



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

Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur



UNDP/UN-Habitat/FAO

Sudan, February 2016

DDS Pillar:1 & 2	Governance, Justice and Reconciliation / Reconstruction
Programme title:	Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur
Programme outcome:	PILLAR ₁ , 10: Improved land registration/property system and related conflict resolution mechanisms. PILLAR ₂ , 6.2: Land concerns are addressed at return sites
Lead Agency	UNDP
Participating Agencies	UN-Habitat, FAO
Programme Duration:	18 month
Anticipated start/end dates:	Nov 2015 – April 2017
Total estimated budget*:	USD 6,019,098

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

UN organisations	National Coordinating Authorities	
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1. Executive Summary:

Within the overall objective and context of Darfur Development Strategy (DDS), the Project "*Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur*" intends to address the issue of land in Darfur, which constitutes a considerable challenge to the Darfur peace initiatives and paves the way for sustainable recovery and reconstruction. It aims to strengthen the capacity of the Darfur Land Commission (DLC) and its partners at state and local levels to formulate a land rights disputes mechanism, making recommendations to the competent authorities on necessary changes to people-centred land reform policies and legislation, including the restoration of land rights to their owners. In addition, this Project will also aim to "address(ing) *Land Concerns at return sites*" by demarcation of 50 return villages boundaries, sketch mapping including future expansion as well as a buffer grazing zone around the village, following traditional practice, through participatory planning to ensure returns and reintegration processes are sustainable.

Secure land tenure is the fundamental right of every individual, but it is particularly important for the poor and vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households, whose access to land is often their only form of security. The purpose of the Project is to research specific areas of land tenure, gender aspects, property rights and customary land registration issues that would improve current land title system and contribute in the development of evidence-based and gender sensitive land policies, laws and regulations. The project will capacitate concerned government institutions in planning and managing land-use in the Darfur region through research and hands-on support. In addition, the Project will assist the DLC and its partners to establish systems and procedures for policies performance monitoring, reviewing and updating, and land information system (LIS) at state ministries of Physical Planning and Agriculture. In the same context, the Project will survey and demarcate nomadic corridors and provide necessary basic services along the corridor, as conflict prevention measures, in close coordination with local authorities, nomads and farmers associations in addition to revitalise/establish a fully functioning monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors, engaging the native administration at various levels of the system's hierarchy.

The Project will be implemented jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and United Nation Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in full partnership with the Darfur Land Commission and Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC) of the DRA, the relevant ministries in the five Darfur States, Farmers' Associations and Nomadic Councils. It will liaise with UNAMID on information sharing, coordination and ensuring complementarity of actions. The expertise of UNDP in conflict prevention and social cohesion, capacity development and institutional building, and rule of law and governance, combined with that of UN-Habitat in land issues and human settlements and FAO's extensive experience in land tenure governance will be utilised in a complementary manner to ensure synergy and a coordinated approach in the provision of technical support and capacity development. To ensure broad-based consultations, bottom-up participatory and rights-based approaches will be adopted to enable full participation of all stakeholders and avoid doing harm. The Project will build the capacity of a wide range of partners, including relevant state and local institutions, Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and community structures and leaders, and encourage them to engage effectively in the process of planning and implementation of intended Project activities.

2. Situation Analysis

The source of the conflict in Darfur dates back to the nineteenth century. It can be traced from the period of the Fur Sultanate to the present day through the evolution of trade routes, tribal territories, systems of administration, land rights and relations between Darfur and the central authorities. However, it narrows down to individual or communal land ownership and rights perceived under complex historical, cultural, tribal and political settings influenced by the past and present circumstances.

Land has always been central to the outbreak and escalation of conflicts between the different livelihoods groups in Darfur. Most of the community conflicts are, in one way or another, related to issues around land or access to natural resources. The conflict over land and the productive functions of the environment constitute the oldest and most diffused forms of conflict in Darfur, as the livelihoods of the great majority of the people is centred on land and the direct utilisation of the environment and natural resources. The historical and

longstanding conflict between pastoralists and sedentary farmers is an evident example in this case. Environmental degradation and climate change have had additional impacts by reducing the area of arable land and, as such, increased the competition over the scarce natural resources. Land in Darfur, apart from its economic importance and value, has also acquired special symbolic significance linked to identity, history and geography. The returns of refugees and IDPs, nomadic corridors, long-term investment, recovery and reconstruction processes all depend on effective management of the land. In such a situation, there is an urgent need to have an effective institution to set the mechanisms for land and natural resource management. Thus, support to the DLC becomes of paramount and strategic importance, if the foundations are to be laid for stability and development, and the smooth implementation of the DDS.

A Land Commission was established as part of the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA). It continued during the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD) with the same structure and personnel, thus ensuring the DLC's institutional continuity. Under DDPD Article 38: the DLC should be independent and impartial. Without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the courts, the DLC shall perform the following additional functions:

- i) Arbitration on land rights disputes;
- ii) Submission of recommendations to the appropriate government level on the recognition of traditional and historical rights to land;
- iii) Assessment of appropriate compensation in connection with the applications submitted to it. Such compensation may not necessarily be limited to financial compensation;
- iv) Advising the different levels of government on how to coordinate policies on projects of the Darfur State Governments affecting land or land rights, taking into consideration the Land Use Mapping Database;
- v) Establishment and maintenance of records on land use;
- vi) Undertaking research/assessment into tenure of land and natural resources that includes natural resource' ownership and use;
- vii) Reviewing the current mechanisms for the regulation of land-use and making recommendations to the competent authorities on necessary changes, including the restoration of land rights to their owners or payment of compensation to them.

The following projects were initiated by DLC:

- The Natural Resources and Land Use Database and Mapping for Darfur, 2009;
- Collection and Documentation of Traditional Customs on Land Use in Darfur, 2008;
- Traditional Land Use and Hawakeer Management Study, 2010;
- Establishment of a Survey Laboratory and Documentary Library, 2010.

As of June 2014, many of the DLC projects were still in the research and documentation phase and not yet operationalised. Many of the activities suggested under this proposal are to complete or complement what DLC has started. The "Natural Resources and Land Use Database and Mapping for Darfur, 2009" is an ambitious DLC project that aims to collect and map intensive data about Darfur's natural resources and current land-uses, as well as potential land-uses, as the base for the creation of a comprehensive Darfur-wide, land-use plan. The mapping will be finalised in February 2015 when the final reports will be handed to the DLC by the implementing company. Part of the activities listed under outputs 4 and 6 of this proposal will support best utilisation of the mapping data among concerned bodies and installing data centres capable of maintaining the data and updating it, as well as producing monitoring reports on common trends and indicators.

