

DDR and Arms Control in Sudan

A Vision for future strategy in the wake of the Juba Peace Agreement

By. Mahmoud Zinelabdin (Ph.D)

**Secretary-General of the African Centre for
Governance, Peace and Transition Studies
(AcoGaps) - Khartoum**

December 2020

E.mail:mahmoudzainelabdeen@gmail.com

Mahmoud.zainelabdin@acogaps.org

Cell: +249 123 990929

www.acogaps.org

Table of contents:

1- Background:	3 to 5
2- Context:	5 to 10
3- Lessons learned from previous DDR and arms control experiences.....	10 to 12
4- Implications of Juba Peace Agreement for DDR and Arms Control	12 to 14
5- Implications of UNAMID drawdown /Exit for DDR and Arms control..	14 to 15
6- Nexus to protection of civilians:	15 to 17
7- Objectives:	17 to 18
8- Scope and Targeted:	18 to 20
9- Strategy Approach:	20 to 20
10- Strategy Components:	20 to 21
10-1 Disarmament and Arms Control:	21 to 24
10-2 Demobilization:	24 to 26
10-3 Targeted Reintegration Assistance:	26
10-3 -1 Information, counseling and referral services:	26 to 27
10-3 -2 Employability of Direct beneficiaries:	27 to 28
10-3 -3 Vocational Training:	28
10-3 -4 Education and literacy:	29
10-3 -5 Job placement and referral:	29
10-3 -6 Community Socio Economic Infrastructure in Support of Reintegration:..	
.....	30
10-3 -7 Value chain in support of reintegration:	30 to 31
10-4 Community stabilization and Social reintegration:	31 to 33
10-5 Establishing the link with wider peace building and stabilization efforts:	
.....	33 to 34

Background.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) that Signed in May 2005 between the GOS and the Sudan Revolutionary & Liberation Movement (SPLM) Considered DDR as an inclusive instrument in Demobilizing and downsizing combatants from both Sides, a national Coordination Council for DDR is formed to look after strategic and fund raising matters and to oversee the overall performance of the two commissions in Sudan and South Sudan, Subsequently a national strategy on DDR was signed by the National DDR Coordination Council (NDDRC) in 2008 With a caseload of 90.000 Former Combatants from each and had assigned the two commission to undertake the implementation of the said caseload.

The First demobilization exercise started in Blue Nile State in February 2009, and in South Kordofan State in April 2009, 36,254 combatants were demobilized in the North Sudan, After the separation of South Sudan on 9th July 2011, the programme was divided into two representing Sudan and South Sudan, In December 2010, an independent programme review was conducted with the initiative of key stakeholders specially donors. In 2011, donors and other stakeholder requested for the implementation of the DDR programme in accordance with the review recommendations.

After the exit of the (United Nations Mission in Sudan) UNAMIS , Sudan DDR Commission (SDDRC) was established by the presidential decree, the commission continued with the recommendations wherever possible and at the same time initiated many bilateral and Multilateral discussion to formulate an effective way forward for the DDR programme, keeping in view many issues like the programme review recommendations , precarious security and political landscape including ongoing conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile in addition to consequences of the separation of South Sudan.

The signing of Darfur Peace Agreement in Abuja – Nigeria in 2007 between the Government of Sudan and the SLA Manny Mannawi movement, and the subsequent agreement with DOCs have offered a window of opportunity for DDR programs in Darfur, the agreement contained clauses on DDR under the pillar of the security arrangements, due to long delay in the implementation of the security arrangements by SLA- Manny Manawi faction ,in 2010, the North Sudan

DDR Commission (NSDDR) had taken a bilateral decision to undertake a demobilization exercise in Darfur for XCs from the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Popular defense forces (PDF) with logistical support from UNAMID. The active Demobilization in Darfur started in 2014 under the framework of the security arrangements for the Doha Peace Document on Darfur signed in 2011 between the Government and Justice & Freedom Movement . The demobilization exercise covered XCs from Justice and Equality movement- Dabago Faction as well as XCs combatants from armed movement's signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement. According to the SDDRC's demobilization plan for Darfur, 25000 XCs from DPA and DDPD are targeted by demobilization and Reintegration in Darfur, from which around 11000 XCs have been demobilized and around 700 XCs Reintegrated with Support from UNAMID and WFP for Demobilization while UNDP provided socio economic reintegration support in addition to provision of soft and hard community stabilization projects to ensure the reintegration of XCs Combatant a success. It's important to note that a considerable number of XCs c from both agreements are still waiting for Demobilization and Reintegration.

The illegal proliferation of small arms and Light weapons Considered the greatest security threat to peace, stability and development in Sudan as it caused massive violation of human rights and fueling conflicts specially in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur that resulted in massive number of refugees and IDPs, in addition to depriving local communities in Conflict zones from basic services and development as government directed most of resources to supporting security and military. The possession of SALW by Tribes and other social components has led to several conflicts that left huge number of victims, psychological effects on Children and women and chronic suffering from trauma.

The Government of Sudan has undertaken a number of sweeping initiatives to control the proliferation of SALW in collaboration with UNDP, the Bonn International center for Conversion (BICC) and UNAMID including awareness raising and consultation workshops for local community leaders, native administration leaders, local government authorities, government has also conducted voluntary arms registration and marking process covered South and West Darfur in collaboration with BICC and UNAMID. the previously mentioned activities have created an enabling atmosphere for government to launch the national arms collection project in 2017 with the aim of collecting arms held by

civilians from all over Sudan with special focus on Darfur and Kordofan States, the arms collection process had adopted phased approach started with awareness raising and sensitization, Voluntary surrender of arms to arms collection according to Sudanese Law specially the Law on fire arms and ammunition. In the same context, the government approved the national action plan on small arms and light weapons in August 2017; the national action plan has further been aligned with the arms collection project. The high Arms collection committee, which has been chaired by the First Vice President (currently First Vice President of the Sovereign Transitional Council), has formed a technical committee serve as an executive and coordination body to oversees the implementation of arms collection on the ground, according to the Secretary General of the High committee 200 000 pieces of guns have been collected through voluntary surrender and collection by using rule of law including weapon distributed by government to civilians. Despite good impacts and results achieved, many challenges are still in the way of proper implementation, therefore, the national government, state authorities, Local leaders and civil society should put more efforts to grantee the sustainability and effectiveness of the arms collection project. In Blue Nile and South Kordofan, communities requested Government not to conduct arms collection campaigns, due to non- existence of peace agreements between Government and SPLM/N Al-Hilu, instead, Government initiated arms registration in South Kordofan as a step towards active collection when a peace agreement is reached.

Context.

