



**JOINT PROGRAMME/PROJECT DOCUMENT
OF THE UN FUND FOR RECOVERY RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN DARFUR**

Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur

[Khartoum, February 2016]

**Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Office for Project
Services (UNOPS) & International Labour Organisation (ILO)**

DDS Pillar:	Economic Recovery
Programme title:	Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur
Programme outcome:	Food and nutrition security of 288,000 conflict affected farmers and nomads improved by supporting their agriculture and livestock based livelihoods through enhanced access to sustainable water , certified seeds, veterinary and livestock services, and agribusiness skills; and by promotion of community natural resources management systems

Lead Agency Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

Participating Agencies The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Programme Duration: 18 Months

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Total estimated budget*: **US\$ 4,881,188**

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organisations

UN Organisations	National Coordinating Authorities	
Mr. Abdi Jama Representative Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Dr. El Tigani Seisi Chairperson Darfur Regional Authority (DRA)	Mr. Kamal Hassan Ali Minister Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC)
Signature	Signature	Signature
Date & Seal	Date & Seal	Date & Seal
Mr. Eyob Getachew United Nations Office for Project Service (UNOPS)	Technical Counterpart(s)	
	Tajeldeen Niam Minister of Reconstruction, Development and Infrastructure Darfur Regional Authority (DRA)	
Signature:	Signature:	
Date & Seal	Date & Seal	

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1. Executive Summary

Agriculture and livestock are the two key sources of livelihoods for Darfuris and are both dependent on rainwater. Prolonged conflict, massive population growth, urbanisation and climate change have had a negative impact on the water infrastructure in Darfur in recent years. Disputes over natural resources such as water, particularly between pastoralist and farming communities, have fuelled conflicts in Darfur. Due to the conflict, the majority of hafirs and water yards and the small-scale irrigation systems have become dysfunctional. In addition, many systems have outlived their lifespan or have collapsed from inadequate maintenance. Addressing environmental concerns is a critical task for achieving longer term stability in Sudan. Construction of surface dams and rehabilitation of hafirs and shallow wells will greatly contribute to sustaining peaceful coexistence among its people and is a prerequisite to supporting long term sustainable return, early recovery and development. Combined with interventions to improve crop and livestock production and productivity through community seed multiplication and community animal health delivery system and through developing entrepreneurial skills to increase family income generation, the livelihoods and food security of the conflict affected communities will be considerably enhanced.

The 2011 “Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD)” paved the way for the Government of Sudan and United Nations to prepare a six-year development strategy for the Darfur Region in early 2013. The Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) aims at realising short-term and medium-term objectives in the fields of rehabilitation, reconstruction, construction and development taking into consideration urgent needs and the need to work out the basis for long-term development – giving special attention to programmes and projects which will enable Darfur to speed up the transition from relief to development.

The DDS prioritises the improvement of crop and livestock production through enhancing availability and access to water and diversification of livelihoods. The key themes, outputs and activities proposed by the Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Livelihoods Thematic Working Group for Pillar III were based on a strategic framework for “natural resources management for food and nutrition security in Darfur” prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) in January 2012. In response to the urgent needs of the people in Darfur, where agriculture and livestock based livelihood interventions receive the highest priority, FAO in collaboration with UNOPS and ILO, propose to implement the joint project “**Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur**”, hereinafter referred to as the Project. The main outcome of the Project is to improve the food and nutrition security of 288,000 conflict affected farmers and nomads by supporting their agriculture and livestock based livelihoods through enhancing access to sustainable water, certified seeds, veterinary and livestock services and inputs, and agribusiness skills; and by promotion of community natural resources management systems. **Four million eight hundred eighty one thousand one hundred eighty eight US dollars (US\$ 4,881,188)** has been allocated to the Project from the Qatar Fund through the United Nations Darfur Fund (UNDF) to deliver the following results:

- Construction and rehabilitation of 55 water facilities including 15 hafirs, 20 shallow wells and 20 surface dams;
- Improvement of crop production by supporting production of 1,850 metric tonnes of certified sorghum, millet, sesame and ground nut seeds; enhancing vegetable and legume production;
- Improvement of livestock health and production by enhancing access to veterinary and livestock inputs and services and protecting 200,000 animals against epidemic diseases;
- Diversification of livelihoods involving 700 farmers through development of agribusiness skills.

The Project falls under Economic Recovery Pillar III of the Darfur Development Strategy which aims to contribute positively towards poverty alleviation and transitioning Darfur to development. This will be achieved by improving crop and livestock production and productivity through the sustainable management of natural resources including land, water, forest resources and promotion of alternative energy sources. The Project interventions come under the Foundational and Short-term Activities (FaST), which will serve as essential precursors or prerequisites to a much larger and longer development programme. The FaST activities will enhance the speed of transition from relief to development. The Project will contribute to objective 5 of Pillar 3 FaST activities ‘Improved

crop and livestock production and productivity' and to objective 7 'Improved value chains in livestock, agriculture and livelihoods development'.

The Project will be undertaken in 55 sites involving rehabilitation of 15 hafirs, 20 surface dams and 20 improved shallow wells in four Darfur states including South, North, West and Central as illustrated in details in Annex 1. The other activities will be implemented in the same sites in order to maximise the Project impact. The selection of the Project sites was done in collaboration with the state authorities of the national water corporations, NGOs and Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) in Darfur. The Project will support contracted farmers to produce about 1,850 metric tons of certified sorghum, millet, sesame, and ground nut seeds. Livestock of pastoralist and agro pastoralist households will be protected against epidemic and endemic diseases through improving their access to veterinary services. The Project will select 700 farmers to have their agribusiness skills developed in order to increase their income. The inhabitants of the targeted areas are predominately pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who depend on livestock and crop production for their livelihoods including IDPs and returnees. The total population that would benefit from this Project is estimated at 288,000 people among the pastoralists, agro pastoralists, IDPs, returnees and farmers (124,795 women, 119,775 men, 21,715 boys and 21,715 girls) who are regarded as direct beneficiaries. More than 50% of the beneficiaries will be women and girls who are regarded as direct beneficiaries. The Project will not only improve the target population's access to water but will also help to reduce sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) in the Darfur region. For example, women and girls are often responsible for fetching the water and usually travel long distances in unsafe areas to access water sources. Decreasing the travel distance to access usable water will reduce the need to travel in unsafe conditions that can lead to GBV. Moreover, improving access to water by farmers and nomads will reduce potential conflict over scarce natural resources.

The target population that will benefit from improved access to water for domestic, agriculture and livestock use includes 5 percent pure nomads, 70 percent agro pastoralists and 25 percent pure farmers. About 52 percent of these communities are currently classified as resident and hosting communities, 23 percent returnees, and 25 percent are classified as IDPs. About 10 percent of the total number of the beneficiaries (28,800 people) will be targeted on top of water with crop, livestock and income generating activities. The Project will ensure that more than 50% of the beneficiaries will be women and girls. The distribution of the beneficiaries per state is as follows: 29 percent in North Darfur, 25 percent in West Darfur, 20 percent in Central Darfur, and 26 percent in South Darfur. The indirect beneficiaries will be the staff of the state line ministries concerned with water rehabilitation, crop and livestock interventions. Furthermore, the neighbouring communities will also learn from the best practices and approaches of the Project. Around one million animals are expected to benefit from the improved access to water and veterinary services.

Implementation of the Project activities in the field will mostly be carried out by contractors through closed competitive bids for the private and public sectors and NGOs who will implement through food/cash for work modality to ensure community ownership and sustainability. FAO, UNOPS, ILO the counterpart ministry in the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), and the national water authorities in Darfur will jointly supervise the management and implementation of the Project through setting up a Steering Committee. The TOR for the Steering Committee will be discussed, agreed upon and drafted by the stakeholders. Wherever necessary or required, technical support will be sought from FAO Regional Near East (RNE) office in Cairo or FAO headquarters in Rome and from the UNOPS African Regional Office Environment and Sustainability Advisor and from the ILO Cairo office and the Decent Work Team for Africa which covers Sudan.