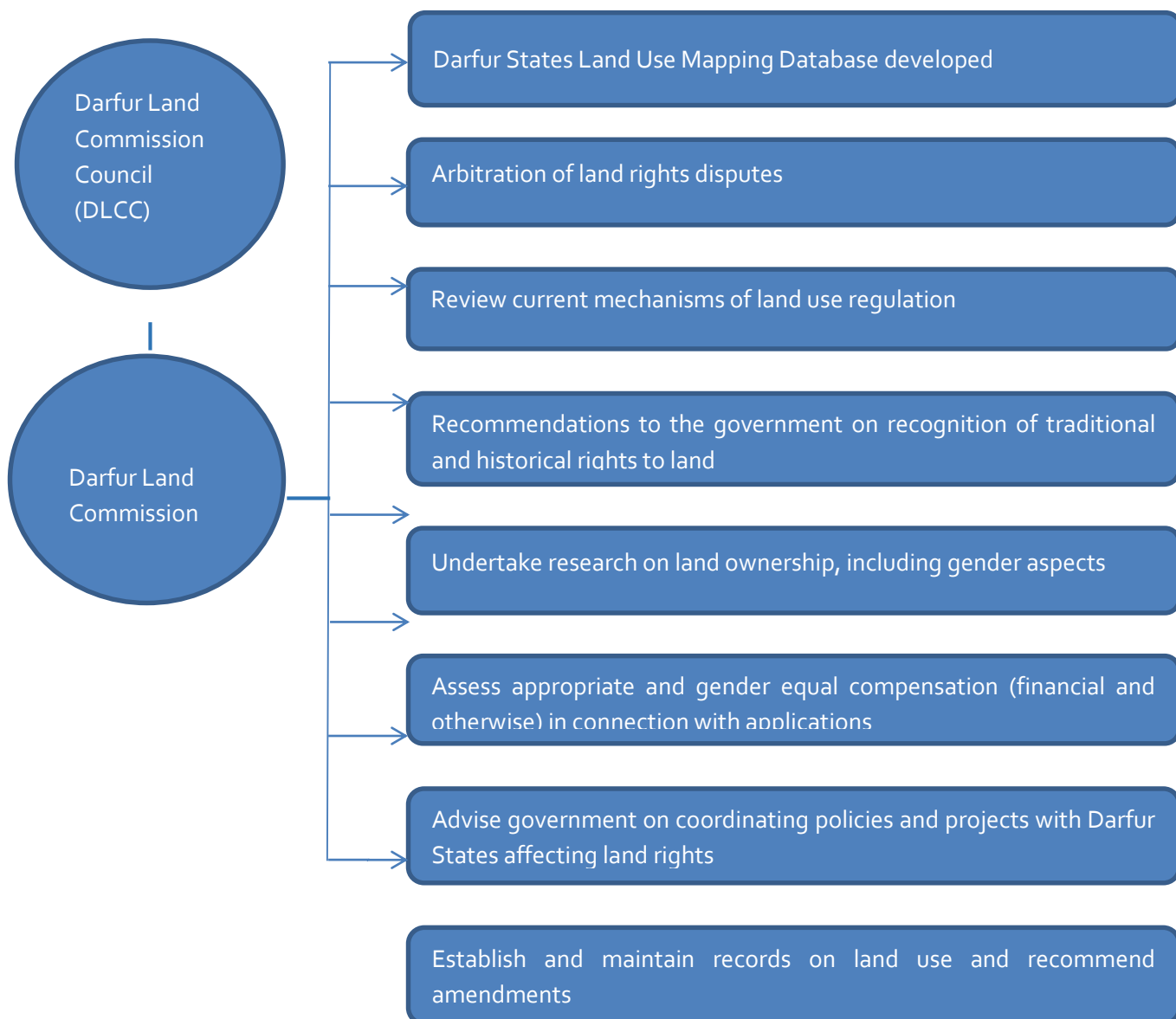
Presidential Decree No. 21/2013 article 2/2 was issued in support of the establishment of the Darfur Land Commission Council (DLCC), chaired by an independent person to be recommended by the DRA Chairman and approved by the President. The DLC Commissioner is the rapporteur. The DLCC is composed of five representatives from the five Darfur States, five representatives of the Native Administration, three technical experts and the DLC Secretary General.

The Darfur Land Commission and the Darfur Land Commission Council will coordinate efforts in response to land issues in Darfur. The Project will enhance harmonised work between the two entities through support to immediate land issues and strategic land concerns in Darfur. The mandates of the two institutions will also be

clarified to the benefit of peaceful and amicable settlement of land disputes, challenges and opportunities for implementation of the DDS. Both entities will work towards addressing the land issues in Darfur.

Through output 4, the Project will ensure that the Land Council is nurtured to be fully functional and well recognised by federal and state authorities, in order to play its role in providing policy backup and advisory services. This will enable the DLC to peruse such delicate and sensitive issues as land registration, consultation and suggestion of amendments to laws/legislation or issuance of newly crafted ones to clarify land tenure status for Darfur’s different community constituencies, while at the same time, allowing space for development and investment through the allocation of conflict-free, land plots.

Figure 1: Responsibilities of the DLC



One of the primary concerns of the DRA is to promote the voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees to their home areas or areas of choice. Coupled with the return of individuals is either the restoration of their houses, land and properties or, alternatively, rightful monetary compensation. Thus, the Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC) is charged with encouraging individuals to return and compensating them for lost or destroyed property through the *Jabr Al-Darar Fund* (JAF). A conference on voluntary return of IDPs and refugees was held in Nyala, South Darfur in March 2013, prior to the Doha International Donors’ Conference on 7-8 April 2013. The most important recommendations of the conference were: formation of a higher committee and mechanism to implement the voluntary return; the government

should take all means and arrangements to maintain security for peaceful and safe return; and, the issues of grazing areas, nomadic routes, and natural resources have to be resolved in a joint conference between farmers and nomads. These issues are crucial for the implementation of the recovery and reconstruction programme for Darfur

The land tenure system in Darfur is characterised by the fact that land is not formally registered according to the provisions of statutory law. User rights predominate and tend to be inclusive rather than exclusive. Communal rights exist and are often overlapping and land remains within the clan or tribe and can rarely, if ever, be sold to outsiders, although outsiders can have user rights. A native authority chief has the power to allocate land and to adjudicate disputes. Such powers are usually exercised in consultation with elders in the community, although it is understood that potential economic gains sometimes can cause leaders to follow their own personal interests and allow outsiders to settle on communal land for a fee without consulting their community first. With respect to gender, women generally have restricted land rights; mostly they can only obtain land-use rights through their husbands, fathers, brothers, and even sons. The custom in most areas is that land is allocated to a family and the "man" is considered the representative of his family in such situations; thus, women have access to land but only as a member of a family. There are, however, exceptions. These are mostly related to the women-headed households, where women can be given rights to use the land by the civil administration leaders.

The current land tenure systems under customary law in Darfur remain complex, exacerbated by the decay of the traditional land management system after the dissolution of the native administration system. Changes resulting from migration and resettlement, increased population density, environmental degradation, droughts, etc. have affected the systems negatively in recent years resulting in various conflicts. In addition, the enactment of statutory laws has added to the complexity. Thus, it is no longer possible to talk about a single or homogeneous land tenure system in the whole of Darfur. Resolution of disputes over land, housing and property, therefore, will require a variety of dispute resolution mechanisms, principles and strategies relating to underpinning customary or statutory systems under which such occupation occurs.

Over the past decade, Darfur has experienced the combined challenges of armed conflict, displacement, desertification and economic hardship. Of the 8 million people residing in the five states of Darfur, 1.7 million are IDPs and approximately 280,000 Darfuri refugees remain displaced in Chad. Most of the largest IDP camps in Darfur are located near the main towns of Nyala, El Fashir, Geneina and Zalingei and a trend of increased urbanisation and population density is evident. It is estimated that there are more than 338 IDP locations across the Darfur region, the majority of which are located less than 60km from the area of origin of those displaced. A general climate of volatility in Darfur has thus far prevented large scale and more lasting returns. However, owing to the close proximity of IDPs to their areas of origin, it is evident that many individuals (especially women) commute seasonally, as security allows, tending to agriculture, checking on their property, or visiting family members. This also means that once the security situation improves and rule of law institutions and basic services are in place, a massive voluntary return is expected to happen, which will put a lot of pressure on land and land dispute mechanisms. In 2011, more than 140,000 IDPs and refugees were verified to have returned voluntarily to their areas of origin, while in 2012, a further 109,000 verified returns occurred. At the political level, the DDPD states its primary objective as, "providing support to the return and reintegration process."