DDR programme has been recognized as a vital component for restoration of peace in the Republic of Sudan and therefore, All peace agreements have given due importance of DDR as an important security and development tool. Since its inception, The DDR programme has adopted many approaches. 1-Traditional Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration in which assistance is provided mainly to the individual ex- Combatants, Women associated with Armed Groups WAAG, people with disability PWD with limited support to the host community, which sometimes let resentments and recruitments of other community elements such as youth with conflict carrying capacity, IDPs and Returnees. 2- DDR and Community Security that links between the traditional DDR program and a wider basic Service delivery and capacity building specially for non -youth

XC's to enhance social reintegration and social cohesion between XC's and the host community to achieve peace and recovery. 3- The community based reintegration and stabilization programme(DCBRSP) in Darfur that uses different solutions in which the host community – rather than the individuals can get benefit, this approach assists in the enhancement of community stabilization for recovery and long development as well as enhancing local economy and empower participation in decision making process, this approach also increases participation of communities in the planning , implementation and supporting their effective involvement in promoting reconciliation and social cohesion. the positive Impacts of DCBRSP were so significant in the field of peace and security, 1- Reintegration 2987 ex. Combatants (80% male 20% female) have been counselled and trained, provided with startup kits ,build on existing income generating activities Such as small business, agriculture and livestock. 2- Formed 27 multi-purpose cooperatives with a total number of 1556 members with linkage to value chain, support access to markets. 3- Provision of training for 296 community leaders in participatory project planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. 4- Vocational training for unemployed youth and inmates in central prisons in Darfur. 5- Furthermore, the project support to households can access safe drinking water. 6- Establishment of police stations, water projects, local courts...Etc.

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons on a large scale in Sudan has been and still constituting a major threat to peace and security in the entire Sudan and Darfur in particular. The National Arms Collection Project led to a rapid and escalating transformation in the economic, security, social and political conditions, contrary to the expectations of experts and academics that arms collection would lead to a new wave of armed violence. This positive transformation attributed to a number of factors such as. 1- Good planning. 2- National ownership and leadership. 3-Community Participation. 4- Existence of political and legal references. 5- International and regional recognition.

Despite positive impacts and results, many challenges remains in the path of arms collection projects ,e.g. The process very much Securitized, poor involvement of civilians in the process despite the relatively community participation in some areas, adequacy of resources allocated for the process, no clear plan on collecting arms from IDPs camps specially hotspot areas such as Kalma and Narititee in

Darfur, absence of proper awareness raising and sensitization of the process, lack of regional coordination to prevent proliferation across borders of neighboring countries, no common vision on way forward, sustainability and effectiveness, linkage of arms collection to other socio-economic developments, rule of law and human rights projects reduce measurable impacts on achieving stabilization in Darfur and Kordofan States.

The government is currently exerting a lot of efforts to overcome the said challenges through a package of interventions including socio-economic, security and diplomatic as well as combining arms collection with government's plans on protection of civilians in Darfur and expanding discussion with regional and international actors on possible cooperation so that the process can ensure the required effectiveness and Sustainability, in this regard, government conducted a big ceremony on arms destruction of civilians collected arms for the first time on 28 September 2020 in which 300,000 pieces of small arms and light weapons were destroyed and totally burned, the ceremony has been attended by a high level officials from Government, Ambassador from the diplomatic core in Sudan as well as directors and representatives of UN organizations, the destruction offered great chance for government to show credibility and increased confidence on the arms collection project, as a result, the AU considered the arms collection in Sudan as one of the very successful initiatives in the framework of the continental project of Silencing Guns in Africa 2020. It is pertinent to highlight that Government will present Sudan's experiences in arms collection in a forum to be conducted at the AU's H.Q in Addis Ababa as one of the good practices so that it can be replicated to other context throughout the continent.

Following the popular revolt and Military Coup that Toppled Omar Elbashir Regime in April 2019, the signing of the constitutional Document (CD) as a reference for the transitional period, and the formation of the transitional Government (TGOS) led by the prime minister Dr. Abdallah Hamdok, The TGOS has identified 8 national priorities as main fields of focus during the transitional period, achieving peace with Armed struggle factions in six months was the first priority, there have been a lot of initiatives for hosting the talks between the TGOS and armed struggle movement ended with the selection of Juba as a venue and the Government of South Sudan as a key mediator.

The Juba Peace agreement signed on 3rd October 2020, aimed at resolving multiple conflicts and bringing sustainable peace to Sudan. The agreement has built hope for the entire nation for a better future. Nevertheless, a certain amount of fragility remains in the path to reaching lasting peace, for instance, Alhilu-SPLM/N and Abdelwahid- SLA have not signed nor entered peace negotiations, in addition to financial and logistical challenges to the implementation, so far, there are not concrete commitments from regional and international donors for funding. On the other hand, the Juba Peace agreement has laid a solid foundation for a new security arrangements process with radical changes in all the mechanisms and structures of the DDR and security sector reforms, JPA calls for the restructuring of the national DDR Commission and the High Council of DDR in 45 days after the signing, furthermore the JPA state the establishment of a separate commission of DDR for the Darfur region with 75 days after the agreement entered into force. These developments will open the door for a wide speculation about the nature, scope and approach of the forthcoming DDR programme given the political, economic and security challenges in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan.

The UNSC's Resolutions number 2525 on UNAMID and 2524 in which a United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS), highlighted the importance of the continuation of the DDR and arms collection as core elements for coming transition, the two resolutions will constitute a more solid ground for DDR and arms control in Sudan particularly in South Kordofan Blue Nile and Darfur, will open a great window of opportunity for government and UNDP for fund raising and wider support from the United Nations and Donors. However, the ongoing draw down of UNAMID from Darfur and the very likely the start of total liquidation by the end of this year will pose a new challenge for DDR and Community stabilization that required concrete measures to fulfill programmatic gaps when UNAMID left, therefore, the follow-on presence of UNAMID should play a key role in providing strategic policy and technical support towards advancing implementation of the peace agreement, in this context, delivering on security arrangements including DDR is expected to be one of the cornerstones for the successful implementation of the peace agreement, As was the case during previous DDR Programmes in Sudan, the parties will expect the

United Nation including UNDP to offer substantive support, including technical, in-kind and financial assistance.

In South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, following the outbreak of the conflict in June 2011, UNDP and SDDRC had conducted a conflict survey covered ex – Combatants from SAF, PDF as well as SPLA ex- Combatant who have been demobilized and reintegrated revealed that many ex- combatant who have developed livelihoods options over the last year were reluctant to join the conflict, this issue was corroborated by some implementing partners (NGOs) of the DDR programme while working in the field during the conflict. However, it's also pertinent to mention that the majority of local conflicts involving armed violence witnessed significant participation of XCs who have not been demobilized. many of XCs of the demobilized combatants who were still waiting for reintegration support and others who have not been demobilized are also in anticipation of support and have not re-join war, the survey revealed that the DDR programme maybe the only programme have at least the minimum impacts even during the conflicts. Further, Government recognized the fact that DDR programme involved more than local 100 NGOs, whose capacities were built by conducting many workshops, training sessions, and on – the job training thus highlighted the fact that local capacities were extensively strengthened by the DDR program, it has been recognized by most stakeholders that enormous efforts have been put into DDR process need to be consolidated given encouraging results even during the acute crisis.

