



## Women Associated with Armed Forces (WAAF) in Blue Nile State

### Reintegration component



*Two WAAF carry a wounded SPLA soldier*

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>DDR Programme - Individual Reintegration Project Component Pilot in Blue Nile State</b>
<b>UNDAF Outcome(s):</b>	<u>Outcome 1:</u> By 2012, the environment for sustainable peace in Sudan is improved through increased respect for rights and human security, with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict
<b>Expected CP Outcome(s):</b> (Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)	<u>CP Outcome 7:</u> Post-conflict socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated.
<b>Expected Output(s):</b> (Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPAP)	<u>Output 7.2:</u> Reintegration of ex-combatants completed in accordance with the national DDR strategy with support of UNMIS
<b>Implementing Partner:</b>	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), North and South Sudan DDR Commissions (N/SSDDRC)
<b>Responsible Parties:</b>	Government, NGOs, CBOs , specialized UN Agencies, UNMIS

#### Brief Description

This project is part of the overall reintegration component of the Sudan DDR Programme (SDDRP) for Sudan 2009-2012. Within the overall context of the SDDRP, this project component focuses on the economic and social reintegration for 674 women in Blue Nile State, from planning to implementation and monitoring and evaluation. It directly contributes to CPA implementation and paves the way to future human security, reconstruction and development activities.

The objectives of this project are to:

1. Provide social and economic reintegration, including counseling and referral services to 674 WAAF in Blue Nile State.
2. Consolidate lessons learned and best practice on WAAF reintegration, contributing to the implementation of the SDDRP and global knowledge management on gender and DDR.

Programme Period\*: **12 months**  
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): **Crisis Prevention and Recovery**  
Atlas Award ID: **00049447**  
Start date: **July 2009**  
End Date : **June 2010**

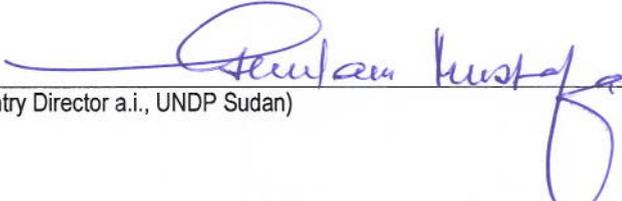
PAC Meeting Date: **25 March 2009**  
Management Arrangements **Co-management**

2009 AWP budget: **\$ 1,547,230**  
Total resources required: **\$ 1,547,230**  
Total allocated resources: **\$ 1,547,230**

- Regular
- Other:
  - BCPR: **\$ 1,378,730**
  - Government **\$168,500**

Unfunded budget: \$0  
In-kind Contributions: n/a

\* The duration of the overall SDDRP is from 2009-2012. The duration of this specific component will be 12 months, from July 2009 – June 2010.

Agreed by UNDP:   
(Mustafa Ghulam, Country Director a.i., UNDP Sudan)

**5.7.09**  
Date

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## **I. Background**

This project is part of the overall reintegration component of the Sudan DDR Programme (SDDRP) for Sudan 2009-2012 and should be read alongside with the overall project document (see Annex 1). As such, this document omits a detailed situation analysis, which is provided in both the MYDDRP and the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2009-2012.

Within the overall context of the SDDRP, this project component focuses on the economic and social reintegration for 674 women in Blue Nile State, from planning to implementation and monitoring and evaluation. It directly contributes to CPA implementation and paves the way to future human security, reconstruction and development activities.

DDR in Sudan designed to enhance short-term security through capitalizing on peace dividends through reintegrating individual ex-combatants (XCs) and SNGs, while also contributing to longer-term peace and stability through affecting the rightsizing of both the SAF and SPLA. Doing so will positively impact security in a three pronged approach by increasing trust and confidence between the two formerly opposing forces, facilitate conditions for domestic security, as well as address directly XCs and SNGs as a human security threat.

Women Associated with Armed Forces (WAAF) are a distinct special needs group eligible for DDR in Sudan as part of the SDDRP according to the National DDR Strategic Plan. Despite not having held combative roles within armed groups, WAAF are recognized in the SDDRP due to the support services they provided to the military and armed groups which were essential to the maintenance and cohesion of the armed groups. WAAF are also recognized given the close inter-reliance between themselves and the military. Because many WAAF travelled with armed groups, and relied on the military structure for subsistence, as opposed to the civilian community, they have been excluded from social support mechanisms. WAAF do not receive a military salary thus rendering them especially vulnerable in the interim period. Disputes over WAAF have also proven to be a cause of insecurity amongst regular forces awaiting demobilization, thus underscoring the urgent need to reintegrate WAAF into civilian life. Unofficial reports from the two major violations of the CPA, in Malakal in December 2006 and in Abyei in May 2008, indicate that disputes over WAAF associated with members of the Joint Integrated Units (JIUs) were triggers for the violence.

