UNDP Southern Sudan

2011 Annual Work Plan

Project name	Amount
Community Security and Arms Control Project (CSAC)	**$15,312,619**

H.E David Deng Athorbei Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Government of Southern Sudan	Mr. Joe Feeney Head of Office UNDP Southern Sudan Programme
Signature:	Signature:
Date: 25 - 0 - 11	Date:

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United Nations Development Programme
Southern Sudan
Annual Workplan 2011

Project Title	**Community Security and Arms Control Project (CSAC)**
	Within the UNDAF for the years 2009-2012, this project supports the following outcome:
UNDAF Outcome(s):	*UNDAF Outcome 1:* *By 2012, improved environment for sustainable peace in Sudan, through increased respect for rights and human security with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict.*
	UNDAF Outcome 1.2. Individuals and communities in conflict affected areas face significantly reduced threats to social and physical security from mines, ERW and small arms.
Expected CP Outcome(s):	CP Outcome 7: Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated,
Expected CP Output(s):	CP Output 7.3: Proliferation and circulation of small arms reduced.
Implementing Partner:	**UNDP**
Responsible Parties:	**GoSS Bureau for Community Security and Arms Control**

Brief Description:

This project will be an integral part of the United Nations' support to the Government of Southern Sudan's efforts to build confidence, stability and security for communities in Southern Sudan as a key contribution towards more responsive governance, strengthened rule of law and improved recovery/development planning within the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA).

Programme Period:	2009-2012	2011 AWP Budget:	15,312,619
		Total resources required:	15,312,619
Programme Component:	III Crisis Prevention and Recovery	Total allocated resources:	7,646,015
Atlas Award ID:	00046904	Regular (BCPR):	295,158
		Others:	
Start Date:	1 January 2011	○ Canada (DFAIT)	3,488,973
End Date:	31 December 2011	○ DFID	1,555,210
		○ Germany (BCPR)	625,000
PAC Meeting Date:	30 November 2010	○ The Netherlands	1,681,674
Management Arrangements: DIM		In-kind Contributions: 0	

Agreed by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning: _____

Agreed by CSAC Bureau: _____

Agreed by UNDP: _____

I. ANNUAL WORKPLAN

Year: 2011

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET[1]		
And baseline, indicators including annual targets	*List activity results and associated actions*	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1

The GoSS CSSAC Bureau is fully operational and established, integrating gender dimensions into policy development.

Baseline:

The CSSAC Bureau is legally established as a department within the GoSS Ministry of Internal Affairs with its own budget and mandate. It has no permanent offices yet established, either in Juba or at any State-level. It has started to implement initial activities as per its mandate.

Indicators:

1) Extent to which the CSSAC Bureau has the required office space, equipment and vehicles to function as a GoSS institution.
2) Level of progress made by the CSSAC Bureau in implementing its mandate

Targets:

1) Policy, strategy and legislation on small arms control endorsed by GOSS institutions (MOIA, SSPS, SPLA).
2) The CSSAC Bureau has made continued and consistent progress towards implementing its mandate especially at state level.
3) The CSAC Bureau effectively engages with the regional bodies/ NFPs on arms control agenda in the | 1.1.Activity Result
Provision of technical support to SSBCSSAC on Policy Development to establish a Policy and Implementation Strategy on small arms and light weapons control. | x | x | x | x | UNDP in support of CSSAC Bureau | DFAIT

DFID

The Netherlands | Technical Advisor

International Consultants

Local Consultants

Travel

Training, Workshop and Conference

Contractual services -Companies)

Contribution
 (office common security)

Rental & Maintenance
(common services- premises)

Reimbursement Cost (to UNDP for support services

GMS 7%

Activity Total | 269,345

100,000

50,000

100,000

350,000

100,000

10,097

30,292

10,097

70,681

1,090,513 |
| | Activity Action 1.1.1
In collaboration with partners, led by the SSBCSSAC, conduct a policy harmonization exercise on small arms and light weapons control / voluntary civilian disarmament, and a stakeholder mapping exercise that reflects and consolidates key stakeholder priorities, including issues relevant to refugee and returnee IDP populations that results in the production of a coherent and agreed policy approach. | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| | Activity Action 1.1.2
In collaboration with partners, led by the SSBCSSAC, establish a clear implementation strategy to approach voluntary civilian disarmament (in consideration of approaches developed in NAP, RESCA, IGAD policy) ensuring the strategy outlines how the balance of power between State and Community will be managed by the GoSS, the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and clear instruction on collection and stockpile management of small arms. In addition the strategy should indicate what practical | x | x | x | x | | | | |

region. Related CP outcome: Outcome 7: Post–conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.	benefits will be provided in exchange of arms at the community level.								
	1.2 Activity Result Provision of technical and institutional support to the Bureau state offices in order to strengthen institutional and functional capacity	x	x	x	x	UNDP in support of CSAC Bureau.	DFAIT DFID The Netherlands	Training, Workshop and Conference	150,000
								Equipment and Furniture	450,000
								Travel	50,000
								Contribution	6,771
	Activity Action 1.2.1 Enhance the technical capacity of State Officers (and other relevant State level actors) ensuring they have a clear understanding of:	x	x	x	x			(office common security)	
	• Community-driven voluntary disarmament;							**Rental & Maintenance** (common services- premises)	20,313
	• Managing the balance of power between State and Community;								
	• Community assisted by the State in managing conflict;							**Reimbursement Cost** (to UNDP for support services	6,771
	• Engaging with stakeholders at State level and mobilize other actors (International Community);							**GMS 7%**	47,396
	• Empower County Administrations and Traditional Authorities.							**Activity Total**	**731,250**
	• Bringing together all partners at State level involved in security and stabilization to coordinate one strategic approach.								
	Activity action 1.2.2: Provide equipment support to SSBCSSAC State Offices	x	x	x	x				
	• Support initially provided to the 6 States where CSAC project is operational								

4

	Activity					Responsible party	Funding source	Budget Description	Amount
	1.3. Support the SSBCSSAC to operationalise its mandate and strategy and effectively engage with regional bodies on arms control agenda.	x	x	x	x			Travel	80,000
								Training, Workshop and Conference	100,000
	Activity action 1.3.1: Support the GoSS to operationalize its policy and mandate on CSAC into the State planning frameworks.	X	X	X	X			International Consultants	35,000
								Local Consultants	15,000
	Activity action 1.3.2: Advocate for CRMA to become government policy for use in the government planning and budgetary process and as a knowledge management and planning tool to enable government to receive, coordinate and manage information relevant to planning at the State level.	X	X	X	X			**Contribution** (office common security)	2,396
								Rental & Maintenance (common services- premises)	7,188
								Reimbursement Cost (to UNDP for support services	2,396
	Activity action 1.3.2: Support the SSBCSSAC to engage with regional networks and governments on small arms control agenda.	x	x	x	x			**GMS 7%**	16,771
								Activity Total	**258,750**
Output 2: Improved security environment allows for development at the community level with specific attention to women's security needs. Baseline: Community insecurity is too great for communities to engage in sustainable development. There is less presence of the state at community level and absence of dialogue between tribes and clans. Inter-tribal conflicts are resolved mostly through revenge by use of arms. There remains a significant lack of individual, organizational and institutional capacity to bring conflicting communities together to pursue peace building dialogue and access to resources to deliver	Activity Result 2.1: Provision of material (communication and transportation equipment) support for civil authorities in each County in the new target States (Warrap, Unity, Lakes)	x	x	x	x	UNDP in support of CSAC Bureau	DFAIT DFID Germany The Netherlands	Equipment and Furniture (Warrap)	600,000
								Equipment and Furniture (Lakes)	800,000
								Equipment and Furniture (Unity)	900,000
								Contribution (office common security)	23,958
								Rental & Maintenance (common services- premises)	71,875
								Reimbursement Cost (to UNDP for support services	23,958
								GMS 7%	167,708
								Activity Total	**2,587,500**