SDDRC and UNDP Based on a perception survey have assessed the impact of community security and reintegration interventions in 124 communities in the states bordering the Republic of South Sudan, identified 93 Communities to be targeted with community stabilization interventions to reduce violence and sustain gains acquired by previous DDR and Community security programme . This programme also intended to contribute to the stability and resilience of the selected communities, which are at the risk of being drawn into conflicts in the six states of South Kordofan, Blue Nile, West Kordofan, White Nile, Sennar and North Kordofan. It aimed to achieve this by: (i) Strengthening resilience of target communities through provision of diversified alternative livelihoods for at-risk groups primarily focussing on unemployed youth who are at risk of being drawn into conflicts, refugees, IDPs, returnees and at-risk women, (ii) Creating a

conducive environment for graduated small arms control at the sub regional, national and community level to reduce the occurrence of armed conflicts and loss of life, (iii) Provision of socio-economic infrastructure in targeted communities having direct relevance to the conflicts, (iv) Strengthening the communities to manage the community infrastructure and NGO/CBO service providers for improved service delivery to target beneficiaries and communities for long term peace and stability, (v) Promoting cross-border cooperation among the communities and authorities for enhancing stability at the bordering communities.

The active implementation of the project under the name of Community Security and Stabilization (C2SP) started in 2015 with support from Japan and Spain, over years the project has further been expanded given the significant impacts in different fields, thus, many donors were attracted to joint C2SP as the most strongest tool for peace building and stabilization in this important area for the both countries –Sudan and South Sudan.

Lessons learned from previous Experiences in Sudan.

The Strategy Paper Examined lessons that have been learned from local experiences of DDR programs in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan, since the inception of the DDR.

- 1- In the case of negotiated settlements, It's vitally important that DDR is included in the early stages of peace negotiation, all conflicting partners must by in to the DDR programme. Poor engagement of DDR planners and policy makers during the negotiations of peace agreements between armed movements and the Government always lead to incomprehensive DDR process, it has often been observed that the final documents of peace agreements contains a lot of loopholes that created difficulties to the programing and implementation, e.g. Eligibility criteria for targeted

beneficiaries, harmony between DDR and integration in security forces. Therefore, participation of planners and policy designers allay suspicions, build trust and emphasize the importance of DDR to sustain peace process.

- 2- Some Peace Documents did not clearly identified numbers of XCs combatants to be reintegrated into civilian life through DDR program, this often created notable delays in the implementation of the security arrangement protocol. e.g. Doha Document for Peace signed in 2011; parties agreed the numbers of beneficiaries for both integration and reintegration in February 2014 due to non-identified numbers during negotiation.
- 3- In the Case of Darfur, Disarmament of XCs has usually been undertaken in the security arrangement camps. Previous experiences have not harmonized and coordinated efforts concerning disarmament / management of civilian held arms, civilian disarmament should exceed arms collection of EXs in order to track small arms turned in during vetting process took place in the security arrangements camps, so, the disarmament phase would benefit from wider arms control measures undertaken at the national and local levels.
- 4- DDR processes must accompanied by serious efforts at the reform of the rule of law mechanisms and security sector, the lack of formal government structure in certain areas compel some segments in the community to hold on arms as a source of protection of their livelihood and personal security .
- 5- One of the major lessons learned is that, DDR process has been implemented in isolation from broader process of peace building, recovery and socio-economic, nevertheless, there have been a lot of serious attempts after 2014 in Darfur and states bordering south Sudan to link DDR and community stabilization interventions with the national and states levels initiatives in peace building, reconstruction and recovery, lack of capacities hamper DDR efforts in fully achieving that.
- 6- The design of DDR programme should be flexible enough, and can usually produce positive adjustments in order to address emerging challenges, and adapt with the changing landscape, given the fact that the context where

DDR is implemented was so volatile and precarious in terms security and political situation.

- 7- Inadequate resources for both demobilization and reintegration processes has negatively impacted the planned effectiveness and sustainability of the programme interventions specially the reintegration phase, e.g. reintegration economic packages were not efficient enough to grantee sustainable livelihoods for XCs. Also, the follow up or the additional support as well as the in-kind services were identified as not adequate during the demobilization phase.
- 8- Communities should be made aware of the importance of their engagement in DDR programme in all phases , in order to grantee inclusiveness and equality, in the previous experiences, significant numbers of armed men who participated in the war have not been included in the DDR programme, UNDP and SDDRC have realize this crucial fact in the design and implementation of the community security and stabilization project C2SP and in the community stabilization programme in Darfur in which methodologies and capacities were developed to increase community consultation and participation and later on community driven projects.

Implications of the Juba Peace Agreement for DDR and Arms Control:

- The Juba Peace Agreement will have notable impacts on the whole security arrangements process and the demobilization of XCs in Particular due to following points:
 - 1- It does not make reference to the remaining caseloads from both Abuja and Doha peace agreements who have been registered as beneficiaries and awaiting demobilization and reintegration, according to the database of SDDRC, a number of 17000 XCs is estimated in which around 8000 XCs in Darfur, conducting demobilization and providing reintegration assistance for the said number should be prior to the commencement of the new DDR programme.

- 2- Significant number of XCS who have already been demobilized and reintegrated have rejoin the new signatories and trying to have new chances for DDR, the current ongoing recruitment by the new signatory armed movements will have negative consequences that might undermine the whole process of the coming DDR programme, decrease trust on the process and push donors to take strict positions against supporting the Coming DDR programme. Therefore, parties to peace agreement should agree on a certain criteria that assist in excluding them from the new program, if not happens, donors and communities will not support the process, and significantly reduce potentials for success.
- 3- According to security arrangements protocol of the Darfur Tract, Joint armed forces comprises of 12000 troops formed from Governments Security institutions and Armed Struggle Movements for the purpose of protection of Civilians especially IDPs Camps and Voluntary return villages, these troops will be deployed overall Darfur region with a major goal of providing security, due to the fact that many armed movements and communities in Darfur are not engaged in the Peace Agreements, these joint forces might not enjoy the expected acceptance by certain communities specially who are staying in hot spot areas ...e.g. areas control by Abdelwahid, Mosa Hilal factions as well as areas where other non- signatory represent the large majority of population. This probably leads to precarious security situation, then DDR programme will negatively be impacted.
- 4- The forthcoming restructuring of the national DDR commission in 45 days after the agreement enters into force (Article 30.4) is very much expected to bring new staff with less capacity or not-experienced with DDR and arms control, given the week capacity of the SDDRC, the new comers will definitely worsen the situation and pose new capacity challenges to the program, therefor, a concrete selection criteria for those who will be recruited at high level posts at the commission should be developed and enforced strictly to ensure that the new officials will be of added value to the programme.
- 5- The Juba Peace agreement has also approved the establishment of a separate commission for Darfur region in 75 days after the signing

(article 30.8.1) through a decision by the national DDR commission, this move will reduce the influence of the SDDRC in the planning and implementation of DDR interventions in Darfur, reduce technical and capacity development assistance to the whole DDR programme, create confusion in terms of structural relations, funding administration. Etc. clear and transparent structural relations should be identified to avoid potential duplicity and overlapping.

