. On the other hand, 87% of those demobilized in 2011 are assured of reintegration support with the available funds.

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<sup>1</sup> As of 9 July 2011, South Sudan is a separate country and as such all information and figures in this report refers only to what was previously "North Sudan" and is now "Sudan".

As a complementary to economic reintegration support, the following activities were also pursued:

1. **Client satisfaction and community perception surveys** which gather feedback from DDR participants and communities on the reintegration support received as well as acceptance of XCs in communities, respectively. Overall, client satisfactions surveys in June and July indicated a high-level of satisfaction by XCs on the reintegration support.
2. **Public information campaigns** with an overall goal of managing expectations of beneficiaries were also pursued in 2011. Public information tool kits and standardized briefing packages were developed that were shared with IPs. PI efforts were also coordinated with the SDDRC throughout the year. Two national implementing partners who conducted sensitization and outreach campaigns in 2011 were SUDIA and Labena, and feedback from the community on the campaigns was generally positive but information gaps on the DDR programme were likewise found which would help further adjust PI efforts.
3. **Private sector development and engagement** had also been explored by the programme in 2011 as a way of improving sustainability of economic reintegration support provided to DDR participants (consistent with programme review recommendations in 2010). In particular, the programme is pursuing pilot initiatives on value chains, business development services, and micro-finance support within the existing project framework. PACT Sudan, for example, had identified five potential value chains for implementation: dairy, livestock by-products, food processing, fisheries and building blocks for the construction industry. Possibilities of collaborating with DAL Group is also being explored which is envisioned to continue in 2012<sup>2</sup>.

### ***Social Reintegration and Community Security and Arms Control***

Since the second quarter of 2011, preparations in terms of community focus group discussions, assessments, and cross-checking of information with UNDP CRMA for the implementation of Social Reintegration and CSAC pilot projects were pursued in Southern Kordofan State and Blue Nile State. However, due to the outbreak of conflict, the projects in Julud and Al hamra (South Kordofan) and Kurmuk (Blue Nile) were put on hold. However, the soft component of the social reintegration project in Zindia, Roseries locality (a return community for former fighters) was completed in September 2011 by SUDIA. With regards to the hard component for Zindia, a health clinic which was identified by communities is expected to be completed in March 2012. The clinic serves as a “peace-dividend”, reconciliation point for surrounding communities, and is designated as a “no small arms weapon zone”. It is estimated by the State Ministry of Health of Damazin that around 40,000 people would benefit from the clinic, especially during the rainy season when the area is cut off.

Drawing on lessons learned and best practices from the Women’s Reintegration Project in Blue Nile State, implementing partners for two social reintegration projects (Women’s Community Based Women’s Projects and Civic Education) in South Kordofan were selected. These projects aim to provide social reintegration activities for approximately 2,600 individuals, primarily women, including capacity development of literacy and numeracy skills and food processing skills as well as training on a ten topic Civic Education package.<sup>3</sup> Peace building components are integrated within the literacy and food processing trainings.

Additionally, during the third and fourth quarters UNDP conducted CSAC sensitization workshops at the state level with community leaders, XCs as well as police and security forces in White Nile and Northern Kordofan

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<sup>2</sup> A large private sector actor, DAL Group is a conglomerate of businesses operating in Sudan since 1951. The Group operates across six sectors - food, agriculture, engineering, real estate, medical services and education - with each of our businesses playing a leading role in its field. A memorandum of understanding has been prepared between the DDR Programme and DAL Group and is expected to be concluded in the first quarter of 2012.

<sup>3</sup> The Civic Education package includes: Conflict Resolution, Peacebuilding, Nutrition, Hygiene/Sanitation, Women’s Rights/Human Rights, HIV/AIDS and STIs, Reproductive Health and Parenting, First Aide, Leadership/Citizenship, and Disease Prevention.

states. These workshops helped raise awareness among communities on community security and the dangers of small arms and also allowed the programme to understand communities' perceptions of CSAC and the best ways to address it. Lastly, assessments to identify areas for CSAC interventions were also carried out in Menza (Blue Nile), Kosti (White Nile) and Mazmum (Sennar).

### ***Capacity Development of National Partners***

Capacity strengthening of the Sudan DDR Commission at the Khartoum and field levels continued across the country in 2011, with trainings conducted on financial management, public information, monitoring and evaluation, gender, and information management. As a result, the Sudan DDR commission in Khartoum and at the field level are leading coordination efforts mainly through regular Technical Reintegration Coordination (TRC) meetings, where the performance of IPs are reviewed, progress reported is verified, and challenges raised by IPs are discussed and addressed.

Implementing partners were also provided with training on monitoring and evaluation guidelines, proposal writing, reporting, psycho-social support, counselling, reintegration and in cross cutting issues such as gender and HIV. Further, contracted NGOs participated in contract management workshops, which helped enhance their capacity in the provision of reintegration services, procurement, and financial management. Other agencies that benefited from trainings in Blue Nile State and Southern Kordofan State included line ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health.

A key workshop was organized by the SDDRC and UNDP in August 2011 and helped to review the programme's best practices and lessons learnt, and to also support knowledge sharing between IPs, SDDRC and UNDP. Key recommendations included a stronger focus on the training component, the importance of engagement of communities into the process, and the importance of gender responsive approaches and women empowerment.

### ***The Way Forward***

Recognizing the importance of the DDR programme for peace, security and stability, the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers approved in March 2011 the continuation of the DDR Programme until 2013. Significantly, the programme has been in the process of fine tuning its approach to strengthen and broaden its impact. Two stakeholders' meetings to discuss future direction for DDR in Sudan were held: One in February 2011 prior to the separation of South Sudan, and another on 17<sup>th</sup> November 2011, where a Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) meeting between SDDRC, UNDP and donors was held in Khartoum. Participating donors included Japan, Norway, DFID, Canada, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Egypt and the EU. The meeting was chaired by the SDDRC Commissioner General, Dr. Sulafeldeen Saleh and underlined the government's commitment to the DDR programme as a driver for peace and stressed on the importance of completing the reintegration for those that had already been demobilized. The SDDRC also presented funding gaps for the programme and future plans for reintegration activities in the Transitional Areas, the Central Sector and Darfur.

It is envisioned that in 2012, a High Level Meeting would be called for by the National DDR Coordination Council under the aegis of the Presidency to present and discuss the new project document<sup>4</sup>. This will then be followed by a project board meeting to endorse the new project document 2012-13<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> A revised SDDRP Project Document was shared with donors in January 2012 and donors have provided comments and feedback on the new approach. Recommendations and comments were incorporated and further discussions are expected.

<sup>5</sup> A Project executive Board Meeting was held on 2 February 2012 but focused on extending the duration of the current project SDDRP until 31 December 2012. This extension will also allow for the transition to the new approach.

Despite the results, achieved, the project faced a number of significant challenges in 2011:

### ***UNMIS departure and separation of South Sudan***

Preparatory work and contingency planning for post-UNMIS and post-separation were pursued in early 2011. Several stakeholder consultations were done and it culminated to a “way forward workshop” organized by the SDDRC and UNDP in July 2011. Another lessons learned workshop with IPs followed in August 2011. Subsequently, a revised project document, capturing recommendations from the programme review 2010 and stakeholders’ consultations, was discussed in a Technical Coordination Committee meeting with donors in November 2011. It is envisioned that discussions will continue on the future of the programme and will culminate to a High Level meeting and eventually endorsement of the new project document for 2012-2013.

In July 2011, the separation of Sudan and South Sudan resulted in separation of the DDR programmes, where in Sudan, the programme is now called “Sudan DDR Programme”. In addition, the departure of UNMIS resulted in the UNDP DDR organizational structure to be revised (including the reduction of international staff from 32 to 14 by the end of 2011). Overall, the UNDP Country Office strengthened its oversight and the programme is also considered part of the Conflict Prevention and Recovery Unit, thereby enhancing opportunities to explore synergies with other UNDP programmes.

### ***Insecurity and on-going conflict in the Transitional Areas***

The outbreak of conflict in the states of South Kordofan (June 2011) and Blue Nile (September 2011) was a key challenge for the programme. Operations were temporarily suspended in both states. However, in October, IPs resumed operations in secure areas in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State. Accordingly, UNDP’s IPs, continued reintegration activities, varying from referral, registration and training of XCs to the distribution of reintegration kits. It is worth mentioning, that several Implementing Partners, such as IRD and CORD reported that the majority of ex-combatants who were given viable livelihoods did not join the present conflict. They also reported that ex-combatants went one step ahead to save the assets of the implementing partners, appealing to the conflict parties not to damage the properties of NGOs, all of which asserts the behavioural change of XCs brought about by the DDR programme.

In light of the current context of insecurity, an interim Monitoring and Evaluation framework had been put in place. Permanent redeployment of UNDP staff to the field is envisioned, however, for the time being this ad hoc monitoring by UNDP staff is conducted jointly with the SDDRC. The interim M&E framework utilizes reviews of monthly work plans and progress reports with photographs of delivery, IP tracking sheets, telephone verification with XCs and community leaders, field monitoring visits (wherever possible). As practiced before, the SDDRC at the state level is using the Technical Reintegration Committee (TRC) mechanism in coordinating, following-up and resolving any issues in relation to project implementation.