The SPLA have presented the NSDDRC and IUNDDRU with a list of 474 WAAF in BNS. PDF commanders have also presented the NSDDRC with a further list of 200 women who were associated with a group called the Women's Self Defence (WSD) Group during the conflict. This group of 200 is not currently known to the UNDDRU but it is thought that these women will also meet the criteria

Several sources<sup>1</sup> have documented widespread psychological complaints amongst WAAF, such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicidal tendencies, etc. Causes of these complaints include high incidence of past and ongoing gender-based violence (GBV) against WAAF, extreme poverty and extreme social isolation. Furthermore, prevalence of STIs amongst WAAF appears to be much higher than amongst the community at large, rendering them particularly vulnerable to reproductive health problems and HIV/AIDS infection. As noted by internal and external research, demobilized WAAF will require strong psychosocial support to enable them to be successfully socially and economically reintegrated.

In line with the Integrated DDR Standards (IDDRS), gender analysis methodology and UN best practise, an assessment of women's vulnerabilities and capacities should inform reintegration planning for WAAF. An initial vulnerability and capacity assessment of the WAAF caseload was undertaken in 2005 in South Sudan and qualitative base line data regarding WAAF's capacity to reintegrate as well as their physical, security and cultural vulnerabilities was collected. Subsequent verification projects in Southern Kordofan State (completed July 2008), and Khartoum State (December 2008) have also provided the N/SDDRCs and the UNDDRU with basic data pertaining to WAAF's reintegration needs and capacity. An

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<sup>1</sup> "Assessment of Women Associated with the SPLA and Female Combatants with the SPLA." IUNDDRU October 2005; Results and analysis of pilot demobilization undertaken in Khartoum, August 2006; Small Arms Survey Study on Women with the SPLA, September 2008.

analysis on gender relations and violence in 2008 in Southern Sudan indicated that women in general are particularly vulnerable due to the endemic GBV that exists in their communities.

The N/SSDDRC agreed in late 2008 to launch DDR operations in Blue Nile state in early 2009 due to the strategic contribution that can be made to CPA implementation by effective DDR in the Three Areas. The particular vulnerabilities of WAAF, as well as the potential security threat implied by their presence in the armed groups, means that WAAF must be urgently reintegrated after their demobilization. Complementary planning activities must be implemented with the utmost urgency to ensure the results adequately inform reintegration implementation for WAAF.

The project, which is limited to Blue Nile State, will serve as an effective pilot for the SDDRP whilst also allowing UNDP to build best practise on the reintegration of this particular caseload. More than 5,000 additional WAAF will be reintegrated throughout the life of the SDDRP so building knowledge and experience on WAAF reintegration is urgently needed before launching activities country-wide.

Gender responsive planning for this caseload is needed as a standalone activity to support the effectiveness of Reintegration packages for WAAF, coupled with adequate interventions that contribute to creating a safer environment in which they can be reintegrated. Standard Operating Procedures will follow from the project's implementation which will be utilised in the reintegration of and psychosocial support to WAAF in other states in Sudan, and which will also go on to inform other DDR programmes globally.

## **II. Project Objectives and Outputs**

Within the overall context of the SDDRP, *the objectives* of this project are to:

1. Provide social and economic reintegration, including counseling and referral services to 674 WAAF in Blue Nile State.
2. Consolidate lessons learned and best practice on WAAF reintegration, contributing to the implementation of the SDDRP and global knowledge management on gender and DDR.

The *following outputs* will be achieved by this project:

1. Gender Responsive Reintegration assessments
  - a. A vulnerabilities and capacities assessment conducted.
  - b. Reintegration opportunities mapping within Blue Nile State to assess the availability of reintegration opportunities and their suitability for this caseload
  - c. Data gathering and analysis on Women's Self Defense Groups, in order to consolidate information on this group for utilization of the SDDRP and global knowledge on DDR.
2. Psychosocial support provided to 674 WAAF, leading to the development of a Standard Operating Procedure on psychosocial support that will inform the rest of the SDDRP.
3. Social and economic reintegration, information, counseling and referral services provided to 674 WAAF. Capacity of N/SSDDRC to implement gender-responsive reintegration improved.