Therefore, Land will remain a major factor influencing the areas and pace of return. Secure tenure is the fundamental right of every individual, but it is particularly important for the poor and vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households, whose access to land is often their only form of security.

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

3.1 Background/context:

The Project will bring on board a number of "lessons learned" from global experiences of UN-Habitat Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), especially in post-conflict, land tool development, guidelines and manuals and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Governance of the Tenure of Land and the use of FAO knowledge and expertise on sustainable land management. The Project is designed to benefit from the lessons learned from other projects implemented by UNDP and UN-Habitat in Darfur, under the umbrella of rule of

law, governance, regional and urban planning and also from the experience FAO gained from implementing various projects and supporting the Government of Sudan in land policies and projects on land resources mapping in the country. The Project will maintain Liaison with UNAMID and make use of its extensive, information database on return sites and security.

i) Target population:

The whole Darfur community and the different livelihoods groups will benefit from the execution of this Project in issues related to land rights and communal and individual land tenure, including the nomadic population, sedentary farmers, IDPs and refugees. 150,000 returnees and hosting communities in the five states of Darfur will be targeted through the support to 50 return villages.

ii) The proposed joint programme:

As part of Darfur Development Strategy's (DDS) Foundational and Short-Term (FaST) activities, the Joint Programme intends to address the issue of land in Darfur, which constitutes a considerable challenge to Darfur peace initiatives. It demands equitable and sustainable interventions to develop holistic solutions to meet the basic needs and rights of all residents and develop, in place, the land policy and implement sustainable land management in the long-term. Ensuring durable solutions for the poor including the displaced in Darfur is therefore a priority. Addressing the issues of land policy, legislation and management in a politically, socially, economically sustainable manner will require development of innovative approaches with the bottom-up approach to ensure participation of all stakeholders at all levels to reach a consensus between customary and statutory law. It also requires adoption of dynamic, flexible and realistic land conflict resolution mechanism and land legislation that ensures long term vision with short term practical solutions to the key land issues based on participatory priority setting. Fortunately and timely, the DLC has already embarked on a number of crucial studies: the *Natural Resources and Land Use Database and Mapping for Darfur*; the *Traditional Land Use and Hawakeer Management Study*; and, *Collection and Documentation of Traditional Customs on Land Use in Darfur*. These will provide ample opportunity for technical assistance and a new perspective in looking at the problem of land tenure.

The experience and knowledge of FAO on land-use planning and sustainable land resources management will be capitalised on to keep track and guide activities. Thus, VGGT tools and principles are additional instruments that complement the experiences of UN-Habitat in resolving land disputes. Such tools and the normative works of FAO, the knowledge base on land, forests and water will be used in applying local land-use plans and sustainable land management practices learned from other countries in Africa and the Near East Region with similar farming systems and agro-climatic conditions.

Given the conflict situation in Darfur, the Project will apply conflict sensitive programming as a best practice in all activities. This will include conducting community dialogue and consultations among returnees and the rest community segments to ensure allocation of conflict-free land for the different land uses in the return areas across the 50 prioritised return villages (maintaining liaison with UNAMID on information sharing) and along the proposed migratory corridors to help in targeting the interventions, identification of key stakeholders and actors to guide the design of the appropriate actions. This will be a bottom-up approach from village and Administrative Unit to Locality and state level and will be concluded with Darfur and National level discussions.

The priority areas of interventions in the five States of Darfur will be identified in close coordination with the DRA and state Ministries of Planning, Ministries of Agriculture, Returnees CBOs and CSOs. Field visits by land experts and surveyors will be conducted for 50 returns villages with the purpose to identify suitability, constraints and needs of the return villages, in coordination with Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC), in order to provide important information on the reintegration needs of the returnees. It will also represent an important tool for planning medium to long-term recovery in Darfur. Return villages will be assessed within the overall context of the spatial regional strategic plan prepared by UN-Habitat, and will also be framed within the reintegration context. To facilitate return of IDPs, the Project will develop a land conflict-resolution mechanism at local level. This will be based on the well established indigenous and traditional systems of land governance and its win-win practice of mediation.

It is anticipated that this Project will be fundamental to the realisation of other FaST projects and, thus, strong linkages and coordination with the other FaST interventions, such as provision of basic services, return and provision of sustainable energy, should be encouraged and supported.

A desk review of the literature, statistics and records on return villages will be conducted (in liaison with UNAMID) in order to select appropriate return villages, for further critical evaluation of suitability to support sustainable return. Field visits by land experts and surveyors will be conducted for 50 return villages, with the purpose to identify suitability, constraints and needs of the return villages, in coordination with Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC), in order to provide important information on the reintegration needs of the returnees. It will also represent an important tool for planning medium to long-term recovery in Darfur. Return villages will be assessed within the overall context of the spatial regional strategic plan prepared by UN-Habitat, and will also be framed within the reintegration context. It requires review and preparation of recommendations for settlements' hierarchy in support of rural-urban linkages in terms of mutual benefit and interdependency between town and village. Within this context the exercise will judge the status of existing infrastructure, basic services and affordability of transport. At the village level, village boundaries, including future expansion as well as a buffer grazing zone around the village, following traditional practice, will be delineated through participatory planning, in collaboration with the Ministries of Physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPUs) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal wealth, to avoid encroaching of the settlement at the expense of grazing or agricultural areas, in addition to planning for village facilities and services, both existing and proposed.

The project aims to achieve the following outputs:

Output 1: land legislation framework, drafted and endorsed based on consultations with communities at return villages and in/around the migration corridor and government concern bodies on customary land registration and to determine current linkages between Hakura traditional system and relation to modern land title system across the five states with concrete recommendations:

- 1.1 Conduct project baseline survey on land customary law, policies, and laws/legislations in relation to gender roles, Environment, LIS capacities review, VGGT principles and returns (including the impact of the conflict on women and land ownership, pre- and post-conflict comparison);
- 1.2 Conduct in-depth and inclusive two-track consultations at various governance levels on customary law and their application and the linkages between Hakura system and Native Administration;
- 1.3 Draft legislation framework based on the outcomes of the consultation workshops and works done by DLC;
- 1.4 Validation and endorsement of legislation by legislative councils;
- 1.5 Conduct land related stakeholders mapping, determine and recommend consistent and complementary mandates.

Output 2: Policies for adjudicating land claims cases drafted and endorsed, and appropriate land dispute mechanisms initiated across the five states:

- 2.1 identify relevant gender-balanced stakeholders to take part in the participatory processes of drafting the policy for land adjudication;
- 2.2 Set up a coordination unit, to manage and plan the adjudication of land claims cases, as well as to track gender disaggregation of outcomes;
- 2.3 Collect background information on existing land tenure systems and the problems and shortcomings they entail, including gender concerns;
- 2.4 Conduct a series of consultative workshops to enable stakeholders to discuss and contribute to the development of the policy;
- 2.5 Develop dynamic /flexible land conflict resolution mechanisms at local and state levels;
- 2.6 Test and Incorporate the VGGT concepts and principles, where appropriate, in developing policies, laws and regulations in mechanisms to resolve land disputes in the Darfur States.

Output 3: Monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors established and fully functioning:

- 3.1 Collect background information on current and historical nomadic corridors' monitoring systems, their effectiveness and pros and cons and gender sensitivity;
- 3.2 Conduct comprehensive conflict mapping along the proposed corridors;
- 3.3 Carry out consultations at locality and state levels with the following stakeholders: Nomadic Council, native administration, Women Associations/Groups, Farmers Associations, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Wealth, Ministry of Physical Planning;
- 3.4 Establish and test a monitoring system for migratory routes and policy performance, based on the outcomes of the conflict mapping and consultations through setting a proper LIS that is functional and updated.