- 6- Furthermore, there is no any mention in the agreement of the link between DDR and protection of civilians which will be the central goal for the overall security arrangements during the transitional period, in the same context, civilian arms control has been mentioned slightly without identifying mechanism and responsible bodies, and whether the ongoing mechanisms and approaches are approved by the agreement, this will affect the current arms collection activities undertaken by the High Arms Collection Committee under direct supervision by the first vice president of the TSC, it's also important to note that the current recruitments by signatory movements of people with conflict carry capacity will hamper future arms collection activities in Darfur, as considerable numbers of civilians who have not surrendered their arms have joint signatory armed struggle movements to protect themselves and to gain money as a compensation for their arms when security arrangements activities start.

Implication of UNAMID drawdown /Exit on DDR and Arms control:

In the tripartite meeting between TGOS, UN and AU held in Khartoum on 25 October 2020 on the UNAMID final exit, the parties agreed that UNAMID should Exit Darfur according to plans and schedule identified by the UNSC and its resolution 2525 on the issue, accordingly, UNAMID and the TGOS started active drawdown that will end in final exit from Darfur has been scheduled.

No doubt, UNAMID exit will create a huge vacuum that will negatively impact all future DDR and arms control in Darfur, in the past experiences, UNAMID provided huge assistance to arms control, DDR, ceasefire and cessation of hostilities in the framework of the implementation of both Abuja and Doha peace agreements. In arms control, UNAMID offered technical, financial and logistical support to several national and community based initiatives included not limited to

awareness raising of local stakeholders and actors, arms registration and marking. UNAMID also extended its support to cover community security and stabilization such as Community Labour Intensive Projects (CLIPS), Quick impact projects and community basic services including water stations, health centers, schools, supporting universities, police station, in addition to livelihoods for youth with conflict carrying capacities ...etc. the mentioned activities and interventions were of great contribution on improving security, community stabilization, help addressing the root causes of insecurity particularly inter / intra- tribal conflicts and importantly, rendering communities with a hope for better future.

Taking into consideration what mentioned above, the final exit of UNAMID by 31 December 2020 will create huge technical and logistical gaps in the entire DDR programme in Darfur, these gaps will pose new challenges to the successful implementation of the peace process, precisely the security arrangements protocol including DDR.

It's also expected that UNAMID's exit to severely affect ongoing efforts and plans on protection of civilians specially in hot spot areas, in addition to the serious logistical and technical obstacles that rule of law institutions including police will be facing when UNAMID support comes to an end, if these challenges are not sufficiently and effectively address, the overall performance of the TGOS's plan on protection of civilians will be weak, thus, DDR programme will not enjoy the expected conducive environment to be a success. SDDRC and UNDP should move swiftly to fill this programmatic and logistical gaps that will be caused by the UNAMID's exit, a follow on mechanism and programme should be a priority.

Nexus to Protection of Civilians:

The departure of Elbashir regime has paved the way for increased trust and confidence building between Government and the population in Darfur, civilian specially IDPs leaders in hot spot areas are now having the access and able to move freely from inside camps to wherever destination without any restrictions by government authorities as in the past. The signing of the Juba peace agreement has also created a new encouraging atmosphere in which followers of the signatory arms struggle movements increase positive engagement in political, economic and social activities, especially those initiated by government, these new developments have opened the door for more strengthened trust and

confidence building between Civilians and state authorities as well as more social and economic integration.

The new DDR programme will closely be harmonized with TGOS's Strategy for protection of civilians that have been recognized by the UNSC, the strategy comprises of two main components, the first component focuses on the physical protection, while the second concentrates on the protective environments. DDR programme including community stabilization, arms control and reconciliation is being considered one of core 10 activities in the action plan for protection of civilians in Darfur due to its extremely important role in restoring and strengthening protective environment. SDDRC and UNDP should be part of all current and future mechanisms on protection of civilians at all levels including effective participation in the recently established joint task force between UNAMID and government to undertake the mission of leading coordination and implementation of the strategy and its subsequent action plans and matrix, SDDRC is currently part of the national team for the exit of UNAMID, it should also expand participation other national mechanism that will continue working in peace building programmes during the draw down period of UNAMID exit beyond December 2020, bearing in mind the uncertainty on whether UNITAMS will take over from UNAMID responsibilities of protection of civilians in Darfur.

There are a lot of activities in common between protection of civilians matrix that identified by the joint task force and DDR programme, e.g. in Physical protection, the programme will limit its contribution to capacity building of the joint protection forces on arms control, supporting rule of law through establishing police stations, prisons rehabilitation of inmates and criminals, training of police and armed struggle movements in community security, While DDR will play a significant role in improving the protective environment through a wider range of activities in socio-economic, strengthening security, rule of law, capacity building and good governance, harmonization with activities already setup in the joint matrix between TGOS and UNAMID is crucially important specially in priority activities such as expansion of reconciliation and social co-existence, dispute prevention, dissemination of culture of peace awareness raising in arms control and armed violence reduction, creating livelihood opportunities through improving small business and enterprises, supporting farmers, herders, value chain, durable solutions for IDPs, refugees and returnees, combating violence against women. These activities will enhance government's and partners efforts in improving the protective environment, and assist effectively in increasing

confidence between Government and civilians, so that the implementation of action plans would be a success. On the other hand, engagement of the DDR programme with a wider protection of civilians strategies will help DDR gain more resources, capacity and conducive environment for a successful implementation.

Enhancing local governance by building institutional and human capacities of government, private sector and community based organizations (CBOs) will contribute to strengthening local actors to maintaining security, rule of law and consolidate physical and protective environment aspects of the protection of civilians, so that threat and concerns get to minimal rates.

The Coming DDR programme will equally give due attention to address the root causes of conflicts specially land, water, migratory routes, political and natural resource management and distribution.

Numerous challenges will face effective implementation of the protection of civilians action plan, at the top of them funding, capacity of government forces and institutions to undertake and lead the provision of physical protection and protective environment, political and security challenges associated with hot spot areas where non- signatory movements to Juba agreement are imposing full control, in addition to the legacy of previous inter- communal disputes that yet to be resolved. Addressing the abovementioned challenges will, create a good atmosphere for community stabilization and set a proper ground for long-term socio-economic development.