### **1. Gender Responsive Reintegration Assessments**

- a. **A vulnerabilities and capacities assessment conducted through direct engagement with the target group, SPLA and other community organizations. A TOR for the assessment is available in Annex 2.**

To complement the activity of mapping social, psychosocial and economic reintegration opportunities for WAAF, and to better understand the local markets' capacity to supply reintegration opportunities, an assessment of the vulnerabilities and capabilities of WAAF is required to help establish the level of demand/need for these services, prior to formal registration. Vulnerability and Capacity (herein V&C) assessments allow practitioners to seek direct input from a target group and assess appropriate programmatic responses to caseload vulnerabilities- (for example reproductive health,

community security etc). The assessment also recognizes the capacities of a caseload, and provides a tool to assess the skills and support networks which will support social and economic reintegration., in this case the important potential roles women can take as agents of change within communities, The last time the IUNDDR had direct contact with groups of WAAF to assess these issues was in 2005 when a comprehensive assessment was undertaken into the issues affecting this caseload and their vulnerabilities and capabilities. Prior to the commencement of more detailed reintegration planning, a point in time assessment needs to be undertaken in 2009. The results of this assessment will be used to inform SSDDRP planning and also contribute lessons learned to global best practice on DDR.

**b. Reintegration opportunities mapping within Blue Nile State to assess the availability of reintegration opportunities and their suitability for this caseload**

An essential component of reintegration planning is mapping social, psychosocial and economic reintegration opportunities for WAAF. Given women's position in Sudanese society as primary care givers within families, and their traditional role within the domestic sphere, demand for reintegration services will be driven by gender dynamics. Careful analysis will need to be undertaken to assess the support the programme should give WAAF in helping them access reintegration options and understanding how cultural barriers can be overcome to ensure women benefit equally to men throughout reintegration.

**c. Data gathering and analysis on Women's Self Defense Groups.**

Since 2006, the NSDDRC has been advocating for the inclusion of a small group of women in BNS known as Women's Self Defense Groups (WSD). According to the NSDDRC, many women were left alone by their male relatives in the South-eastern part of BNS in an area that was on the border between SPLA and SAF controlled areas. They armed and organized themselves into self-defense militias in order to protect their homes and families. While the N/SSDDRC agreed<sup>2</sup> to include these women in the caseload in BNS, very little is known about them or their groups. Generating information and analysis on WSD is not only of great importance to ensure their smooth reintegration, it is also of great interest to the international DDR community. A small study on WSD, comprised of one-on-one interviews and focus groups will be an activity under this project. This analysis will be shared with the global knowledge network on DDR, in order to expand the knowledge base on female DDR participants.

**2. Psychosocial support provided to 674 WAAF, with a strong emphasis on reproductive health and STI/HIV Prevention.**

Culturally sensitive psychosocial support will be provided through 1-2-1 and/or group counseling to WAAF in order to build their self esteem in response to high rates<sup>3</sup> of psychosocial complaints amongst WAAF. The project will also provide advice relating to sexual and reproductive health, in particular HIV/AIDS counseling. Local women community members will be engaged in the pilot to foster the social integration of WAAF and both WAAF and the community members should receive a small stipend for their participation. The fact that the target group is politically sensitive and, as such, the project must provide low visibility, grassroots activities, which are not perceived by the external community to be unduly favoring WAAF. The project should also seek wherever possible to not further stigmatize WAAF in the eyes of the wider community. The project is a pilot of a larger program and therefore should be limited in scope. A final report and evaluation will form a key component of the project. The evaluation should include service user's (WAAF and community members) feedback, in line with the national DDR program's commitment to maintaining a client focus. An

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<sup>2</sup> The N/SSDDRC officially agreed to present WSD for demobilization and reintegration on 3 November 2008 at a Joint Coordination Meeting held in Damazin, Blue Nile State.

<sup>3</sup> SEE No standing, few prospects: How peace is failing South Sudanese female combatants and WAAFG. Source: Small Arms Survey/Geneva Call September 2008.

output of the pilot will be a standard operating procedure on psychosocial support to WAAF that will be used in other states and can be contributed to global knowledge on gender and DDR.

**3. Social and economic reintegration, including information, counseling and referral services provided to 674 WAAF and information sensitization campaign.**

This project will provide for the social and economic reintegration of 674 WAAF. Social reintegration support for women will include trauma healing for survivors of gender-based violence where required and referrals to reproductive health services. Culturally-appropriate vocations should be presented, but women must also be free to choose non-conventional income-generating activities. The burden of care that women shoulder for their families will also be considered to ensure that women do not miss out on reintegration activities due to family responsibilities. Whenever possible, women participants will be integrated into training and other activities with other women in their community to reduce stigma and enhance social cohesion, which will be identified in the mapping exercises described above. These elements will be included when designing TORs for female participants and IPs able to offer the best services for women will be selected.