Output 4: Communities informed on their role in land administration through outreach and sensitisation:

- 4.1 Organise a series of inclusive workshops, in coordination and full consultation with relevant state authorities, to enable stakeholders to access information on land and to understand their role in land administration. This will include the VGGT advocacy workshops (6) in the five Darfur States and in Khartoum;
- 4.2 develop and disseminate awareness materials on communities' role (women and men specifics) in land administration;
- 4.3 Develop land rights awareness and sensitisation material, including awareness on women's land rights;
- 4.4 Broadcast awareness materials through the mass media.

Output 5: Land title system is improved and strengthened and land concerns at return sites addressed (Support to the Darfur Land Commission and state authorities):

- 5.1 Support initiation of Darfur Land commission Council (DLCC) structures at all required levels;
- 5.2 Establish agreed-upon and efficient working relations between DLC, DLCC and state authorities;
- 5.3 conduct detailed capacities need assessment for DLC and state Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Wealth and Ministry of Physical Planning, as well as farmers association, women's associations, nomadic councils and native administration;
- 5.4 Support building institutional and/or individual capacities of DLC and state Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Wealth and Ministry of Physical Planning, as well as women's and farmers associations and nomadic councils through the provision of management and technical training in key aspects related to land resource management;
- 5.5 Support DLC and other land related institutions with required equipment and furniture that will enable them to achieve their mandate according to the capacity needs assessment and to ensure their presence across the five states;
- 5.6 Establish a land information system at Ministry of Physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPUs) and Ministry of Agriculture;
- 5.7 Establish an urban observatory with two offices in Nyala and El Fashir, as a pilot based in the state Planning Directorate of the MoF/academic institutions;
- 5.8 Draft a comprehensive plan to better utilise the land-use maps available at the DLC.

Output 6: Sketch map/plan produced for 50 return villages, including existing boundary and possible direction(s) of the settlements' future expansion, in order to draw a draft future boundary and grazing buffer zone and ensure adequate land for livelihoods:

- 6.1 Take an account of existing land tenure and basic services, conflict mapping, infrastructure, etc.in return sites;
- 6.2 Appropriate land dispute mechanisms are initiated across the five states;
- 6.3 In collaboration with the Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRC) and MPPUs, prepare sketch maps/settlement plans for 50 return villages, with demarcation of current and future boundaries and buffer zone;

- 6.4 Identify suitability, constraints and needs of the return villages, to ensure sustainable return and gender-specific needs;
- 6.5 Initiate crop protection committees at return sites in close coordination with security and safety arrangements/mechanisms in the UNDF – UNDP/UNHCR Returns Project.

The project will support DLC and two academic/research institutions to establish, in a pilot phase, an Urban Observatory as a specialised centre to develop and analyse indicators that contribute to better land-use planning and provide valuable information to support decision making. A database and mapping system will be established to monitor progress on indicators (that will be agreed upon) related to land and natural resources and in particular monitoring of land disputes originating from the return process. Some indicators will be developed from the *Natural Resources and Land-Use Database and Mapping for Darfur* developed by DLC.

A computerised Land Information System (LIS) will be established at the Ministry of Physical Planning and Ministry of Agriculture. The LIS groups area-related information and includes:

- Tools for physical planning and development
- Tools for legal, administrative and economic decisions
- Tools for ownership protection and dispute prevention

The LIS will, in its initial phase, document the 50 return villages' boundaries, with coordinates, basic gender disaggregated information and information related to housing plots of land granted through the state housing plan. The system will gradually incorporate and document agricultural land around Wadis free from all interests and claims or dispute, as well as record and document land dispute cases solved via the traditional or modern system.

This Project will be implemented jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the FAO, in full partnership with the Darfur Land Commission of the DRA and the relevant ministries in the five Darfur States and Farmers' Associations, Women's Groups and Nomadic Councils. It will promote 30% female representation at all levels. The combined expertise of UNDP (rule of law and governance, capacity development and social cohesion), UN-Habitat (land issues) and the expertise, experience and knowledge-base of FAO (land use planning and sustainable land management) will be utilised in a complementary manner to ensure synergy and a coordinated approach in the provision of technical support and capacity development. UNDP and UN-Habitat shall ensure that the tasks of the appropriate experts will be identified, detailed and made available to the Project in due time, as well as the identification and procurement of relevant equipment. Three mixed-gender teams will be established to oversee and coordinate the implementation of the Project activities over the five Darfur states.

UN-HABITAT will work as a facilitator and catalyst, providing technical assistance and delivering on-the-job training at the different levels, ensuring inclusive participation that will provide all stakeholders room on the agenda to build ownership. The land issue is not a one-off task, but must continue over the life of the reform implementation. In developing a land dispute mechanism, UN-Habitat will combine country experiences with global, technical expertise. The tool will suggest entry points adaptable to country contexts in an accessible and attractive format. It will be piloted for feed-back and refinement. UN-Habitat, together with UNDP and partners, will use effective, bottom-up consultative processes to reach consensus on the parallel and conflicting legal orders – customary and statutory laws. This output will be one of the important inputs for drafting land legislations for approval by concerned legislative organs. Having a land dispute resolution mechanism and approved land legislation, together with land-use and natural resources documents that will be produced by DLC, will form a suitable platform for the gradual implementation in the medium term, such as, *inter alia*, land registration for human settlements in the 50 return sites, small land holdings along wadis for irrigated agriculture, and women's access to small holdings in rain-fed (Jubra). Finally, the exercise will be scaled-up to include all land-uses in the long-term.

iii) Lesson Learned:

The Project will bring on board a number of "lessons learned" from the global experiences of UN-Habitat's Global Land Tool Network (GLTN), especially in post-conflict, land tool development, the Voluntary Guidelines and manuals on the Responsible Governance of Land Tenure (VGGT), and from UNDP CPRU

experience in South Kordofan State (SKS) DDR pilot projects, in allocation of productive land plots for vulnerable groups, especially women. The Project is designed to benefit from the lessons learned from other projects implemented by UNDP and UN-Habitat in Darfur, under the umbrella of rule of law, governance, regional and urban planning. Drawing from the experience of other African countries emerging from conflict, it is planned that key DRA personnel will tour countries such as Ghana, Rwanda and South Africa, as part of the DRA capacity building project. Capacity building of key DLC, DLCC personnel can include similar tours, focusing on countries with a heritage of solving land tenure disputes, to appreciate lessons-learned and best-practices. Such mutual knowledge sharing, will aid the identification of key areas and the means required to address them (international experts, exchange visits, etc.).

Experience from four projects initiated by DLC, in the period 2008-2010 on natural resources and land-use issues, will be incorporated in the current Project design. The following are the projects initiated by the DLC:

- The Natural Resources and Land-Use Database and Mapping for Darfur, 2009;
- Collection and Documentation of Traditional Customs on Land-Use in Darfur, 2008;
- Traditional Land-Use and *Hawakeer* Management Study, 2010;
- Establishment of a Survey Laboratory and Documentary Library, 2010;

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

The overall implementation strategy of the Project is to recognise and utilise the immense human resources existing in the government, academia and research institutions, as well as the available capacity outside the public sector, which include NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs), etc. The Darfur Land Commission, VRRRC and State Ministries of Physical Planning and Public Utilities and Agriculture will act as the lead agencies throughout the entire project cycle. The Project will also operate within the institutional framework of the existing government structures - the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA), states, localities and their subsisting administrative units. Coordination and Technical Committees, targeting an active 30% female participation, will be established to locate the implementation of the Project within the public service and to link all government agencies and departments to the Project through an effective, feedback mechanism. The strategy will improve synergy, as resources and inputs will be utilised with collaborative efforts from partners within and outside government institutions.