conflict sensitive development projects. State and County authorities have a great need for transportation, communications and office equipment to assist their day-to-day operations. Indicators: 1) Number of Counties benefitting from conflict sensitive development projects agreed upon, funded and being constructed in E Equatoria, Upper Nile and Warrap states	Activity Action 2.1.1: WARRAP: Procure and deliver communication and transportation equipment to each County.	X	X	X				
	Activity Action 2.1.2: LAKES: Procure and deliver communication and transportation equipment to each County.	X	X	X				
	Activity Action 2.1.3: UNITY: Procure and deliver communication and transportation equipment to each County.	x	x	x				
2) Amount of equipment provided to police and local authorities in each County (percentage of total requested). 3) Number of county dialogue platforms established and functioning in EES, Jonglei and UNS.	Activity Result 2.2: Support the provision of peace dividends through conflict sensitive development projects prioritized by communities in the new target states (Warrap, Unity, Lakes) and complete implementation in the current states (EES, Jonglei, Upper Nile)	x	x	x	x	UNDP in support of CSAC Bureau	DFAIT DFID Germany The Netherlands	Contractual Services (Jonglei) — 50,000 Contractual Services (Upper Nile State) — 500,000 Contractual Services (Warrap) — 1,500,000
4) Number of local conflict mitigation projects that address the root causes of community insecurity supported and being established in Jonglei, E Equatoria, Upper Nile	ActivityAction 2.2.1: JONGLEI: Complete implementation of the conflict sensitive development projects in 11 counties.	x	x					Contractual Services - Companies (Eastern Equatoria State) — 100,000
5) Degree to which a police gender desk has been agreed upon and established in Bor, Torit and Malakal.	Activity Action 2.2.2: E. EQUATORIA: Complete implementation of the conflict sensitive development projects in 8 counties.	x	x					Travel — 100,000
6) Ability or extent to which State and County authorities are able to govern, communicate, and provide security and rule of law. 7) Number of Counties in Warrap and Unity in which consultations have been conducted.	Activity Action 2.2.3: UPPER NILE: Complete implementation of the conflict sensitive development projects in 13 counties.	X	X	X				Supplies — 50,000 Contribution — 23,958 (office common security)
Targets: 1) Communities in each of the 11 Counties in Jonglei, 12 in Upper Nile and 8 in East Equatoria.benefit from conflict and gender sensitive development projects being implemented.	Activity Action 2.2.4: UNITY: Conduct conflict and gender sensitive community consultations in the 9 counties of Unity state to identify county conflict sensitive projects to support				X			Rental & Maintenance — 71,875 (common services- premises) Reimbursement Cost (to UNDP for support services — 23,958
2) 100% of material requested (within budget) by police and County authorities is delivered.	Activity Action 2.2.5: WARRAP: Support implementation of the conflict sensitive development projects identified through the county consultations in 6 counties	x	x	x	x			GMS 7% — 167,708 **Activity Total** — **2,587,500**

3) Number of infrastructure projects funded being established for prisons and judiciary. 4) All existing police outposts are assessed for support requirements, and 1-2 more outposts are planned and being constructed. 5) A police gender desk has been agreed upon and implemented in Jongleli, East Equatoria and Upper Nile. 7) Number of Counties in Warrap and Unity states in which consultation has been conducted and documented. 8) Public awareness and sensitization strategy developed and implemented in EES, Jonglei, UNS, Warrap and Lakes Related CP outcome: Outcome 7: Post–conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.	Activity Result 2.3 Support capacity enhancement of Community Representatives, Traditional/Tribal Authorities, County Level Steering Committees and County Administrations to collectively support peace building, conflict transformation and mitigation	x	x	x	x	UNDP in support of CSAC Bureau	DFAIT DFID Germany The Netherlands	Contractual Services (Jonglei)	880,000
								Contractual Services (Eastern Eastern State)	640,000
								Contractual Services (Upper Nile State)	1,040,000
	Activity Action 2.3.1: JONGLEI: Support a county mapping exercise that identifies and reflects the configuration of legitimate power/authoritative structures and dynamics of different social and religious groups within each of the Counties.	X	X	X	X			Contractual Services (Lakes)	640,000
								Contractual Services (Warrap)	480,000
								Contribution (office common security)	38,333
	Activity Action 2.3.2: E.EQUATORIA: Support a county mapping exercise that identifies and reflects the configuration of legitimate power/authoritative structures and dynamics of different social and religious groups within each of the Counties.	X	X	X	X			**Rental & Maintenance** (common services- premises)	115,000
								Reimbursement Cost (to UNDP for support services	38,333
								GMS 7%	268,333
	Activity Action 2.3.3: UPPER NILE: Support a county mapping exercise that identifies and reflects the configuration of legitimate power/authoritative structures and dynamics of different social and religious groups within each of the Counties.	X	X	X	X			**Activity Total**	**4,140,000**
	Activity Action 2.3.4: JONGLEI: Provide capacity support and leadership mentoring to community representatives, county authorities and traditional authorities to engage in peace and reconciliation dialogue to identify solutions to conflicts focusing on human security dimensions; a) establish county discussion	X	X	X	X				

	forum/platform, b) upstream the issues from the forum to influence resource allocation in the county planning and budgeting framework; c) establish rapid reaction disbursement fund to support implementation of the projects focused on addressing the root causes of conflict and maintaining the functioning of the dialogue platform.								
	Activity Action 2.3.5: E. EQUATORIA: Provide capacity support and leadership mentoring to community representatives, county authorities and traditional authorities to engage in peace and reconciliation dialogue to identify solutions to conflicts focusing on human security dimensions; a) establish county discussion forum/platform, b) upstream the issues from the forum to influence resource allocation in the county planning and budgeting framework; c) establish rapid reaction disbursement fund to support implementation of the projects focused on addressing the root causes of conflict and maintaining the functioning of the dialogue platform.	X	X	X	X				
	Activity Action 2.3.6: UPPER NILE: Provide capacity support and leadership mentoring to community representatives, county authorities and traditional authorities to engage in peace and reconciliation dialogue to identify solutions to conflicts focusing on human security dimensions; a) establish county discussion forum/platform, b) upstream the issues from the forum to influence resource allocation in the county planning and budgeting framework; c)	X	X	X	X				

	establish rapid reaction disbursement fund to support implementation of the projects focused on addressing the root causes of conflict and maintaining the functioning of the dialogue platform.								
	Activity Result 2.4 Public awareness and sensitization raised and communities empowered to effectively engage with government on community security	x	x	X	X	UNDP in partnership with the CSAC Bureau, and Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation	DFAIT DFID Germany The Netherlands	Training	100,000
								Contractual Services - Companies	200,000
								Equipment and Furniture	80,000
	Activity Action 2.4.1: Develop a public information strategy in coordination with GoSS and other UNDP projects	X	X					Supplies	50,000
								Travel	50,000
	Activity Action 2.4.2: Identify and engage with partners that can provide a range of awareness raising activities (including music, cultural activities, drama, visual tools/drawing, and other mediums - newspapers and radio stations) targeted at communities, on a wide range of subjects with a priority given to communications that prevent occurrence of S/GBV.	X	X	X	X			Contribution (office common security)	5,000
								Rental & Maintenance (common services- premises)	15,000
								Reimbursement Cost (to UNDP for support services	5,000
								GMS 7%	35,000
	Activity Action 2.4.3: Documentation and publication of the CSAC project reports and best practices	x	x	x	X			**Activity Total**	**540,000**

	Activity Result 2.5
	
	Project management activies properly carried out.
	  • Establish Project Board
	  • Conduct Annual Review
	  • Conduct Quarterly Review against Annual Work Plan
	  • Conduct field monitoring trips
	  • Conduct of Audit
		x	x	x	x	UNDP in partnership with the CSAC Bureau, and Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation	DFAIT
							DFID
							Germany
							The Netherlands '
								Project staff costs	1,897,527

								Training, Workshop and Conference	50,000
								Professional Service	50,000
								Contractual Services - Individual	50,000