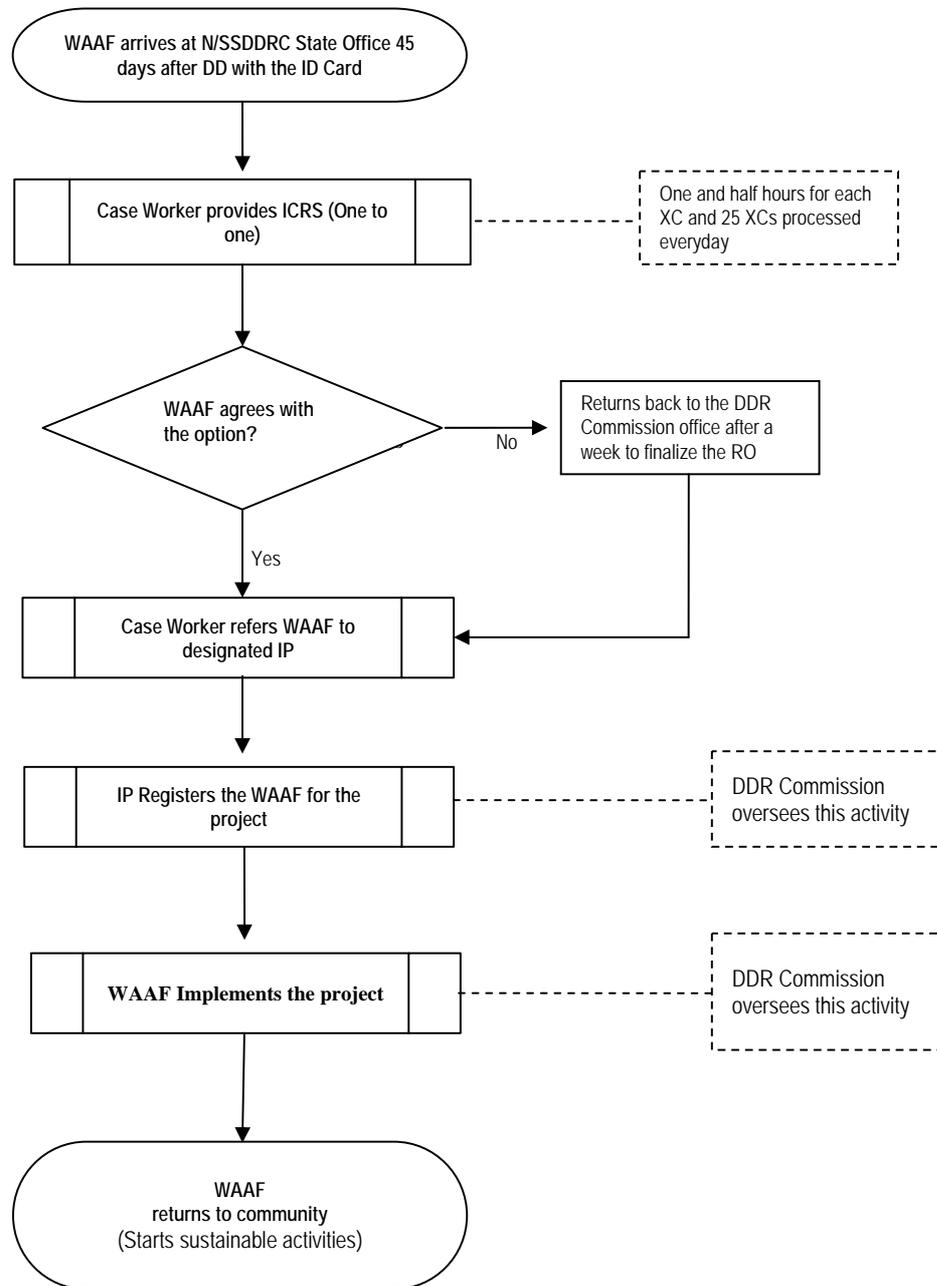
Once the vulnerability and capability assessment and reintegration opportunities mapping is completed, WAAF (who will have been demobilized in Joint North and South DDR Commission DD sites, with UNMIS support) will report to the N/SSDDRC state office in Damazin to receive their initial counseling. As per the National DDR Strategic Plan and SDDRP, the N/SSDDRC state offices will provide the information, counseling and referral services (ICRS) to the participants, with UNDP's support. In addition to the ongoing capacity building that UNDP is providing to the N/SSDDRC to prepare them for reintegration, a one-day training for N/SSDDRC staff in Damazin to ensure their familiarity with the specific issues and opportunities for women in the DDR process, based on the results of the assessments described above.

All options will be accompanied by training in basic business principles, referrals to social services where available and caseworker follow-up to ensure that the projects are providing enough income to support a household. Opportunities for social reintegration will be assessed in the mapping exercises, and fed into the ICRS so the counselors can provide WAAF with the best information and options available. The duration of reintegration activities will vary depending on the choice. Some will be concluded within two months and some, such as vocational training, may take up to a year.

On the other hand, the community/households also need to be prepared to support the reintegration of WAAF. Information and sensitization play a key support function in reintegration. They help increase awareness among community/household members, facilitate behavioural and attitudinal change. Messages can be devised to potential spoilers to their safe environment.