Risks:

Security and access related threats are the major risk, in addition to the political, economic and environmental risks that could endanger the execution of the Project. The Project assumes that the security situation will remain stable, the target population is not further displaced and remains in its current situation. Moreover, the objective of the Project intervention is to build the local capacity and security on land-use amongst land users to enable an appropriate and timely response to the host communities', returnees' (especially female headed households), nomads' and farmers' needs.

The Project will apply the 3E framework methodology (Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness) to analyse the value for money in order to ensure the optimal use of resources to achieve the intended results. UN-Habitat and UNDP will capitalise on the deployment of mixed-gender, national staff' teams and consultants to manage the Project in the field, with technical and managerial guidance provided by their national and International staff and experts in Khartoum. In addition, the Project will partner with national and local consultancy firms and national academic/research institutions to implement some of the planned activities.

Table 2: Risk analysis and Mitigation measures

Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Counter measures/ Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
Degradation of the security situation in Darfur	At design stage of project (May 2014)	Security	Medium	UNDP/UN-Habitat will ensure close coordination and information sharing on security conditions at the field level with UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), UN security personnel and UNAMID. The Project will operate in compliance with UN rules.	National Project manager	To be monitored and updated during implementation	To be monitored and updated during implementation	To be monitored and updated during implementation
Political instability may increase weakness of relevant government institution leading Project implementation to a (temporary) halt	At design stage of project (October 2012)	Political	Medium	UNDP/UN-Habitat will keep monitoring/ observing the political situation and would change the implementation plans as and when necessary to avoid delay of implementation.	National Project Manager	To be monitored and updated during implementation	To be monitored and updated during implementation	To be monitored and updated during implementation
Communities,, authorities and other stakeholders may have radically different understanding of main Project objectives	To be monitored and recorded at the initial stage	Cultural	Low	UNDP/UN-Habitat/FAO will work closely with state DLC/MPUD stakeholders , Nomad council, farmers and women associations and mixed gender community leaders from the initial stage of the Project to ensure the clear understanding and the buy-in of the Project objectives as well as ensure ownership by the government	National Project Manager and national consultants /experts	To be monitored and updated during implementation	To be monitored and updated during implementation	To be monitored and updated during implementation

5. Results Framework

Table 3: Results Framework

JP/ Project Title	Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur					
DDS Pillar	Governance, Justice and Reconciliation/Reconstruction					
DDS outcome	PILLAR1: Objective 10: Improved land registration/property system and related conflict resolution mechanisms PILLAR2: Objective 7: Improved quality of urban environment and access to planned land in major towns of Darfur					
Relevant DDS Pillar Priority: Darfur Land Commission with representation of native administration, local community, women, land owners from displaced established and functioning						
JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
JP Output 1: land legislation framework, drafted and endorsed based on consultations with communities at return villages and in/around the migration corridor and government concern bodies on customary land registration and to determine current linkages between Hakura traditional system and relation to modern land title system across the five states with concrete recommendations	UNDP/UN-Habitat/FAO	Darfur Land Commission (DLC) and MPPPU and Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of consultation sessions made at local level • Establish link between VGGT concept and principles and land use policies, laws and administrative legislation processes • # of Consultative workshop • # of recommendations made • Adoption level of recommendations made • # of women only focus groups • # % of female participants at consultation sessions 	Study on Traditional Land Use and Hawakeer Management, 2010	50 session and consultative workshop with 30% female participation, including women only sessions/ workshops (one in each state), Benchmark current link between land use policies, laws and administrative legislation processes and VGGT principles, Recommendations are fully adopted	project progress report

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JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p>JP Output 2: Policies for adjudicating land claims cases drafted and endorsed, and appropriate land dispute mechanisms initiated across the five states:</p>	<p>UNDP/UN-Habitat/FAO (UNAMID)*</p>	<p>DLC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender sensitive draft policies are produced • Policies are discussed against local norms and with regards to gender aspects, contradictions avoided, collection of best practices • # of Mechanisms are in place • # of gender sensitive mechanism in place • Mechanisms agreed upon and approved by DRA and state governments • #dispute cases are solved in a gender just way, • VGGT concepts and principles tested and used where appropriate in resolving land disputes processes. 	<p>To be established</p>	<p>Policies to be in force Mechanisms are active and gender sensitive</p>	<p>Policy document and List of mechanisms Project reports Women Focus Groups</p>
<p>JP Output 3: Monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors established and fully functioning</p>	<p>UN-Habitat /UNDP (UNAMID)*</p>	<p>DLC, Nomads, Women and Farmers associations, Ministry of Agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Corridors selected for monitoring • Comprehensive, gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation system is created and applied to track usage gender disaggregated • Functionality of the monitoring system is validated • Real-time feedback system is in-place 	<p>To be established</p>	<p>Nine corridors screened Five corridors are selected Monitoring system is gender sensitive</p>	<p>Reports of the Project Women focus groups</p>

* (UNAMID) = the Project will maintain liaison, share information and seek coordination and complementarity of activities

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JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p>JP Output 4: Communities informed on their role in land administration through outreach and sensitisation, especially about the land rights of women</p>	UNDP/UN-Habitat/FAO	DLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of VGGT advocacy workshops • # of people reached, gender disaggregated • # of targeted sessions conducted land rights issue • # of targeted sessions conducted for women on their land rights issue • # of mass media campaigns and coverage in general • # of campaign targeted specifically at women using women appropriate channels to inform them about their rights • # of mass media campaigns and coverage to inform the general community about women’s land rights to increase acceptance • % of community members reflecting knowledge on their positive roles in land administration, gender disaggregated 	To be established	Five workshops for each Darfur states and one workshop for Project implementing partners, Population of the selected Return communities and audiences of mass media in Darfur	Workshop Proceedings, Documentation, materials provided and progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report

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JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p>JP Output 5: Land title system is improved, made more gender-equal and strengthened, and land concerns at return site addressed (Support to land commission and state authorities to become more gender sensitive)</p>	<p>UNDP- UN-Habitat (UNAMID)*</p>	<p>DLC and Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRC), MPPPU</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender sensitive land tenure policy document in place • # of return sites considered for land title issue - aggregated by gender and vulnerability criteria • # of state institutions with functioning land information system • # of institutions provided with institutional capacity/ need assessment • # of institutions (including commissions, local courts and traditional dispute resolution actors) provided with sensitization and capacity building to gender mainstream implementation and resolve disputes in a gender sensitive/equality enhancing way • #percentage increase in female staff of land institutions • # of female staff at land institutions received capacity building to boost effectiveness and impact 	<p>To be established</p>	<p>DLC and state Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Wealth and Ministry of Physical Planning as well as farmers association, women associations, nomadic councils and native administration</p>	<p>Progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report</p>

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JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p>JP Output 6: Sketch map/plan produced for 50 return village including existing boundary and possible direction(s) of settlement future expansion in order to draw a draft future boundary and grazing buffer zone and land for livelihood.</p>	<p>UNDP/UN-Habitat (UNAMID)*</p>	<p>DLC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of return villages assessed • # of sketch/maps prepared for return villages • Security of land tenure provided in return villages/ # of villages assessed 	<p>0</p>	<p>50 village, 50 women focus groups conducted 50 sketch/maps 50 village</p>	<p>Gender sensitive maps produced and progress Reports, Final project Report and Project evaluation Report</p>