2. Situation Analysis

The economy of the Darfur Region is heavily based on farming and livestock keeping, with more than 70 percent of the population relying on traditional and subsistence agriculture and livestock, the majority of which are dependent on rain fed agriculture and natural grazing. Over the centuries, it has been the ability of people and livestock to move freely, governed by informal but structured institutions to manage conflict risks between and within livelihood groups that has underpinned livelihood security in an otherwise resource-scarce setting. In addition to the massive conflict-driven disruption of Darfur's economy over the past decade, Sudan's economy

now also faces hurdles. The large economic shock caused by the loss of oil revenue due to secession of South Sudan has led the national economy to contract by 11.1 percent in 2012. Sudan's recovery will depend critically on continued fiscal discipline, especially a careful prioritisation of recurrent and development spending. The aforementioned factors will somewhat limit the Government's ability to support recovery and reconstruction in Darfur from its own resources.

Poverty levels in the Darfur Region are among the highest in the country, with almost two-thirds of the population falling below the poverty line. Human development indicators are among the worst in Africa. The delivery of essential services of health, education and water are severely constrained, not just by the conflict, but by the limited human and financial resources available in the region. Prior to the conflict and over the last ten years, Darfur States have received less than half of the fiscal transfers allocated to states with comparable population and administration. This, coupled with deficiencies in federal administration in policing, security and judiciary, give continued validity to the claims of marginalisation. The region is strikingly dependent on these federal transfers as state revenues – hampered as they are by insecurity – contribute less than 20 percent of the fiscal resources available. Finally, development spending within the five Darfur states is comparatively less than half of the other states in Sudan. This inequity in Government provision will also need to be addressed, in parallel with the special funds committed under DDPD, in order to support and maintain long-term development in Darfur.

Women in Darfur have been suffering from violence associated with water fetching since the conflict broke out in 2003. They are the least empowered and politically disadvantaged for decades. This is more precarious in the sense of unequal participation of men and women in community-based decision-making. The situation remains a challenge and a difficult goal to achieve, especially in the contexts of safeguarding their natural resources. To protect their natural resources, rural women and men must be empowered to participate in decisions that affect their needs and vulnerabilities. It is therefore important to promote awareness campaigns about gender relations and the importance of equal participation of women and men households in the context of natural resource management. Mainstreaming gender in natural resource management projects and economic empowerment of women will foster equal participation of women and men in community committees for water and natural resources and leads to improving social outcomes of economic recovery measures. It will also ensure that women's needs as well as men's needs for services on NRM are taken into account.

The ongoing conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan has destroyed the lives of millions of people. In particular, the environment has played a key role in the conflict in Darfur. The inhabitants depend heavily on the natural resource base for their socio-economic activities. Land and water access are crucial for sustainable livelihoods. The majority of people earn their livelihoods through subsistence agriculture, either farming or pastoralism. Low crop and livestock production and productivity is caused by several interrelated factors including depletion of assets, loss of productive resources, poor technologies and lack of access to natural resources. The distinct impact of conflict on women, men, youth, the elderly and children arise from the loss of access to these key livelihood resources.

The importance of water resources, long at the centre of livelihood management in the Darfur Region, cannot be overstated. They form the backbone of food security, and a means of increasing the economic returns from agriculture and livestock, and reducing production risks. Due to the conflict, the majority of hafirs and water yards and the small-scale irrigation systems have become dysfunctional in Darfur. In addition, many systems have outlived their lifespan or have collapsed from inadequate maintenance. The most commonly used water harvesting structure for domestic supply in the region is the *hafir*, a dugout fed by rainwater and run-off. However, increasing siltation and poor maintenance have led to a serious decline in total water storage capacity.

The Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity through its Plan of 2011 proposed establishment and rehabilitation of dams and *hafirs* (water points for livestock) to a total volume of 1.12 million cubic meters in South Darfur, 0.24 million cubic meters in West Darfur and 0.46 million cubic meters in North Darfur states. The actual implementation was far less than expected leaving many rural areas suffering from water scarcity. Improving access to water for domestic use, agriculture and livestock production in Darfur can be expanded through construction and rehabilitation of surface dams, hafirs and shallow wells. The identified sites will be revisited to ensure dialogue and mutual consent among farmers and herders for the rehabilitation and longer term

maintenance of water facilities to maintain community trust and confidence. This water restoration programme has to be accompanied by activities that can manage the natural resource base sustainably.

Environmental resources are under considerable stress in Darfur as a result of concentration of demand caused by the massive displacement. FAO will use the framework for sustainable resources management to minimise the risks of acute localised natural resources depletion that could undermine the positive impact of the Project and will also apply the do-no harm approach to avoid potential environmental degradation and conflicts over resources. The Project will address the root causes of the natural resource-based conflicts by focusing on the water interventions and related natural resources activities as assets for the livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups - especially women, youth, IDPs and nomads in the rural areas of Darfur. This includes promoting constructive dialogue between resource users at local level on issues of natural resources management and access. FAO has completed and submitted the Environment and Social Screening Checklist which was verified and cleared by the UNDP team at the Environment and Energy Unit. FAO, UNOPS and ILO will ensure that all the mitigation measures stated in the Checklist will be implemented.

In order to enhance program effectiveness and put appropriate measures to ensure sustainability due attention will be paid by the lead organisation and participating agencies and the government focal agency to the results to be achieved and a clear exit strategy. The functions and components supported by the program, the resulting benefits and deliverables are maintained and continue to operate as the program phases out. Enabling factors such as effective linkages between components, the level of flexibility which facilitates quick adaptation to changing circumstances and enhancing the risk management capacity of the community is essential to long-term sustainability. Exit strategies, which are linked to sustainability, are specific plans describing how the programme will withdraw from a direct support while ensuring that the achievements are not jeopardised. The goal of an exit strategy is to ensure the sustainability of Project impacts at all levels. Good Exit Strategies can help resolve tensions that may arise during withdrawal of assistance by ILO, UNOPS, and FAO or the responsible government sector. Hence, the Project will advocate for a policy shift from government centralised management to a community-based management approach, which would enable communities to have capacity to efficiently manage these water facilities.

3. Project strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme

3.1 Background/context:

The Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) specifies the far-reaching aims and objectives of a Darfur-driven development plan. These include, inter alia: the need to restore peace security and social stability; improve government functionality at all levels; strengthen the civil administration; rehabilitate, reconstruct and construct physical, institutional and social infrastructure in post-conflict Darfur; and implement a comprehensive structural reform of health and education institutions (especially universities) in order to transform the Darfur Region into a developed society in terms of technology, industry, agriculture and trade.

To realise these high-reaching goals, DDPD made provision for DJAM (August to December 2012) which focused on priority sectors from which ten thematic working groups were formed. These working groups comprised both lead and support agencies that included technical representation from United Nations agencies and international development partners. Sudanese, especially Darfur technical specialists, formed an essential part of each thematic group. Each thematic working group reviewed the available literature – starting with the 2006 DJAM documents, then more recent studies, budgets, plans and reports since 2006 – and prepared an individual situation analysis.

Next, in order to develop a robustly representative strategy and secure broad buy-in, DJAM held five state-level consultative workshops. Organised with the assistance of people specifically appointed by each State Government, DJAM engaged a diverse base of participants, including those from local NGOs, native administrations, farmers and pastoralists, internally displaced persons and both rural and urban populations, along with full representation from every local government authority and state line ministries.