## WAAF Reintegration in Blue Nile State

### Flow of a WAAF through the reintegration programme:



### Information Counseling and Referral Service (ICRS)

The ICRS provides vital briefing and orientation for WAAF, preparing them for a return to non-military life. During demobilization, ICRS begins during the briefings provided to participants. At DD, WAAF will be provided briefings on the basic parameters of the reintegration process, given scheduled times to report to the DD site, and given information on other topics such as HIV awareness and prevention, civic education, etc. Once the individual reports to the N/SSDDRC state office, N/SSDDRC caseworkers will continue the ICRS but geared towards their effective social and economic reintegration. As mentioned above, this project will include a one-day-training for counsellors and caseworkers to ensure they are aware of the specific capacities and vulnerabilities of WAAF and that they are able to refer them to appropriate reintegration opportunities.

*WAAF Reintegration in Blue Nile State*

<b>Information, Counselling and Referral: Rationale and Services</b>		
	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Services</b>
<b>Information</b>	<p>To ensure that individual participants understand the reintegration process and the opportunities available to them. Information will also help to manage participants' expectations.</p>	<p>Data collected during the registration of each participant at DD is cross-referenced with the reintegration opportunities and support services mapping. In the case of female participants, this information assists in ensuring that the support provided is appropriate and not based on assumptions of traditional female roles in society.</p> <p>This should provide the reintegration programme with information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Education, training opportunities and services;</li> <li>– Requirements for providing additional services to disabled;</li> <li>– Job offers and referral to prospective employers;</li> <li>– Other economic reintegration opportunities, like self-employment or micro enterprise creation; and</li> <li>– Business support services and their providers.</li> </ul> <p>This information will be easily available to the counsellors through the DREAM system for clear and effective referral to the consulting participants.</p>
<b>Counselling</b>	<p>To help individual participants identify and extend the range of available opportunities open to them, to assist in a smooth transition from the military to civilian life.</p>	<p>State-based reintegration officers and caseworkers will counsel participants on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Provision of transitional support services;</li> <li>– Access to critical social services, particularly health and education;</li> <li>– Problem-solving assistance;</li> <li>– Support to participants in developing their individual reintegration strategies and business plans in the case of micro-enterprise creation; and</li> <li>– Permanent counselling link between the participant and the supervisory and monitoring services of the reintegration programme.</li> </ul>
<b>Referral</b>	<p>To refer participants to support services – either within the reintegration programme or externally.</p>	<p>Referral within the DDR Programme to implementing partners who will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Reintegration activities in the five categories described below;</li> <li>– Medical, psychiatric, therapeutic services for disabled participants.</li> </ul> <p>External referral to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Social services: health, education, psycho-social services, protection services where available;</li> <li>– HIV testing and treatment.</li> <li>– Linkages with other UN and government programmes.</li> </ul>

### **Reintegration Options and Packages**

At demobilization, WAAF will be given a reintegration appointment at their respective state office. At the state office, WAAF will receive individual counseling on reintegration opportunities and interests. This will be driven and informed by the vulnerabilities and capacities assessment, and in areas where there a particular need is identified, cooperative groups may be created as a means to facilitate social and economic reintegration. Each WAAF will have the right to

choose whatever option they prefer, but will be counseled according to available services and market conditions to maximize the potential success of their reintegration options. Sub-options for reintegration will vary according to location and available services, but the five main categories will include the following:

- Agriculture and Animal husbandry
- Vocational Skills Training, Apprenticeship and Job Placement
- Job referral and placement support
- Small Business Start-up Training and Support
- Formal education

The value of the reintegration package (\$1750 per capita) was agreed upon by the N/SSDDRC and UN based on the extensive mapping of opportunities carried out from 2006 to 2008.<sup>4</sup> The N/SSDDRC, with technical support from UNDP, will design Terms of Reference (TOR) for the main preferences indicated by the WAAF at DD and through the vulnerabilities and capabilities assessment. The TORs will then be advertised and the implementing partner (IP) with the highest quality and most cost-effective services will prevail through the competitive process.

Disabled WAAF will be offered additional services at the value of US\$240<sup>5</sup> per capita. The additional services are intended to provide disabled with extra support to overcome physical or psychological obstacles to their sustainable reintegration. While all disabled participants will have the right to nominate a proxy, the DDR programme wishes to encourage their direct participation as much as possible. For example, participants may receive orthotics, prosthetics, equipment (wheelchairs, walkers, etc.), physical therapy, medication, treatment, home modifications, etc. The exact nature of the services will be determined based on the nature of the individuals' disability and the available services in each area. The provision of these services will also be secured through a competitive bidding process.