Objective:

The main objective of this strategy is to enhance stabilization and peace consolidation in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan and create an enabling environment to undertake activities related to human security, reconstruction and development through effective DDR and arms control interventions.

However, the strategy also tends to achieve specific goals identified as follows:

- 1- Support implementation of Juba Peace Agreement, local initiative in enhancing social cohesion and wellbeing.
- 2-Economic Empowerment through provision of livelihoods to XCs and local communities, infrastructure and basic services.
- 3-Consolidate benefit of the ongoing arms control and enhance social co-existence among the different groups.
- 4- Enhance Governance system and institutional capacities of local government authorities and civil society for security, protection of civilians, mitigate and address root causes of the conflict.

Scope and Targeted:

The Coming DDR programme should be much more inclusive and responsive to address the challenges and draw on lessons learned from previous projects, it would be a violence reduction programme with great focus on political obligations (e.g. Peace agreement) and stabilization. 55,000 Individuals XCs from SRF, Reserve army (former PDF) and remaining numbers from DDPD will be targeted with Demobilization and reintegration assistance. The programme will develop a selection criteria according to the clauses of the Juba Peace Agreement as well as authenticated lists of remaining caseloads from DDPD. Community members with carrying capacities and Women associated with armed forces and groups (WAAFG) will be selected together with XCS combatants, the criteria for selection should highlight the inclusion of certain groups of societies such as young people who have the potential to join armed groups and criminal gangs.

As has been mentioned above, armed struggle movements who recently signed the Juba Peace agreement are having considerable numbers of active forces fighting alongside the warring parties in Libya, they also have forces in South Sudan, by the entry of the peace agreement into force, huge numbers of forces are expected to come back and join both integration in armed forces and reintegration in civilian life through DDR, on the other hands the toppling of Elbashir Islamist regime and the emergence of leftist forces who currently controlling the political arena in Sudan, might be an encouraging element for more

radicalization and terrorism, in addition to terrorists and extremist who have been with ISIL and terrorist in Libya and Somalia who are coming back home, these aspects will certainly pose additional challenges to security and community stabilization. therefore, the coming DDR programme has to deal precisely with Sudanese foreign fighters who are very likely engage in DDR, thus, new methods relevant to foreign Fighters and terrorists are needed, in this context, SDDRC and UNDP can make use of the operational Guidance Notes (OGN) that have recently been developed by the African Union – peace and security administration in order to inform strategies and develop concrete regulations and procedures in the demobilization and reintegration of foreign fighters and extremist into DDR process.

The programme will target Wider community by the provision of socio-economic through the hard and soft components, a need assessment is needed to identify the potentials and limitations of the socio-economic and which services are needed in addition to gaps in the quantity and quality of the private sector and public services, by examining this issues from the outset, the needs assessment can significantly help increase the chances for the programme to make sustainable contribution to peace and socio- economic development that leads to a longer term stabilization. Furthermore, based on the assessment, the design of various activities and support will take into consideration the human, social, security, economic and environmental conditions of local context. In community socio-economic activities, the programme will adopt gradual approach that will take little number of activities, to provide time and space for partners and stakeholders to learn lessons during the initial projects and subsequently expands to cover a larger number of communities and geographical areas.

As stated earlier criteria for selection will rely on the clauses of the Juba Peace agreement, and authenticated lists of the remaining caseload from DDPD and community mechanisms for civilians participation. However, the programme will ensure that at least 80% of participants of the overall targets will be XCs and the remaining will be civilians identified as WAAFG and people with conflict caring capacity and youth at risk.

Strategy Approach:

Previous contextual analysis and experiences illustrate the multidimensional challenges facing an effective and sustainable DDR and small arms and light weapons programs in the targeted areas including lack of economic absorption capacities in communities due to widespread poverty, lack of skill, economic infrastructure and access to productive resources like Micro credit, business support services and opportunities, these are further compound by insecurity, high level of youth unemployment, climate change furthermore creates additional challenges leading to competition over scarce resources and aggravation of ethnic tensions. Moreover, weak social absorption capacity of communities hosting ex-Combatants because of lack of access to basic services like health, water and education, which leads to tensions in the communities.

Such multiple challenges required multi-dimensional approach that put communities at the centre of programming, The need for involving local communities has generally been acknowledged and stressed in all previous DDR experiences in Sudan, ranged from Community Security programme implemented by UNDP and SDDRC in the period between 2007-2013, followed by Community Based Reintegration and Security programme(CBRS), to Community Security and Stabilization Programme C2SP to Reintegration and Stabilization Programme, despite profound tangible impact that can be seen from these previous interventions, more effective community involvement is required, therefore, the new programme should be more holistic and integrated to effectively link community stabilization to DDR, and should be seen as a process in which communities participate in all stage of the process including planning, Implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Strategy Components:

The strategy will contribute to achieving the goals and objectives as outlined above through the implementation of the following components:

- 1- Supporting the TGOS in soft components of the National Civilian Arms Collection Project and disarmament of XCs under the framework of Juba Peace Agreement.

- 2- Provision of reinsertion assistance and contribution to demobilization.
- 3- Targeted Socio-economic reintegration assistance, youth employment and livelihoods.
- 4- Community stabilization soft and hard components
- 5- Capacity development of service providers.

It's advised that the implementation of the above components to be simultaneously to maximize impact of the interventions in order to enhance overall peace building and stabilization in the targeted areas. Disarmament and arms control of both civilians and XCs will help improve security situation that leads to a conducive environment for the implementation of stabilization, recovery and development activities. The reinsertion provides transitional assistance to help cover the basic needs of XCs, and from other hands, help increase trust and build confidence for successful engagement with local communities. The process will support reconciliation and establish a platform to prevent feelings of resentment and jealousy that targeted assistance can create.

10– 1 Disarmament and Arms Control.

Illicit small arms and light weapons held by civilians constitute a serious threat to safety, security, and stability in Sudan specially the regions of Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan. Equally, small arms and light weapons have long been considered the primary tools and enablers of violence throughout the history of conflict in the country. Small arms and light weapons (SALW) are often used to commit a wide range of human rights and humanitarian law violations, including mass killings, forced displacements, gender-based violence, and attacks on peacekeepers and humanitarian workers. Outside the immediate context of armed conflict, illicit small arms aggravate both inter-communal conflict and competition over natural resources, and facilitate a broad spectrum of criminal activities.