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6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

6.1 Project Management and Staffing:

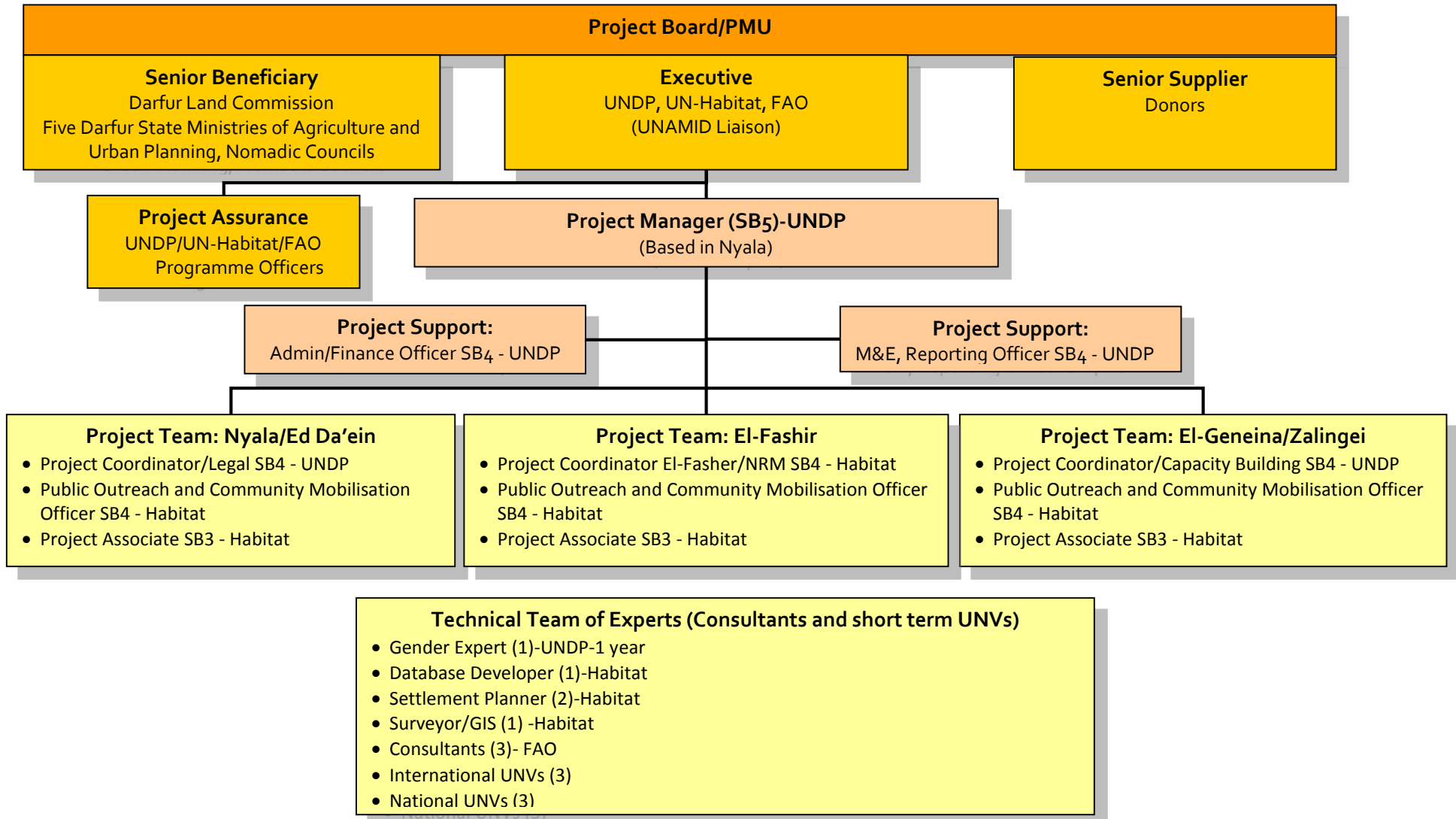
The Project Executive Board (PEB) shall be set up for the whole project duration period. It will be comprised of UNDP, UN-Habitat, DLC, VRRRC, DRA, Ministry of Physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPPU) and Ministry of Agriculture in the five Darfur States, including members of both genders. The PEB will work to ensure the oversight, and bear ultimate responsibility, for making executive management decisions, including approving potential Project revisions and work plans. The Project Manager will be responsible for the implementation of the Project, including administrative, technical and financial obligations and act as the secretariat for the PEB, supported by officers and support staff. The UN-Habitat and UNDP Programme Officers will provide the necessary quality assurance function to the PMU/PEB. To ensure a well monitored result-based framework and strengthening of knowledge management systems, the Project also proposes to recruit one Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting Officer to be based in Nyala and undertaking regular field missions to the various regions of Darfur. The Project will also be supported by a team of experts on different areas of required expertise, including at least one gender expert, to provide technical support and guidance to DRA and state counterparts. The Project will establish an effective coordination mechanism between DRA and state institutions to ensure that they plan and work consistently on all issues related to land use. FAO will deploy consultants at certain times for limited periods to support specific activities and will maintain an officer within the Project team to contribute to a more holistic overview, ensure adaptation of the VGGT and its proper utilisation to achieve the most coherent programme results at the best standards.

6.2 Project Support:

The Project will employ a dedicated Admin/Finance Officer to provide Financial support to the Project activities and will work closely with the lead organisation's Finance Department and with the finance staff of UNDP, UN-Habitat and FAO, to ensure smooth implementation of activities, proper forecasting, accurate, in-time and standard reporting and overall adherence to the financial rules, regulations and best practices. The Project will also employ an M&E/Reporting Officer to assist the Project Manager in setting and implementing coordination and monitoring/evaluation activities in a coherent manner, thus ensuring that the Project work plan is well maintained and adjusted in real time with proper coordination between the Project technical team and the programme assurance from the three agencies. The M&E/Reporting Officer will also ensure that all activities are fully documented and meet the reporting requirements.

Project procurement will be done as per the regular standard procedures and guidelines followed by the agencies.

Figure 2: Project Organisation Structure



7. Funds allocation and Cash Flow Management

7.1 Administrative Agent

Funds allocation will be done in line with UNDF Terms of Reference; where UNDP will serve as the Administrative Agent. It will be responsible for concluding the Standard Administrative Arrangements (SAAs) with donors and the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Participating UN Organisations (UN-Habitat and FAO). This Joint Programme will be implemented by UNDP, as Administrative Agent of the Proposed DDS FaST Programme, via a 'pass through' Joint Programme modality, as per the prevailing UNDG Guidelines. Accordingly, UNDP Sudan will disburse funds to the UN-Habitat and FAO, in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committees (SC), as per its approval of this proposed DDS, FaST, Joint Programme Document, Work Plan and Budget.

7.2 Transfer of cash from the fund to participating agencies, and to national Implementing Partners:

The size and frequency of disbursements and the scope and frequency of monitoring, reporting, assurance and evaluation will be agreed prior to programme implementation, taking into consideration the capacity of implementing partners and the comparative advantage of participating UN Organisation and operational constraints in the target area.

The AA (UNDP) will directly disburse the DDS, FaST, Joint Project funds to the Lead Agency (UNDP) and to UN-Habitat, as signatories to this Joint Project Document, in line with their respective components under the DDS FaST Results Framework, Work Plan and Indicative Budgets as listed below. AA disbursement to the Lead Agency will be made for the implementation of the programming, contracting and monitoring of the DDS, FaST, Joint Project. Cash transfer modalities may be adjusted in accordance with the decision of the Lead Agency.

