



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

## **Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur**



Khartoum, February 2016

**UNDP – UNHCR – UNAMID**

DDS Pillar:	<i>Pillar 2: Reconstruction</i>
<b>Programme title:</b>	<b>Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur</b>
DDS Objectives Programme outcome:	<i>2.6: Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)</i>
<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>UNDP</b>
Participating Agencies	UNHCR, in coordination with IOM and UNAMID
Programme Duration:	18 months
Anticipated start/end dates:	<b>January 1<sup>st</sup> 2016</b>
<b>Total estimated budget*:</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>

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

UN organisations	National Coordinating Authorities	
<p><b>Mr. Selva Ramachandran</b> Country Director United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p><b>H.E. Amna Harroun Mohamed Ali</b></p> <p>Signature Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Darfur Regional Authority</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p><b>H.E. Kamal Hassan Ali</b> Minister Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC)</p> <p>Signature:</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>
<p><b>Mr. Mohammad Adar</b> Resident Representative UNHCR</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>	<p><b>Technical Counterpart</b></p>	
	<p><b>Mr. Azhari Shattai</b> Commissioner Voluntary Returns and Resettlement Commission Darfur Regional Authority (DRA)</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date &amp; Seal</p>	

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## 1. Executive Summary

A decade after the onset of the Darfur conflict, the security situation has improved in some parts of Darfur and an increasing number of IDPs are seeking to restore dignity to their lives in their places of origin. Since the beginning of 2011, more than 280,000 displaced persons have returned to their places of origin voluntarily and permanently across Darfur. Among them, approximately 216,000 are IDPs and 64,000 are Sudanese refugees returning from the border areas of Chad. In reality, many more IDPs return but face difficulties to reintegrate due to external constraints and are therefore obliged to go back to IDP camps and continue to depend on humanitarian assistance. In addition, there are 2.5 million IDPs in Darfur who are still in need of durable solutions<sup>1</sup>.

The Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM), as well as joint agency participatory assessments conducted in various locations across Darfur, indicated that, apart from insecurity, the main reasons behind unwillingness to return and unsustainable returns include the lack of safe and sustainable access to essential goods (food, NFIs, shelters), basic services (water, health, education facilities), and livelihood assets and opportunities. According to data collected in 2011, returns are not always to exact areas of origin. In many cases, returnees sought locations where there were improved access to basic services and livelihood options. The long-term sustainability of returns will, therefore, depend upon improved security; the provision of basic services and livelihoods opportunities in returns areas and well planned government-owned initiatives<sup>2</sup>.

Due to the nature of the protracted crisis, there has been a strong drive to maintain humanitarian assistance and not consider transition to recovery and development. However, in the light of the protracted crisis, there is an increasing momentum to strengthen the early recovery in Darfur and focus on transition from relief to development. This will entail moving away from emergency programmes targeting specific populations with life-saving assistance, to area-based programmes where government partners need to be involved in fields of health, education and nutrition, taking into full account current, as well as future, return trends. Consistent with the Government plans, the DDPD and UNDAF, and in support of the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) emphasis on verified voluntary returns are an articulated priority. For this reason, one of the critical Objectives of the Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) is to achieve *Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees, including special needs groups* (DDS Pillar II, Objective 6). The DDS FaST priorities include a comprehensive set of activities to kick-start efforts to achieve this objective, including: (i) security at return sites; (ii) addressing land concerns; (iii) ensuring information to returning IDPs and refugees; (iv) gathering information on intentions of return and monitoring ongoing processes; (v) registering and documenting refugees in Chad<sup>3</sup>; (vi) providing short-term assistance to returnees; (vii) ensuring availability of basic services in return sites, including special interventions for women's health and HIV/AIDS prevention; (viii) strengthening the capacities of relevant government institutions to support return and integration processes and (ix) promoting access to livelihoods and income generating activities in return areas. These different activities will be delivered through a set of specific but interconnected interventions, drawing on the best technical expertise and comparative advantage of UN agencies and partners, including UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, FAO, UNHCR, UNDP and UNAMID.

The proposed Project is a joint programme implemented by UNDP, UNHCR and UNAMID. In addition, the Project will be closely coordinated with IOM and WHO. The Project will fully utilise the expertise and comparative advantage of UNHCR's deep field presence, UNDP's expertise on livelihoods, and UNAMID capacities on security and policing, and thereby contribute to kick-start IDP return and reintegration objective by targeting the following FaST priorities:

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<sup>1</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Developing Darfur: A Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy, 2013, Pp 16-20

<sup>3</sup> It is noted that FaST 6.6, Registration and provision of documentation for refugees in Chad is covered by the UNHCR office in Chad. Upon any potential organised, rather than spontaneous, large scale return to Darfur from Chad, this will be discussed under the Tripartite Committee of the Governments of Sudan and Chad and UNHCR. As such, this activity is not prioritised under the current phase of DDS FaST priorities, with funds instead reallocated to FaST6.3 and 6.8, which are priority reconstruction activities.