Overall, the present conflict is the most significant challenge confronting the future of the programme. In this regard, constant consultations with international partners and monitoring of the political environment are being done. It is important to note that despite the on-going conflicts in the transitional areas, there is recognition of the DDR’s contribution to peace, security and stability.

## **II. Introduction**

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As part of its role in supporting the implementation of the CPA, the United Nations Mission in Sudan was mandated by UN Security Council resolution 1590 (24 March 2005) to assist in the establishment of the DDR programme and its implementation. In this context, an Integrated UN DDR Unit was established to assist the



relevant national institutions in the DDR process. Broadly, UNMIS took the lead in supporting the demobilization and reinsertion of DDR participants while UNDP was the lead agency on economic and social reintegration. Guided by the National DDR Strategic Plan, and the National Reintegration Policy, and the 2009-2012 United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the SDDRP also aimed at contributing to (Northern) Sudan's Strategic Five Year Plan (2007 -2011) and South Sudan's Three Year Strategic Plan for recovery and development which emphasized the effective and sustainable reintegration of ex-combatants (XCs), while recognizing the need to support the MDGs in all recovery and development spheres. The SDDRP and National DDR Strategic Plan identified 180,000 participants (90,000 from SAF and 90,000 from SPLA) to be demobilized and reintegrated during the interim period of the CPA.

Specifically, the SDDRP aim to provide direct support to eligible participants and facilitate their reintegration into civilian life. The programme focuses on the reintegration of ex-combatants (XCs) and associated members including Special Needs Groups (SNGs) who meet the eligibility criteria, and will also link with other national recovery and priority programmes aimed at returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities to ensure community security and social cohesion and longer term reintegration opportunities. A special focus is being placed on ensuring the gender-responsiveness of the programme by initiatives such as holding focus groups with female participants, targeting women for extra psychosocial support and dovetailing activities with other female-focused activities in each State. Furthermore, disabled participants are offered additional services such as orthotics, physical therapy, mobility devices, etc., in order to facilitate their social and economic reintegration. Due consideration is given to promoting community security and social cohesion through capacity development at local and national levels to ensure the sustainability of the reintegration effort by:

- Supporting the social, economic, psychological and political reintegration of XCs and associated members, inclusive of all categories targeted and eligible for DDR from SAF and SPLA.
- Enhancing the capacity of relevant institutions to ensure sustainable reintegration of XCs.
- Supporting the building, through the Community Security and Small Arms (CSAC) pilot projects, of physical assets for the communities that are positive contributors for security and stability (i.e. police stations, water wells, community centers, etc.).

In 2011, a number of developments influenced the programme: 1) the independent review conducted in December 2010, 2) secession of South Sudan as well as the departure of UNMIS, 3) outbreak of conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, and 4) the programme's audit carried out in March 2011. Below is a brief highlight of these issues.

- 1) The independent review conducted in December 2010, provided a series of key suggestions to ensure effective running of the programme. Some of the Review's recommendations that were adopted in 2011 included increased focus on community based reintegration with a stronger CSAC component; strengthening the training component, which opened for community members as well as XCs to ensure positive reception amongst community members; partnership with the private sector was pursued and there was more focus on small arms control initiatives at communities and promotion of regional initiatives for the cross border control of small arms.
- 2) Conflict in the state of Southern Kordofan in the first half of June 2011 and in Blue Nile State in September 2011 led to temporary suspension of activities by most of the national and international agencies dealing with development and recovery. However, activities were able to resume in October on account of the confidence and trust given to the programme by various stakeholders, including DDR participants who received reintegration support and communities.

- 3) The secession of South Sudan, resulted in the separation of the DDR Programme into two programmes, with Sudan now called the “Sudan DDR Programme or SDDRP”. This also meant the end of UNMIS’ mandate on 9<sup>th</sup> July, which left a range of issues to be dealt with by UNDP DDR, and included revising the programme’s organizational structure (importantly the UNDP Country Office oversight on the programme was strengthened), setting up new offices as the UNDP DDR was co-located in UNMIS premises (in Khartoum and at the state level), etc. The UNDP DDR had already been preparing contingency plans since January 2011 and as such there was relative ease in transitioning to a post-UNMIS and post-separation situation. A new office location for the UNDP DDR was established and there is now a regular forum between the UNDP DDR and UNDP Country Office senior management to discuss the direction of the programme.

The stronger oversight by UNDP Country Office also resulted in closer cooperation with other UNDP programmes. For example, CSAC under the SDDRP coordinates with the Crisis Recovery and Mapping Analysis (CRMA) and the Joint Conflict Reduction Programme (JCRP) of UNDP. CRMA’s existing data is particularly useful and is fed into CSAC’s baseline assessments . CSAC assessments have also contributed to CRMA’s mapping process. This is important in view of the current on-going conflicts in the transitional areas. The JCRP which was designed to respond to local conflicts and threats to stability in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State is particularly relevant to CSAC programming and helps support CSAC interventions with the provision of background information on the targeted areas. The DDR Programme has also joined UNDP’s Technical Advisory Committee for Pro-Poor Value Chain Integration Programs in Sudan to ensure UNDP’s methodology and approach towards value chains is unified. The group is composed of government, donors, UN agencies, private sector and NGOs and provides a platform for evidence-based advocacy, coordination and support between stakeholders and actors, and a quality assurance /peer review mechanism for members’ projects and programs.

Overall, coordination with other UNDP programmes is critical for identifying synergy areas, ensuring efforts are not duplicated, and ultimately improving UNDP’s effectiveness in responding to development needs of the country.

- 4) In March 2011, the SDDRP audit report was finalized. UNDP’s audit reports are shared with UN Member States at UNDP HQ at their written request and under conditions established by the UNDP Executive Board (including the requester’s obligation to maintain confidentiality of the information disclosed). Overall, UNDP has worked throughout 2011 in complying with all of the audit recommendations. By year’s end, most of the recommendations had been implemented.

In 2011, the UNDP DDR continued to work closely with various national and international NGOs, CBOs and UN agencies in the implementation of the programme and the provision of reintegration services throughout the country. These included the Charitable Organization for Rehabilitation and Development (CORD), the Humanitarian Aid and Development (HAD), the Nuba Mountains International Association for Development (NMIAD), Friends for Peace and Development (FPDO), Islamic Relief Agency (ISRA), the Near East Foundation (NEF) the International Relief and Development (IRD), Save the Children Sweden (SCS), Kadugli Technical School, Women Union, FAO, and UNFPA to name a few.

The monitoring and evaluation of reintegration activities and IPs’ performance is jointly done by UNDP and the SDDRC. The tools used includes the DDR Arms Management (DREAM) database, field visit monitoring and reporting (wherever possible in light of the conflicts that broke out beginning mid-2011), phone interviews with beneficiaries and community leaders, review of progress reports with photographs of delivery of support, among others. An interim M&E framework had also been put in place in the latter half of 2011 as a response to

the conflict context in the transitional areas. Monitoring and evaluation tools are revised on a regular basis to ensure credible and transparent delivery of reintegration services.

In view of the conflict that broke out in 2011, the SDDRC and UNDP also called for a Project Board meeting on 2<sup>nd</sup> of February 2012 and requested the project board members to extend the timeframe of the current DDR project till December 2012 to complete reintegration support for some 36,251 demobilized combatants. There was approval by project board members to extend the duration since the extension would also allow for a transition period to a new approach (pending a final approval of the revised project document for 2012-2013).

In terms of the overall future direction of the programme, a series of consultations began in January 2011. Due consideration was also given on the recommendations of the review team in 2010 as well as donor recommendations which was given in a Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) meeting held in February 2011. The consultations had culminated to a “way forward workshop in July 2011, and a “lessons learned workshop” with IPs in August 2011. Subsequently, a revised project document was drafted taking into consideration all inputs received from stakeholders as well as review recommendations in 2010. A draft project document was then discussed in a TCC meeting in November 2011. It is expected discussions will continue on the revised project document and will eventually be endorsed in 2012. However, the on-going conflicts in South Kordofan and Blue Nile State does pose a significant challenge for the future of the programme. Nonetheless, the SDDRC had indicated they are committed to see the programme through a successful completion. In turn, donors have confirmed in a Project Board meeting held in February 2012 that indeed the DDR remains a relevant tool for security, peace, and stability. It is envisioned that in 2012, an eventual endorsement of the project document would be realized, paving the way of demobilizing the remaining balance of former fighters (some 54,000). The balance is based on the CPA target of 90,000 for Sudan, which the Government of Sudan had continued to adopt as a target.