Table 5: Timetable of payments by category

CATEGORIES	UNDP/UN-Habitat/FAO	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
1. Staff and other personnel costs	924,229	128,617	209,866	159,022	179,460	113,414	133,851
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	610,817	85,002	138,699	105,097	118,604	74,954	88,461
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	450,000	62,622	102,182	77,427	87,378	55,220	65,171
4. Contractual Services	2,996,407	416,983	680,397	515,561	581,819	367,694	433,953
5. Travel	300,000	41,748	68,121	51,618	58,252	36,814	43,447
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	343,873	47,854	78,084	59,167	66,771	42,197	49,801
Sub-Total Project Costs	5,625,326	782,826	1,277,348	967,891	1,092,282	690,293	814,685
Indirect Support Costs 7%	393,773	54,798	89,414	67,752	76,460	48,321	57,028
Total Project Costs	6,019,099	837,624	1,366,762	1,035,644	1,168,742	738,614	871,713

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

8.1 Monitoring

Programme monitoring has two purposes. The first is assessing the compliance of the substantive and financial implementation with the Project objectives and work plan. The second purpose is observing the possibility to replicate and institutionalise Project strategies and design in the specific context. Results-based project monitoring will be provided by the Project Management to the Project Board, through the use of the following tools:

- A periodical evaluation of the recruited consultants' performance
- Periodic Project, training, visit and progress reports
- Action plans
- Thematic papers, including on gender and land rights
- Tools including VGGT concepts, principles and modules

Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement developed in the Logical Framework, as well as urban and MDG indicators developed by UN-HABITAT, will be utilised to evaluate results as they are produced in the field. A team of international experts will provide guidance and advice to local teams (Local experts recruited by the Project and DLC/DRA relevant staff) to ensure that the highest quality of technical work will be undertaken in all the phases and activities of the Project.

An important benchmark for measuring the success of this Project should be established that measures the extent to which key Project results have been achieved in pursuit of the Project purpose.

8.2 Evaluation and Reporting:

i) Quarterly progress and financial reports will be submitted by UNDP/UN-Habitat and FAO to the Contracting Authority, copied to the DRA through the Technical Secretariat of the Darfur Coordination Board. The reports shall consist of a narrative part and a financial part. The reports should provide detailed highlights on the pace of Project implementation, application of gender mainstreaming, Project achievements, Project performance and level of satisfaction of all categories of Project stakeholders. The reports shall, furthermore, identify constraints faced during implementation and make recommendations for changes/improvements. The financial monitoring shall cover the disbursement of funds and their use

A final report will be submitted by UNDP/UN-Habitat and FAO to secretariat of the UNDF.

Table 6: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
<p>JP Output 1: Land legislation framework, drafted and endorsed based on consultations with communities at return villages and in/around the migration corridor and government concern bodies on customary land registration and to determine current linkages between Hakura traditional system and relation to modern land title system across the five states with concrete recommendation</p>	<p>No. of Consultative workshops, including the % of female participants Baseline: Study on Traditional Land Use and <i>Hawakeer</i> Management, 2010 VGGT baseline Producedo VGGT Baseline study verified VGGT Baseline: 0 Time frame: Q1 and Q2 No. of recommendations made Baseline: 0 Timeframe: Q3</p>	<p>Consultative workshop reports Baseline Final Report Progress report and Project final report</p>	<p>Questionnaires and interviews Women Focus Groups Field visits report, Validation meetings</p>	<p>UNDP/ UN-Habitat, FAO DLC</p>
<p>JP Output 2: Policies for adjudicating land claims cases drafted and endorsed, and appropriate land dispute mechanisms initiated across the five states:</p>	<p>Land cases educating policy endorsed Baseline: 0 Timeframe: Q4 VGGT concepts and principles tested and used where appropriate in resolving land disputes processes, Baseline: 0 Timeframe: Q3</p>	<p>Policy document that is gender sensitive Land dispute mechanism tool</p>	<p>Questionnaires and interviews Women Focus Groups Partners Reports Monitoring reports Field visits report</p>	<p>UNDP/ UN-Habitat, FAO DLC (UNAMID)*</p>
<p>JP Output 3: Monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors established and fully functioning</p>	<p>Comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system created and applied to track usage of the routes in gender sensitive manner M&E Institutional set up</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated M&E system document Type of training provided in relation to M&E system</p>	<p>Reports (including progress report on application of gender mainstreaming) Interviews Focus Groups</p>	<p>UNDP/ UN-Habitat, DLC (UNAMID)*</p>

* (UNAMID) = the Project will maintain liaison, share information and seek coordination and complementarity of activities

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Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
<p>JP Output 4: Communities informed on their role in land administration through outreach and sensitisation.</p>	<p># of VGGT advocacy workshops with 600 participants # of people reached disaggregated by gender and # of targeted sessions conducted on land rights issues # of targeted sessions conducted for women on their land rights issue # of mass media campaigns and coverage % OF communities reflecting knowledge on their positive roles in land administration, gender disaggregated # of mass campaign targeted specifically at women using women appropriate channels to inform them about their rights # of mass media campaigns and coverage to inform the general community about women's land rights to increase acceptance</p>	<p>Documentation, materials provided and progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report</p>	<p>Interviews, Focus Groups, progress reports on feedback</p>	<p>UNDP/ UN-Habitat, FAO, DLC</p>
<p>JP Output 5: Land title system is improved and strengthened and land concerns at return site addressed (Support to land commission and state authorities)</p>	<p>Number of return sites considered for land title issue Land tenure policy document in place Number of training conducted and % of female participants Number of staff engaged in training Number of institutions provided with institutional capacity Number of state institutions with functioning land information system as per standards</p>	<p>Land information system Survey report Progress report</p>	<p>Field survey Project reports Monitoring reports</p>	<p>UNDP/ UN-Habitat, DLC, Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC), MPPUs (UNAMID)*</p>

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Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Responsibilities
JP Output 6: Sketch map/plan produced for 50 return village including existing boundary and possible direction(s) of settlement future expansion in order to draw a draft future boundary and grazing buffer zone and land for livelihood.	Security of land tenure Women consulted and concerns taken into account No of return villages assessed No of sketch/maps prepared for return villages	Maps produced and progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report	Interview, Focus Groups and meetings Field visits reports	UNDP/ UN-Habitat, DLC (UNAMID)*

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9. Work plans and budgets:

Table 7: Project Work plans and budgets

Project title: Strengthening Land Management for Peaceful Co-Existence in Darfur		Duration of the JP/Project: 18 months						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget (by product/ activity)
Expected products of the JP/Project	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)								
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
JP Output 1										
Land legislation framework, drafted and endorsed based on consultations with communities at return villages and in/around the migration corridor and government concern bodies on customary land registration and to determine current linkages between Hakura traditional system and relation to modern land title system across the five states with concrete recommendations	1.1 1.1 Conduct project baseline survey on land customary law, policies, and laws/legislations in relation to gender roles, Environment, LIS capacities review, VGGT principles and returns (including the impact of the conflict on women and land ownership, pre-and post-conflict comparison)	X	X					Five Darfur states	UNDP, UN-Habitat and FAO <i>(UNAMID)*</i>	194,848
	1.2 Conduct in-depth and inclusive and gender sensitive two-track consultations at various governance levels on customary law and their application and the linkages between Hakura system and Native Administration		X	X	X					100,000
	1.3 Draft legislation framework based on the outcomes of the consultation workshops and works done by DLC	X	X							50,000
	1.4 Validate and endorse of legislation by legislative councils				X					100,000
	1.5 Conduct land related stakeholders mapping, determine and recommend consistent and complementary mandates				X	X				50,000