	• Conduct of Evaluation								Rental & Maintenance of Other Equip	90,000
									Equipment and Furniture	25,000
									Supplies	15,000
									Miscellaneous	5,000
									Contribution (office common security)	22,735
									Rental & Maintenance (common services- premises)	68,204
									Reimbursement Cost (to UNDP for support services	22,735
									GMS 7%	159,143
									Activity Total	**2,455,343**
Output 3: The capacity of the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation is enhanced in supporting peace building, conflict transformation and mitigation at county and lower levels, reflecting the variety of leadership including women at county level. Baseline: In what remains a very fragile peace, the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation has less capacity to fulfil its mandate to build peace, support reconciliation and raise awareness at community level. The ministry has not tapped into the traditional peace building and conflict management structures at the community level.	Activity Result 3.1: Provision of technical support to the Ministry of Peace & CPA Implementation in order to strengthen their institutional and functional capacity especially at state level.	x	x	x	x	UNDP in support of the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation in	The Netherlands UNDP	International Technical Advisor	269,345
								Training, Workshop and Conference	200,000
								Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	50,000
								Contribution (office common security)	5,409
								Rental & Maintenance (common services- premises)	16,229
	Activity action 3.1.1: Provide technical support to key individuals within the Ministry of Peace in order to strengthen institutional and functional capacity that will enable the Ministry to achieve the following: • Strengthen Early warning and Early response mechanisms.	X	X	X	x			**Reimbursement Cost** (to UNDP for support services	5,410
								GMS 7%	37,869
								Activity Total	**584,263**

Indicators: 1) Ability for the Ministry staff to conduct trainings. 2) Number of States in which a training programme is established. 3) Number of trainers trained. 4) Number of stakeholders trained. 5) Early warning and response network functional in EES, Jonglei and UNS Targets: 1) Training programmes conducted to enhance capacity of the ministry staff. 2) Training programmes established at state level in Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile States, Warrap and Lakes states. 3) Trainers trained in each of 5 States. 4) Support CRS to expand early warning and response system functional in Jonglei, EES and UNS 5) Ministry staff take leadership of the local conflict mitigation component at county and lower levels. Related CP outcome: Outcome 7: Post–conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.	• Promotion of the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 as a core ministry mandate(Exchange visits, trainings and support to women groups) • Develop policy on Reconciliation, Peace building and Conflict prevention. • Promote peaceful disarmament and strengthen non-military means of peacemaking and peace building; • Develop peace initiatives and programs in collaboration with local communities, faith groups, NGOs and the formation of civilian nonviolent peace forces; • Work to strengthen local peace architecture/structures at community levels- revitalize traditional reconciliation mechanisms of conflict resolution • Influence teaching curriculums – in schools, other institutions of learning, military, police and prisons- teachers training colleges- to reflect confidence and peace building issues/subjects • Regional and cross border peace building and security initiatives encouraged across borders • Encourage the development of psychosocial support- trauma healing, counseling and rehabilitation of victims and women involvement in peace building and conflict resolution. Activity Action 3.1.2 Develop a standardised toolkit and training manual and provide training on conflict analysis and conflict transformation to broad audience of state and non-state actors, particularly engaging women leaders where available.	x	X					

	Activity Result 3.2: Support states, counties and communities in executing peace building and local conflict mitigation initiatives, including cross border outreach.	X	X	X	X	UNDP in support of the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation in	The Netherlands UNDP	Training, Workshop and Conference	100,000
								Travel	50,000
								Contractual services - Companies	150,000
	Activity 3.2.1 Support cross border peace building and conflict mitigation initiatives, document lessons learnt in peace building and conflict resolution in southern Sudan , particularly the CSAC methodology on local conflict mitigation.	X	X	X	X			**Contribution** (office common security)	3,125
								Rental & Maintenance (common services- premises)	9,375
								Reimbursement Cost (to UNDP for support services	3,125
	Activity action 3.2.2 Establish early warning communications network to build upon existing support to state and county governments on security and peace building activities. This will enhance communications between the State Ministry of Local Government and the GoSS Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control and the MOP&CPAI at the State level.	X	X	X	X			**GMS 7%**	21,875
								Activity Total	**337,500**
	Activity 3.2.3 Support the preparation and organisation of peace calendar day and State peace platforms	X	X	X	X				
							Project Total Budget	**15,312,619**

II.   MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This project will be administered by the UNDP Southern Sudan Office under the Direct Implementation (DIM) modality. All UNDP projects in Sudan, as a fragile early post-conflict recovery environment, are implemented through DIM, based on UNDP global experience. Corporately, UNDP through a broader consultation process with GoSS and GoNU may eventually transition towards National Implementation (NIM). However, this transition is beyond the scope of this project. Under the DIM modality, the UNDP Office will assume overall financial management responsibility and accountability for the project implementation, under the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit (CPRU). The project will be managed in a way that builds Sudanese capacities, while ensuring accountability of funds and achievement of project output-level results. It will minimise separate structures by working directly with GoSS ministries through existing coordination structures, since this would undermine the project aim of building governance and rule of law structures and systems. The quarterly Project Executive Board, chaired by the CSAC Bureau and with broad GoSS leadership will guide the overall strategic direction and management of the project to ensure national ownership, alongside donors and UNDP Management. UNDP will ensure project delivery (procurement, grants management etc.) and project administration to the standard required by project donors and stringent UNDP administrative guidelines. Monthly CSAC Coordination meetings will be chaired by the CSAC Bureau to ensure ongoing coordination between GoSS, UN actors, national and international NGOs.

In line with the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)'s global strategy on Community Security and as the lead UN implementing agency in the area of CSAC, the UNDP Southern Sudan Office will administer the project through all relevant GoSS actors and community-level stakeholders.. UNDP's global mandate, post-conflict relevance and Southern Sudan-specific experience places it in a good position to effectively manage the highly sensitive security, governance and development-related issues at stake. UNDP also provides a neutral space for coordination of various actors, such as governments, NGOs, INGOs, UN and other development agencies, which is critical for the implementation of the project.

3.1.   Strategic Direction and Project Management

Project Executive Board – The Board will manage the strategic direction of the project and monitor progress, ensure achievements of project objectives, resolve major policy issues, endorse annual work plans and budgets, and review quarterly progress reports. This will comprise senior representatives of the GoSS CSAC Bureau within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation, line Ministry representatives from other GOSS institutions as appropriate, CSAC donors, and UNDP.

The Project Executive Board will meet quarterly. Decision-making will be on consensus basis. The meetings will ensure the project operates and is seen to operate in a politically sensitive manner. It will also monitor and advocate for a positive enabling environment for the project's objectives. The GoSS CSAC Bureau will chair the meetings and the UNDP CSAC Project Manager will act as Secretary to the Board to ensure agendas and minutes are properly prepared and disseminated.

The CSAC Project will actively participate in the global community security strategy being developed by the BCPR. The Project will seek to give and receive valuable insights in issues of security and arms control, sharing results from the implementation of activities on the ground in Southern Sudan as well as applying appropriate lessons learnt from other countries involved in 'community security and social cohesion' related programming.

3.2.   Coordination

A Coordination Committee will oversee and ensure effective communication and knowledge sharing of progress on the ground to enhance synergy and complementary approach by reviewing and implementing lessons learnt as the project is rolled out. The Committee will meet as necessary and will be chaired by the CSAC Bureau.

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Participants will include the GoSS CSAC Bureau, the MoP&CPAI, the UNDP CSAC Project Manager and staff, representatives from the Project's principle partners (Saferworld, Pact Sudan), Project donors, as well as the relevant UN and UNDP programme representatives (UNDP RoL, UNDP Governance, UNDP CPRU and UNMIS CAD). A similar outfit will be set up at the state level to coordinate the state level actors in the arena of community security and arms control. Relevant national and international NGO and CBO partners will also be encouraged to participate and ensure working-level collaboration between related peacebuilding, security and development initiatives across southern Sudan.

3.3. The GoSS, States and Local Government

The following are roles of the government at all levels as they relate to this project. Precise details will vary over time, as the capacities and responsibilities of the different tiers and sectors of government evolve.