### III. Progress Review: 1 January – 31 December 2011

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PLANNED BUDGET (USD)	EXPENDITURE (USD)	RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES	PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTPUTS
<p><b>Output 1: Economic reintegration support provided to 36,787 DDR participants (incl. 9,799 under different stages of reintegration process from 2010, and 26,988 as new caseload for 2011)</b></p> <p><i>Baseline: By the end of 2010, 9,799 DDR participants entered into the reintegration phase stage, including 5083 DDR participants provided with material support packages</i></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- # of male and female ex-combatants and associated groups participating in reintegration activities disaggregated by age, gender and disability;</li> <li>- % of male and female participants that report successful individual reintegration in client-satisfaction surveys.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 26,988 ex-combatants and associated groups;</li> <li>(2) 70 %</li> </ul>	<p><b>Activity result 1:</b> 16412 DDR participants enter into reintegration stage of the programme during period Jan-Jun, and 10,576 DDR participants during the second half of the year</p> <p>1) Set up counseling and referral service system in Central Sector, and continue counseling and referral service in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States</p> <p>2) Identify and contract implementing partners (IP) for provision of economic reintegration support services for 16,412 and 10,576 participants</p> <p>3) Continue production of information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV &amp; radios PSAs, etc) and outreach activities to better inform and manage expectations of DDR participants. Organize media field visits and training on DDR and CSAC for better visibility of results</p>	28,253,329 <sup>6</sup>	16,520,057	<p>Due to the effective setup of counselling and referral system it was possible to counsel a total of <b>23,576</b> demobilized combatants by end of December 2011. In addition, a total of <b>14,063</b> XCs were registered to IPs. Overall, by the end of 2011, contracts to cover <b>19,967</b> demobilized combatants had been signed. This included 4,232 for Central Sector, 4,785 for Blue Nile State, and 10,950 for South Kordofan. Given the temporary halt of activities, it is expected that there will be spill-over of reintegration activities in 2012.</p> <p>Regarding public information activities, standard briefing packages were developed and shared with IPs. This included sample fact sheets, DDR Dispatch, SDDRC Newsletters, DDR booklets, banners, etc. Overall, public outreach campaigns were well received and were essential in managing expectations of beneficiaries on the programme.</p> <p>Outreach activities commenced in the fourth quarter and included radio programmes, theatrical performances, psychosocial drama, meetings with community leaders as well as the production and dissemination of PI materials on DDR and CSAC. Feedback from participants, both men and women, was positive and all have expressed their satisfaction and understanding of the materials presented during outreach activities. Due to the instabilities in Southern Kordofan, community outreach did not take place.</p>	<p><b>36,251</b> XCs (30,276 males and 5,975 females) were demobilized with support of UNMIS by July 2011. By the end of December 2011 training had been provided to <b>13,127</b> ex-combatants (2,483 women and 10,644 men) and reintegration packages received by <b>10,953</b> former fighters (1,917 women and 9,036 men).<sup>7</sup> It should be noted that those demobilized between January to June 2011 would take a year till July 2012 before reintegration support is completed under the programme.</p> <p>In order to assess the impact of the conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile State on previously conducted and ongoing project activities, UNDP conducted telephone interviews in August 2011 with a randomly selected sample of ex-combatants and community leaders from both sides of the conflict, to assess the significance of the DDR support given in the present conflict. The survey showed that the majority of the beneficiaries of the project who have received reintegration support opted not to join the conflict. The interviewees stated that their decision to remain neutral was motivated by the fact that the DDR programme had provided them with the necessary support to re-establish their livelihoods, which they wanted to safeguard.</p>
	<p><b>Activity result 2:</b> Monitor individual economic reintegration process of DDR</p>			<p>(1) Technical Reintegration Committee (TRC) were effectively established in all states which paved the way to</p>	<p>Monitoring mechanisms are well established at state and regional levels as a regular part</p>

<sup>6</sup> Figures quoted in output 1 include Public Information budget and expenditure for this period.

<sup>7</sup> NB: As of 9 July, 2011 South Sudan is a separate country and as such all information and figures in this report refer only to what was previously 'North Sudan', and is now 'Sudan'.