After the workshops, the lead and support agencies prepared ten thematic working group reports that are provided as annexes to the overall DDS. These reports thoroughly detail sector-specific situational challenges, corresponding objectives and outputs identified by participants and agencies and resultant costing to meet these objectives. The reports were compiled as individual bricks in the support of a fabric for a recovery, reconstruction and development strategy. Though independent in outline, each necessarily supports others and, as such, is a vital part of the overall structure – enhancing the coherence and inter-linkages between the overlapping sectors and avoiding uneven development. The FAO and WFP were responsible for preparation of the “Situation Analysis: Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Livelihoods in the Greater Darfur Region (Nov. 2012)”.

The DDS therefore recognises the shortfalls inherent within a project-based and sector-specific “wish-list” and instead presents an integrated, comprehensive and stakeholder-driven roadmap to holistically initiate the ambitious objective outlined by DDPD – namely a stable, peaceful and prosperous Darfur. The independent bricks of the thematic working groups lend themselves conceptually to the formation of three main pillars necessary to support the region-wide DDS. All aspects of recovery under DDS will not be ad hoc given that there are elements of all these that need to be developed as an integrated programme in a time-conscious manner, including: peace and stability (e.g. land and community reconciliation and reintegration); governance and rule of law (e.g. for long-term service delivery); private sector development (i.e. to ensure consistent economic recovery); basic public services (e.g. capacity development to maintain community reconstruction); development of rural livelihoods (e.g. agricultural markets and livestock improvement); and return and reintegration (e.g. for the stabilisation of the rural sector).

The Project falls under Economic Recovery Pillar III of Darfur Development Strategy which aims to contribute positively towards poverty alleviation and transitioning Darfur to development. This will be achieved by improving crop and livestock production and productivity through the sustainable management of natural resources including land, water, forest resources and promotion of energy alternative sources. The Project will also lead to creation of employment opportunities through technical training to improve their entrepreneurial potential. Group based income generation activities/cooperatives as well as potential operators of micro-small enterprises will receive training and support through the use of wide range of ILO tools. The Project interventions come under the Foundational and Short-term Activities (FaST) which will serve as essential precursors or prerequisites to a much larger and longer development programme. The FaST activities will enhance the speed of transition from relief to development. The Project will contribute to objective 5 of FaST activities ‘Improved crop and livestock production and productivity’ and to objective 7 ‘Improved value chains in livestock, agriculture and livelihoods development’.

The Project corresponds to UNDAF Outcome 1: ‘People in Sudan, with special attention to youth, women and populations in need, have improved opportunities for decent work and sustainable livelihoods and are better protected from external shocks, thereby reducing poverty’. The Project will contribute to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1, 3, and 7.

3.2 The proposed joint programme:

3.2.1 Overall Objectives of the Project

The overall objective (goal) of the Project is to enhance livelihood recovery of vulnerable pastoralists and agro pastoralists in the Darfur Region through construction and rehabilitation of 55 water facilities and focus on sustainable natural resource management, crop and livestock production and agribusiness development.

3.2.2 Specific Short term Objectives

- To improve water supply for both humans and livestock
- To promote community based post construction management systems for the water facilities
- To enhance livelihoods recovery and natural resources management of the affected population
- To improve family income through agribusiness skills development

3.2.3 Outcome:

Improve food and nutrition security of 288,000 conflict affected farmers and nomads by supporting their agriculture and livestock based livelihoods through enhancing access to sustainable water , certified seeds, veterinary and livestock services, and agribusiness skills; and by promotion of community natural resources management systems.

The following outputs/results will be delivered during the Project period and responsible organisations expected to deliver the specific outputs has also been identified:

3.2.4 Outputs

3.2.4.1 Output 1 (FAO): *Rehabilitation of 15 hafirs for domestic and livestock use, especially in return sites and nomadic areas.*

Activities:

- i. Conduct surveys to quantify the existing situations of the hafirs wells intended for rehabilitation in terms of cost;
- ii. Develop bills of quantities;
- iii. Prepare and call for bids;
- iv. Select the eligible service providers;
- v. Community sensitisation, mobilisation and registration;
- vi. Implement the rehabilitation work and ensure proper technical follow up;
- vii. Monitor the Project activities as per the Project monitoring plan.

3.2.4.2 Output 2 (FAO): *Rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells for domestic and livestock use and to enhance vegetable and legume production.*

Activities:

- i. Conduct surveys to quantify the existing situations of the shallow wells intended for rehabilitation in terms of cost;
- ii. Develop bills of quantities;
- iii. Prepare and call for bids ;
- iv. Select the eligible service providers;
- v. Implement the rehabilitation work and ensure proper technical follow up;
- vi. Monitor the Project activities as per the Project monitoring plan.

3.2.4.3 Output 3 (UNOPS): *Construction of 20 surface dams for domestic, agriculture and livestock use.*

Activities:

- i. Carry out preliminary studies to cover topography, geology, geo-technics, hydrology and environmental impact;
- ii. Local authorities and community sensitisation meetings held to gain consent for the construction work;
- iii. Develop bills of quantities;
- iv. Prepare and call for bids ;
- v. Select the eligible service providers;
- vi. Implement the construction work and ensure proper technical follow up;
- vii. Conduct awareness sessions with the community to ensure that the use of the surface dams in done in an efficient manner
- viii. Monitor the Project activities as per the Project monitoring plan.

3.2.4.4 Output 4 (FAO): *Rules and mechanisms for sustainable natural resource management in the surrounding areas set up and enforced at community and locality levels and implement some activities on pilot basis.*

Activities:

- i. Mobilise and sensitise the herding and farming communities;

- ii. Create the livelihoods and natural resource management dialogue platforms and community committees;
- iii. Design and implement community pasture management plans on pilot basis;
- iv. Produce and distribute tree seedlings around the water points on pilot basis;
- v. Introduce alternative sources of energy;
- vi. Monitor the Project activities as per the Project monitoring plan.

3.2.4.5 Output 5 (UNOPS): *Advocate for community-based management systems for the targeted surface dams established & operational.*

Activities:

- i. Develop an advocacy plan for community-based maintenance systems including identification of key stakeholders and awareness workshop plans with consideration to gender mainstreaming and environmental factors;
- ii. Meet with relevant government authorities to discuss best approaches to management of the surface dams;
- iii. Conduct advocacy meetings and workshops for community-based maintenance systems including both men and women as participants and facilitators

3.2.4.6 Output 6 (FAO): *Crop and livestock production and productivity improved through promotion of community seed multiplication and community animal health delivery system.*

Activities:

- i. Produce 1,850 tonnes of certified sorghum, millet, groundnuts, and sesame seeds through targeting 1,050 small scale farmers;
- ii. Procure and distribute 58.5 tonnes of foundation seeds (6 MT of sorghum, 6 MT of millet, 1.5 MT of sesame and 45 MT of ground nut) for the production of certified seeds;
- iii. Train 1,050 contracted farmers on improved crop practices ;
- iv. Procure 60 motorised pumps to be used for supplementary crop irrigation and promote soil and water management at farm levels;
- v. Procure and distributes 200,000 dose of different veterinary vaccines and 60 veterinary drug and equipment kits;
- vi. Vaccinate 200,000 animals against epidemic diseases;
- vii. Select and provide refresher training to 60 community animal health workers and provide them with drugs and equipment to improve access to sustainable veterinary treatment services;
- viii. Procure and distribute 50 tonnes of animal concentrate feed and support establishment of animal feed revolving funds to ensure regular supply of milk as a source of protein and household income.

3.2.4.7 Output 7 (ILO): *700 direct beneficiaries in the targeted areas have increased their entrepreneurial potential and technical skills contributing to horticulture value chain development, income generation activities, agribusiness and access to BDS and community based MF enhanced.*

Activities:

- i. Conduct 4 Training of Trainers (25 participants each) in Get Ahead for women in Enterprise, Entrepreneurial skills for agro business and My Coop for selected potential trainers in these area from the targeted locations;
- ii. Conduct training activities in get ahead and or entrepreneurial skills for agro business to a minimum no. of 100 community entrepreneurs in each of six targeted locations;
- iii. Provide targeted communities (minimum 15 in each targeted village) with short technical training to improve the entrepreneurial potential of women in rural areas to start/improve their IGAs/micro enterprise/cooperative/agribusiness;
- iv. Support communities start group based IGAs/cooperatives in the six targeted locations (2-3 in each state);
- v. Create linkages with local providers of finance to support women who received training on Get Ahead and or Entrepreneurial skills for Agri-Business to access finance.