The GoSS – Formulation of policy and legislative frameworks will be central to Community Security and Arms Control in Southern Sudan. The formation of a CSAC Core Group in September 2006 under the chairmanship of the Vice President of the Government of Southern Sudan and the establishment in 2007 of a Bureau for CSSAC within the GoSS will allow for an increase in the GoSS capacity, strategic consistency and leadership in the area of arms control. The most appropriate institutional home for the 'Bureau' has been determined through internal GoSS dialogue and the ongoing mandate finalization process, which has been supported by CSAC partners (Saferworld and UNDP).

Working closely with the following bodies will be vital for the successful implementation of the project and its further expansion into other States: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation, Ministry for Regional Cooperation, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, SPLA HQ, Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly Committees (Security, Peace and Reconciliation etc.), Local Government Board, States Affairs Office under the Ministry of Presidential Affairs, Southern Sudan Police, Prisons and Judiciary and Southern Sudan DDR Commission. Engagement with these GoSS actors will be coordinated through the GoSS CSSAC Bureau. Technical, working level collaboration will be carried out directly with Ministry staff and management and through existing GoSS coordination mechanisms. The GoSS-UNDP CSAC Project will continue to provide support to the CSSAC Bureau in the form of resources and technical assistance at HQ and state levels. It is expected that the donor resources will soon be incrementally matched by direct GoSS contributions through the Budget Sector Working Group planning and budgeting process

States – States will shape the CSAC planning process in various ways and through various entry points- as reflected at the GoSS level (namely the Governor's office (with strong links to the Governor's Forum), Minister for Interior, Minister for Local Government, State Security Committee (including SPLA), State Security Budget Sector Working Group, State Legislative Assembly, State Police, Prisons, Legal Affairs, and Judiciary, Southern Sudan DDR Commission and Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation):

a) Through informing and strengthening of the policy framework, using lessons learnt from the project, as well as coordinating CSAC efforts together with the CSSAC Bureau
b) Supporting CSAC through resource mobilisation (financial and human)
c) Providing security and political updates
d) Synchronised provision of security through Police and SPLA

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These stakeholders and functions will be coordinated through the State Steering Committee chaired by the most relevant ministry as appointed by the State Governor. The steering committee will enhance state government leadership and oversight over the project implementation process.

Since the majority of physical CSAC support is targeted at supporting the County and lower level institutions, county consultations and strategic plans are critical to the planning and implementation of CSAC support. Through experience gained from the 3 current CSAC focus states, the consultation methodology, tools and approach have been refined to address the critical aspects of community security..

Local Governments - County/Municipal authorities will have the crucial role of supporting CSAC at the community level. The assistance from Local Government will be to:

a) Inform, motivate and mobilise communities to seek a secure, prosperous environment through use of LG organs, including traditional authorities, civil society, religious groups, youth groups etc.
b) Plan and help implement the exercises in arms reduction within communities as well as the secure storage of weapons
c) Support security, recovery and development planning within counties in collaboration with the County Development Committees, County Security Committees, civil society stakeholders, traditional authorities and CBOs/NGOs
d) Facilitate provision of social services that help meet priorities from step (c) and increase community security and arms control.

3.4. UNDP Project Support

UNDP project management support under the DEX (direct) management modality will include the following staff:

Technical Advisors embedded within GoSS

- Technical Advisor to the GoSS CSSAC Bureau (1), *based in Juba (80%) with travel as required, will provide full-time support to the GoSS CSSAC Bureau, and will have responsibility for providing policy development and technical support to GoSS.*
- Technical Advisor to the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation (1), *based in Juba within the ministry, with travel in support of field activities as required.*

Field Staff

- Project Engineers (IUNV) *(2) based in Malakal and Torit to support the state in supervision of the civil works projects in the counties.*
- Peace and Community Security Specialists (IUNV) (6) *based in the respective states (Bor, Torit, Malakal, Kwajok and Rumbek; and one based in Juba at the Ministry of Peace to coordinate the field activities within the ministry. They are responsible for implementation of the local conflict mitigation activities.*
- National Conflict Sensitive Development Officer (5), *based in the respective states (Malakal, Torit, Bor, Kwajok, Rumbek), with responsibility for supporting the state and counties in the implementation of the conflict sensitive development projects in the counties The Conflict Sensitive Development Officers will have expertise in livelihoods and development work within the context of Southern Sudan.*
- Drivers (5) *National- based in the respective states – Bor, Torit, Malakal, Kwajok, Rumbek*

Juba-based staff

- Project Manager (1), *based in Juba (80%) with travel when required, will have direct responsibility for coordinating, managing and developing all project component activities. The Project Manager will have management expertise in both development within a conflict environment and arms control.*
- National M&E and Reporting Officer *(1), to provide support on monitoring, evaluation and reporting for the project as a whole, including preparing reports for the Project Executive Board, internal UN weekly, monthly, quarterly and annual reports, as well as reports to project donors.*
- Operations Manager (IUNV) (1) - *to provide operational, administrative, financial, HR and logistical support to project. With substantial experience with internal UNDP financial management systems.*
- National Finance Associate - *to carry out daily financial administration of the project through UNDP's ATLAS system, reporting to the Operations Manager*
- National Logistics Associate - *to coordinate assets management, procurement, storage and delivery of project support to State and County authorities*
- Rule of Law Coordinator – *seconded to the project by the Canadian Government – responsible for enhancing coordination between CSAC and other RoL institutions both at GOSS and states level.*
- Drivers (3)(National)

Short-term local staff may be hired as necessary to assist planning and coordination of field operations.

Web-based application system, ATLAS will be used to manage project information, budgets and expenditures through the standard operational systems and tools developed by the UNDP to manage income, budgets and expenditures.

3.5. *Financial Accountability*

The UNDP will have overall responsibility for the financial management of project funds through the CPRU and for reporting to donors and the partners for this project. In the case of funds to cover agreements with partners, the Project Executive Board, chaired by the GoSS CSAC Bureau, will coordinate with the UNDP to ensure that proper financial management and reporting systems are in place. The UNDP will have final responsibility for ensuring that internal control mechanisms are in place for all recipients of funds. The UNDP will be responsible for providing timely financial reports to the Project Executive Board and organising audits as necessary.

3.6. *Role of International Agencies*

The UNMIS

For the UNMIS administrative/programming purposes, Southern Sudan is divided into three sectors. The UNMIS Southern Sudan is managed from Sector 1 (HQ in Juba). Thus there is a need to maintain strong links with the HQ and Sector HQs.

Roles of the UNMIS:
- Political – ensuring that decisions made are supported, while having close cooperation and liaison with the Regional Coordinator, State Coordinators and Civil and Political Affairs.
- Material – including provision of Force Protection and Military Observers, UN Police and UN IDDR personnel, as well as logistical support through provision of special flights and facilitation of movement of personnel among other activities. At the State and County level, cooperation will require sharing of premises, division of labour and joint operations as well as the coordination of assets and human resources.
- The GoSS-UNDP CSAC Project will continue to strengthen the coordination and consultation with the UN IDDR unit to maximise the comparative advantage of each office, especially regarding community based reintegration.

RC/HC Office

As one of the key and well-established structures within Southern Sudan, with its HQ in Juba and a States-wide network, the UNDP has, and will continue to, cooperate closely with the RC/HC Office.

Roles of RC/HC Office:

- Political - ensuring that decisions made are supported, while having close cooperation and liaison with RC/HC and various offices, as well as humanitarian agencies and NGOs to ensure constructive programming in the humanitarian, recovery and development phases
- Material – including financial resources, support to the project by RC/HC staff in States, logistical support of transportation, communication etc.

Humanitarian Agencies
Ranging from UN-OCHA, UNICEF, WFP to CRS and others, these humanitarian agencies will work to contribute humanitarian services to Local Government's set priorities at the County level. Projects will serve to resolve conflicts and assist in providing *peace dividends* to communities.