	<p>participants and IPs performance</p> <p>1) Ensure the monitoring mechanism at place and functioning at the state and regional levels supported by regular field visits, spot check visits and regular updates on IPs project performance</p> <p>2) Conduct participant satisfaction and self perception survey among 15% of the participants</p> <p>3) Ensure efficient follow-up services for DDR participants who were provided with reintegration support services to support sustainability of livelihoods</p> <p>4) Streamline data collected through the Management Information System for programmemanagement and planning purposes</p>		<p>ensure monitoring function is carried out. The TRC, in particular the State DDR Commission staff were provided guidance, mentoring and training on M&amp;E guidelines and frameworks of UNDP. Generally, the monitoring mechanisms at the state and Khartoum levels, enabled the program to monitor progress of activities and to adapt it to an interim framework after the outbreak of conflict. In fact, the system was able to identify practices by some IPs that are contrary to policies adopted by the SDDRC and UNDP. Hence, corrective actions were pursued. The goal is to ensure delivery of support to beneficiaries within agreed policies. Another important function of the monitoring framework is that it helped gather lessons that were useful in revising the project approach or replicating initiatives in other states. An example is the confirmation from community focus group discussions that a community-based approach is favored by communities. Another example is that lessons learned were captured through series of M&amp;E activities for the pilot WAAF project in Blue Nile. The end-result was that a similar project was then rolled out in South Kordofan, taking into consideration results from the monitoring and evaluation activities.</p> <p>(2) A total of 718 randomly selected DDR participants were covered for the client satisfaction surveys in 2011. Further surveys will be pursued in 2012 to reach the target of 15% of those who have received reintegration support.</p> <p>(3) Follow up activities by DDR IPs continued in 2011 as per their contractual obligations. Due to the follow-up activities by IPs (which include referral to micro-finance, veterinary support for those with livestock, among others) enabled the program to observe success stories of former fighters in using their reintegration support.</p> <p>(4) The MIS team has developed the first draft of a policy guide and process flow for information management, to ensure that there will be coherent and consistent information flow throughout the different levels and partners. Further, a short guidance note on how to fill in the IP's tracking sheets was released for IPs reference to support accurate data management during the third quarter. As a result of these efforts, there is now one data source, which is the MIS unit and minimizes confusion with regard to official statistics of the DDR programme.</p>	<p>of project implementation.</p> <p>Main results worth highlighting from the client satisfaction surveys are that 99% of respondents found “new knowledge and skills”, “useful information”, and “good trainers” for the training component. Material kits received on the other hand were regarded as useful by 80% of respondents in Blue Nile state, and 95% in Southern Kordofan.</p> <p>Out of the total target of 15% of those who received reintegration support, which as of end of 2011 is around 1,600 ex-combatants, the programme had been able to reach half of the target.</p>
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<p><b>Project output2: Social reintegration support and CSAC pilot projects implemented in prioritised areas of SKS, BNS and CS to support community-based reintegration, reconciliation and security initiatives</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>(1) <i>Results of community perception survey conducted in 50 localities of SKS and 40 localities of BNS indicate need for urgent measures required at the community level to support peace and security;</i></p> <p>(2) <i>Results of DDR participants satisfaction and self-perception survey indicate need for psychosocial support required for WAAF and other groups</i></p> <p>(3) <i>CSAC strategy developed, coordination mechanism to lead its implementation under the auspices of the DDR commission established</i></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>1) <i># of pilot SR/ CSAC projects implemented;</i></p> <p>2) <i># of communities and DDR participants provided with psychosocial support</i></p> <p>3) <i># of best practices and lessons learnt as the result of implementation of SR/CSAC projects reflected in the CSAC strategy implementation plans for the next year</i></p> <p><b>Targets:</b></p> <p>1) <i>25 SR/CSAC pilot projects</i></p> <p>2) <i>10 communities, XY DDR participants</i></p> <p>3) <i>10 best practices and lessons learnt</i></p>	<p><b>Activity result 1.</b> Implement 25 innovative and gender responsive Social reintegration and CSAC pilot projects in prioritized areas of the Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Central Sector states:</p> <p>1) Based on community perception survey results and continuous consultation process with main stakeholders of the programme, develop and agree on the concept and implementation modality for pilot social reintegration and CSAC projects in BNS, SKS and CS</p> <p>2) Identify and contract implementing partners (IP) to implement 25 social reintegration and CSAC projects with soft&amp; hard components in BNS, SKS, CS</p> <p>3) Identify and contract implementing partners (IP) to implement projects on psychosocial supports, HIV, GBV, RH service, literacy in receiving communities in BNS, SKS, CS</p> <p>4) Monitor community based projects implementation to measure impact of social reintegration and CSAC pilot interventions if any and ensure “do no harm” principle</p> <p>5) Continue production of information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV &amp; radios PSAs, etc) and outreach activities to better inform and manage expectations of DDR participants.</p> <p>Organize media field visits and training on DDR and CSAC for better visibility of results</p>	<p>1,829,107</p>	<p>526,714</p>	<p>(1) Approximately 800 state authorities and community leaders participated in workshops and focus groups discussions organized by UNDP and SDDRC in various localities in Southern Kordofan, Blue Nile and the Central Sector. The objectives of these activities were to raise awareness among the state and community leaders on CSAC, learn the community’s perceptions on CSAC related issues and to also identify areas for CSAC interventions. Due to the wide scope of the workshops, there was support gathered for the DDR and CSAC programme which helped build trust and rapport with communities.</p> <p>(2) Due to the preparations of the programme for social reintegration and CSAC, a total of eight projects were identified and ready to be rolled out. However, due to the outbreak of conflict in the Transitional Areas, 3 were suspended in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. CSAC projects to be rolled out and/or completed in 2012, include a health clinic in Zindia (Blue Nile State), Community Centre/School in Mazmoum (Sennar), water yard in Kosti (White Nile State) and a water supply project in Menza (Blue Nile State). Additionally there is one project in the pipeline for Northern Kordofan and approximately three additional projects for BNS and SKS.</p> <p>For the project in Zindia, Roseries locality the soft component was completed in September 2011 by SUDIA (included were topics on peaceful co-existence, gender, health promotion among other social issues that are relevant for DDR and CSAC). The hard component which is a health clinic would be completed by March 2012. The soft component in Zerriba village, Kurmuk had also been mostly completed but because of the conflict, the hard component was put on hold</p> <p>(3) In the Fourth Quarter of 2011, a contract was signed with Sudan Open Learning Organization (SOLO) to implement Women’s community based social reintegration projects for 400 women in South Kordofan State, including literacy/numeracy and food processing skills, and peace-building/stigma alleviation.</p> <p>An NGO was also selected to implement a Civic Education social reintegration project for 2,200 individuals in South Kordofan State in 2012.</p> <p>(4) Prior to the outbreak of violence in Blue Nile State, UNDP CSAC team visited Zindia village and met with various</p>	<p>In May 2011, the activities for the pilot social reintegration project for women in Blue Nile State (funded by BCPR) were finalized. As part of the project the following was achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approximately 1,296 female DDR participants and civilian women were provided with a food for training programme consisting of training on a ten topic civic education package</li> <li>- 200 female DDR participants and civilian women were provided with literacy/numeracy skills, food processing skills, and participated in community peacebuilding days to mitigate stigma and empower women</li> <li>- Psychosocial Referral systems established in receiving communities where all 1, 096 female DDR participants reside, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder screening, counselling and referral provided to DDR participants</li> <li>- Comprehensive public information campaign designed to alleviate stigma related to psychosocial issues, trauma, Gender Based Violence and HIV/AIDS designed and implemented in all 6 localities</li> <li>- Training of the 30 DDR participants, nurses, SNAP, MoH, NGOs/CBOs representatives on One Man Can GBV Prevention manual conducted, and training of 60 GBV/RH/HIV peer educators conducted. Action plans for GBV awareness raising for 60 peer educators designed and rolled out in receiving communities, comprehensive public information campaign designed and rolled out reaching 19,000 individuals on GBV/HIV/RH.</li> </ul>
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				<p>men and women to assess the impact of the soft social reintegration work being implemented. Good progress was noted by the team. As of the end of December UNDP's Engineer was able to conduct assessment missions on a biweekly basis to assess the construction work in Zindia.</p> <p>(5) Call for Proposal for Grant on CSAC Cultural Outreach project in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States was finalized in quarter two. SUDIA, LABENA, and Alnasaïem were chosen as IPs. Nevertheless, the contract with Alnasaïem in Southern Kordofan had to be suspended due to instabilities experienced in the state. Outreach and sensitization activities commenced in the fourth quarter (see Outcome 1, Activity 3). In the fourth quarter CSAC Public Information materials (hats, caps, leaflets, posters and banners) were finalized and disseminated. PI materials were used in CSAC workshops throughout the Central Sector and will continue to support all CSAC/SALW activities in the Central Sector, Blue Nile State and South Kordofan State.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Standard Operating Procedures on Psychosocial Reintegration was developed as a result of the lessons learned in the project</li> <li>- Reproductive Health and - GBV recovery services supported through training of healthcare workers and provision of medicine/supplies in select receiving communities</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Activity result 2:</b> Document and disseminate lessons learnt and best practices on SR and CSAC</p> <p>1) Based on monitoring activities held on social reintegration and CSAC projects, document based practices and lessons learnt to feed the policy documents and CSAC strategy implementation plan</p> <p>2) Discuss and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt on social reintegration and CSAC among the community and traditional leaders, Government authorities and other counterparts to get feedback for future initiatives and to ensure buy-in from all engaged counterparts</p> <p>3) Based on best practices and lessons learnt, support Government through the technical assistance advice on policy revision as well as workshops and dissemination of manual on implementation of CSAC strategy and Small Arms Control National Action Plan for the national and state levels</p>			<p>1) Lessons Learned workshop on the Women's pilot reintegration project in BNS was held in Damazin with SDDRC. In addition a validation workshop was held in Khartoum. A separate report had been completed which serves as guide for other states.</p> <p>2) UNDP and NGOs/CBOs and report collecting best practices drafted and disseminated.</p> <p>Gender specific public information materials on Women and Reintegration and Gender and CSAC were developed, printed and distributed.</p> <p>3) A Regional Conference on Small Arms Control involving six countries (Sudan, Chad, Libya, South Sudan, Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)) will be held in April 2012 in Sudan in an attempt to promote cooperation and coordination for the control of small arms in the region. A Joint Task Force was established for this purpose, comprising the Ministry of Interior (Mol), SDDRC, UNDP and UNAMID and is tasked to sort out the menu of preparatory work and set out the work plan until April 2012. In the meantime, UNDP will closely work with the Mol and SDDRC to prepare for the conference. UNDP has agreed to provide technical support to the conference.</p>	