3.3. Project approach

The rehabilitation of the intended water sites will be preceded by community mobilisation and sensitisation to explore the practicality and feasibility of using “the cash for work” approach for the rehabilitation of hafirs and shallow wells to ensure community ownership and sustainability, besides the closed and competitive bids for targeting the private and public service providers. Before embarking on implementation, the Project will conduct surveys to determine the current status of the planned water facilities in order to develop the bills of quantities and to gather information about the relationships among the different water users. In compliance with DDS, the construction and rehabilitation work will ensure the minimum hygiene and sanitation standards to ensure avoidance of water borne disease. In order to improve water quality for humans the Project will follow different modalities including slow sand filter; establishment of upper water tanks; and fencing to separate animals from humans. The Project has already taken note of the huge constraints facing appropriate installation of slow sand filter systems in South Darfur. The sites and numbers of the planned water facilities is subject to modification after the surveys that will be conducted during the first two months which will include the estimation of the real cost of the physical work and the purification systems based on the prevailing prices.

Given the context of the Darfur crisis and the need for strategizing CPF, FAO undertook a significant study to prepare a livelihood-based strategic framework for NRM for food and nutrition security in Darfur. As mentioned earlier, natural resources are crucial for people’s lives and livelihoods, and are essential assets in the region’s economy, especially with regard to agriculture. The framework will therefore give direction to FAO’s current work, in particular on the intersection between natural resources and the sustainable farming and livestock systems dimension of these resources. Moreover, FAO will collaborate with UNEP to ensure that the main principles of the ‘Integrated Water Resources Management’ are integrated in the Project to mitigate negative impact on other community members. FAO and UNOPS will bring out all the lessons learned from the different modalities of water development projects that they have undertaken in Darfur since 2005. FAO has great experience in hafirs and shallow wells’ rehabilitation using different implementation modalities in Darfur. On the other hand, UNOPS is well experienced in surface dam establishment. The shallow wells’ rehabilitation is intended to provide the beneficiaries with clean water for domestic and livestock use and for irrigated vegetable and legume production. In order to improve horticultural productivity FAO will procure and distribute treadle pumps so as to enhance household nutrition and income generating for communities to better source their safety net.

One of the key causes of low crop productivity in the traditional rain fed farming system in Darfur is lack of certified seeds. Attempts to bring and distribute certified seeds from other regions of the country have faced many challenges including less acclimatisation to the prevailing ecosystems, as well as lack of sustainability. The Project will distribute foundation seeds to contracted farmers and train them on improved practices to produce certified sorghum, millet, sesame and ground nut seeds. The main objective is to establish sustainable seed multiplication system under rain fed areas supported by supplementary irrigation system to enhance livelihood of farmers in Darfur.

The livestock component will involve provision of veterinary vaccines to protect the livestock assets of vulnerable communities against epidemic diseases such as sheep pox, ‘peste des petits’ ruminants (PPR), Black leg (BQ) and haemorrhagic septicaemia (Hs). It will also support provision of livestock treatment by counting on the community animal health system which was created by FAO several years ago. The community animal health workers who will render the services will be supported with drug and equipment kits. As mentioned earlier the Project will not create a new veterinary system rather it will build on what already exists. If the existing veterinary system is based on cost recovery then the Project will consider the strategy of introducing veterinary vouchers for the very poor pastoralist households who cannot afford payment of services. Balanced concentrate feed will be introduced to mitigate the adverse effects on small ruminant milk production due to poor quality and quantity of natural grazing during the dry summer season. The feed operation will be managed by the Village Livestock Committees, whose members will be trained in small-scale enterprise management.

The Strategic Framework is based on FAO's technical expertise and competencies in agriculture and food security. It is built on the on-going work on Community Action Plans under the Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund

and FAO's emergency programme in Darfur as well as Sudan as a whole. It draws on experiences from the European Union-funded and FAO-implemented Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme and is built on the information gathered under the European Union-funded and FAO-implemented Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action and complements initiatives by other United Nations agencies and the broader humanitarian community.

The framework, at a strategic level, identifies the key drivers of risk through environmental degradation and socio-economic vulnerability and develops risk/hot spotting mapping approaches which will feed into the development of a baseline from which to build scenarios and identify appropriate policy and trade off responses. The expected impact of this Strategic Framework will be improved food and nutrition security in the Darfur Region. This Strategic Framework forms the basis of FAO's proposed recovery, rehabilitation and development programme for the coming four years and describes both short and medium-to-long term objectives. These two timeframes are complementary and the relative mix of strategies across time will vary depending on scenario development, the context of the area of intervention as well as on the ebbs and flows of constraints and opportunities that characterise the outlook for Darfur. It adopts a long-term and holistic livelihoods perspective, and like DDS, includes a central focus on governance processes, institutions and policies, with an unwavering focus on the present and future of Darfur's natural resources, and the foundation of societies across the region.

The Project will engage the targeted communities to share the Project intention and get their support and ownership of the Project. Community sensitisation meetings will be conducted to secure consent for the construction and rehabilitation of the planned surface dams, hafirs and the shallow wells. Environmental impact assessments will be conducted to meet the legal requirements. An expert will be contracted to make a rapid survey for the planned sites and develop the bill of quantities in consultation with the Rural water Administrations at state level. The construction and rehabilitation of the water facilities will be made through a competitive bidding process including private and public suppliers following FAO's procurement procedures for hafirs and shallow water wells and UNOPS' procurement procedures for surface dams.

Before the Darfur conflict, although used to live in cooperation and peace, the pastoralists and the farmers were competing over the meagre natural resources. The current disputes between the two groups have intensified and become very common. FAO will use some of the most successful approaches learned from its ongoing project in peace building and conflict resolution targeting the pastoralists and framers in North Darfur.

The Project will have a positive impact on the environment. The Project will promote environmentally-friendly practices such as tree planting, conservation and protection of water resources and use of alternative sources of energy. In addition, the Project will foster communal land resource management in the sustainable utilisation of grazing areas and prevention of excessive pressures.

The Project is intending to carry out extensive surveys during the first two months of the Project life span. Based on the final results of these surveys specific criteria will be developed in a consultative manner. Finally, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders the locations and the numbers of the water facilities mentioned in Annex 1 will be revisited to ensure that the selected sites are meeting the agreed upon criteria.

3.4 Target population/Project Beneficiaries:

The Project will be undertaken in 55 sites involving rehabilitation of 15 hafirs and 20 improved shallow wells and construction of 20 surface dams in the four Darfur states including South, North, West and Central as illustrated in details in Annex 1. The other activities will be implemented in the same sites in order to maximise the Project impact. The selection of the Project sites was done in collaboration with the state authorities of the national water corporations, NGOs and Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) in Darfur. The inhabitants of the areas are predominately pastoralists and agro-pastoralists who depend on livestock for their livelihoods including IDPs and returnees. The total population that would benefit from this Project is estimated at 288,000 people among the pastoralists, agro pastoralists, IDPs, returnees and farmers (124,795 women, 119,775 men, 21,715 boys and 21,715 girls) who are regarded as direct beneficiaries. More than 50% of the beneficiaries will be women and girls.

The Project will not only improve the target population's access to water but will also help to reduce sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) in the Darfur region. For example, women and girls are often responsible for fetching the water and usually travel long distances in unsafe areas to access water sources. Decreasing the travel distance to access usable water will reduce the need to travel in unsafe conditions that can lead to GBV, also the Project will empower part of the targeted communities economically, which can play a role in reducing GBV.