The TGOS is following the same approach and modalities on arms control that have been followed before the topple of the Elbashir regime; It retains the same mechanisms working on arms collection with slight restructuring at the national, state and local level. After restructuring, the high committee for arms collection chaired by the First Vice President has held many meetings with UN high officials including the JSR of UNAMID, the Resident Coordinator and country directors/representatives of UN programmes and agencies requesting cooperation in supporting arms collection project with providing technical, financial and logistical support, furthermore, Earlier this Year, the higher committee has established a high level committee chaired by the minister of foreign affairs to strengthen coordination and cooperation with the relevant regional and international actors to this end.

UNDP can support the Soft components of Arms Collection in Darfur, to maintain and safeguard gains acquired and positive impacts in different fields, e.g. Reinstating the state authority, rule of law and justice, Significant reduction in criminalities, discouraging armed banditry, arbitrary killing, owning unregistered vehicles and communal clashes, in addition to the opening of commercial routes and revitalizing the abandoned local markets to allow proper livelihood activities to continue. Soft components support required can be in the fields of public information and awareness raising, Training and capacity building in Physical security and stockpile management, controlling arms across borders, expanding community participation, management of local initiatives. Etc.

Its crucially important that UNDP support to arms control in Darfur to be closely link to the ongoing government interventions on protection of civilians, the current approach undertaken by the government through which voluntary surrender of arms is simultaneously conducted alongside collection through imposing rule of law, has created overlapping, reduced credibility and effectiveness, therefor, UNDP and SDDRC are encourage to adopt a 100% voluntary arms control approaches with due attention to strengthen rule of law and good governance.

Capacity Building and technical development for the Executive Secretariat of the Arms Collection and other technical and executive mechanisms at states and local levels in order to improve performance, maintain effectiveness and sustainability are highly needed, therefore, deployment of adviser, experts to support the national executive secretariat would help increase the positive impacts of the process, assist in planning, implementation, monitoring of activities at all levels.

So far, 300,000 pieces of SALW have been collected from all over Sudan according to the statement recently delivered by the secretary general of the high arms collection committee during the festival organized on destruction of the collected arms on 29.September 2020. It's vital to note that the Arms collection Project has very much been securitized, participation of civil Society actors, community leaders, youth, women and demobilized XCs, IDPs and returnees is extremely minimal, local civil actors and civilian authorities are not involved enough in the process. In this regard, UNDP support to arms collection mechanisms will help strengthen more civilian engagement and increase civilians trust in the process that ultimately leads to sustainable impacts of interventions, moreover, arms collection process needs to be more inclusive, equal and justice as well.

In South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, Government may not collect weapons directly at this juncture, however it has been recommended by the state's authorities that supporting sensitization on small arms, continuing arms control through registration of civilian owned weapons, enhancing initiatives by community leaders such as good storage, banning arms holdings in public places and occasion, and non – armed zones will assist in the restoration of peace, stability and prepare the required atmosphere for arms collection in the near future specially when a comprehensive peace agreement is reached.

It's important to note that Illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons control is an international and regional issue, thus, no sole country can counter or prevent the proliferation of arms within its territories, Thus, the government highly recognize this crucial dimension, and for that reason it has engaged in regional and international agreements, instruments and protocols and presented several initiative on regional and bilateral cooperation on arms control, e.g. the Sub-regional conference on small arms control in Khartoum in May 2012 through

which Chad, Central Africa Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Libya and Sudan are brought together and came up with the Khartoum Declaration on Small Arms and Light Weapons Control, Many regional and international actors including UN considered the initiative as a serious step forward to strengthen regional cooperation, however, the initiative did not achieve any type of progress due to structural and operational reasons. As far as regional cooperation is vital for any successful arms control exercise, UNDP will support the soft components of government's efforts to improve bilateral and regional cooperation on small arms and light weapons control across borders, UNDP will contribute to substantive efforts aim at preventing violence in and among local communities across borders, so that it could contribute to the overall peace building and stabilization policies and interventions.

On the other hand, the government considers the importance of partnership with African Union especially in the adoption of the African Union (AU) Master Roadmap of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in Africa by 2020, offers a window of opportunity for renewed and serious efforts to deal with the problem of illicit small arms. As an essential component of the AU's attempts to realize this bold commitment. It might be encouraging to mention that during the African Union Summit in February 2020, Sudan has been considered as the most advance country in implementing the AU's silencing guns in Africa due to its substantive role through the Arms Collection Project. According to a request by the African Union Peace and Security Commission, the Secretariat of the High Arms Collection Committee will deliver Sudan's experiences to the African Union , Regional Economic Communities (ROCs), Member states and AU's international partners in a forum scheduled to when COVID -19 is declared over. In light of the abovementioned, UNDP will support the TGOS in improving cooperation with the regional and international bodies who are active in arms control, and deliver technical, logistical and financial support to assist Sudan in its endeavors in implementing the AU's practical road map on Silencing Gun.

10 – 2 Demobilization.

The objective of demobilization is to assist ex-combatants to return to civilian life in a secure, reconciliatory and peaceful environment. Demobilization is a

multifaceted process, dealing with the several aspects including register and count ex-combatants, establish a profile of their extended family situation, their education and work experiences as well as what future capacity development may be required. During demobilization, the socio-economic data of each combatant should be analyzed to assist with reintegration planning. Every ex-combatant will be provided with a DDR Programme ID card. Medical screening, orientation and briefing will also be conducted in order to prepare them for their discharge and the ultimate separation from their factions and previous commanders.

Following December 2018 revolution, All stakeholders recognize the need to continue the demobilization of Combatants as one of the pre- requested elements for peace and security in the future, the Government preserve the previous status of the SDDRC to continue as part of the presidency (Transitional Sovereign Council), Forces of Freedom and Change (FFC) who are representing revolutionists have highly prioritized DDR considering the demobilization of combatants as a key for safe and stable transitional period, furthermore , Juba Peace Agreements is clearly prioritizing DDR as a core component of security arrangements.

Demobilization of former combatants will be the responsibility of the TGOS and signatory parties to the Juba Peace Agreement with Logistical and Financial Support by UNAMID/UNITAMS where appropriate in accordance with the security arrangements implementation matrix. A credible verification mechanism will be created to oversee the selection of beneficiaries in line with the stipulated programme eligibility criteria, the terms of reference and the composition of the verification have to be determined, the verification mechanism will include Armed Forces , local field commanders of the signatory movements, representatives of UNAMID/UNITAMS, local community leaders, their involvement in Verification will strengthen the credibility of the process and ensure that the right candidates are filtered into DDR program.