- *Provide security to return sites (FaST 6.1 Pillar I, FaST 9.5, pillar I I)*
- *Information provided to IDPs and refugees on conditions of the areas of origin (FaST 6.3, Pillar II)*
- *Intention to return assessments conducted in areas of displacement (FaST 6.4, Pillar II) – covered under FaST6.3, Pillar II due to smaller scope than expressed in 6.4*
- *Short term assistance provided to return on arrival (FaST 6.5, Pillar II)*
- *Basic services are provided at return sites (FaST 6.7, Pillar II)*
- *Livelihoods and income generating activities are promoted in return sites (FaST 6.8, Pillar II)*
- *Capacity building for Government of Sudan in Return, Reintegration and Urbanisation concerns in 5 states (FaST 6.10 ,Pillar II)*

The proposed Project activities are planned and to be implemented in close coordination with the Government of Sudan including the Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) and its Voluntary Return and Rehabilitation Commission (VRRRC), the Return, Recovery and Reintegration (RRR) sector, the Return and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWGs), as well as other sectors such as WASH, education and health as necessary, in order to ensure synergies and complementarities required for the smooth transition from relief to development.

## **2. Situation Analysis**

The armed conflict in Darfur that erupted in early 2003 has had unprecedented, severe and lasting consequences on local communities, both pastoralists and sedentary farmers. The deterioration of confidence in governance and rule of law institutions is compounded by the destruction of livelihoods and infrastructure and the near absence of basic social services. This has led to persistent vulnerability and insecurity among the Darfur population causing massive displacement and generating huge numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees. The conflict has so far resulted in more than 1.4 million internally displaced persons (IDP)<sup>4</sup> in camps reliant on food aid. In addition, there are over 500,000 Darfuri refugees in Chad and South Sudan. Insurgency and intertribal fighting continue to displace civilians and affect humanitarian and early recovery activities.

The continued fighting in several parts of Darfur, in particular Jebel Marra, as well as parts of North, South and East Darfur, has thus prevented a conducive environment for wide-scale permanent return. However, despite continued insecurity in some parts of Darfur, pockets of stability have emerged in other areas, particularly in the relatively stable West Darfur where there has been a steady trend of returns over the past two years. Since January 2011, the voluntary return of 110,000 IDPs and 30,000 refugees has been verified (UN, 2012). Yet, in spite of these gains, violence has continued in many parts of the region, resulting in varied displacements; for example, in 2011, different forms of armed violence in North and South Darfur displaced a further 70,000 people, mostly during the planting season and in 2012, displacement continued due to localised violence. In 2013, the UN estimated that some 300,000 people were displaced – twice as many as in 2011 and 2012. That number included 35,000 people who crossed the borders into Chad and Central African Republic (OCHA, 2013). Voluntary IDP and refugee returns in areas of relative security are of particular importance with respect to redressing the manifestation of the conflict and re-establishing normality in selected areas of Darfur. In West Darfur, UNHCR has verified total of 48,892 IDP and refugee households<sup>5</sup> through September 2013.

Most communities of return suffer from a lack of access to basic services, infrastructure, shortage of economically and environmentally viable livelihoods, as well as distress related to personal and land tenure insecurity. Many of this has greater gender biased impact where women are usually more affected. The process of return is further hampered by the lack of resources to allow a successful transition to pre-conflict livelihood patterns. Significant population growth and unsustainable management of fragile ecosystems increase competition over natural resources (especially land and water) and, coupled with droughts and other natural hazards, lead to violent conflicts between nomads and farmers, therefore contributing to tensions between tribes along ethnic lines. In addition, there is a changing dynamic to these pressures as the population tilts towards urban areas and creates a

<sup>4</sup> OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin Sudan, Issue 36, 3-8 September 2013.

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR Sub-Office Geneina, 12 September 2013

changing relationship between access to and use of natural resources. The rapidly growing urban centres are increasingly drawing in natural resources from their hinterlands, including resources for construction (bricks and wood) and fuel/energy (firewood and charcoal). Both of these trends are associated with growing impact on the environment, and more recently, stresses on available water resources. In addition, the loss of natural capital and the fragility of ecosystems under human and animal pressure exacerbate the impact of climate variability with reduced levels of ecosystems and, ultimately, livelihood systems resilience to natural shocks such as recurrent droughts.

The spontaneous return processes are currently assisted only through short-term humanitarian support, and require additional medium to long-term recovery assistance to become sustainable. For this reason, in 2011 the UN deployed joint interagency assessments to a sample of return communities in West Darfur. The purpose of interagency return Joint Verification Missions (JVM) is to verify the number of the returnees and their asset base as well as assess the basic community infrastructure and services and come up with joint actions to support the returnees. A number of village profiles which contain information about basic needs of the villages have been prepared and are regularly updated by JVM. These joint assessments have identified the following priorities that need to be addressed from a long-term perspective: **water, health and education services, shelter, income generating activities and human security and protection.**