The target population that will benefit from improved access to water for domestic, agriculture and livestock use includes 5 percent pure nomads, 70 percent agro pastoralists and 25 percent pure farmers. About 52 percent of these communities are currently classified as resident and hosting communities, 23 percent returnees, and 25 percent are classified as IDPs. About 10 percent of the total number of the beneficiaries (28,800 people) will be targeted on top of water with crop, livestock and income generating activities. The Project will ensure that more than 50% of the beneficiaries will be women and girls. The distribution of the beneficiaries per state is as follows: 29 percent in North Darfur, 25 percent in West Darfur, 20 percent in Central Darfur, and 26 percent in South Darfur. The indirect beneficiaries will be the staff of the state line ministries concerned with water rehabilitation, crop and livestock interventions. Furthermore, the neighbouring communities will also learn from the best practices and approaches of the Project. Around one million animals are expected to benefit from the improved access to water and veterinary services.

3.5 Lessons Learned:

During the pre-conflict era, some notable rural development projects were implemented in Darfur, to promote sustainable food security and rural development. Implementation of these projects contributed to lasting support for development at a grassroots level through encouraging the growth and development of a vibrant rural society in Darfur that focused on development, participatory approaches, pluralism and supported democratic values. These projects had a visible impact on sustainable rural development during pre-conflict.

FAO has learned many lessons from its past water intervention in Darfur. First and foremost, any interventions need to be implemented under the natural resource management framework in relation to livelihoods. This includes promoting constructive dialogue between resource users at a local level on issues of natural resources management and access. Therefore the Project will support the emergence of strong and active community mechanisms to promote and sustain community dialogue, and to engage with state government institutions on environmental governance issues. The cause behind the inequitable distribution of water in the Darfur regions is linked to weak institutions and inadequate resources to construct, manage, operate and maintain water infrastructure.

FAO has just finished implementing a peace building project in Darfur that focuses on promoting community trust and confidence between herding and farming communities through creation of dialogue platforms and reconciliation mechanisms as well as encouraging participatory action plans on sustainable resources management. Lessons learned will be implemented in the current project for utilisation of the natural resources in a sustainable manner. It's in this context that output 4 is formulated, with the aim of bringing together different ethnic groups to address the above mentioned problems, in particular, problems related to competition or restricted access to common natural resources. Emphasis will be laid on revitalising the local governance systems on the use of natural resources shared between the pastoralist communities and the local authorities.

If implemented successfully, the project will have a significant impact on the ongoing conflict resolution and early recovery efforts, and thereby contribute to the ultimate objective of restoring community trust by reducing conflicts over scarce water resources through the provision of water for a reasonable number of people; promoting return or resettlement of internally displaced persons to the towns; and supporting recovery of agriculture and livestock based livelihoods in sustainably managed resources.

4. Feasibility, Value for Money, risk management and sustainability of results

4.1 Value for Money

FAO has sufficient focus on results, particularly in countries like Sudan. The Organisation has sufficient human resources management for better performance and accountability. There is reasonable transparency, including financial management and dialogue between senior management and membership. Some inputs such as use of premises and facilities/installations; provision of expertise and support personnel; and use of equipment and provision of materials/supplies will be provided on cost sharing arrangements. In 2010, FAO adopted a revised version of the procurement policy (MS 502). It is based on the fundamental principles of Best Value for Money, fairness, transparency, economy and effectiveness. MS502 is also designed to:

- Promote the standardisation and use of Framework Agreements, when appropriate, to maximise efficient use of resources;
- Give due consideration to the importance of attaining an equitable international distribution of procurement sources while encouraging developing and emerging economies and supporting capacity building in beneficiary countries, particularly in emergency and post-emergency rehabilitative situations;
- Favour cooperation with other entities of the United Nations system; and
- Promote a competitive market by favouring procurement from the private sector over procurement from government entities, government controlled enterprises or Vendors receiving government subsidies, except when the latter is the only viable option or would result in substantial benefit to the Organisation or to the beneficiaries of its technical cooperation activities.
- FAO's procurement decisions are not based on the size of a Vendor, but on the quality, price, ability to supply, perform according to requirements and other factors that facilitate Best Value for Money procurement.
- The standard payment term for procurement of goods through a Purchase Order (PO) is 30 days net upon receipt of shipping documents and inspection report on loading/ upon delivery or as indicated in the PO. The payment terms for services through a contract are generally linked to milestones or deliverables. Advance payments, except as foreseen in MS 502 are permitted only with a financial guarantee (e.g. bank guarantee, performance bond, insurance for non-performance).
- FAO has introduced a Vendors Sanctions policy which all suppliers are subject. If a company has been proven to have engaged in fraudulent or corrupt practices, FAO may, but is not limited to:
 - (a) Reject an Offer to award a contractual instrument; and/or
 - (b) Debar a Vendor for a period of time, from participation in a solicitation process, and/or
 - (c) Cancel or terminate a contractual instrument,
 - (d) Inspect and/ or audit a Vendor in connection with a particular contractual instrument.

4.2 Assumptions and Risks

The assumptions under this Project among others include the following:

- Deterioration of the security situation caused by rebel movements, or criminal attacks by unknown elements. Either could hamper implementation of any development program or project. In addition, natural hazards, such as recent floods, will have a negative impact on access to the affected areas and will temporarily slow down the pace of project implementation. Moreover, droughts and the outbreaks of pest and diseases are another hindrance to development of agriculture, be it crop or livestock.
- On the other hand, conflicts related to access and use of communal natural resources appears to be potential problems. However, farming systems are diverse and complex and comprised of crops, horticulture and livestock, which vary across states at varying intensity and distribution. Reliance on rain-fed farming leaves the population vulnerable to drought, as was starkly shown.
- The current global economic crises may restrict the levels of funding. Emerging circumstances can also change the funding modalities in a manner that may affect the smooth implementation of the Project.

- Some outputs or thematic areas of the programme address policy and institutional arrangements in the political domains of Darfur region. The risk is that despite the agreement on the regional priorities, lack of commitment by various stakeholders, including regional government, might compromise success.
- That there is a strong commitment and political will from the government of Sudan to pay due attention to humanitarian response and livelihoods recovery;
- That CSOs, and research institutions respond to the Government of Sudan led 2013-2019 Developing Darfur: a Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy not only at operational level but also shaping in policies and strategies promoting systematic coordination and interagency collaboration; and
- Monitoring and quality assurance mechanisms are put in place to track progress, to identify risks and take corrective measures

Table 1: Risk Analysis

No.	Risks	Risk Management /Risk Mitigation Measures
1.	The security environment in Darfur and emergencies could affect project implementation progress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor security concerns through UNDSS and the government sources and take appropriate security risk mitigation measures • Initiate contingency plans considering different scenarios (Normal, intermediate and worse case)
2.	Inadequate coordination and interagency collaboration may result in competition and /or duplication of efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake institutional mapping (who is doing what, where and establish strong coordination mechanisms at all levels by engaging government bodies and relevant none state actors
3.	Project results may not be sustained after the phasing out of door funded projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve communities, traditional leadership and local administration in all project cycle. • Develop an exit strategy • Establish community bylaws and user groups and build their capacity during the project period
4.	Floods/drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous Monitoring of the recommendation of the Climate Outlook Forum (COF 37) • Work out contingency plans for harvesting the excess water in case of floods
5	Conflicts over water and land tenure issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO will adopt the Participatory and Negotiated Territorial Development approach (PNTD) to establish dialogue platforms over natural resources management, the approach FAO used successfully in the DCPSF project in North Darfur
6.	Overconcentration of livestock around water points and overgrazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper distances between water sites • Community sensitisation and awareness raising • Community pasture rehabilitation programme

4.3 Sustainability

In order to enhance program effectiveness and put appropriate measures to ensure sustainability due attention will be paid by the lead organisation and participating agencies and the government focal agency to the results to be achieved and a clear exit strategy. The functions and components supported by the program, the resulting benefits and deliverables are maintained and continue to operate as the program phases out. Enabling factors such as effective linkages between components, the level of flexibility which facilitates quick adaptation to changing circumstances and enhancing the risk management capacity of the community is essential to long-term sustainability. Exit strategies, which are linked to sustainability, are specific plans describing how the programme will withdraw from a direct support while ensuring that the achievements are not jeopardised. The goal of an exit strategy is to ensure the sustainability of project impacts at all levels. Good Exit Strategies can help resolve tensions that may arise during withdrawal of assistance by ILO, UNOPS, FAO or the responsible government sector. Hence, the Project will pay due attention to advocating for community based post construction and cost

recovery. The natural resources platforms are intended to promote mutual understanding in natural resources management and environmental awareness raising and have an added value in more environmental protections.