3.7. Partnerships

The UNDP will seek to have partnerships that are national and international in nature and designed to adopt local and sub-national contexts. In this regard the UNDP CSAC project will actively ensure the close coordination and / or strong working partnership with other UNDP projects including: the Crisis and Recovery Mapping and Analysis (CRMA) Project, Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) Project, Sudan Relief Fund (SRF), Local Government Recovery Project (LGRP), Support to States Project (SSP), Rule of Law (RoL) Project and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Project. This also includes a number of organisations in addition to UNDP partners, including: Saferworld, Pact Sudan, CRS, UNMIS/JSSAC, AECOM and the Regional Centre on Small Arms (RECSA).

The UNDP CSAC Project will work in close coordination and in partnership with these organisations through the following:

CRMA: CSAC will initiate the collection of baseline data on the CSAC supported conflict sensitive projects in the counties. These may include police posts, water and agriculture projects and traditional justice systems, and share this information with CRMA. CSAC to provide CRMA on quarterly basis information on resources (vehicles, radio and satellite equipment, motorcycles) provided to the Counties. CRMA will train CSAC on the ArcReader tool and distribute updated atlases (digital and physical). CRMA will provide CSAC with user-friendly excel templates to collect the information for easy integration in the atlas system. CRMA and CSAC will make a comparison of perceptions captured during their respective consultation workshops. The CSAC will promote use of the CRMA information during the county planning and budgeting process.

DDR: CSAC will work with the DDR Project in support of a community-based approach to reintegration, in addition to working together on issues of public awareness and information by sending regular coordinated correspondence between DDR and CSAC relating to approaches and experiences of issues facing both projects at community level.

SRF: CSAC has been conducting joint county level consultations with SRF (Lakes & Warrap). In addressing emerging issues arising from the consultations, SRF will deliver State level stabilization projects and CSAC will deliver community level projects. Joint planning and distribution of resources will ensure that both approaches complement one another to maximise impact.

LGRP: CSAC will work with LGRP to understand and build upon the capacity developed by the LGRP in the Counties especially regarding the establishment of County Committees and will

ensure where possible that the working partnership enables joint training sessions and leadership mentoring to county leadership and community representatives.

SSP: CSAC will work together with SSP to request that where feasible, human resources are shared at the State level including the delivery of joint training sessions and State capacity building. This support will be critical especially in conducting training and leadership mentoring of the staff of the Bureau and the Ministry of Peace at state level.

RoL: CSAC will work closely with RoL Project regarding its local conflict mitigation approach that requires technical input by RoL on issues concerning access to justice and traditional and customary law.

MDG/Gender: CSAC will work with the MDG/Gender Unit to utilise the role of the gender specialist to help ensure that the CSAC project activities and project outcomes adequately reflect the role of women- reflecting women's representation within community and societal structures and in planning and decision making processes at community level.

BCPR: CSAC project will ensure ongoing liaison with the BCPR to ensure receipt of technical support, lessons learned and best practice.
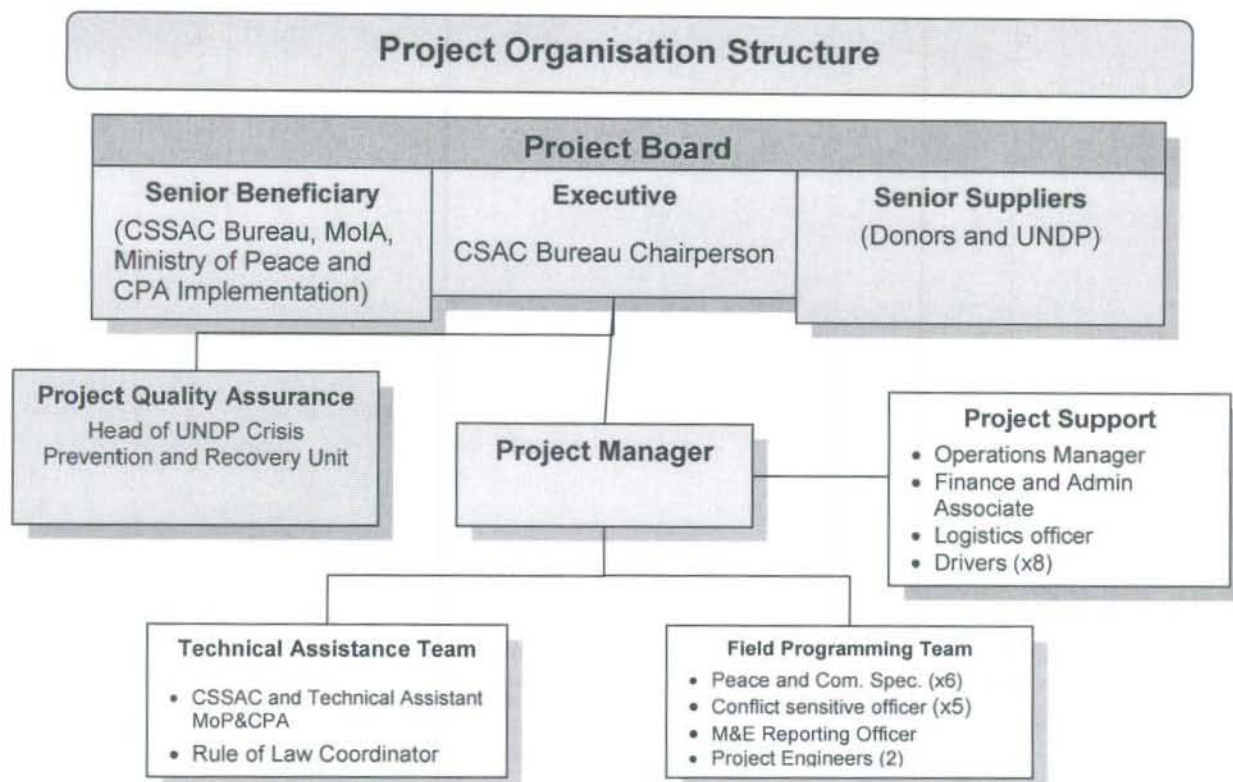
Saferworld: CSAC will work with Saferwolrd to utilise their specialist knowledge and skills on policy development and harmonization, provision of support to the GoSS CSAC Bureau on SALW control, legislation and policy implementation. The current joint approach to training and policy harmonization on issues of small arms control has been productive and will be maintained.

Pact Sudan / CRS: the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation are currently being assisted by Pact and CRS in the development and use of an Early Warning System (EWS) for local conflict and require the partnership between CSAC and Pact/CRS to work together to pursue the ongoing development of an EWS across all states of Southern Sudan.

UNMIS/JSSAC: CSAC will work with UNMIS civil affairs unit on issues regarding public awareness and information, political information sharing and UNMIS provision of operational support to the CSAC project that includes logistics and transport (i.e. air travel). CSAC will also work closely with JSSAC unit to ensure the sharing of all information relevant to Security Sector Reform (SSR). CSAC will provide information obtained at the national, state and community level and ensure that JSSAC utilise this information and feed into the development of a relevant SSR approach

RECSA: CSAC will work together with the RECSA on policy development and support to the Bureau, especially utilising the lessons learned and best practice from other countries, legislation, training and capacity development.

AECOM: CSAC will work with AECOM to assist in stabilising Counties across Southern Sudan. By sharing information and by utilising a coordinated approach CSAC and AECOM will prevent duplication of projects deliverables and will support and complement the work of one another.

Project Organisation Structure

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                        Project Board                              │
├──────────────────────┬──────────────────────┬────────────────────┤
│  Senior Beneficiary  │      Executive       │  Senior Suppliers  │
│  (CSSAC Bureau, MoIA,│                      │  (Donors and UNDP) │
│  Ministry of Peace   │ CSAC Bureau          │                    │
│  and CPA             │ Chairperson          │                    │
│  Implementation)     │                      │                    │
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Project Quality Assurance
Head of UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit

Project Manager

Project Support
- Operations Manager
- Finance and Admin Associate
- Logistics officer
- Drivers (x8)

Technical Assistance Team
- CSSAC and Technical Assistant MoP&CPA
- Rule of Law Coordinator

Field Programming Team
- Peace and Com. Spec. (x6)
- Conflict sensitive officer (x5)
- M&E Reporting Officer
- Project Engineers (2)

III. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The GoSS CSSAC Bureau will be engaging with UNDP to monitor and evaluate the project. Ongoing review, reporting and evaluation are considered critical to the success of the project. Building an active learning and adaption mechanisms will be one of the priority responsibilities of all the partners, led by the Project Executive Board and the Project Manager.