Following on from the priorities established in the IDDRP and the known vulnerabilities of WAAF, HIV awareness and prevention activities will be mainstreamed throughout the programme. DDR represents a valuable opportunity to spread HIV awareness to protect the DDR participants themselves and prevent them from becoming vectors in the community at large. While WAAF will receive a briefing session and initial referral at DD, the reintegration counselors will also be providing them with information about HIV referral services available to them in the receiving community. In addition to the existing Gender and HIV officer within UNMIS DDR, UNDP will recruit two additional Gender and HIV officers to support the N/SSDDRC to mainstream gender and HIV awareness and ensure reintegration is responsive to the needs and capacities of women. Due to the innovative nature of this project, the IUNDDR will produce a final report highlighting and analyzing best practices and lessons learned. The report will be shared globally in order to be of use to ongoing and future DDR programmes.

#### **4. Capacity of N/SSDDRC to implement gender-responsive reintegration improved.**

As all activities described above will be implemented by the N/SSDDRC, the information, knowledge and experience gleaned will be inherently theirs. In addition, the recruitment of Gender and HIV officers to support them will increase their capacity to implement the lessons learned and best practice of this project throughout the country. A one-day training will be organized for the N/SSDDRC staff in Damazin to supplement the ongoing capacity building they are receiving on ICRS.

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<sup>4</sup> Examples of per capita costs of recent DDR programmes are as follows: Afghanistan US\$1100 per head, Cote d'Ivoire US\$900. Costs of all goods and services are higher in Sudan because 1. the Standard costs of living are higher, 2. extremely poor infrastructure in the large land make the costs of transportation higher, which drive up the costs of all goods and services, 3. the economic embargos against Sudan make the costs of many imported goods very high.

<sup>5</sup> The figure of US\$240 per capita was agreed upon in the IDDRP project document based on the GONU/GOSS assessment that the figure would reasonably cover basic services for disabled.

## **TIMELINE**

The NSSDDRC, SSDDRC and UN have agreed to proceed with an initial DD exercise in Blue Nile State starting in February 2009, with support from UNDDRU. The initial exercise in Blue Nile State is of critical importance because:

- It will mark the official start of DDR in the CPA areas.
- It will bring together the N/SSDDRCs, SAF and SPLA to undertake joint activities, signifying mutual cooperation and commitment to the DDR process and the CPA writ large.
- It will allow the UN and both commissions to test and refine procedures in preparation for the main caseload, which will start demobilization in early 2009.
- It will be one of the first DDRs globally to demobilize WAAF as a priority caseload.

The N/SSDDRC must be prepared to receive WAAF who are demobilized in January and February 2009 by April or May 2009 at the latest. Therefore, the preparatory activities outlined above (vulnerabilities and capabilities assessment, reintegration opportunities mapping, WSD study, training of counselors and caseworkers) will be completed by March 2009, so as to allow the N/SSDDRC and IUNDDRU sufficient time to advertise and select implementing partners. The psychosocial pilot can run concurrently to the start of reintegration activities. As the duration of reintegration training varies by option, the length of the reintegration component will last up to the end of 2009. Ongoing monitoring of the target group, through client-satisfaction surveys will begin six months after the completion of reintegration training and continue on a six-monthly basis for two years. If household incomes are found to be insufficient, N/SSDDRC and UNDP will explore alternate support for the individuals, such as government-funded schemes and projects being implemented by partner UN agencies