5. Results Framework

Table 2: Results Framework

JP/ Project Title : Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Pastoralist and Agro pastoralist Households in the Darfur Region						
DDS Pillar	Pillar III: Economic Recovery					
DDS outcome						
Relevant DDS Pillar Priority:						
JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Output 1: Rehabilitation of 15 hafirs for humans and animals, especially in return sites and nomadic areas (FAO)	FAO	Private and public Service Providers/NGOs to engage in cash for work programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and locations of hafirs rehabilitated - Time frame and storage capacity of the targeted hafirs before and after the rehabilitation - The estimated number of people benefiting from the interventions disaggregated by sex and age - Estimated numbers of livestock with access to these facilities 	Baseline data will be collected at the inception phase of the Project	15 hafirs (see annex 1)	FAO and partners' reports
Output 2: Rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells to enhance vegetable and legume production (FAO):		Private and public Service Providers through NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers and locations of shallow wells rehabilitated - Estimated number of people benefiting from the interventions disaggregated by sex and age - Estimated number of households using the shallow wells for vegetable and legume production disaggregated by sex and age 		20 shallow wells	

Cont'd

JP/ Project Outputs (Cont'd)	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
Output 3: Construction of 20 surface dams (UNOPS):	UNOPS	Private and public Service Providers/NGOs to engage in cash for work programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers and locations of surface dams constructed - Level of underground water in the Project sites before and after the intervention - The estimated number of people benefiting from the interventions disaggregated by sex and age - Estimated numbers of livestock with access to these facilities 	UNOPS	20 surface dams (see annex 1)	UNOPS and partners' reports
Output 4: Rules and mechanisms for sustainable natural resource management in the surrounding areas set up and enforced at community and locality levels and implement some activities on pilot basis	FAO	NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No of community mechanisms established ensuring gender mainstreaming - No of community members trained disaggregated by sex - The established rules, roles and responsibilities in place and functional- - The type and location of the pilot activities implemented 	Baseline data will be collected at the inception phase of the Project	Establishment of community mechanisms at the sites of the water facilities	FAO and partners 'reports
Output 5: Advocacy for community-based maintenance systems for the targeted surface dams established & operational	UNOPS	NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of advocacy workshops/meetings for the promotion of community-based maintenance systems - Number of participants at the workshops/meetings disaggregated by sex 	UNOPS	NGOs	UNOPS reports and feedback from partners

Cont'd

JP/ Project Outputs (Cont'd)	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p>Output 6: Crop and livestock production and productivity improved through promotion of community seed multiplication and community animal health delivery system</p>	FAO	NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantity of certified seeds produced in MT - No of farmers targeted as certified seed suppliers - No of animals vaccinated against epidemic diseases - No of beneficiaries targeted with livestock activities - No of private veterinary service providers supported 	Baseline data will be collected at the inception phase of the Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1850 MT of certified seeds produced - 1050 farmers contracted to produce the certified seeds - 58.5 MT of foundation seeds procured and distributed - 200,000 animals vaccinated against epidemic diseases 	FAO and partners 'reports
<p>Output 7: 700 direct beneficiaries in the targeted areas have increased their entrepreneurial potential and technical skills contributing to horticulture value chain development, income generation activities, agribusiness and access to BDS and community based MF enhanced</p>	ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministries of social welfare at the state level - NGOs /CBOs at the state level - Peace centres at the universities in Darfur state 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 715 direct beneficiaries in the targeted areas have increased their entrepreneurial potential and technical skills - income generation activities in place - cooperatives, agribusiness established - access to BDS and community based micro finance enhanced 	Baseline data will be collected at the inception phase of the Project	600 Rural community entrepreneurs 100 community trainer /social worker and community activists	

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

Implementation of the Project activities in the field will mostly be carried out by both contractors through closed competitive bids for the private and public sectors and NGOs for implementation of cash for work modalities and crop and livestock activities. FAO, the counterpart ministry in the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), and the state and locality water authorities in North and South Darfur will jointly supervise the management and implementation of the Project through setting up a Steering Committee. The TOR for the Steering Committee will be discussed, agreed upon and drafted by the stakeholders. Wherever necessary or required, technical support will be sought from FAO Regional Near East (RNE) office in Cairo or FAO headquarters in Rome and from the UNOPS African Regional Office Environment and Sustainability Advisor.

FAO Sudan will provide the management and coordination of the Project through its offices in South and North Darfur states and Khartoum for the outputs 1,2,4 and 6. UNOPS is responsible for the full implementation of outputs 3 and 5 while ILO will have responsibility over output 7. In collaboration with both the federal and state line ministries, FAO, UNOPs and ILO will provide technical support to the Project. Procurement of services for the Project outputs 1,2,4 and 6 will be carried out by FAO in line with the Organisation's procurement regulations, procedures and quality standards while UNOPs and ILO will handle their own procurements.

For the direct implementation of the four outputs under its responsibility, FAO will hire a National Project Coordinator and a Project Field Assistant as full time. Their duty station will be in El Fashir with frequent visits to the project sites. Other needed positions such as Finance, Admin, and Logistics Assistants and Drivers will be cost-shared. FAO will establish a Project Management Committee involving the FAO Team Leaders in North and South Darfur, the FAO Focal Point in Khartoum, the Project Coordinator and the Project Field assistant. The PMC will convene every three months in El Fashir to follow up on the progress of the Project implementation and to approve the quarterly work plan prepared and submitted by the Project Coordinator. Together with FAO and UNOPS, the state water rural administrations within the national water corporations within the State Ministries of Engineering Affairs in Darfur will ensure technical support, coordination support, monitoring, supervision and quality control. Close consultation and collaboration will be sought with local communities, community representatives and leaders to ensure smooth implementation of the Project activities. Letters of Agreement (LoAs) will be signed with the IPs and contracts with suppliers in which all Project implementation modalities will be outlined including the grants and terms of payment to meet the cost of administration, delivery of services to beneficiaries and monitoring of activities.

For the direct implementation of the remaining two outputs, UNOPS will hire a Project Manager to oversee the construction of 20 surface dams and the establishment and implementation of the advocacy strategy for community-based management of water facilities. UNOPS will also hire two National Engineers to support the Project Manager and supervise the construction works implemented through contractors. The contractors will be selected through a competitive bidding process to provide the best value for money as per UNOPS procurement rules and regulations. Furthermore, UNOPS will engage a national project coordinator to focus on the advocacy for community based management and he or she will report directly to the Project Manager. In addition, the UNOPS Support Team including finance officer, administrative officer, procurement officer, logistics assistants, drivers, and programme officers will provide project support to ensure quality delivery ILO will hire a local coordinator under the supervision of the technical back stopping specialist based in Cairo to follow on the implementation at the state and village level, international certified trainers will be contracted to carry up the ToTs on ILO tools for the added value , the trained locals will disseminate the knowledge to the targeted communities with close coaching by the certified trainers. The in-kind grants will be procured locally through a local community.