Unlike the past experiences, the timing and scheduling of the demobilization process must be realistic and strictly adhered to in order to build confidence in the peace processes. It should be of short duration, but sufficient time should be taken to properly orient the ex-combatants on essential issues before they return to their communities. Its estimated that a total 55,000 XCs Combatants will be demobilized over the a period of three years, Demobilization length will be one

day for each XC in the demobilization side, basic briefings on Civic education, Human Rights, citizenship and constitutions, gender, as well as livelihoods options will be delivered to help them transform from war to peaceful and responsible citizens, its proposed that a sum of 278 USD in addition to non-cash and in kind assistance to be provided to XC. Its highly recommended that XCs to be encourage to write proposals before receiving their reinsertion cash payment of SDG as startup capital for productive activities, where possible, at the initial stage, XCs will be linked to microfinance providers to increase their startup capital. UNDP will provide technical assistance to and support to the SDDRC with credible verification process of the eligible combatants, will support the processing of ID cards and initial profiling of combatants. TGOS will take a lead in all coordination of logistical and technical issues.

10-3 Targeted Reintegration Assistance.

10-3-1 Information, counseling and referral services:

In every Reintegration programmes setting, an assessment is required to map the real opportunities of reintegration at local level, baes upon knowledge of the real opportunities on the ground, the programing and implementation of the reintegration assistance will be undertaken, therefor, assessing the demand and supply of labour, the opportunities for small business and the capacity of service provider is of crucial importance.

Previous individual, collective and community based reintegration experiences in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile will be assessed to identify areas of strength, weakness and lessons learned to inform effectiveness and sustainability of the future reintegration programmes. based on findings of previous Reintegration experiences in the targeted areas and the sensitization and information during demobilization and groups counseling sessions will be organized to enable direct beneficiaries including XCs to select their preferred choices, they will be advised to sectors in the economy that are promising in terms of Job creation, listing the related jobs and skills and the appropriateness of these jobs for targeted beneficiaries. Information, counseling and referral system will be created.

10-3 -2 Employability of Direct beneficiaries:

Employment creation is the central mean of facilitating economic reintegration of XCs, if employment opportunities are not created, the DDR programme will fail. In order to be effective in employment creation and simultaneously in increasing the employability of the XCs, based line information on the demand and supply of labour is essential, this baseline information to be linked up to previous reintegration programmes and the enormous challenges faced efforts to increase employment opportunities for XCs and other direct beneficiaries.

Formal DDR employment opportunities in Darfur, Blue Nile and South Kordofan are extremely limited, however, with the potentials created by the signing of Juba Peace agreement, the security situation and confidence among actors in the economic field will improve, and more employment opportunities will be available. from the past reintegration experiences, jobs in formal sector to larger extend are not appropriate for XCs due to educational requirements (secondary or higher education), thus, the larger majority of XCs are not qualified to be recruited in the formal sector owing to lower education level and capacity, in this context, UNDP and SDDRC will give special focus to the informal sector to offer appropriate employment opportunities to XCs in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur. In some targeted areas the informal economies account for 80% of the total Jobs available as the very large majority of the demobilized combatant usually opt to start small business, or to be hired by informal sector, Strengthening capacities of the private sector would be instrumental in creating employment for XCs.

UNDP and SDDRC will support the direct beneficiaries to gain meaningful careers that will put them in a position to constructively contribute to their communities, this will also assist in increasing their employability by investing in their competencies and marketable skills in order to enhance their abilities abilities to find gainful employment, or to start business in areas with clearly identified demand.

The reintegration programme required a training system that offers service to a large number of direct beneficiaries, the demand for training created by DDR programme typically exceeds the supply of quality training, thus, before drafting training plans, the capacity and needs of existing training providers (including

relevant line ministries) as well as needs of direct beneficiaries are very much required to be identified and addressed. The training will be competency based and certified through the national system.

The coming training programmes will contribute to change the mine set of beneficiaries through deconstruction of military models and behaviors, and to assist in developing values and norms based on peace and respect .furthermore, trainings will strongly contribute to strengthening XCS's self-esteem, confidence and help them gain appreciation within the community.

10-3-3 Vocational Training:

Vocational training is playing a crucial role in the successful reintegration of XCs, it is a tool to improve employability and increase chances of accessing opportunities as they arise. During the former DDR programmes, SDDRC and its partners have conducted many vocational training activities, the coming reintegration programme will make use of lessons learned from previous interventions and will adopt a result oriented vocational training activities that correspond to assessment of local market economic potentials and business opportunity on the one hand, and responsive to capacity potentials and ambitions of XCs on the other. Thus, types of vocational training provided will also take into account the specific feature of the local context in terms of the availability of raw material, access to market, purchasing capacity of communities and appropriate technology.

The vocational training will be aligned to the broader TGOS and UNDP livelihoods strategies and coordinated with the private sector; training providers have to be creative in offering new skills that are not yet on the market. As competition will be extremely tough for young XCs and inexperienced youth with conflict carrying capacities, UNDP will provide technical, logistic and financial support support to SDDRC and the Darfur DDR Commission in the planning and implementation of vocational training for XCs and other people with conflict caring capacities in communities host XCs and the neighborhoods.

10-3-4 Education and literacy:

Provision of opportunities for XCs who are interested in continuing Secondary and Higher Education will be one of the Reintegration options ,the coming programme target fulltime government scholarships, XCs who left education during war time will have the chance to complement studies with a financial contribution that cover stipends and education fees. Limitations of studies should not exceed three years. Government concerned institutions such as the ministries of General Education, Higher education and foreign affairs will closely coordinate with SDDRC in the planning and implementation, Ministry of Labour and Social Development will offer job opportunities in the formal sector for graduated XCs. UN and international donors can provide scholarship for undergraduate and graduated XCs to study abroad in order to gain more quality skills and knowledge.

10-3-5 Job placement and referral:

In South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur, the public and private sector labour market has suffered considerably as a result of conflict; the government institutions are rarely able to provide comprehensive support to their public and private communities. The task of referring XCS and affected communities to job available has proven complex, as XCs have often been out of society for many years , and employment service are mostly non-operational in the immediate aftermath of the conflicts, there for, UNDP and SDDRC will provided incentives to the private sector to encourage the hiring of graduated trainees through several means including but not limited to Tax deductions, provision of equipment or other investment, in exchange of one year contracts on minimum salaries, undertaking this approach, can build essential bridge between XCs Who seek better jobs and employment opportunities, new service or approaches may have to be established where there is no previous service existed or where present services are not appropriate, e.g. using the start-up capital as a cash investment on behalf of the beneficiaries, to joint cooperatives as workers and shareholders. This approach should be shared and partnered with government institutions, UN agencies, private sector actors and other relevant partners such as micro-enterprise to upscale existing small enterprise in order to increase job opportunities.