<p><b>Project output 3: Capacity of national partners of the DDR programme to implement nationally-owned DDR programme strengthened</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b>  <i>(1) As of end of 2010, a number of manuals, guidance notes and SOPs developed for the NSDDRC/SDDRC, a series of training workshops conducted, with seven international specialists seconded to the NSDDRC</i>  <i>(2) As of end of 2010, in the result of intensive capacity development interventions, 33 NGOs were pre-qualified to participate in the UNDP procurement process out of about 100 NGOs covered, and more than 20 were already contracted by UNDP</i></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b>  <i>(1.1.)#of manuals, guidance notes and SOPs institutionalized within the NSDDRC/SDDRCs;</i>  <i>(1.2.) # of staff seconded to state DDRC offices</i>  <i>(2)# of national NGOs implementing partners successfully implementing the contracts</i></p> <p><b>Targets:</b>  <i>(1.1.) 7</i>  <i>(1.2.) 8 (1.3) Functional database/MIS and connectivity between states and HQ</i>  <i>(2) 30</i></p>	<p><b>Activity result 1:</b> Capacity of the NSDDRC and State DDRCs in the core technical and management functional areas is strengthened to implement the programme under National Implementation Modality in 2012 (NIM)</p> <p>1) Maintain coordination and monitoring mechanisms of the SDDRC/State DDRC for reintegration process at regional and state levels by facilitating meetings of Technical Reintegration Committee</p> <p>2) Update and operationalize manuals and guidance notes for implementing the nationally owned DDR programme on PI, ME, MIS, planning, finance/administration both for reintegration and demobilization operations by the SDDRC HQ and the State DDRCs</p> <p>3)Conduct 25 trainings for the NSDDRC and State DDRC staff to improve use of the developed tools/manuals (PI, ME, MIS, planning, finance/administration, gender, HIV, RH, GBV, PWD)</p> <p>4) Equip the SDDRC with guidance and tools on financial and contract management practices to prepare the SDDRC for national implementation</p> <p>5) Conduct 3 workshops on programme management, HR management and organizational development for senior management of the NSDDRC</p> <p>6) Support data management and connectivity of the SDDRC through streamlining the MIS and provision of training sessions on information management</p> <p>7) Conduct a series of workshops with the National and State governmental partners to enhance their delivery,</p>	<p>1,205,882</p>	<p>794,884</p>	<p>(1) Good progress was made on the regularity and inclusiveness of the Technical Reintegration Committee (TRC) meetings. Meetings are now held on a regular basis in all states. Overall, this resulted in the effective functioning of the programme.</p> <p>(2) In 2011 the English version of public information toolkit/checklists which covers various aspects of PI work was finalized and distributed to PI focal points at SDDRC and UNDP offices, and was combined with PI trainings. The Arabic version was translated and finalized in October, 2011.</p> <p>The caseworker manual was completed and distributed to all regions. The manual is designed to serve as a user friendly reference guide for caseworkers and support caseworkers of the DDR Commissions in implementation of reintegration services on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>The development of a disability strategy for implementation within the central sector has been initiated. The strategy is intended to ensure the sector is within the SDDRC guidance and enhance and streamline services for persons with disabilities through coordination with local services/resources.</p> <p>(3) The SOPs on database management and transfer of participants updated.</p> <p>Seven sessions of caseworker training were held in the second quarter. The sessions covered essential caseworker competencies e.g. interpersonal communications, employment plan development, ethics.</p> <p>The Central Sector Commission staff received basic training in counselling and registration services, DREAM system, IP tracking sheet, M&amp;E, Gender, PWDs and reintegration and was facilitated jointly by UNDP and SDDRC.</p> <p>Field staff from SKS DDR Commission, were also offered trainings in reporting, financial controls and accountability, conflict-sensitive and evidence based monitoring, accountable and transparent procurement procedures and follow up mechanisms.</p> <p>UNDP further supported the South Kordofan DDR commission with four desktop computers, two</p>	<p>Improved coordination and monitoring mechanisms for the SDDRC and State DDRCs has been ensured through the institutionalization of more regular meetings.</p> <p>Three trainings sessions and the development of three different manuals/plans (public information, database management and financial management) helped ensure improved functioning of the Commissions. In fact, it was key to allowing the programme to continue operations since the Commission staff remain at the field.</p> <p>Caseworkers' skills have been enhanced through a series of caseworker trainings designed to improve key competencies across the board.</p>
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	<p>monitoring and reporting capacities with regard to CSAC, Social Reintegration, Gender and HIV</p> <p>8) Based on capacity assessment of the State DDR commissions, develop staffing plan for the states of BNS, SKS and Central Sector states, and support with provision of secondment to the State DDR Commissions</p> <p>9) In close cooperation with the SDDRC, continue capacity development of the SDDRP IPs to ensure timely delivery of services to DDR participants</p>		<p>photocopiers, one printer and three mobile internet modems in a bid to facilitate the management of DREAM data at state level as well as to conduct IT-based counselling and referral of DDR participants to IPs by the commission. The equipments were issued to the commission in October 2011.</p> <p>(4) Manuals on finance management were prepared by the seconded staff to SDDRC. Development of regular issues of the SDDRC Newsletter in Quarter 1, 2 and 3, 2011.</p> <p>(5) Three training sessions conducted by UNDP seconded staff for SDDRC senior management in quarter 1, 2011 which were all essential in ensuring effective management of the programme.</p> <p>(6) Information Management system was streamlined by standardizing IP tracking sheets of individual ex-combatants under reintegration process.</p> <p>(7) The gender team conducted a cross cutting training for UNDP and SDDRC caseworkers. The training was in collaboration with UNFPA, UNMIS HIV and Gender units and International University of Africa and covered: Psychosocial Reintegration, Disabilities, Gender, HIV/AIDS, RH and Gender Based Violence. As a result of the training, caseworkers in Central Sector are now screening DDR participants for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder which will be used to develop projects to address Psychosocial reintegration.</p> <p>20 DDR participants in Southern Kordofan State from five implementing partners were trained on HIV and AIDS and peer education in quarter two. These activities aim to create a pool of DDR participants who have knowledge on HIV related issues, and can influence the reproductive health behaviours of people in their respective localities.</p> <p>(8) Joint working group with SDDRC established to analyze programme review recommendations. One staff provided to add capacity in Public Information to the Central Sector Commission.</p> <p>(9) Throughout 2011 a number of contract management workshop were held with newly contracted IPs to build their capacity in the provision of reintegration services, procurement and financial management. Such workshops</p>	
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				<p>also served as a forum for sharing lessons and best practices for successful project implementation.</p> <p>Further, capacity building sessions were held for UNDP's Implementing Partners and various national NGOs and CBOs focusing on issues such as proposal writing, reporting, reintegration and other cross-cutting issues.</p> <p>On August 17<sup>th</sup>, SDDRC and UNDP organized a one-day workshop with the programme's 35 implementing partners in order to review the programme's best practices and lessons learnt, and to also support knowledge exchange between IPs, SDDRC and UNDP.</p>	
<p><b>Project output 4: Operational and management support for state and regional office of NSDDRC and programme provided</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> By the end of 2010, UNDP DDR project office has been set up with required 90% of staff recruited, offices equipped and supported with required infrastructure at place to enable project implementation in the most remote areas of the country. More than 120million USD have been mobilized, with budget deficit of about 20million USD remaining for 2011</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b> (1) Number of staff recruited and retained according to the project office organigram (2) .Timely implementation of the procurement process (3) Additional resources mobilized</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> (1)# According to approved organigram (2) According to agreed deadlines (3) 30mln USD</p>	<p><b>Activity result 1:</b> Technical, operational and management support for effective functioning of the state and regional offices of SDDRC and project offices provided</p> <p>1) Recruit and administrate project staff to implement the project, aiming to achieve gender parity and retain most dedicated and talented staff</p> <p>2)Provide operational supports to project implementation at the state level: cash, transport, security, ICT and MIS, finance and administration up to 7 field and mobile offices in the North (Ed Damazin, Kadguli, Kauda, Julud, Khartoum, Elobeid and Sinner)</p> <p>3) Implement procurement plan for 2011 in a timely manner, through among others establishment of a contract management group to ensure close collaboration between the programme and operations units</p> <p>4) Provide logistic supports for audit and independent evaluation</p> <p>5) Inform donors and other key partners about the programme progress engaging them into solution of issues/challenges</p> <p>6)Continue implementation of the</p>	3,336,734	3,034,815	<p>(1) There has been a reduction in staff members throughout 2011. By end of 2011, there were 112 staff members in Sudan, of whom 65 were in Programme (11 internationals, 5 UNVs and 49 nationals) and 47 were in Operations (4 internationals, 2 UNVs and 41 nationals).</p> <p>(2) Operational support continued to be offered to all field offices throughout 2011, including training to field staff on financial reporting and caseworkers' training in M&amp;E and MIS.</p> <p>(3)The procurement team was active in 2011, and the contract management group has been meeting on a regular basis to facilitate the contractual arrangements of IPs</p> <p>As a result of the evaluation of Request for proposals for coverage for an additional 5,832 ex-combatants in Southern Kordofan State, eleven organizations were identified as the IP, constituting contracts for 7 different lots and totalling US\$7.5 million. The RFP was approved by ACP and contracts are ready to be signed in February 2012.</p> <p>(4) Requests for information received from the audit team in the first quarter were responded to through the provision of all required documentation and information.</p> <p>(5) Publication of regular DDR Dispatch Newsletters, with highlights of the programme's achievements, as well as Issues Updates specifically to update donors on key issues, including the UNDP DDR audit, the Programme Review and the latest figures on programme achievements and spending continued in 2011.</p> <p>On 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, SDDRC organized a technical</p>	

	resource mobilization strategy, ensuring timely submission of the donor reports and identifying perspective funding sources			<p>coordination meeting with donors to show progress of activities and present the way forward for the DDR programme. The meeting was attended by ten donors: Japan, CIDA, Norway, DFID, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Egypt and the EU</p> <p><b>(6)</b> Regular bilateral meetings with donors and potential donors have continued. On 27 February a Northern Sudan Technical Meeting was held with all stakeholders. Identification of prospective funding sources is underway. In quarter four, several meetings were held with donors to update them on the progress of activities in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile. Moreover, upon the request of some donors (PBF, Germany, Sweden, DFID and CIDA) meetings were arranged with implementing partners and programme management at UNDP DDR office.</p> <p>Given the instabilities witnessed in the second half of 2011 in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile and which brought activities to a halt for a few months, no-cost extensions were requested from donors whose agreements were close to expiration to allow for the completion of activities. To this end, agreements with Japan, CIDA and Norway were extended until June 2012.</p>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>34,625,052</b>	<b>20,876,470</b>		

#### **IV. Challenges and Lessons Learned**

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A significant challenge in 2011 has been the outbreak of conflict between SPLA and SAF in Southern Kordofan State and Blue Nile State, which resulted in a temporary halt to project activities in the second half of 2011. By mid-October implementing partners were allowed to resume reintegration operations in secure areas in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile State. The deployment of UNDP staff back to the field is pending approval from the UN New York. However, an ad hoc monitoring framework was put in place to ensure a transparent and credible delivery process. This process involves SDDRC conducting regular TRC meetings and participating in reintegration activities at the field level including the procurement, training and delivery exercises. IPs are also requested to submit monthly work plans, IP tracking sheets on a weekly basis for verification, as well as weekly and monthly reports including photographs showing reintegration activities being implemented. UNDP at the Khartoum level further monitors activities by making random phone calls to XCs to verify if they received reintegration services by the IPs or not. UNDP also reviews the narrative and financial reports submitted to ensure effective delivery. The existing monitoring arrangements will continue to be reviewed on a monthly basis to ascertain its effectiveness as well as address its shortfalls. At the same time, monthly field missions by UNDP DDR Staff to Kadugli and Damazin are being permitted in close coordination with UNDSS. This will further enhance the ability of UNDP to monitor field operations, thus ensuring successful programme implementation in both states.

In view of the secession of South Sudan and the departure of UNMIS, preparatory work was carried out in 2011 to make contingency plans for the post-UNMIS, post-separation period in Sudan. UNDP Sudan DDR Unit has conducted several internal discussions and workshops and also discussed with Sudan DDR Commission on the way forward. To continue this planning process, internal workshops were held with the SDDRC, field staff and IPs to present challenges and lessons learned from previous years and to discuss recommendations on the way forward to 2013, with special emphasis on community-based reintegration. Moreover, UNDP DDR has been working closely with the Sudan DDR Commission, as well as State Commission counterparts, to monitor and adapt to the changing political environment, making modifications to programme implementation and approach as appropriate through the revision of the project document.

