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Sudan

## DDR Programme Launched in Southern Sudan

The signing of the CPA in 2005 formalized the end of more than 25 years of civil war in Southern Sudan, but the legacy of the prolonged conflict has had devastating effects on the population, leaving an inflated military and huge weapons caches throughout Sudan.

In efforts to foster an environment of peace, development and the rule of law, the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), UNDP and UNMIS relaunched their comprehensive Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) programme in Southern Sudan on the 10<sup>th</sup> of June.

The release of \$30 million was pledged from the Government of National Unity (GoNU) for the DDR programme in Southern Sudan at the Juba launch. The pledge was announced by Minister of Cabinet Affairs of GoSS,

H.E. Luka Monoja on behalf of the First Vice President of the Republic of Sudan and President of Southern Sudan, Salva Kiir. The funding will be specifically for the provision of quality, environmentally-sustainable, low-cost housing for ex-combatants.

Up to 35,000 combatants of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) will be demobilised in the first phase of the operation. Southern Sudan's DDR is part of the national DDR programme, which officially launched last February. Some 4,500 combatants from the Sudan Armed Forces, Popular Defence Forces and SPLA have been demobilized to date. As the DDR programme extends its reach to other areas under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), Juba becomes the third operational centre, joining Ed Damazin in Blue Nile State and Kadugli in Southern Kordofan.

A total of 180,000 soldiers from across Sudan stand to benefit from DDR, by leaving military life and reintegrating into society. The programme is operationally managed by the northern Sudan and Southern Sudan DDR Commissions, with technical and logistical support from the Integrated United Nations DDR Unit.

"We don't want to lose sight of the fact that DDR is one of the many components of the peace process," stressed Deputy Humanitarian and Resident Coordinator Lise Grande at the launching ceremony. "Its success depends on the achievements of all the other benchmarks of the CPA," she added.

—UNMIS



Symbolic destruction of SPLA weapons during the launch of the DDR programme in Juba.

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Mother of four, Capt. Caroline Timon Lohure Lomiang, becomes the first female SPLA soldier to return to civilian life.



One of the 12 demobilised SPLA soldiers receives his discharge certificate.

## Urban Management Training Builds Capacity

Land grabbing, ownership disputes, and widespread demolitions have affected thousands of citizens in urban centres throughout Southern Sudan. In response to the lack of urban development and the recent issues raised in many of Sudan's towns and cities, UNDP and UN-HABITAT launched a nine-day training programme in June to strengthen the skills and increase the knowledge-base of government officials in urban management, town planning, and housing policy. The training was tailored to build a pool of trainers, who will train local government leaders and officials from all ten States of Southern Sudan in urban management.

Engineer Raymond Pitya, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works underlined the human capacity challenges facing Southern Sudan within a

number of government institutions and agencies. "Weak institutional capacity throughout Southern Sudan has undermined the realisation of urban development objectives," said Undersecretary Pitya. "Government will continue to draw on UNDP's global expertise in governance to empower the state and local governments to better manage the growth and development of urbanizing centres through building the capacity of local leaders and their stakeholders."

Joe Feeney, UNDP Head of Office for Southern Sudan, noted that Southern Sudan's promising and rapid development is encouraging people to generate strategies and plans to strengthen urban structures across the south, largely ignored during nearly two decades of civil war. "You have such an important role to play to strengthen the govern-

ment and urban structures in Southern Sudan," Mr. Feeney told the participants. "With your commitment and dedication, we know that you will make a difference," Mr. Feeney said.

Rhoda Joseph, a trainee, stressed the commitment of the trainees to address the issues covered in the training, saying "we are committed to put into practice the skills and knowledge we acquired in urban management, town planning, and housing policy."

The joint training programme was organized by the Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Housing and Public Works, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, UN-HABITAT, and UNDP. UN-HABITAT developed the urban management training programme as part of UNDP's *Southern Sudan Support to the States Programme*.

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**Raymond Pitya,**  
**Undersecretary of the**  
**Ministry of Housing and**  
**Public Works**

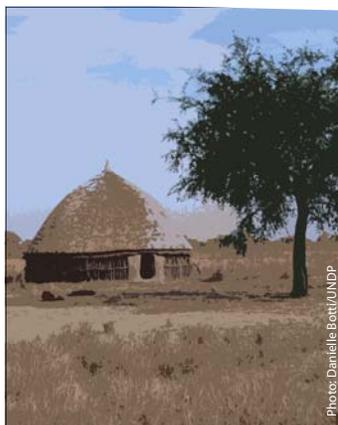
## Budget Sector Working Groups Plan Budgets for 2010-2012

As the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) presses forward with initiatives to support Sudanese aspirations for peace, stability, and development through the successful implementation of the CPA, the Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning (MoFEP) provides the vital support for budgeting and aid management. UNDP has been providing technical and advisory support to MoFEP since the Ministry's establishment, and has helped in the development of a number of key processes, including sectoral approaches to

planning, aid strategy, and the annual budget preparation and implementation.

