

**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN NATIONAL  
DDR PROGRAMME 2013-2014 PILOT  
Pilot Reintegration Project**

**ANNEX B**

Community Selection Criteria

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## Community Support Component

### Reintegration Project of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) Programme

#### Site Selection Criteria for Water Projects

As part of the ongoing DDR Programme's Pilot Reintegration Project, a community support component has been included. The inclusion of community projects in the overall DDR approach is viewed as a priority and is an integral part of the National DDR Strategic Plan. Community based initiatives serve an important role in the DDR process. Communities receiving improvement projects should understand that this positive intervention has been introduced as a result of reintegration of ex-combatants into civil society and communities. These inputs, which benefit entire community, contribute towards facilitating the transition of the ex-combatants into civilian life. Additionally, these projects serve as peace dividends to community members who may not have directly been as involved as actual soldiers in armed actions, but certainly suffered and sacrificed during the decades-long conflict.

Due to prolonged conflict and severe under investment, the needs of communities for basic services throughout South Sudan are immense. The initiatives completed under the DDR programme will initially allow for the establishment of improvements in eight to ten communities where groups of ex-combatants are intending to settle and are engaged in reintegration activities. Therefore, these initial interventions will need to be carefully selected by using a basic set of criteria to identify and prioritize the location of these projects. Because the pilot phase caseload of ex-combatants is from the states of Lakes, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap, these four states will be targeted for interventions.

To select the locations of these community projects the following criteria should be used as a guide to assure that the greatest benefit is realized:

1. As stated, one of the major purposes of the projects is to assist in the re-adaptation of the ex-combatant into his/her community as a civilian. Consequently, interventions should target counties in the four-state target area with the highest number of ex-combatants registered in the programme. These figures can be readily accessed using the National DDR Commission database which provides a breakdown of the home location by county and payam of each of the members of the present caseload. For example, initial information from the NDDRC database indicate that the largest numbers of ex-combatants currently in the Mapel training center report intentions to reintegrate in Yirrol West County in Lakes State with 18 ex-combatants and Rumbek East County second, with 16 ex-combatants<sup>1</sup>. Because of the large numbers of reintegration beneficiaries in these two counties, they should initially be considered for project intervention in Lakes State. The same conditions should be established in the other locations, while projects should be distributed proportionately to states with the highest number of present programme participants. In this case, with Northern Bahr el Ghazal representing 11% of the caseload may qualify to receive only one community project intervention with the remaining seven to nine projects divided between Western Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Warrap States which represent 30%, 29% and 25% respectively of the overall caseload.

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<sup>1</sup> National DDR Commission ICRS Database 17 July 2013.

An initial breakdown for the number of projects to be implemented in the target states should be preliminarily based on the following:

Western Bahr el Ghazal State – 4 Projects

Lakes State – 3 Projects

Warrap State – 2 Projects

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State – 1 Project

2. Projects should be based in areas with the greatest need. Counties and many payams are quite large. Once a target county or payam is identified as having a large number of ex-combatants enrolled in the programme, the areas of greatest need for the water intervention should be identified based on villages with the highest number of inhabitants experiencing the greatest need for potable water.
3. Once general project locations are provisionally agreed upon, it is imperative that relevant representatives from respective Ministries of Water and Rural Development are consulted and inquiries made on where the Ministry has identified the greatest priorities with respect to the locations identified by the NDDRC. The Ministry of Water and Rural Development should be considered a partner throughout the project process once locations are identified.
4. There may be areas identified that have both high levels of ex-combatants and that are experiencing great needs for potable water. However, many areas of rural South Sudan are difficult to access. Considering that a well drilling rig and materials may need to enter these areas, it must be a pre-condition that there is acceptable road access to any of the proposed project site locations. Additionally, sites should be selected based on available underground water. Sites should not be considered where numerous previous attempts at drilling for water were unsuccessful.
5. It is preferable that project locations provide visibility to the National DDR Commission so that that the positive improvement the government institution has brought to the community is easily publicized through various media outlets.

The community project component of the DDR programme will bolster the reintegration process for the pilot caseload of the ex-combatants currently being reintegrated. Areas of the highest concentration of ex-combatants, needs of target communities, coordination with relevant government ministries and local officials, access ability and project visibility are all prime factors in identifying project locations. Despite the effort to equitably and fairly distribute projects according to these criteria, it must be realized that the need far outweighs the available resources to address all priority needs that will be expressed. The NDDRC should keep a record of all communities in need within the target selection areas but cannot be reached during this initial phase. Communities that do not benefit from this initial round of NDDRC community projects should be informed that there may be possibilities for future phases of the DDR program to provide a peace dividend to their community as ex-combatants are being reintegrated in their communities and adjusting to civilian life.