Other problems faced during 2011 included the overlapping of project participants. In quarter one, some lists used to contact participants for counselling were found to include a number of persons that had already been referred to Implementing Partners. Mitigation was provided by the Management Information System team who worked with Sudan DDR Commission, South Kordofan State and Blue Nile State to produce clean lists of participants' names, and the stage of reintegration they have reached, in the data base on a weekly basis. This allows closer monitoring of what stage of reintegration each project participant has reached, hence decreasing the possibility of 'double dipping': entering the same person in the database more than once.

The rise in prices of livestock and food in Blue Nile State and Southern Kordofan State posed a significant challenge to the programme. It was noted by several implementing partners that their ability to procure the same amount of animals as provided in reintegration packages was compromised due to these price increases. Following discussions between the Joint DDR Commission and UNDP it was proposed that animals could be purchased within the local areas where the ex-combatants live, thereby minimizing transport costs and also ensuring selection of animals that are suited in the respective environments. Ex-combatants were also part of the procurement committee to ensure transparency and confidence in the process.

An additional challenge has been the continued difficulties in tracing remaining project participants. The key mitigating steps taken to reach all remaining XCs have been: firstly, public information was intensified with help of the SDDR Commission, as well as IPs; secondly, the remaining lists of ex-combatants for counselling were distributed among community leaders and locality commissioners.

Despite the fact that overall the results of the SDDRP Client Satisfaction Survey, 2<sup>nd</sup> round were positive, there are deviations in the level of satisfaction among the participants opting for agriculture/livestock and small business. On the whole, there was a high level of positive responses and reports “that business is going well”, reflecting sustainability of the small business option. However, for the livestock option, it was noticed that some of the animals received died due to various reasons including drought, lack of feeding and veterinary services or medicine at the local level, as well as local outbreak of disease in some cases. There were also concerns expressed with regard to the prices claimed by IPs for the cost of the package, which were believed to be higher than the market prices. UNDP DDR is working closely with IPs to ensure consistency in package delivery and correct procurement of package goods and also SDDRC has tied up with the Ministry of Animal Wealth and FAO to support livestock.

## **V. Partnerships and Sustainability**

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As part of efforts to add value to economic and social reintegration activities in Southern Kordofan State, a letter of agreement between UNFPA and UNDP was signed in January 2011 to cooperate on reproductive health and gender issues. The work-plan was then endorsed by the Technical Reintegration Committee, strategic planning committee meetings with State Ministries of Education and Social Development, Kadugli Technical School, and Women Union in preparation for the official launch of the joint JICA/UNDP/State government vocational training courses in South Kordofan. Likewise, in Damazin, Sudanese Red Crescent in collaboration with Labena, began community training activities with the World Food Programme supporting DDR through the provision of food packages. UNDP has consistently worked closely with UNFPA throughout 2011 to develop and implement several joint initiatives related to Gender Based Violence prevention, Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS as part of the DDR programme. Additionally, UNDP worked closely with SONKE Gender Justice in South Africa during 2011 to adapt their One Man Can GBV Prevention Manual for the Sudanese context and implement it for the first time in Sudan and the first time in a DDR programme.

A number of donor visits took place during the first quarter, consolidating knowledge sharing and highlighting programme achievements in order to allow for greater collaborations in the future. On 10 February, a Japanese delegation visited Southern Kordofan to review progress being made by stakeholders in offering reintegration support services. The delegation officially launched a vocational training programme for ex-combatants and community members in the state. Additionally, from 21<sup>st</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2011 a delegation of donors from Norway and Japan travelled to Southern Kordofan State to meet with a diverse group of partners and beneficiaries and witness progress in DDR firsthand. The delegation visited the Joint DDR Commission and Implementing Partners to reflect on the key achievements, challenges, and solutions for the implementation of reintegration activities in the state, and met with beneficiaries that have been trained and provided with reintegration material support. In the last quarter of 2011 UNDP DDR organized various meetings with SDDRP donors to update them on the progress of activities in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, and upon the request of some donors (e.g. PBF, Germany, Sweden, DFID and CIDA), meetings were arranged with implementing partners at UNDP DDR office.

In light of the Programme Review and in an attempt to ensure sustainable reintegration of XCs and to also broaden the benefits of DDR to the larger community new initiatives; value chains and business development services (BDS), were pursued in 2011. The Value Chain consultancy was launched and completed by PACT Sudan and identified five potential value chains in fisheries, livestock, dairy, fruits and construction blocks. The Business Development Services consultancy was launched with PACT Sudan in the last quarter of 2011 and is expected to run through April 2012. The purpose of the consultancy is to identify service providers, including financial and academic institutions that can support ex-combatants with access to credit and mentoring relationships in order to improve the performance of their small businesses, their access to markets and ability to compete and grow. The initiative also target women headed households and youth entrepreneurs in high XCs impacted areas.

Furthermore, partnerships with the private sector are also being pursued, in which a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the DDR Programme, SDDRC and DAL group to embark upon a waste recycling project involving XCs is expected to be concluded on the first quarter of 2012. This marks the first partnership between DDR and DAL Group. Technical support from UNEP and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Physical Development is being provided to help realize this proposal.

A DDR Way Forward Workshop was conducted on 19<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> July, 2011 and attended by key stakeholders, including SDDRC members from both the headquarters and field offices, UNDP staff, implementing partners, and high level representatives from the armed forces and line ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Defence. The workshop presented challenges and lessons learned from previous years and discussed recommendations on the way forward to 2013. Subsequently, a Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) Meeting between SDDRC, UNDP and donors was held in Khartoum on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2011. Participating donors included Japan, Norway, DFID, Canada, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Egypt and the EU. The meeting, which was chaired by the SDDRC Commissioner Dr. Sulafeldeen Saleh, underlined the presidency and government's commitment to the DDR programme. To this end the SDDRC will continue to collaborate with the South Sudan DDR Commission and the CSAC Bureau of South Sudan (including the Ministry of Interior, and GoSS) in order to address issues related to peace and DDR on the borders and across the borders of both countries.

It is envisioned that as part of the exit strategy of the programme, closer collaborations with relevant ministries is being strengthened. Where possible, further synergies with other UNDP programmes will be explored. All these are expected to be discussed further and concretized within the revised project document which aim to support the balance caseload of some 54,000 ex-combatants.

## VI. Financial Summary

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### 1. Overview of available resources

*Funds received from Donors since start of the project*

Donor	In US\$
Italy	\$3,873,263
Japan	\$26,804,294
DFID	\$9,943,394
Norway *	\$7,808,481
Sida	\$5,404,886
Netherlands	\$3,000,000
CIDA	\$9,030,342
Peace Building Fund (PBF)	\$4,680,010
Spain	\$5,538,606
<b>Total Funds Received:</b>	<b>\$76,083,277</b>

\* This includes funds from Norway (NOK 4.5 million; or USD 759,109) that are meant specifically for CSAC

*Available Resources for 2011*

	Amount
Overall Allocation	\$76,083,277
Expenditures 2009	\$9,580,754
Expenditures 2010	\$22,115,819
<b>Available Resources for 2011</b>	<b>\$44,386,704</b>

### 2. Overview of allocations and expenditures per output/activity

Activity	Budget	Expenditures
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	\$1,205,882	\$794,884
MANAGEMENT	\$3,336,734	\$3,034,815
PUBLIC AWARENES	\$176,027	\$63,333
REINTEGRATION	\$28,077,302	\$16,456,724
CSAC	\$1,829,107	\$526,714
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$34,625,052</b>	<b>\$20,876,470</b>

### 3. Overview of Expenditures

#### Canada (CIDA) Contribution Status as of 31 December 2011

Description	Receipts US \$	Expenditure US \$
	9,030,342	
<b>2010 Expenditures:</b>		1,134,650
<b>Jan. - Dec. 2011 Expenditures:</b>		
CAPACITY DEVL P	395,082	
MANAGEMENT	773,394	
PUBLIC AWARENES	1,389	
REINTEGRATION	288,072	
Total		1,457,937
<b>Total Expenditures</b>		<b>2,592,588</b>
<b>Balance:</b>		<b>*6,437,754</b>

\*Please note that the remaining balance is firmly committed to activities in 2012 and is presented in the 2012 AWP (with majority of procurement and contracting processes completed). This was also highlighted in the Project Board meeting held on 2 February 2012. If there is any remaining balance at the end of 2012, this could be considered for support to the new approach. Discussions and decisions will be held on this issue in a Project Board meeting.