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Expected products of the JP/Project	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget (by product/ activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
JP Output 2										
Policies for adjudicating land claims cases drafted and endorsed, and appropriate land dispute mechanisms initiated across the five states:	2.1 identify relevant gender-balanced stakeholders to take part in the participatory processes of drafting the policy for land adjudicating		X	X				Five Darfur states	UNDP- UN-Habitat <i>(UNAMID)*</i>	100,000
	2.2 Set up a coordination unit, to manage and plan the adjudicating land claims cases, as well as track gender disaggregation of outcomes			X	X					150,000
	2.3 Collect background information on existing land tenure systems and the problems and shortcomings they entail including gender concerns		X							150,000
	2.4 Conduct series of consultative workshops to enable stakeholders to discuss and contribute to the development of the policy		X	X	X	X				200,000
	2.5 Develop dynamic /flexible land conflict resolution mechanism at local and state levels	X	X	X	X					200,000
JP Output 3										
Monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors & policy performance and LIS established and fully functioning	3.1 Collect background information on current and historical nomadic corridors monitoring systems that used to exist, their effectiveness and pros and cons and gender sensitivity	X						Five Darfur states	UNDP- UN-Habitat <i>(UNAMID)*</i>	150,000
	3.2 3.2 Conduct comprehensive conflict mapping along the proposed corridors	X	X	X						150,000

* (UNAMID) = the Project will maintain liaison, share information and seek coordination and complementarity of activities

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Expected products of the JP/Project	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget (by product/ activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
JP Output 3 (cont'd)										
Monitoring mechanism for nomadic corridors & policy performance and LIS established and fully functioning	3.3 Carry out consultations at locality and state levels with the following stakeholders: Nomadic Council, native administration, Women Associations/ Groups, Farmers Associations, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Wealth, Ministry of Physical Planning		X	X				Five Darfur states	UNDP- UN-Habitat (UNAMID)*	212,416
	3.4 Establish and test monitoring system for migratory routes & policy performance based on the outcomes of the conflict mapping and consultations through setting proper LIS that is functional and updated		X	X	X	X				450,000
JP Output 4										
Communities informed on their role in land administration through outreach and sensitisation	4.1 Organise series of inclusive workshops, in coordination and full consultation with relevant state authorities to enable stakeholders to access information on land and to understand their role in land administration.	X	X	X	X			Five Darfur states	UNDP- UN-Habitat and FAO	477,812
	4.2. Develop and disseminate awareness materials on communities' role (women and men specifics) in land administration	X	X	X	X	X				170,000
	4.3 Develop land rights awareness and sensitisation material, including awareness on women's land rights	X	X	X	X				UNDP- UN-Habitat	150,000
	4.4 Broadcast awareness materials through mass media			X	X	X	X		150,000	

* (UNAMID) = the Project will maintain liaison, share information and seek coordination and complementarity of activities

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Expected products of the JP/Project	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget (by product/ activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
JP Output 5										
Land title system is improved and strengthened and land concerns at return site addressed (Support to land commission and state authorities)	5.1 Support initiation of Darfur Land commission Council (DLCC) structures at all required levels	X	X	X			X	Five Darfur states	UN-Habitat - UNDP	160,000
	5.2 Establish agreed-upon and efficient working relations between DLC, DLCC and state authorities			X	X	X	X			150,000
	5.3 conduct detailed capacities need assessment for DLC and state Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Wealth and Ministry of Physical Planning as well as farmers association, women's associations, nomadic councils and native administration		X							100,000
	5.4 Support building institutional and/or individual capacities of DLC and state Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Wealth and Ministry of Physical Planning as well as women's and farmers associations and nomadic councils through provision of management and technical on the job trainings and mentorship in key aspects related to land resources management		X	X	X	X	X			250,000
	5.5 Support DLC and other land related institutions with required equipment, furniture that enable them to achieve their mandate according to capacity needs assessment and ensure presence across the five states			X	X					460,000

Cont'd

Expected products of the JP/Project	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget (by product/ activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
JP Output 5 (Cont'd)										
Land title system is improved and strengthened and land concerns at return site addressed (Support to land commission and state authorities)	5.6 Establish land information system at Ministry of physical Planning and Public Utilities (MPPPU) and Ministry of Agriculture	X	X	X	X	X	X	Five Darfur states	UN-Habitat - UNDP	250,000
	5.7 Establish urban observatory with two offices in Nyala and El Fashir, as pilot to be based in state Planning Directorate of the MoF/academic institutions	X	X	X	X	X	X			230,340
	5.8 Draft a comprehensive plan to better utilise the land use maps available at DLC.	X							UN-Habitat – UNDP (UNAMID)*	200,000
JP Output 6:										
Sketch map/plan produced for 50 return village including existing boundary and possible direction(s) of settlement future expansion in order to draw a draft future boundary and grazing buffer zone and land for livelihood.	6.1 Take an account of land tenure and basic services, conflict mapping, infrastructure, etc.in return sites; taking into account gender aspects.		X	X				Five Darfur states	UN-Habitat – UNDP	100,000
	6.2 Appropriate land dispute mechanisms initiated across the 5 states			X	X	X				117,109
	6.3 prepare in collaboration of Voluntary Return and Resettlement Commission (VRRRC), and MPPPU sketch map/settlement plans for 50 returns villages with demarcation of current and future boundaries and buffer zone		X	X	X	X			(UNAMID)*	100,000

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* (UNAMID) = the Project will maintain liaison, share information and seek coordination and complementarity of activities

Expected products of the JP/Project	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Planned budget (by product/ activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
JP Output 6 (Cont'd)										
Sketch map/plan produced for 50 return village including existing boundary and possible direction(s) of settlement future expansion in order to draw a draft future boundary and grazing buffer zone and land for livelihood.	6.4 Identify suitability, constraints and needs of the return villages, to ensure sustainable return and gender specific needs		X	X	X			Five Darfur states	UN-Habitat – UNDP (UNAMID)*	140,000
	6.5 Initiate crop protection committee at return sites in close coordination with security and safety arrangements/mechanisms in the return project			X	X	X	X			40,000
M & E – Evaluation										
Monitoring of project activities implementation		X	X	X	X	X	X			80,000
Project annual review						X				30,000
Project evaluation							X			12,800
Total Project Operational Costs										5,625,325
ISC 7%										393,773
Total Project costs										6,019,098

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Table 8: Budget by Participating UN Organisation
(using UNDG Budget Categories)

UN FUND FOR DARFUR JOINT PROGRAMME BUDGET*				
CATEGORIES	UNDP	UN-Habitat	UNFAO	Total
1. Staff and other personnel costs	431,347	368,223	124,658	924,229
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	305,409	305,409	-	610,817
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	257,143	192,857	-	450,000
4. Contractual Services	1,566,467	1,202,445	227,495	2,996,407
5. Travel	155,688	103,792	40,520	300,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	-	-
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	150,000	150,000	43,872	343,872
Sub-Total Project Costs	2,866,054	2,322,726	436,546	5,625,325
Indirect Support Costs **7%	200,624	162,591	30,558	393,773
Total Project costs	3,066,678	2,485,317	467,104	6,019,098

* 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. The 1% UNDF Management fee is deducted at source from each donor's contribution and does not affect the Total Project cost.