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

> On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.

> An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

> Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

> Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.

> A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project

> A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

> **Annual Review Report**. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

> **Annual Project Review**. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

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Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process "Defining a Project" if the information is available. This table shall be further refined during the process "Initiating a Project".

Activity Result 1.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Provision of Technical Support to the GoSS CSSAC Bureau on Policy Development to establish a policy and implementation strategy on small arms and light weapons control.	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	*Provide technical support to the bureau.*	
Description	*1) Provide technical support as required as to the technical and financial operation of the Bureau at the Juba level and the State level.*	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
1. TA needs/capacity assessment of counterpart's ministries.	Needs/capacity assessment report.	Project initiation/LPAC/AWP.
2. Scope of work, tasks and responsibilities of TA clearly defined.	TOR defined and agreed upon with counterparts. Counterparts input in recruitment process	AWP discussion
3. TA outputs and milestones for performance monitoring.	TA performance management plan (incl. capacity transfer plans) developed and agreed upon with counterparts.	AWP discussion
4. TA exit strategy articulated and implemented.	Exit strategy developed and documented.	AWP/implementation phase.
5. Number of staff coached, mentored and trained.	Progress reporting on capacity transfer plans in monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	Project delivery stages.
1. Impact of TA Capacity Development support and extend to which it contributed to achievement of project outputs.	Project evaluation/review report.	Project evaluation/review phase.

OUTPUT 1: The GoSS CSSAC Bureau is fully operational and established, integrating gender dimensions into policy development.		
Activity Result1.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Provision of technical and institutional support to the Bureau State offices in order to strengthen institutional and functional capacity.	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	*To support the CSSAC Bureau*	
Description	*Provide material support (equipment)and technical support (capacity building/training) to the Bureau at State level*	

Quality Criteria	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	*Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	*When will the assessment of quality be performed?*

1. Bureau state office equipment requirements	Needs assessment reports Minutes of meetings	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings
2. Equipment specifications including brand names, spare parts and access to after market support.	Agreements in place with suppliers are documented and shared.	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings
3. Assessment of learning needs (computer literacy, financial management, data collection and reporting, project management, accountancy etc)	Learning plan developed by counterparts and UNDP.	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings
4. Impact of equipment and training and extent to which it contributed to achievement of outputs.	Equipment tracking sheets developed and updated by counterparts/asset management systems in place, and this equipment factored in. Project staff spot checks during project life cycle. Training delivered and repeated. Assessment of State office management and accountability of funds and state office efficacy.	Evaluation phase/project review phase.
5. Equipment usage	Tracking sheets developed and updated by counterparts with asset management system in place. Project staff spot checks during project life cycle.	During project deliver

OUTPUT 2: The GoSS CSSAC Bureau is fully operational and established, integrating gender dimensions into policy development.

Activity Result1.3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Support the CSSAC Bureau to operationalize its mandate and strategy and effectively engage with regional bodies on arms control agenda	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	To bring about effective planning and budgeting for the arms control agenda. Strengthen regional policy to control the movement of illicit arms in Southern Sudan	
Description	1. Support the GoSS to operationalize its policy and mandate on CSSAC into the State planning framework. 2. Advocate for CRMA to become GoSS policy for use in planning and budgetary processes 3. Support the Bureau to engage with regional networks and governments on a small arms control agenda	

Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	Quality Method Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	Date of Assessment When will the assessment of quality be performed?
i. Number of participants trained on effective planning at State level using CSAC policy and mandate as the planning tool	• Requirements of CSAC policy and mandate verified as taking place at State level	Throughout the year
ii. Number of participants trained on using CRMA within the planning and budgetary processes	• CRMA tool used by all state level planning and budgetary offices	Throughout the year
iii. Number of regional country visits for lessons learned and best practice understanding	• Participants visits	Throughout the year

iv. Regional arms control policy developed and implemented	• Policy benefits observed (i.e. capture of illicit arms)	Throughout the year

OUTPUT 2: Improved security environment allows for development at the community level with specific attention to women's security needs.		
Activity Result2.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Provision of material (communication and transportation equipment) support for civil authorities in each County in the new target States (Warrap, Unity, Lakes)	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	*To improve functional capacity of civil authorities in each County*	
Description	*1. Procure and deliver communication and transportation equipment to each County in Warrap State* *2. Procure and deliver communication and transportation equipment to each County in Unity State* *3. Procure and deliver communication and transportation equipment to each County in Lakes State*	

Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	**Quality Method** Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	**Date of Assessment** When will the assessment of quality be performed?
v. Counterpart equipment and supplies needs/requirements.	• Needs assessment report • Minutes of meetings.	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings.
i. Equipment specifications (brand, maintenance, spares and parts, access to technical support/after sales services)	• Resolutions agreed with counterparts documented and shared (Programme staff, Project Board members).	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings.
ii. Assessment of learning needs (computer literacy, driving skills, operations and maintenance etc) undertaken.	• Learning plan developed by counterparts (UNDP to support key learning needs where applicable)	AWP discussions with counterparts/Project Board meetings.
iii. Equipment usage.	• Equipment tracking sheets developed and updated by counterparts / asset management systems in place, and this equipment factored in. • Project staff spot checks during project life cycle.	During project delivery
iv. Impact of equipment and extent to which it contributed to achievement of outputs	• Equipment availability and state /working condition assessment and documented in project evaluation/review.	Evaluation phase/project review phase.

Activity Result 2.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Support the provision of peace dividends through conflict sensitive development projects prioritized by communities in the new target states (Warrap, Unity, lakes) and complete implementation in the current states (EES, Jonglei, Upper Nile)	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	*To bring about peace and stability to communities*	
Description	*1. Complete implementation of the CSDPs in 11 counties of Jonglei* *2. Complete implementation of the CSDPs in 8 counties of Eastern Equatoria* *3. Complete implementation of the CSDPs in 13 counties of Upper Nile* *4. Conduct conflict and gender sensitive community consultations in the 9 counties of Unity*	

	State to indentify CDSPs to support 5. Support implementation of the CSDPs in the 6 counties of Warrap as identified in the county consultations		
Quality Criteria *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*	
i. CSDPs completed in current states – Yes/No	Use of peace dividend by community	Post event	
CSDPs completed in new states – Yes/No	Use of peace dividend by the community	Post event	
vi. Counterpart input in consultation design – Yes/No	• Counterpart participation in workshop design facilitated and documented.	Pre event phase	
vii. Facilitator and Participant consultation modules developed - Yes /No.	• Facilitator and Participant consultation modules developed. • Translated modules in place.	Pre event phase	
viii. Number of participants trained disaggregated by gender.	• Participants list compiled daily.	Throughout the consultation event	
ix. Number of consultation sessions held.	• Consultation objectives, programme and facilitation methods designed, documented and used	Throughout the consultation event	
x. Translation into applicable language – Yes/No	• Translator services procured.	Pre and during consultation event	
xi. Consultation delivery monitored and adjustments made, as appropriate.	• Process monitoring mechanism designed, used and analysed	During consultation event	
xii. Consultation sessions evaluated	• Comprehensive consultation process report compiled, produced and disseminated to counterparts including Project Board.	Post consultation event	
xiii. "Before and after" capacity level of consultation participants evaluated.	• Pre and post workshop confidence forms filled and analysed.	Pre and post learning event	

Activity Result 2.3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Support capacity enhancement of Community Representatives, Traditional/Tribal Authorities, County Level Steering Committees and County Administrations to collectively support peace building, conflict transformation and mitigation	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	*Community Security achieved through improved dialogue and space for peace dialogue*	
Description	1. *Conduct a county mapping exercise in Jonglei, EES and Upper Nile* 2. *Provide capacity support and leadership mentoring to community reps and county authorities in Jonglei, EEs and Upper Nile*	
Quality Criteria *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
i. County mapping undertaken – yes/no	• All boma's and communities consulted during mapping to	Pre AWP and AWP phase.