The DRA is expected to take the necessary measures to facilitate the execution of the Project activities and assist FAO, UNOPS and ILO in carrying out their duties. Any other interested stakeholders will be invited to join the coordination mechanisms. Once the joint programme has been developed and agreed jointly by the participating UN organisations, the arrangements for monitoring, review, and coordination will be documented.

In order to deepen partnership and inter-agency collaboration to build synergy, the project will map out institutions and their respective activities in the Project area (e.g. UNICEF WASH project; UN Habitat solar energy project; interventions on Integrated Watershed Management (IWRM) by UNEP). This will help to ensure the synchronisation of activities and development of synergy. Partnership with the Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity is seen as beneficial Partnership to help operate within the ministry's policy frame work and advocate for policy updates, community based post construction management and maintenance and cost recovery, and ministry of social welfare, peace and development centres at the state universities. Opportunities of establishing partnership with bilateral donors and multilateral funding sources, especially those providing financial and technical support to the region will be explored to scale up the Project in terms of geographic coverage and availability of resources to meet the growing demand to expand for further resource mobilisation to reach the unreached. UNOPS will make sure that there will be an integration and coordination in the implementation of this Project with the project '**Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services Underpinned by Improved Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Darfur**'.

7. Funds allocation and Cash Flow Management

Utilisation of funds allocated to each Participating Agency will be administered in accordance with that respective Agency's own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Participating Agencies assume full financial and programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to them. FAO will hire a National Project Coordinator and a Project Field Assistant as full time to assume full responsibility for the implementation of output 1,2,4 and 6. The Project Coordinator will undertake key administrative tasks to facilitate programme management. These tasks include the following:

- a) Consolidate detailed work-plans and budgets.
- b) Supervise the implementation of the water facilities in all phases following the agreed upon steps discussed with the three Participating Agencies
- c) Ensure monitoring of the Project activities

The UNOPS Project Manager will be responsible for the work plans and budgets (including the cash flow), management of the Project, and monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of all Project activities.

Each organisation will maintain a resource plan showing cash flow requirements and resources available, based on revenue received and/or receivable, interest revenue, and actual/projected expenses. This plan will be used for pre-allocation planning as well as post-allocation monitoring. They will ensure that allocations are fully budgeted and expended, at the same time ensuring that:

- Allocations to projects do not exceed the fund resource balance,
- project budgets do not exceed Project allocations,
- Project expenses plus advances to national implementing partners do not exceed Project budgets. Ensure that all activities are completed on or before this date.

The three organisations will comply with all reporting requirements of the UNDF. FAO, ILO and UNOPS will:

- Maintain a record of reporting deadlines;
- Ensure that all substantive and interim financial reports are prepared and submitted to UNDF in a timely manner, in accordance with the agreement; and
- Ensure that reports meet the requirements of UNDF as agreed in the contribution Agreement and are accurate, complete and timely.
- Ensure that all activities are completed on or before the completion date.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Project will be provided with adequate support for M&E through the provision of technical support from FAO, UNOPS and ILO Headquarters, as well as through a national M&E Officer within the FAO, UNOPS and ILO

technical teams. For FAO the ME officer will be cost shared with its ongoing projects and will be availed to UNOPS and ILO if need arises. The Project will establish a baseline database. This will contain village data, which will serve as baseline for future impact assessment. Regular participatory monitoring and self-evaluation exercises together with beneficiaries will check on the results achieved. A more detailed monitoring plan will be established during Project inception following the indicators as defined in the result framework. The Project Management Committee (PMC) will take place every three months to review the work progress, coordination problems, risk assessment and means for mitigation.

FAO, UNOPS and ILO will use the UNDF reporting formats for preparation and submission of the progress as well as the final narrative and financial reports. The three Organisations are ready to comply with any other mandatory reports.

A Final Evaluation will be completed within two months after the actual NTE date of the Project. It will aim at identifying Project outcomes, their sustainability and actual or potential impacts. It will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to assure continuity of the process developed and results achieved through Project activities. FAO Office of Evaluation will be responsible for organising and backstopping the Final Evaluations in close collaboration with UNOPS and ILO and in consultation with Project stakeholders. For the three agencies, HQ-missions are essential to monitor Project progress and participate in steering committee meetings from time to time

Table 3: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
Result 1: Rehabilitation of 15 hafirs (FAO):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The storage capacity of the water facilities before and after the intervention - In September 2016 - Every three months 	Site visits & Reports	Survey & Pictures every three-months	Project coordinator and field assistant (FAO)
Result 2: Rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells (FAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The storage capacity of the water facilities before and after the intervention - In September 2016 - Every three months 			FAO
Result 3: Construction of surface dams (UNOPS):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The storage capacity of the water facilities before and after the intervention - In September 2016 - Every three months 			UNOPS
Result 4: Rules and mechanisms for sustainable natural resource management in the surrounding areas set up and enforced at community and locality levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Governance of natural resources in the Project area at the start of the Project - Existing community mechanisms and level of function - Existing mechanisms at the end of the Project 			Project coordinator and field assistant (FAO)

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Expected Results (Cont'd)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
Result 5: Advocacy of community-based maintenance systems for the targeted surface dams established & operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of advocacy workshops/meetings/campaigns conducted - Number of participants disaggregated by sex 	Reports	Feedback from meetings	UNOPS
Result 6: Crop and livestock production and productivity improved through promotion of community seed multiplication and community animal health delivery system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quantity of certified seeds produced in MT - No of farmers targeted as certified seed suppliers - No of animals vaccinated against epidemic diseases - No of beneficiaries targeted with livestock activities 	Reports	Consultation with stakeholders every three months	FAO
Result 7: 700 direct beneficiaries in the targeted areas have increased their entrepreneurial potential and technical skills contributing to horticulture value chain development, income generation activities, agribusiness and access to BDS and community based MF enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market assessment opportunities report - No of local trainers /community activists gained knowledge to train community entrepreneurs - No of community entrepreneurs equipped with skills to start their own businesses - No of cooperatives established 	Site visits & Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports - Business plans - Pictures 	ILO

9. Work plans and budgets

Table 4: Work plan of *Recovery of Livelihoods of Vulnerable Farming and Pastoral Communities in Darfur*

Duration of the JP/Project: 18 months

Specific Objectives of the Fund:										
Expected JP/Project Outputs	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
Output 1: Rehabilitation of 15 hafirs (FAO)	FAO, in partnership with the competent line ministries will conduct surveys to quantify the existing situations of hafirs intended for construction and rehabilitation and Develop bills of quantities; invite service providers and prepare bids							Central, West, South and North Darfur	FAO with line ministries	1,600,000
	Public and private contractors and NGOs will be contracted for rehabilitation of 15 hafirs and supervised by the competent line ministries and FAO to undertake the civil works according to the aforementioned designs and cost estimates as agreed with the beneficiary communities and farmers through their respective water user groups.								FAO with its IPs/competent line ministries, and the beneficiaries' communities	
	Monitoring of the activities								Local private contractors, line ministries, FAO	

Cont'd

Expected JP/Project Outputs	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
Output 2: <i>Rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells. (FAO)</i>	FAO, in partnership with the competent line ministries will conduct surveys to quantify the existing situations of shallow wells intended for construction and rehabilitation							North Darfur and Central Darfur	FAO/state line ministries	150,000
	Public and private contractors and NGOs will be contracted for rehabilitation of 20 shallow wells and supervised by the competent line ministries, FAO to undertake the civil works according to the aforementioned designs and cost estimates as agreed with the beneficiary communities and farmers through their respective water user groups.								Local private and public contractors/ NGOs	
	Monitoring of the activities									
Output 3: <i>Construction of 20 surface dams. (UNOPS)</i>	UNOPS, in partnership with the competent line ministries will conduct surveys to quantify the existing situations of the surface dams intended for construction							West and East Darfur	UNOPS	60,000
	UNOPS, in collaboration with line ministries and the beneficiary communities, herders and farmers, will survey, design and cost-estimate the appropriate structures and civil works required to construct the selected structures									37,600
	Local private contractors will be hired and supervised by the competent line ministries, UNOPS to undertake the civil works according to the aforementioned designs and cost estimates, as agreed with the beneficiary communities and farmers through their respective water user groups.									900,000
	Monitoring of the activities									19,400

