

CONTEXT

Sudan's South Kordofan state has been the center of armed conflict between the Government of Sudan and opposition groups in the past decades. The region has struggled with poverty, lack of basic services and influx of a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Despite reduced violence and absence of active conflict since 2016, the situation remains volatile in terms of security and humanitarian needs.



Inside this region, the programme focuses on the vulnerable communities of Tairee and Abo Alhassan in the locality of **Abu Kershola**, and the communities of Kadber and Kokaya in the locality of **Dalami**. Both localities received a great influx of IDPs and thus are identified as urgent priorities. Abu Kershola currently hosts **7,119** IDPs where a local population stands at 97,619 (with up to 60% living in poverty), while Dalami has witnessed an influx of **6,821** IDPs (the local population is estimated to be around 141,891 individuals).

Due to the series of armed conflicts, the villages are highly contaminated with landmines, unexploded ordnances (UXO) and explosive remnants of war (ERW), which have hindered the entrance of humanitarian aid in the past years. Along with the threat posed by explosive hazards, the villages are affected by several other insecurities, including food insecurity, deprivation of education, lack of access to health services, lack of productive lands for agriculture, and isolation due to road conditions, the latter representing a major constraint to growth, as it prevents access to basic services, agricultural activities, markets and transportation of tradable goods.

In order to improve the livelihood of the people from these villages the United Nations (UN) agencies initiated a joint UN programme called **"Recovering from conflict: integrated support for most vulnerable communities in South Kordofan"** which will provide direct benefit to some of the most vulnerable population, including IDPs, host communities and returnees, women and children. Moreover, the UN agencies participating in this programme will individually work with the beneficiaries in accordance with their mandates.

ABOUT THE PROGRAMME

- The programme is established for **3 years** (February 2020 till January 2023).
- The budget is 5 million USD, from which **1,7 million USD is from UNTFHS** and 3,3 million USD from pooled funding.
- Implemented by **6 UN Agencies**: UNMAS, IOM, FAO, WHO, UNICEF and UNOPS.
- The proposed programme will **ensure and improve the level of human security** of approximately **161,051 people** in the two localities of Abu Kershola and Dalami.

The planned interventions begin with the clearance of explosive ordnances and the rehabilitation of roads for improved access, following the enhancement of basic services, improvement of access to health, which includes the provision of essential health services and medical supplies to both communities, delivering of Mine Risk Education (MRE) and creating an enabling environment for the flourishing of livelihoods based on the existing resources of the localities.

Involved agencies work in partnership with respective governmental representatives as well as local government at state and locality level in implementing the proposed project to empower local institutions, communities and individuals.

GOALS

The overall goal of the programme is to **stabilize and empower conflict-affected communities in Dalami and Abu Kershola through provision of a multi-sectoral integrated response package**, therefore preventing relapse of conflicts and paving pre-conditions for sustainable development. The objectives can be further listed as below:

1. Increased safety while improving access for humanitarian and developmental actors.
2. Restored human dignity and self-sufficiency for vulnerable population.
3. Strengthened social cohesion amongst communities.
4. Human Security concept promoted through implementation of TFHS programme.

PARTNERS

Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), CDCs (Community Development Councils), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs), Governmental representatives.

¹ The South Kordofan national strategic planning report 2017



WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED

- Dalami and Abu Kershola localities have been cleared from explosive hazards.
- Six road drainage structures have been designed to improve the drainage system of roads and routes that are most critical for the daily use.
- UNMAS has supported the National Mine Action Centre (NMAC) of Sudan through technical support in quality assurance and monitoring as well as required training sessions in mine clearance operations management.
- One health-centre has been constructed in each locality, Dalami and Abu Kershola, and provided with essential medical supplies.
- 10 health workers of both localities have been trained on management for Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers (VHF).
- 42 Health workers and 21 community volunteers of Dalami and Abu Kershola have been trained in logistics, disease surveillance and Community Based Surveillance (CBS).
- 10 people have been treated for Sever Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- 16 individual and 20 community volunteers trained on Water Quality Monitoring (WQM).
- One local seed store, 4 farmers field schools and 24 demonstration farms have been established.
- 3,000 households have received field and assorted vegetable seeds, and hand tools.
- 3,500 kg of pasture's seeds have been collected and broadcasted onto degraded rangeland for its rehabilitation.
- Targeted teachers have been trained to impart the Alternative Learning Programmes (ALP). A programme to ensure that out of school/drop out children and adolescents are provided with opportunities to enable them to continue their education, vocational training as well as life skills training.
- Twelve adolescent and child groups, consisting of more than 600 boys and girls, were reached with information on basic child rights and protection, including prevention and response to gender-based violence, and other forms of violence, exploitation and abuse.
- Youth Consultation Workshop has been held in Kadugli for 200 youth from different communities in South Kordofan.
- Out of 110 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), 46 were placed in alternative family care and 64 reunified with primary caregivers in the communities.

HUMAN SECURITY APPROACH

The programme aims to bring sustainable recovery to post-conflict communities and enable development by both addressing comprehensive humanitarian (survival) needs and livelihood concerns so that the affected population can live with dignity.

People centered approach: Two consultative workshops have been held in each of the Abu Kershola and Dalami localities to identify and prioritize relevant needs of the people from both localities as the main beneficiaries.

Context Specific: The programme has taken into consideration the circumstances facing the populations living in both Abu Kershola and Dalami through joint interagency assessment mission conducted in September 2018 and an in-depth analysis that takes into consideration the dynamic environment surrounding the population of both localities.

Comprehensive: the programme gives particular consideration to how each agency's intervention can be synergized by others through an ideal sequence of activities, which will assist in making results conducive towards the empowerment of beneficiaries whilst avoiding the provision of fragmented support.

Multi-sectoral: Through the collaborative efforts of the six participating UN agencies that leverage diverse capacities to address the interconnected issues of personal, food, economic, health, community and economic insecurities in the two localities, the programme will aim for greater impact.

Prevention oriented: Through addressing the root causes and drivers of conflict, the program aims to create communal mechanisms such as the dialogues and civic education that act as preventive measures for potential conflicts.

The project will ensure its sustainability by:

1. Engagement and involvement of communities in decision making and project implementation.
2. Engagement and involvement of local government.
3. Engagement and involvement of private sector.
4. Promoting human-security approach among UNCT members.



² Updated October 2021