24

GAI

	determine accurate power dynamics of county	
ii. Community and county authorities identified	• List of all representatives identified in conjunction with CA	Pre AWP and AWP phase.
iii. Number of community reps given mentoring and training	• Design of leadership mentoring made in conjunction with CA	Project delivery phase

Activity Result 2.4 (Atlas Activity ID)	Public awareness and sensitization raised and communities empowered to effectively engage with government on community security	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	*Enhance the awareness and common knowledge of the community on CSSAC*	
Description	1. Develop a public information strategy in coordination with GoSS and other UNDP projects 2. Identify and engage with partners that can provide a range of awareness raising activities (including music, cultural activities, drama, visual tools/drawing, and other mediums - newspapers and radio stations) targeted at communities, on a wide range of subjects with a priority given to communications that prevent occurrence of S/GBV. 3. Documentation and publication of the CSAC project reports and best practices	

Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	**Quality Method** Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	**Date of Assessment** When will the assessment of quality be performed?
iv. PA/I strategy developed – yes/no	• PA/I strategy designed in consultation with GoSS and other key partners	Pre AWP and AWP phase.
v. Implementation partners identified and recruited	• Comprehensive list of diverse IPs approved by GoSS	Pre AWP and AWP phase.
vi. Community awareness of CSAC increased	• Random assessments of community knowledge of CSAC	Project delivery phase

Activity Result 2.5 (Atlas Activity ID)	Project management activities properly carried out. • Establish Project Board • Conduct Annual Review • Conduct Quarterly Review against Annual Work Plan Conduct field monitoring trips	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	*Ensure quality service provision.*	
Description	1. *Project management activities*	

Quality Criteria How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?	**Quality Method** Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?	**Date of Assessment** When will the assessment of quality be performed?
xiv. Counterpart input in consultation design – Yes/No	• Counterpart participation in workshop design facilitated and documented.	Pre event phase
xv. Facilitator and Participant consultation modules developed - Yes /No.	• Facilitator and Participant consultation modules developed.	Pre event phase

GAI

		Translated modules in place.	
xvi. Number of participants trained disaggregated by gender.	•	Participants list compiled daily.	Throughout the consultation event
xvii. Number of consultation sessions held.	•	Consultation objectives, programme and facilitation methods designed, documented and used	Throughout the consultation event
xviii. Translation into applicable language – Yes/No	•	Translator services procured.	Pre and during consultation event
xix. Consultation delivery monitored and adjustments made, as appropriate.	•	Process monitoring mechanism designed, used and analysed	During consultation event
xx. Consultation sessions evaluated	•	Comprehensive consultation process report compiled, produced and disseminated to counterparts including Project Board.	Post consultation event
xxi. "Before and after" capacity level of consultation participants evaluated.	•	Pre and post workshop confidence forms filled and analysed.	Pre and post learning event

OUTPUT 3: The capacity of the Ministry of Peace and CPA Implementation is enhanced in supporting peace building, conflict transformation and mitigation at county and lower levels, reflecting the variety of leadership including women at county level.

Activity Result3.1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Provision of technical support to the Ministry of Peace & CPA Implementation in order to strengthen their institutional and functional capacity especially at state level.	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	Peace building.	
Description	1. Provide technical support to key individuals within the Ministry of Peace in order to strengthen institutional and functional capacity, especially at state level 2. Develop a standardised toolkit and training manual and provide training on conflict analysis and conflict transformation to broad audience of state and non-state actors, particularly engaging women leaders where available.	

Quality Criteria *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	Quality Method *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	Date of Assessment *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
i. TA needs/capacity assessment of counterparts at state lvel	• Needs/capacity assessment report	Project Initiation/ LPAC/AWP
ii. Scope of work, tasks and responsibilities of TA clearly defined.	• TOR defined and agreed upon with counterparts • Counterparts input in recruitment process.	AWP discussion
iii. TA outputs and milestones for performance monitoring.	• TA Performance management plan (incl. capacity transfer plans) developed and agreed upon with counterparts.	AWP discussion
iv. TA exit strategy articulated and implemented.	• Exit strategy developed and documented.	AWP/Implementation phase
v. Number of staff coached, mentored and trained.	• Progress reporting on capacity transfer plans in monthly, quarterly and annual reports.	Project delivery stages
vi. Toolkits developed and utilised –	• Toolkits developed with	AWP phase

yes/no	counterparts	

Activity Result 3.2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Support states, counties and communities in executing peace building and local conflict mitigation initiatives, including cross border outreach.	Start Date: 01 Jan 2011 End Date: 31 Dec 2011
Purpose	*Peace building*	
Description	1. Support cross border peace building and conflict mitigation initiatives, document lessons learnt in peace building and conflict resolution in southern Sudan , particularly the CSAC methodology on local conflict mitigation. 2. Establish early warning communications network to build upon existing support to state and county governments on security and peace building activities. 3. Support the preparation and organisation of peace calendar day and State peace platforms	

Quality Criteria *How/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?*	**Quality Method** *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?*	**Date of Assessment** *When will the assessment of quality be performed?*
vii. Number of cross border meetings held and peace building initiatives adopted	• Effectiveness of initiative in reducing local level conflict	AWP phase
viii. EWS developed – yes/no	• EWS developed in line with partners and counterparts	AWP phase
ix. Peace platforms developed and used on PC day	• Inter and intra community attendance at PC day	AWP phase

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IV. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the SBAA and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

The implementing partner shall:

a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;

b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document".

V. ANNEXES

Annex 1. Risk Assessment and Countermeasures / Management Response.

During the implementation of the project, there are strong risks and threats that exist and could impact on implementation. These include:

1) The continued existence of militias or OAGs in across Southern Sudan leads to an intensification of conflict against the GoSS and/or the SPLA. Communities, divided in their interests, provide support to both sides and are sucked into the conflict. This will further underscore the ethnic and political fault lines in existence between Dinka, Nuer and other groups, and could lead to open warfare. Additionally, disarmament and reintegration of OAGs, or even lack of, could lead to serious tensions and outbreaks of violence.

   The Project recognises the risk of an eruption of violence such as this and has several mechanisms to militate against it: sensitisation initiatives at payam and County level will help communities recognise that they can find alternative, peaceful solutions to their differences; working closely with CSAC Bureau the project will seek to build greater trust and capacity between Local Authorities from rival ethnic and political backgrounds; efforts to build the capacity of the police and other security and rule of law institutions will minimise any violence.

2) Inter or Intra-State community-based conflicts over grazing, water etc. leads to political tensions and growing fault lines between political blocks, resulting in open conflict within or between States.

   The peace dividends are the incentive for communities to find ways of managing their conflicts. The opportunity the project offers communities through the conflict sensitive development projects considerably lessens the chance of such community-based conflicts, for the simple reason that if for example the lack of boreholes is a flash point within a payam, the project will fund the creation of more boreholes.

3) Environmental threats – climate change leads to altered/more severe weather patterns and the effect of the rainy season on pastoral communities hampers progress.

   There is the possibility for communities to opt for development projects that help protect people and cattle during harsh weather. For example, a pastoral community may identify as their priority the construction of shelters. The CSAC project can help identify at State and County level the most effective solutions for communities to remain as mobile as possible during the wet season.

4) The referendum creates increased violence amongst OAGs and minority and or politically marginalised groups in society.

Annex 2 - Operational Protocols

1) Between the CSAC Project and the Rule of Law (RoL) Programme

Recognising the cross-cutting areas between activities on the ground for the Rule of Law Programme and that of CSAC, the following modalities have been established to facilitate effective support and coordination. This protocol is written in the spirit of enhancing UNDP's impact on the ground in Southern Sudan.