One of the ways that GoSS ensures full partner participation is through budget sector working groups, which guide the allocation of funds by sector. UNDP's *Support to Economic Planning Project* provides significant technical and advisory support to the 10 Budget Sector Working Groups (BSWGs) to ensure a consistent, unified approach to planning and budgeting. Throughout the BSWG process, UNDP will provide assistance for drafting and preparing budget plans, culminating in the delivery of a final budget in October 2009.

UNDP is providing support to GoSS as it leads the process of integrating the 78 counties and the ten States into the annual planning and budgeting cycle. The States & counties workshop, organized by in May 2009, marked the first time that GoSS, State and county level authorities have been brought together to discuss budget planning. This dialogue will ensure that counties are fully involved and integrated into the Southern Sudan planning, budgeting and implementation process. Counties will have clear information on the amount of resources they receive, allowing them to improve planning for service delivery at the local level.



Budget Sector Working Groups ensure that service delivery reaches the community.

## Police and Prison Facilities Near Completion in Bor

Bor struggles with familiar problems facing many towns across Southern Sudan, where communities are trying to cope with populations that outnumber basic resources, such as water, food, and shelter. The pressure of a burgeoning population, coupled with the strain of returning refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) populations has allowed criminality to grow in the area. Law enforcement has become a challenge that can only be addressed through an effective administration of justice, including properly trained police and prisons personnel.

On behalf of the GoSS Police and Prisons Services, UNDP's *Police and Prisons Project* and UNOPS broke ground in November 2008 on a new police and prisons infrastructure initiative in Bor, the capital

city of Jonglei State. In May 2009, the UNDP team and senior members of the GoSS Police and Prisons Service visited the sites approaching completion, with facilities that are in line with international standards utilizing human rights-based considerations and solid construction which will provide safe and sustainable prison and police training facilities in Bor.

Improving the justice systems in Bor and involving the public in addressing justice challenges and social change will strengthen the relationship between the government and citizens in Jonglei and improve the overall security situation in the State.

Three major construction projects are underway in Bor, including a new Police

Headquarters, Police Training Centre, and the Central Prison. These projects, which also help strengthen and support justice systems across Jonglei State, allow local police to maintain law and order and promote good citizenship and respect for civilian governance institutions within communities. State officials are hopeful that the police and prisons projects in Bor will open the doors for more projects focusing on improving law and justice mechanisms in the State.



**NOVEMBER 2008:** In November, the Bor prison site was little more than a foundation and a plan.



**MAY 2009:** By May 2009, the administration offices at the Prison facility were completed.



**MAY 2009:** Day labourers from the community in Bor are completing most of the work on the local facilities.



**MAY 2009:** The perimeter wall was completed, along with watchtowers.

Photos: Danielle Bott/UNDP



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#### National

Monitoring & Evaluation Analyst (SRF)	closing date 22 July 2009
Area Project Coordinator	closing date 20 July 2009
Driver - UNDP	closing date 20 July 2009
DDR State Office Driver	closing date 19 July 2009
Local Security Assistant - UNDSS	closing date 18 July 2009
Administrative Associate (MSU)	closing date 17 July 2009

#### International

Peace and Development Advisor	closing date 12 July 2009
DDR Reintegration Field Officer	closing date 11 July 2009

## Knowledge Corner: Early Recovery Provides Foundations for Rebuilding Lives

Communities affected by natural disaster and violent conflict suffer huge and devastating losses which leave them vulnerable, insecure, and dependent on outside assistance to meet basic survival needs. A relatively new concept, early recovery addresses a critical gap in coverage between humanitarian relief and long-term recovery—between reliance and self-sufficiency. While working within a humanitarian setting, early recovery team workers have their eyes on the future—assessing damages to infrastructure, property, livelihoods, and societies. Their goal is to enable a smoother transition to long-term recovery and offer hope to those who survived the crisis.

The overall focus of early recovery is to urgently restore the capacity of national institutions and communities affected by conflict or natural disaster. It encompasses a broad range of needs in areas such as livelihoods, transitional shelter, governance, security and rule of law, environment and other socio-economic dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations. It aims to kick-start nationally owned processes for post-crisis recovery that are sus-

tainable, seek to build stronger systems, strengthen human security and address the underlying causes of the crisis to avoid future relapse.

To make early recovery work, UNDP has built a rapid deployment mechanism, enabling the Organization to send specially trained advisers to a crisis zone within days. Meanwhile, at the global level, UNDP has established a dedicated Early Recovery Team tasked with providing programmatic and coordination support.

Beginning in a humanitarian setting, early recovery seeks to build on relief efforts to catalyze sustainable development opportunities. Early recovery represents the first steps of the planning process for longer term development, and as such it should begin in parallel with emergency activities. Early recovery is not a separate phase in relief-development, but an effort to strengthen linkages. The sooner work on recovery begins and affected areas are stabilized, the more effective the recovery process is likely to be.

For early recovery programmes to be successful as well as sustainable,

they must be nationally owned. In order to generate or reinforce nationally owned processes for post-crisis recovery, early recovery programmes aim to: enhance ongoing emergency assistance operations by building on humanitarian programmes; support spontaneous recovery initiatives by affected communities to prevent the reconstruction of pre-crisis risk levels; and establish the foundations for longer-term recovery.

#### — UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery



Early recovery addresses a critical gap in coverage between humanitarian relief and long-term recovery.