10-3-6 Community Socio Economic Infrastructure in Support of Reintegration

As has been the case of in previous DDR programmes, too exclusive a focus on XCs can cause serious risk without providing socio-economic infrastructure as it will not help sustain reintegration projects for XC. Simultaneous provision of socio economic infrastructure alongside reintegration assistance always contribute to creating a conducive environment for successful economic reintegration and social security for the community in large including XCs. Examples of Socio-economic infrastructure projects might include rehabilitation of rural roads, rural markets, storage and food processing facilities, irrigation agriculture, construction of veterinary clinics, Business centers. Etc. these projects will also enhance stability and broader economic recovery, reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of communities, these activities will be gender responsive and community driven decision making, communities will identify projects that will contribute to boosting local economy and community security. Projects and activities will be determined in wide participation of community members in planning and implementation, and coordinated will local government bodies to avoid overlapping and duplication and to ensure sustainability within the government system specially when the program comes to an end, its equally important to engage relevant line ministries in approving the projects and to ensure that there are in line with national and regional policies.

10-3-7 Value chain in support of reintegration:

The majority of the communities who are affected by armed conflict in South Kordofan, Blue Nile and Darfur are isolated and often lack the necessary connection to access economic opportunities and business support providers who are providing services in both wide and limited scales, SDDRC and UNDP will facilitate linkage between direct beneficiaries and financial institutions to include beneficiaries' projects into their services, efforts in linking the new business to chain of production of the private sector will enhance economic opportunities and employment chances, introduction of new field of work in support of Value chain is needed, such as technology, and to assist in good processing ,storage and packaging equipment will be considered as a way to add value to production

at the community level. Engagement of line Ministries and local authorities will help link economic reintegration activities with other similar projects and interventions made in partnership between government and private sector especially in the fields of minerals, agriculture and livestock.

10-4 Community stabilization and Social reintegration:

This component aims to enhance and improve capabilities of local actors to better resolve conflicts, increase harmony and participation between community members, local authorities and XCs to achieve a successful recovery that lays the ground for long-term stability and development.

DDR Programmes has usually been operated in a fragile context in Darfur South Kordofan and Blue Nile due to precarious security and political situation, therefore, an assessment will be undertaken to identify capacity gaps in security, gender equality, social inclusion, justice and human rights. This assessment should also identify capacity needs of community leaders and local institutions towards their contribution to stabilization and social reintegration. Unlike in the past cases of DPA and DDPD peace agreements in Darfur, It is expected that some communities in the targeted areas might refuse to support and accept XCs due to the partially signed peace agreement in Juba with the absence of major armed movements and because of communities' general perception in which they associate XCs the violence and brutality perpetrated and war time experiences (Taxinglooting, rape, kidnapping, torture. Etc), similarly, employers may be reluctant to hire XCs, fearing that they will be difficult to manage, disrupt fellow market, or create bad publicity for their business. special attention in the assessment will be paid to local political leaders and warlords who can spoil efforts for social peaceful co-existence, thus, it's also crucial to assess the tensions which exist within communities and how willing communities are to take back XCs, this will offer better opportunity to understand what are the dynamics of the social exclusion are in host communities, this will also help DDR Commission, states authorities and donors, civil society and donors to develop appropriate measures to promote reconciliation between EXs and host communities.

The programme will build on efforts have been undertaken in C2SP project , community security and community stabilization projects to enhance Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence, Criteria of the abovementioned projects will be used in identifying key community based projects as well as key community actors to be trained and capacitate in the relevant fields. Organizations such as peace committees, local herders, farmers unions, business men associations, woman's and youth organization as well as CBOs will be involved in addressing security , peace and stabilization challenges at the local level.

The programme will also put considerable efforts to maintain and promote security for the targeted communities including through establishing a minimum level of rule of law to enhance building trust and confidence between communities, XCs from one hand, police and other rule of law and security institutions on the other hand, therefor, security constrains to effective recovery, successful reintegration and stabilization are eliminated as far as possible.

Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence activities will be strengthened by increasing the capacity of local community leaders, CBOs and other influential actors to address their security and socio-economic issues, building on existing strengths of traditional conflict resolutions legacy. XCs will be encouraged to increase participation in decision-making and representation in all post conflict activities to strengthen their positive engagement in handling community challenges and to avoid feelings of exclusion from decision-making process that concerned them.

To achieve Maximum of the required impacts, the abovementioned Soft component activities will be directly linked to the infrastructure component for optimization of results and synergies. Especial focus will be on strengthening the capacity of local actors in small arms management/control, reconciliation, social cohesion, conflict sensitive development projects, dispute management, planning & implementation of stabilization projects, these projects will be directed to address areas of fragility in the most affected communities to constructively enhance their resilience to overcome emergent challenges and crisis. Despite economic, social, security and humanitarian challenges posed by conflicts, there are as well a lot of opportunities, knowledge and experiences that produced by conflict, therefore, The programme will give more attention to building capacity through experience sharing and networks support among community leaders and local government, so that success stories in managing dispute and conflict will be identified and strengthened.

Fostering relations and strengthen social networks between communities living on borders with Neighboring countries will offer more opportunities for sustained reconciliation and social cohesion, it have been proved that many inter-communal clashes especially in bordering areas often triggered by physical, logistical and financial support from across borders, (e.g. Recent clashes in Mastrie village in west Darfur, where many Chadians took part), therefore, bordering communities will be targeted with a multi-dimensional interventions that include and not limited to economic infrastructure, reconciliation, social cohesion and Governance to grantee the success of activities and to contribute to moving bordering areas from being as areas of dispute and conflict to points of economic and social interaction and exchange of mutual interests.

10-5 Establishing the link with wider peace building and stabilization efforts.

One of the major challenges in the past DDR programme was how community security, arms control and stabilization programmes be closely linked with broader reconciliation, recovery process .integrating this component into the broader plan for peace building allows the harnessing of important effect. To achieve the required linkages, Government will need to set up effective coordination mechanisms that include concerned institutions at all levels, in the current context of Sudan, The Higher national council for peace is established with high profile members, chaired by H.E the chair of the Transitional Sovereign council TSC with membership of all the Transitional Sovereign Councilmembers, relevant federal ministries, as well as national institutions in charge of peace and security to oversee and direct the overall peace programmes. The national peace commission is mandated to lead and coordinate all efforts aim to strengthen peace and stabilization, to that end, UNDP and International donors should provide technical and financial support to the peace commission especially in the fields of leadership, planning, coordination, and implementation. Ongoing peace building and recovery programmes such as State Liaison Functions (SLF)and other reconciliation, social cohesion and joint initiatives between Government, UN agencies and international cooperation bodies are to be harmonize with DDR efforts in peace and social co-existence to strengthen impact and grantee sustainability. Private sector will play an active role as well, e.g. the excellent lessons learned from partnership with the private sector in community

stabilization activities of C2SP in What Nile State, such initiatives are recommended to be replicated to similar context in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

It is further more extremely important to make a realistic outlines of the level of possible cooperation between different programmes and DDR components. This cooperation will render activities with the required effectiveness and sustainability; moreover, it will reduce overlapping, duplication and waste of efforts and resources.