VI. AT GOSS LEVEL

• A designated representative of the Rule of Law team will participate in the CSAC Coordination Committee.
• The Rule of Law team will jointly work with CSAC to present the Police and Prisons components of CSAC to the respective GOSS authorities
• The Rule of Law team will jointly work with CSAC to present the judiciary and justice sector support components of CSAC to the MoLACD, Judiciary, and/or local authorities where necessary
• Programmatic issues will be discussed at Unit Head level and delegated as appropriate
• The Rule of Law unit provides advisory support and coordination on all CSAC interventions that involve rule of law interventions
• Workplans and action plans involving rule of law-related activities should be cleared through the rule of law unit to ensure coordination and effective programming in the rule of law sector at all levels (GOSS. States, Counties, etc.)
• Monthly meetings of the Rule of Law, Governance, CPRU, and HIV/AIDS? Teams are to be held to provide updates on progress on integrated CSAC programming

VII. AT STATE LEVEL

• CSAC agree to engage with UNDP RoL staff on issues relating to institutional support with rule of law actors at the State-level (Police, Prisons, Legal Affairs, Judiciary, and customary authorities) as well as civil society actors through the 'Rule of Law Fora' (monthly meetings in field sites).
• Rule of Law agrees to participate and provide technical advice to CSAC in all discussions relating to CSAC support for State-level Police, Prisons, Legal Affairs, and Judiciary (including support for traditional justice mechanisms), including planning processes.
• Both the RoL Programme and the CSAC Project agree to engage with the other to ensure coordination, avoid duplication of planning and programming and ensure complementarity of resource allocation according to an agreed plan for support to beneficiaries.

VIII. AT COUNTY LEVEL

CSAC staff will work alongside any RoL staff to ensure that planning for RoL support and delivery at the County-level forms part of a coherent strategy and is in line with both RoL and CSAC priorities.

IX.

X. IMPLEMENTATION

• CSAC and RoL agree to coordinate future programme design and implementation in order to avoid duplication of tasks and ensure common goals and coordinated responses of targeted beneficiaries

- RoL and CSAC agree to coordinate in the development and use of appropriate M&E tools in order to assign attribution and responsibility for programming impacts relating to RoL issues
- RoL and CSAC agree to conduct joint assessments and share resources where possible, during planning, implementation and monitoring processes
- Where appropriate, CSAC reporting can be done in collaboration with the appropriate RoL projects.
- When the CSAC Project identifies gaps in its human resources, the RoL Programme will seek to support the staffing of activities that fall within its expertise. This could take the form of the RoL programme offering a member of its staff to deliver a workshop for example. (vice versa) Financial arrangements will need to be agreed for this type of activity.

This protocol can be reviewed at any time either party deems necessary.

2) Between the CSAC Project and the Governance Programme

Recognising the cross-cutting areas between activities on the ground for the Governance programme and that of CSAC, the following modalities have been established to facilitate effective support and coordination. This protocol is written in the spirit of enhancing UNDP's impact on the ground in Southern Sudan.

XI. AT GoSS LEVEL

- An appropriate member of the Governance team will participate in the CSAC Coordination Committee
- Programmatic issues will be communicated at Programme Manager level
- In case of programmatic difficulties, the CSAC programme will involve the Head of Governance.

XII. AT STATE LEVEL

- UNDP CSAC staff will interact and coordinate with the Governance Planning Specialists in each State to enable a CSAC approach to be incorporated into the State annual budget and planning process.

XIII. AT COUNTY LEVEL

- CSAC staff will work together with the trained Local Government Recovery Programme (LGRP) staff in order to introduce a CSAC perspective into the County profiles currently being developed.
- CSAC can also benefit from the other Governance staff operating on the ground: International planning experts, finance experts and programme analysts.

XIV. IMPLEMENTATION

- The Governance programme has established Guidelines for the County Budget & Planning process as well as having adopted a decentralised, participatory planning & budgeting process. These will be shared with the CSAC programme in order to facilitate a common approach.

- When appropriate, CSAC reporting can be done in collaboration with the LGRP.

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XV.   RESOURCE SHARING

• When the Governance programme identifies gaps in its financial resources, the CSAC project will seek to support the cost for activities that fall within the mandate of the CSAC project.

• When the CSAC Project identifies gaps in its human resources, the Governance Programme will seek to support the staffing of activities that fall within its expertise. This could take the form of the Governance programme offering a member of its staff to deliver a workshop for example. Financial arrangements will need to be agreed for this type of activity.

This protocol can be reviewed at any time either party deems necessary.

3) Between the CSAC Project and DDR Project

Recognising the cross-cutting areas between activities on the ground for the DDR project and that of CSAC, the following modalities have been established to facilitate effective support and coordination. This protocol is written in the spirit of enhancing UNDP's impact on the ground in Southern Sudan.

At Headquarters level

- An appropriate member of the DDR UNDP Reintegration team will participate in the CSAC Coordination Committee
- Information exchange between the CSAC team and the DDR team will take place during the regular CPRU meetings with specific attention paid to sequencing and priority activities in respective areas of operations.
- Acting through the CPRU, CSAC and DDR will coordinate on collecting data based on current dynamics and planned activities for input into the TRMA.
- Acting through the CPRU the DDR and CSAC teams will coordinate on determining baseline indicators for security and risks related to their respective areas of operations based on anticipated activities.
- CSAC will provide recommendations on sequencing of activities on the ground to the DDR section when requested based on the above security and risk indicators.
- DDR will provide recommendations to CSAC concerning priority areas of operations based on its caseload of ex-combatant returns to communities of resettlement.
- Both the UNDP CSAC and DDR teams will promote good coordination between the GoSS CSAC Bureau and the SSDDR Commission, encouraging the sharing of resources where possible and where appropriate.
- The CSAC project will participate in the Reintegration Working Group when it commences meetings. This regional level forum will facilitate regular information sharing and decision-making between various stakeholders involved in reintegration including, but not limited to DDR, HCR, IOM, FAO, UNMIS Protection and RRR.

At State level

- The CSAC project will participate in the Reintegration Working Group when it re-commences meetings. This State level forum will facilitate regular information sharing and decision-making between the various bodies involved in reintegration including DDR, HCR, FAO, UNMIS Protection unit, and IOM.
- As the DDR team establishes State offices throughout Southern Sudan, the CSAC project will coordinate to arrange the sharing of resources where possible.
- This protocol can be reviewed at any time either party deems necessary.

Annex 3

Staff Costs

	All numbers in USD ($)				Budgeted in AWP
	Name of Position	International/National	Number of Months	Proforma Cost	Output
1	Project Manager	International	12	269,345.82	Output 2/3
2					
3	Operations Manager	IUNV	12	80,000.00	Output 2/3
4	Field Programming Officer	National	12	51,353.00	Output 2/3
6	M&E and Reporting Officer	National	12	51,353.00	Output 2/3
7	Finance and Admin Associate	National	12	24,895.35	Output 2/3
8	Logistics Officer	National	12	24,895.35	Output 2/3
9					
10	Project Engineer (2)	IUNV	12	160.000,00	Output 2/3
11	Drivers (3) Juba based	National	12	34,833.00	Output 2/3
12	Drivers (5) State based	National	12	58,055.00	Output 2/3
	Total			754,730.52	Output 2/3
13	Technical Advisor to MoP&CPA	International	12	269,345.82	Output 1
14	National Advisor	National	12	36,000.00	Output 1
15	Technical Advisor to GOSS/Bureau	International	12	269,345.82	Output 1
16	Rule of Law Coordinator	IUNV	12	80.000,00	Output 1
17	National Conflict Sensitive Dev. Officer (5)	National	12	120,476.75	Output 1
18	Peace and Community Specialist (6)	IUNV	12	480.000,00	Output 1
	Total			1,259,168,39	
19	Programme Specialist	International	12	238,286.12	Output 2
20	Driver	National	12	11,888.00	Output 2
	Total			250,174.12	
			Grand Total	2.264,073.03	