## Annex I: Annual Workplan for 2012

Project output and project #	Key Activities	Timeframe				Budget 2012				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Resp. party	Donor	Account Code	Budget Description	Amount
<p><b>Output 1: Economic reintegration support provided for demobilized ex-combatants in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Sector States.</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b>            (1) Number of ex-combatants and special needs groups participating in reintegration activities in Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Central Sector States including Khartoum State.            (2) % of male and female participants that report successful individual reintegration support in client-satisfaction surveys.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b>            (1) By end of 2011, 36,254 combatants were demobilized in the protocol areas of which 10,954 have been reintegrated and living civilian lives in the communities..            (2) Client satisfaction survey conducted in six localities in Blue Nile state and five localities in Southern Kordofan state by independent field monitors found on average over 70 %</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 1: Reintegration process for 4,665 participants in BNS and SKS brought forward from 2011 is completed.</b>            1.1 Provision of reintegration support and recommended follow-up services to participants.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC		72100	POs raised in the system in 2011	-
	<p><b>Activity Result 2: Reintegration process for 4,450 participants in the Central Sector completed:</b>            2.1 Deliver referral, registration, training and reintegration packages (agriculture tools, livestock, small business items etc to participants.            2.2. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR participants</p>	x	x	x		DDRC		72100	POs for Central Sector raised in the system in December 2011	-
	<p><b>Activity Result 3. Reintegration support for 7,234 additional participants in SKS and BNS completed</b>            3.1 Sign contracts with IPs for the</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	72100	Contracts for Xcs and PWDs	8, 234,836

<p>of participants satisfied with their reintegration support.</p> <p><b>2012 Targets</b></p> <p>(1) 20,501 ex-combatants participating in reintegration activities<sup>8</sup>:</p> <p>a. 16,051 ex-combatants in SKS and BNS</p> <p>b. 4,450 ex-combatants in the Central Sector</p>	<p>provision of reintegration support services including PWDs.</p> <p>3.2. Deliver referral, registration, training and packages in the form of tools, livestock, small business items etc. to participants.</p> <p>3.3. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR participants</p>									
<p>(2) At least 70 % of DDR participants in the client satisfaction survey administered in the in protocol/transitional areas are successful reintegrated and satisfied with the services provided by the programme.</p>	<p><b>Activity Result 4. Reintegration process for the new caseload of 4,162 in accessible and inaccessible areas in South Kordofan initiated</b></p> <p>4.1 Select implementing partners to provide reintegration support for 4,162 XCs</p> <p>4.2. Provide reintegration support services.</p> <p>4.3 Deliver referral, registration, training and start -up capital in the form of tools, sheep, grocery etc. to participants.</p> <p>4.4. Provide required follow-up services to support the reintegration process of DDR participants in Kordofan;</p> <p>4.5. Organize two training workshops for SDDRC and IPs how to provide sustainable livelihoods support</p>	x	x	x		SDDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	72100	Contracts for new caseload in SKS & two workshops (USD 5,000 each) for SDDRC, IPs,	6, 243,000

<sup>8</sup> A balance caseload of 4 799 ex-combatants is unfunded and not included in this AWP. Of that number 2 268 XCs are in the Central Sector, while the remaining 2 531 are mostly in inaccessible areas in Southern Kordofan State. Discussions with funding partners and government counterparts are ongoing how to address the issue.

	<p><b>Public Information</b>  <b>Activity Result 5 : Public Information messages and sensitization on economic reintegration disseminated</b>  5.1: Produce public information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV &amp; radios PSAs, etc)  5.2: Organize outreach activities to better inform and manage expectations of DDR participants in BN, SK and CS States.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	Production of Media Materials and workshops(PI)	2,000
	<p><b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>  <b>Activity Result 6:</b> Individual economic reintegration and IP performance during different stage of reintegration of male female DDR participants monitored.  6.1. Ensure the monitoring mechanism at place and functioning at the state and regional levels  6.2 Organize regular field visits, spot check visits and regular updates on IPs project performance</p>	x	x				Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	61300	Technical Support including contracts	1,850, 528
		x	x	x	x	DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway,	71400	Technical Support	480, 097
	<p><b>Activity Result 7: One client satisfaction survey each in BN and SK states conducted.</b>  7.1 Prepare questionnaires  7.2. Conduct client perception surveys in accessible areas in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States</p>			x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	71600	Travel	50,000
			x	X			Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway	74500	Insurance, Bank charges and Sundry	10,000
							Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	73500	Stationery and Publications	40,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	73400	Vehicle maintenance & fuel	12,000	

						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	74100	Capacity Assessment	4,000	
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75100	7 % GMS	1,184,852	
									<b>18,111,313</b>	
<b>Output 2: Social reintegration support and community security and small arms control projects in prioritized areas of SK, BN and CS States implemented.</b>	<b>CSAC Activities</b>									
<b>Activity result 1: 7 gender responsive CSAC projects in prioritized areas of the Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Central Sector States identified and implemented.</b>	Activity result 1: 7 gender responsive CSAC projects in prioritized areas of the Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan and Central Sector States identified and implemented.	x	x	x		DDRC, MOI				
<b>Indicators:</b> (1) At least 5 Community Security and Small Arms Control projects are implemented (1 Sennar (Mazmum), 1 White Nile (Wad Abkaraia), 1 North Kordofan (Wad Banda), 2 Blue Nile (Tadamon and Roseires) and 2 South Kordofan (Lagawa and Abujubeiha) (2) At 50 % of WAAFG , PWDs and other special needs groups provided with psychosocial and other social reintegration support (3) At least 3 best practices and lessons learnt as the result of implementation of Social Reintegration and CSAC projects documented.	1.1. Organize participatory meetings with community members and leaders to identify and select community security projects in target communities in BNS, SKS and Central Sector. 1.2. Identify and contract IPs to implement 7 CSAC projects with soft& hard components in BNS, SKS, CS <sup>9</sup>	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	72100,74200	Contracts with IPs on CSAC and PI materials, outreach and sensitization.	940, 000
	<b>Social Reintegration and Psychosocial Support</b> <b>Activity Result 2: Social reintegration and psychosocial support for special needs groups including WAAFG and Women participants identified and implemented.</b>	x	x			DDRC, MOI		72100	IP Contracts	575, 000

<sup>9</sup> Soft component activities are mainly related to trainings of peace committees, capacity development, awareness raising and sensitization etc. whereas hard component mainly relates to the construction of physical infrastructure and civil works that benefits large community members aimed at addressing the root causes of arms proliferation and conflict.

<p><b>Baseline:</b> 1) 4 CSAC field projects were initiated (2 in South Korodan (Julud and Alhamra) and 2 in Blue Nile (Kurmuk and Roseires), Three CSAC projects were suspended due to conflicts.</p> <p><b>2012 Targets:</b> (1) 7 CSAC projects implemented in target communities in BNS, SKS and CS. (1 Sennar (Mazmum), 1 White Nile (Wad Abkaraia), 1 North Kordofan (Wad Banda), 2 Blue Nile (Tadamon and Roseires) and 2 South Kordofan (Lagawa and Abujubeiha). (2) At least 5 communities and 300 DDR participants benefitted from various social reintegration and psychosocial projects in South Kordofaan and Central Sector including North Kordofan and Khartoum States. (3) At least 5 best practices and lessons learnt reported and documented.</p>	<p>2.1 -Training of trainers on 10 topic civic education package in SKS 2.2 Training of 2200 DDR participants and female civilians using community based approach on civic education package, value chain and private sector development in SKS and Central Sector. 2.3 Training of Trainers on Literacy Reflect method 2.4 Training of 400 women in literacy skills using REFLECT method 2.5 Training of Trainers in food processing 2.6 Training of 400 women in food processing skills 2.7 Peace building days in selected communities for women to showcase skills gained and support social cohesion building and stigma alleviation 2.8 Women’s Community Projects in Central Sector: -Training of 60 One Man Can peer educators (GBV/RH/HIV) - Supporting GBV prevention outreach through discussion groups, community action plans, open days, radio programmes, drama, skit, folklore -Training women in civic education topics -Supporting organization of 3 women’s committees and providing them with capacity development and organization skill</p>									
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<p><b><u>Monitoring and Public Information</u></b>  <b>Activity Result 3: Monitoring and Public Information Campaign on CSAC and Social Reintegration implemented.</b></p> <p>3.1 Organize monitoring visits to target communities to measure impact of social reintegration and CSAC interventions to ensure 'do no harm' principle  3.2 Produce of information products (posters, fact sheets, video materials, TV &amp; radios, PSA etc.) and outreach activities to better inform communities about DDR and CSAC</p>	x	x	x	x	DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	74200	IP Contracts	105,000
<p>3.3 Organize 1-2 field visits and 1 training on DDR and National Action Plan Arms and Community Security for better visibility of results for Government counterparts in the Ministry of Interior and Sudan DDR Commission.</p>	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	75700	NAP ( three ) workshops	30,000
<p>3.4 Organize Nuba Wrestling 2-3 day event in SKS and BNS. These will be large-scale, sensitization opportunities to bring together tens of thousands of people to disseminate community security and small arms proliferation messages in post-conflict zones.</p>	x	x				Netherlands	72100	One event	50,000
<p><b>Activity result 4: Lessons learnt and best practices on SR and CSAC documented and disseminated</b></p>	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	71600	Media events and trips	10,000
<p>4.1. Discuss and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt on social reintegration and CSAC among the community and traditional leaders, Government</p>							71400 71300	National staff , Local consultants for civil engineering	54,527