Cont'd

Expected JP/Project Outputs	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
Output 4: <i>Rules and mechanisms for sustainable natural resource management in the surrounding areas set up and enforced at community and locality levels</i>	Community mobilisation, sensitisation and awareness raising at 29 sites							Central, South, West and North Darfur	FAO/IP	5,000
	Establishment of the community committees at 29 sites									15,000
	Training of the committees members									10,000
	Beneficiaries adopting sustainable land management techniques									13,013
	Pasture protection and rehabilitation									10,000
	Tree seedlings production and distribution									17,000
	Procurement of treadle pumps and equipment									9,200
	Community mobilisation, sensitisation and awareness raising at 29 sites									5,000
Output 5: <i>Advocacy for community-based maintenance systems for the targeted surface dams established & operational. (UNOPS)</i>	Develop an advocacy plan for community-based maintenance systems including identification of key stakeholders and awareness workshop plans							West, Central, South, East and North Darfur	UNOPS	34,800
	Meet with relevant government authorities to discuss best approaches to management of the surface dams and conduct advocacy meetings and workshops for community-based maintenance systems									33,800
	Monitoring of the activities									14,000

Cont'd

Expected JP/Project Outputs	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
Output 6: <i>Crop and livestock production and productivity improved through promotion of community seed multiplication and community animal health delivery system (FAO)</i>	Procure and distribute 58.5 metric tons of foundation seeds (6 MT of sorghum, 6 MT of millet, 1.5 MT of sesame and 45 MT of ground nut) to produce 1850 MT of certified seeds							West, Central, South, East and North Darfur	FAO	157,000
	Train 1,050 contracted farmers on improved crop practices									23,925
	Procure 60 motorised pumps to be used for supplementary crop irrigation and promote soil and water management at farm levels									48,000
	Procure and distributes 200,000 dose of different veterinary vaccines and 60 veterinary drug and equipment kits to Vaccinate 200,000 animals against epidemic diseases and establish a treatment system									76,800
	Select and provide refresher training to 60 community animal health workers and provide them with drugs and equipment to improve access to sustainable veterinary treatment services									25,000
	Procure and distribute 50 tons of animal concentrate feed and support establishment of animal feed revolving funds to ensure regular supply of milk as source of protein and household income									75,000
	Contract partners to implement and monitor the activities									25,000

Cont'd

Expected JP/Project Outputs	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
Output 7: <i>700 direct beneficiaries in the targeted areas have increased their entrepreneurial potential and technical skills, contributing to horticulture value chain development income generation activities, agribusiness and access to BDS and community based MF enhanced</i>	Conduct 4 Training of Trainees (25 participants each) in Get Ahead for women in Enterprise, Entrepreneurial skills for agro business and My Coop for selected potential trainers in these area from the targeted locations;							West, Central, South, East and North Darfur	ILO	90,000
	Conduct training activities in get ahead and or entrepreneurial skills for agro business to a minimum no. of 100 community entrepreneurs in each of six targeted locations;									140,000
	Provide targeted communities (minimum 15 in each targeted village) with short technical training to improve the entrepreneurial potential of women in rural areas to start/improve their IGAs/micro enterprise/co-ops/agribusiness;									40,000
	Support communities start group based IGAs/cooperatives in the six targeted locations (2-3 in each state);									80,000
	Create linkages with local providers of finance to support women who received training on Get Ahead and or Entrepreneurial skills for Agri-Business to access finance.									40,000

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Expected JP/Project Outputs	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
M & E – Evaluation										
Evaluation									FAO	22,000
Personnel									FAO	325,000
Personnel									UNOPS	155,000
Personnel									ILO	50,000
Equipment									FAO	25,020
Travel									FAO	60,000
Travel									UNOPS	24,000
Travel									ILO	30,000
GoE									FAO	69,900
GoE									UNOPS	21,400
GoE									ILO	30,000
Total Operational Budget										4,561,858
ISC 7% (each agency will get its share from the 7%)										319,330
Grand Total										4,881,188

10. Budget by Participating UN Organisation, using UNDG Budget Categories

UN FUND FOR DARFUR				
JOINT PROGRAMME BUDGET*				
CATEGORIES	Total	FAO	UNOPS	ILO
1. Staff and other personnel costs	530,000	325,000	155,000	50,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	535,600	366,000	169,600	0
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	25,020	25,020	0	0
4. Contractual Services	2,675,000	1,775,000	900,000	0
5. Travel	114,000	60,000	24,000	30,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	538,938	118,938	30,000	390,000
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	143,300	91,900	21,400	30,000
Sub-Total Project Operational Costs	4,561,858	2,761,858	1,300,000	500,000
Indirect Support Costs 7%	319,330	193,330	91,000	35,000
Total Project Budget	4,881,188	2,955,188	1,391,000	535,000

* Budgets adhere to the UNDG Harmonised Budget Categories as approved by the High Level Committee on Management (HLCM) and Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).

**Indirect support cost are in line with the rate of 7%, as specified in the UN Fund for Darfur TOR and MOU and SAA, Section II- Financial Matters.

Annex I: Water facilities to be constructed and rehabilitated in Darfur

The below list of water points is a tentative list that requires further validation during the first two months of the inception phase. The project is intending to carry out rigorous surveys to validate the topography, hydrology, social, environmental and economic data collected during the planning phase. Based on the final results of these surveys specific criteria will be developed in a consultative manner to select all or some of the specified sites or select other ones in their places. In close consultation with the relevant stakeholders the locations and the numbers of the water facilities mentioned below will be revisited to ensure that the selected sites are meeting the agreed upon criteria.

	Name and Type of water point	Administrative Unit	Locality	State	Type of work	UN agency
1	Hafir	Darelsalam	Darelsalam	North Darfur	Rehabilitation	FAO
2		Darelsalam	Darelsalam			
3		Wadaa	Kalimendo			
4		Tawila	Tawila			
5		El Fashir Rural	El Fashir			
6		Wahia	Kutum			
7		Habila Kanary	Krenik	West Darfur		
8		Hashaba	Krenik			
9		Saraf Jedad	Sirba			
10		Elban Jadeed	Geneina			
11		Muhajeria	Yassin	South Darfur		
12		Elmelam	Elwihda			
13		Menwashi	Merching			
14		Abuajura	Alsalam			
15		Thanydaleeba	Alsalam			

	Name and Type of water point	Quantity	Administrative Unit	Locality	State	Type of work	UN agency
1	Improved shallow wells	10	Kutum	Kutum	North Darfur	Rehabilitation	FAO
2		10	Um Dukhun	Um Dukhun	Central Darfur		

	Name and Type of water point	Administrative Unit	Locality	State	Type of work	UN agency
1	Surface dam	Wastani	Mukjar	Central Darfur	Construction	UNOPS
2		Um Dukhun	Um Dukhun			
3		Salalei	Um Dukhun			
4		Gugma Al gharbya/ Wadi Basa	Bendesi			
5		Rijailat Alkuhul or Kalambasinga	Bendesi			
6		Kurdul/ Rahad Kangar	Wadi Saleh			
7		Amar Jadeed	Wadi Saleh			
8		Artala	Mukjar	West Darfur		
9		Morni	Krenik			
10		Sanidadi	Krenik			
11		Azirni	Krenik			
12		Krenik	Krenik			
13		Adar	Geneina			
14		Tandalti	Geneina			
15		Abusrooj	Sirba			
16		Saraf Jadeed	Sirba			
17		Habila	Habila			
18		Kutum	Kutum	North Darfur		
19		Abudegais	El Fashir			
20		Kalimndo	Kalimendo			