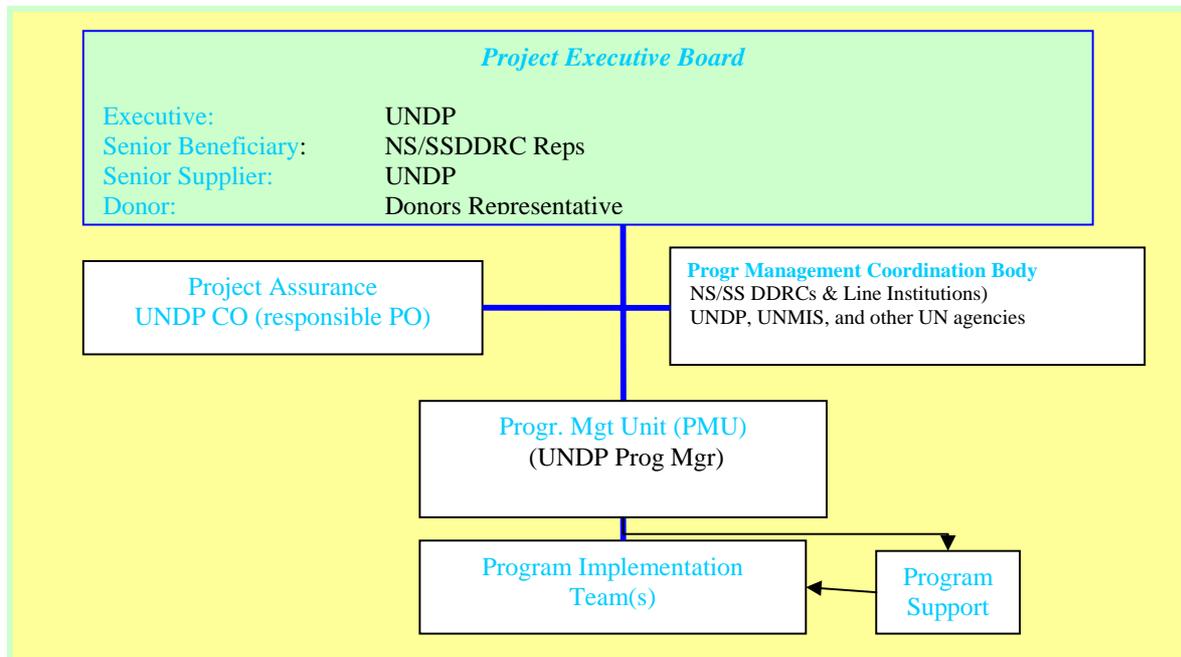
### III. Annual Workplan 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
<b>Output 1:</b> Gender Responsive Reintegration assessments	A vulnerabilities and capacities assessment conducted	X				N/S SDDRC, IUNDDRU & IPS/Contractors	TRAC 3	Contractual services	15,000
	Reintegration opportunities mapping within Blue Nile State to assess the availability of reintegration	X				N/S SDDRC, IUNDDRU & IPS/Contractors	TRAC 3	Contractual Services	15,000
	Research conducted on Women's Self Defense Groups		X			N/S SDDRC, IUNDDRU & IPS/Contractors	TRAC 3	Consultant	15,000
<b>Output 2:</b> Psychosocial support provided to 674 WAAF, leading to the development of a Standard Operating Procedure on psychosocial support	One-to-One Counseling services implemented		X			N/S SDDRC & IP	TRAC 3	Contractual services	150,000
	Group sessions organized for 674WAAF		X			N/S SDDRC & IP	TRAC 3	Contractual Services	
	SOP developed and reviewed		X	X		N/S SDDRC & IP, with IUNDDRU support	TRAC 3	Contractual services	
<b>Output 3:</b> Social and economic reintegration, information, counseling and referral services provided to 337 WAAF.	ICRS provided to WAAF		X	X		N/S SDDRC	N/S SDDRC core funds	M&E staffing costs	N/A
	Referrals to IPs to provide reintegration packages completed		X	X		N/S SDDRC/IP	TRAC 3	Contractual services	1,017,180 (UNDP) 168,500 (GONU/GOSS)
	Client satisfaction surveys completed			X	X	N/S SDDRC & IUNDDRU	N/SSDDRC core funds	M&E staff	N/A
<b>Output 4:</b> Capacity of N/SSDDRC to implement gender-responsive reintegration improved.	On the job mentoring of N/SSDDRC conducted	X	X	X	X	IUNDDRU	SDDRP	Staff	N/A
	One day workshop on gender aspects of ICRS organized	X				IUNDDRU	TRAC 3	Workshop	2,000
Operations costs	Staffing, transport, security, etc.	X	X	X	X	UNDP	TRAC 3		164,550
<b>TOTAL</b>									<b>1,378,730</b>



#### IV. Management Arrangements

As the project is part of the overall SDDRP, the management arrangements outlined in the overall project document also apply to this component (for more background information, please see Annex 1).



#### V. Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will be monitored in the framework of the overall SDDRP and in accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide.

##### 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

WAAF Reintegration in Blue Nile State

- 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

The AWP Monitoring Tool:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS AND INDICATORS including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List all the activities including monitoring and evaluation activities to be undertaken during the year towards stated CP outputs</i>	EXPENDITURES <i>List actual expenditures against activities completed</i>	RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES <i>For each activity, state the results of the activity</i>	PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING OUTPUTS Using data on annual indicator targets, state progress towards achieving the CP outputs. Where relevant, comment on factors that facilitated and/or constrained achievement of results including: – <i>Whether risks and assumptions as identified in the CP M&amp;E Framework materialized or whether new risks emerged</i> – <i>Internal factors such as timing of inputs and activities, quality of products and services, coordination and/or other management issues</i>
OUTPUT 1:  INDICATOR 1.1 WITH TARGET FOR THE YEAR:  INDICATOR 1.2 WITH TARGET FOR THE YEAR:  INDICATOR 1.3 WITH TARGET FOR THE YEAR:				
OUTPUT 2:  INDICATOR 2.1 WITH TARGET FOR THE YEAR: ETC.				

## **VI. 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.

1. The implementing partner shall: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;
2. 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 entered into under this Project Document.