	authorities and other counterparts to get feedback for future initiatives and to ensure buy-in from all engaged counterparts									
	4.2 Organize 3 workshops CSAC/Social Reintegration workshops for State and Community Leaders (1 Central Sector, 1 Blue Nile and 1 South Kordofan on lessons learned from CSAC field project and disseminate manual and five lessons learned reports on implementation of CSAC strategy and Small Arms Control National Action Plan at the national and state levels	x	x			DDRC, MOI	Japan, Norway	71600	Travel	15,000
								75100	GMS	124,567
	<b>Subtotal for project output 2</b>									<b>1,904,094</b>
<b>Output 3: Capacity of national partners of the DDR programme to implement nationally-owned DDR programme strengthened.</b>  <u>Indicators:</u> 1. Number of manuals, guidance notes and SOPs institutionalized within the SDDRC and revised; 2. Number of reports generated through DREAM/MIS by SDDRC. 3. Number of national NGOs implementing DDR activities trained and contracted.  <u>Baseline:</u> 1.Reintegration SoP, M&E guidelines and IP guidance note , CSAC Strategy available to implement the DDR programme. DREAM SoP institutionalized at	<b>Capacity Development Support to SDDRC and Implementing Partners</b> <b>Activity result 1: Technical and management capacities of SDDRC and State DDRCs strengthened</b> 1.1Conduct at least one training for the SDDRC HQ and State DDRC staff to improve the use of the developed tools/manuals( gender, HIV, RH, GBV, PWD)	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	Training workshops	18,000
	1.2. Provide skills training on financial and contract management practices for national implementation.	x	x			DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	Two Review workshops	10,000
	1.3. Conduct workshops on programme management, HR management and organizational development for senior management of the SDDRC (including State Level Management Staff)	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	71600	1 programme mgmt. training, consultant, contracts, and Travel	40,000

<p>SDDRC.</p> <p>2. 10 reports produced annually</p> <p>3. 30 national NGOs engaged directly with UNDP DDR programme</p> <p><b>2012 targets</b></p> <p>1. Programme operational guidelines, MIS SoP, Knowledge management guidelines. M&amp;E guidelines, psychosocial reintegration SOP etc. revised</p> <p>2. At least 50 reports generated annually</p> <p>3. At least 35 national NGOs contracted and engaged in reintegration activities in the protocol areas and Central Sector States</p>	<p>1.4. Conduct workshops on contract management and establish NGO Net work to enhance their delivery, monitoring and reporting capacities and exchange a lesson learnt with regard to CSAC, Social Reintegration, Gender and HIV.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	75700	IP staff training conduct (2)Workshops and surveys	30,000
	<p><b>Activity Result 2:</b> Improvise state office connectivity and harmonize Management Information System (MIS).</p> <p>2.1. Support data management and connectivity of the SDDRC through streamlining the MIS and provision of trainings (10) on information management and knowledge management tools to SDDRC staff members.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	72100	10 MIS , trainings, Contracts for Communication equipment	30, 000 20, 000
	<p><b>Activity Result 3: Technical capacity provided to central and state Offices as well as to NGO Implementing Partners</b></p> <p>3.1. Based on capacity assessment conducted (2011) of the State DDR commissions, develop staffing plan for Commission Offices of BNS, SKS and Central Sector states</p> <p>3.2. Provide three national support staff on secondment to the State DDR Commissions.</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PB	61300, 71500 71400	1) Trainings, Assessments etc. 2) International staff and UNVs (3) National staff	700, 000 100, 256
	<p>3.3 .Provide training to IPs ( M&amp;E and reporting) to ensure timely delivery of services to DDR participants</p>	x	x	x		DDRC	Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	72200	Equipment and furniture,travel	5, 000
	<p>3.4 Conduct assessments and at least 2 training workshops (contract management and lessons learned)</p>		X	X			Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway,	71400	Training workshops National Staff	24,000



	for 45 Implementing Partners						PBF			
							Canada, Spain, Neth, Japan, Norway, PBF	72400	PI Materials	50,000
									GMS 7 %	71,908
	<b>Subtotal for project output 3</b>									<b>1,099,165</b>
<p><b>Project output 4: Operational, technical and management support for UNDP and SDDRC State offices for programme implementation provided</b></p> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <p>1. By the end of 2011, UNDP DDR project office is fully functional. 2. Funds secured for 31 455 XCs out of 36 254 demobilized.</p> <p><b>2012 Targets</b></p> <p>(1) Effective and efficient Staff administration and operational support guaranteed. (2) Procurement contracts approved according to agreed deadlines 3) Preparations and initiation of at least one pilot project completed</p>	<p><b>Operational Support for Programme Implementation at the National and State Level</b></p> <p><b>Activity Result 1: Programme Implementation and Office Operational support</b></p> <p>1.1. Administrative and operational support to project staff to implement the project at the national and state level</p>	x	x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	62300 71500,71400	International staff and UNVs  National staff	1,070, 000  600, 000
	1.2. Provide operational supports to project implementation at the state level: cash, transport, security, ITC and MIS, finance and administration up to 7 field and mobile offices in the North (Damazin, Kadugli, Khartoum )	x	x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	73100	Rent and other related to rent utilities	120,000
	1.3. Implement procurement plan for 2012 in a timely manner, through among others establishment of a contract management group to ensure close collaboration between the programme and operations units	x	x	x			Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway,	72400	Communication and IT equipment	40,000
	1.4. Provide logistic supports for audit and independent evaluation	x	x	x			Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	72500	Stationery and Publications	40,000

1.5. Inform donors and other key partners about the programme progress engaging them into solution of issues/challenges	x	x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	75700	Two Workshops and trainings	20,000
1.6. Continue implementation of the resource mobilization strategy, ensuring timely submission of the donor reports and identifying and approaching perspective funding sources	x	x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	72800	Reporting and IT Equipment	20,000
1.7. Conduct SDDR Programme Evaluation			x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	71300	Travel and Consultancy	30,000
<b>Activity Result 2:</b> Procurement arrangements for completion of remaining caseload in State offices completed.	x	x				Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	72200	Equipment and furniture	20,000
2.1 Prepare and announce for RFPs/CFPs and selection of IPs	x	x				Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	73400	Contracts, Vehicle maintenance & fuel	120,000
<b>Activity Result 3:</b> New project document developed		x	x	x		Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	71600	Travel & DSA	40,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	73500	Operational field support	100,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	74100	Audit	6,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	74300	Contribution to CS(cost sharing )	500,000
						Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	71300	LTA for translation	30,000

							Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Japan, Norway, PBF	74500	Insurance, Bank charges and Sundry	10,200
									7% GMS	193, 635
										<b>2,959,835</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT COSTS</b>										<b>\$22,499,445</b>
<b>TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS</b>										<b>\$1,574,962</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>										<b>\$24,074,407</b>

## Annex II: Assets Inventory

**Project Title: Multi Year DDR Project**

**Award Number: 00051037**

**Project Number: 00063343**

**Date of Report: 31-Dec-11**

#	Country Code	Business Unit	Item Description	Make & Model	Quantity	Location	Date Acquired	Value	Custodian
<b>VEHICLES</b>									
1	Sudan	SDN10	Vehicles	Land Cruiser Hardtop	5	Field Offices	20/04/2009	\$165,500.00	DDR
2	Sudan	SDN10	Vehicles	Toyota Land Cruiser Prado GX	8	Khartoum	20/04/2009	\$235,600.00	DDR
3	Sudan	SDN10	Vehicles	Toyota LHD Hilux Double Cabin	4	Field Offices	20/04/2009	\$89,400.00	DDR
4	Sudan	SDN10	Vehicles	Land Cruiser Hard Top	7	Kadugli, Damazien			
5	Sudan	SDN10	Vehicles	Land Cruiser Hard Top	5	Khartoum	12/3/2008	\$268,287.50	DDR
<b>ELECTRICAL</b>									
6	Sudan	SDN10	GENERATOR	Diesel 9 KVA	2	Field Offices	13/05/2009	\$15,557.76	DDR
7	Sudan	SDN10	Computer	Server Dell, PowerEdge	1	Khartoum	3/14/2010	\$8,479.24	CO
8	Sudan	SDN10	Air Conditional	Split units 24000 BTU	6	SKS	26/05/2009	\$7,857.11	DDR
9	Sudan	SDN10	Laptop	Dell	15	Khartoum	10/09/2009	\$26,250.00	DDR
10	Sudan	SDN10	UPS	APC 1000 VA	60	Khartoum	17/01/2010	\$28,500.00	DDR
12	Sudan	SDN10	Laptop	Dell	52	Khartoum	8/20/2009	\$89,648.00	DDR
13	Sudan	SDN10	Laptop	Dell	4	Khartoum	8/20/2009	\$10,784.31	DDR
15	Sudan	SDN10	Desktop	Dell	38	Khartoum	8/20/2009	\$53,542.00	DDR
16	Sudan	SDN10	Printer	HP MFP 4345	4	Khartoum	5/7/2011	\$16,551.00	
17	Sudan	SDN10	Photocopier	Sharp AR203	3	Field Offices	11/30/2008	\$6,018.18	DDR
18	Sudan	SDN10	Desktop	Lenovo	31	Khartoum	5/9/2011	\$13,524.35	DDR
<b>Total</b>								<b>\$1,035,499.45</b>	