## **ANNEX1: Sudan DDR Programme 2009-2012 (ATTACHED)**

### **ANNEX 2: Terms of Reference: Vulnerabilities and Capabilities Assessment**

#### **Women Associated with Armed Forces (WAAF)- Vulnerabilities and Capacities Assessment**

Location:	Blue Nile State: various locations, Southern Kordofan State, various locations, Upper Nile State, Various locations
Duration:	6 weeks
Starting date:	February 2009

#### **I. Background**

The signing of Sudan's Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) on 9 January 2005 marked the end of Africa's longest civil war and opened the way for a transition to peace. A key requirement for this is restoring and strengthening security through Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of ex-combatants who might otherwise, again, undermine public security and constrain progress towards development and sustainable peace. Women played a considerable contribution in the conflict in Sudan in a number of different roles- as female combatants and as women associated with armed groups and forces (WAAF), travelling with armed groups in a range of roles: as concubines, cooks, porters, nurses etc.

The Interim DDR Programme (IDDRP) mandates the S/NSDDRC to develop and implement reintegration support activities for WAAF in Sudan. These women are targeted for support under the IDDRP for the following reasons:

1. The support services WAAF provided to the military were essential to the maintenance and cohesion of the armed groups.
2. The close inter-reliance between WAAF and the military and the tendency for WAAF to move with the military as opposed to the community have led to the exclusion of WAAF from other social support mechanisms, thus rendering them especially vulnerable in the interim period
3. Disputes over WAAF have proven to be a cause of insecurity amongst regular forces awaiting demobilization.

Several sources<sup>6</sup> have documented widespread psychological complaints amongst WAAFG, such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, suicidal tendencies, etc. Causes of these complaints include high incidence of gender-based violence (GBV) against WAAFG, extreme poverty and extreme social isolation. Furthermore, prevalence of STIs amongst WAAFG appears to be much higher, rendering them particularly vulnerable to reproductive health problems and HIV/AIDS infection. As noted by internal and external research, demobilized WAAF will require strong psychosocial support to enable them to be successfully socially and economically reintegrated.

The reintegration element of the DDRP focuses on individual support to ex-combatants and its implementation will be carried out by a network of field offices in North and South Sudan through working alongside North and South DDR Commissions' staff at the sub-national and state level. An essential component of this work is mapping social, psychosocial and economic reintegration opportunities for WAAF. This work is due to be undertaken as part of more general mapping exercises. To complement this work which focuses on the supply aspect of reintegration opportunities, an assessment of the vulnerabilities and capabilities of WAAF is required to help establish the level of demand/need for these services, prior to formal registration. The last time the IUNDDRU had direct contact with WAAF was in 2005 when a comprehensive assessment was undertaken into the issues affecting this caseload and their vulnerabilities and capabilities. A team of gender experts/researchers is required to undertake a current point-in-time assessment prior to the commencement of more detailed reintegration planning

## **II. Scope of Mission**

Under the overall supervision of the Regional Coordinator, with reporting responsibilities to the UNMIS Gender and HIV Officer the **DDR Gender Consultant** will:

- 1) Work closely with the DDR Gender Officer and the N/S SDDRC's to produce deliverables A, B described below;
- 2) Travel to three sectors (SKS, BNS and UNS) to engage in direct liaison with the target group through focus groups and oral testimonies, in collaboration with the N/S DDRC and local women's organisations

### **Deliverable A: Creation of WAAF Vulnerabilities and capabilities matrix and methodological plans for Blue Nile State, Upper Nile State and South Kordofan State (1 -3 weeks)**

Having conducted a desk-based exercise to review all of the existing UN and NGO documentation regarding the status of this target group, the gender expert should create a vulnerabilities and capabilities matrix for review by the commissions and the UN DDR Gender Officer. This should be accompanied by a short briefing on chosen methodology for the research.

Support the UN DDR Gender Officer in the preparation of both field exercises in the sectors, ensuring adequate translation services are available (by women) and support from local CBOs/UN Staff.

### **Deliverable B: Fieldwork and Report on findings with tangible recommendations for the IUNDDR Unit.**

Conduct a series of focus groups and collect individual oral testimonies with WAAF in Blue Nile State, Upper Nile State and South Kordofan State to establish:

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<sup>6</sup> "Assessment of Women Associated with the SPLA and Female Combatants with the SPLA." IUNDDRU October 2005; Results and analysis of pilot demobilization undertaken in Khartoum, August 2006; Small Arms Survey Study on Women with the SPLA, September 2008.

*WAAF Reintegration in Blue Nile State*

1. Reproductive health, security, economic, psychosocial vulnerabilities of this group
2. Potential reintegration preferences for the target group, given their knowledge of local markets/ job opportunities, skills and capabilities currently possessed, and skills and capabilities

Produce a report on findings including recommendations for the IUNDDR and N/S DDRCs.