Improved security for returnees and host community is directly linked to the presence of the police at community level. While there is a presence of police at locality level in Darfur, it remains severely understaffed, under-resourced and ill equipped. Total numbers for senior commissioned officers and junior rank across all five states are less than 13,000. While the police/population ratio, at around 1.6/1,000, is not significantly lower than the internationally acceptable standard (1.8 – 2.5 /1,000) this belies the problem of unequal distribution across Darfur, immense challenges towards mobility and the lack of resources, training and communications. Due to a severe lack of resources, police officers, particularly those of junior ranks, are underpaid and often find themselves in harsh and difficult working environments. Moreover, police are often ill-trained in community-oriented policing approaches and apply inappropriate tactics. Police should be, and should be perceived as being, neutral, independent and immune to political interference in order to help improve their efficiency and increase/earn the trust of the Darfuri communities. There is therefore an urgent need to build the capacity of the police to be able to protect and perform investigations, while also garnering public support and trust as well as providing protection to women.

**Target Location and Population<sup>6</sup>:** The proposed Project will target a selected number of localities out of the following: four of the sixteen West Darfur localities: Beida with a population of 70,585 people, Habila, with a population of 132,045, Geneina with a population of 252,744 and Sirba with a population of 87,293; three of the ten Central Darfur localities: Mukjar with a population of 108,860, Azum with a population of 61,283 and Wadih Saleh with a population of 183,043; three out of the seventeen North Darfur localities including Meleit with a population of 142,986, Kornoï with a population of 102,569 and Kabkabiya with a population of 191,414.

A number of Joint Inter Agency Missions were conducted to verify returns in West Darfur. The overall finding was that the movements to Shushta, Meremta, Andring, Baeida, Kolkota Haraza, Gore and Brota were voluntary. The mission, however, pointed out that there were several limitations facing these returnees including limited livelihoods opportunities available, lack of security and lack of basic services. UNHCR conducted 605 return and field monitoring missions between 2012 and 2013 through its office in West Darfur. In total these missions recorded 43,574 returnees, 22,144 IDP returnees and 21,429 refugee returnees. The areas chosen for targeting in this Project have also been targeted based on information received and discussed through the Return and Reintegration Working Groups operating at State level in West and Central Darfur. These sites have also been chosen on the understanding that a mapping exercise of all VRRRC assessed return sites, as well as sites chosen under the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund (DRDF) in conjunction with the sites highlighted below

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<sup>6</sup> Source CBS (2008)

is currently underway, and further alignment and complementarity between these sites may occur during the course of this Project.

**Table 1: Locations Targeted by the Project:<sup>7</sup>**

West Darfur				
Locality	Cluster	Village	Population <sup>8</sup>	Village Profile
Geneina	Angime	Makada	800	Refugee-like returnees returned in 2014 from the Chadian border villages. The returnees were originally from Makada and Kododol and other 20 villages at its surroundings. As the returnees have just returned three months ago there are no services available (water, health, shelter and agricultural inputs). Police presence and shelters were identified as prioritised needs for the returnees. In addition, lack of access to farming land and livelihood opportunities are identified.
		Kododol	800	
		Angime	1,008	
	Um Sebeikha	Um Sebeikha	788	Almost all returnees to Um Sebeikha cluster are IDPs returnees returned in 2006 to 2013 from the IDPs camps in El Geneina. The returnees were originally from these villages and their surroundings. Police presence was identified as prioritised needs for the returnees. A police post will be constructed. The current police force on the ground is 9.
		Borta	338	
		Delba	680	
		Murhaka	270	
Beida	Beida	Andring	450	Population was displaced in 2003 when the villages were burnt down. The most fled to Chad, in particular to Gos Beida, Hadjer Hadeed, Gaga and Farchana camps, as well as border areas of Ade and Borota. The return started in 2008. The returnees to Beida cluster include refugee-like returnees and IDP returnees equally, the majority of whom had returned before 2011, while some return continued in a smaller scale during 2012-13. Police presence was identified as prioritised needs for the returnees, in addition to the livelihood assets and opportunities. One police post will be constructed in each of the locations.
		Bruta	N/A	
Habilla	Tawenj	Tawenj	1,116	Some villages have been completely abandoned since 2004. The population has been displaced to different part of Darfur and to Chad. The returnees to Tawenji cluster and Habilla locality in general are mostly IDP returnees, who had returned before 2011. A small number of refugee-like returnees are included, as well as some more recent returnees. The need for educational facilities for the children was identified as the top priority of the returnees, together with the livelihood assets and opportunities.
		Jedida	461	
		Sawanj	1,249	
		Kujulung	587	

*Cont'd*

<sup>7</sup> The actual target locations for interventions will be subject to further assessments as the listed locations in this project proposal were assessed in June 2014 and will be prioritised based on the assessment. If the interventions suggested are found out to be impossible or not feasible, the village will be replaced by other localities and villages than listed in this project proposal.

<sup>8</sup> These are indicative population figures, which will be updated during the planned mission and subsequently through the data management system that will be developed through this Project.

West Darfur (Cont'd)				
Locality	Cluster	Village	Population <sup>9</sup>	Village Profile
Sirba	Abu Souroj	Abu Souroj	300	Latest assessment done 2013/2014 by the VRRC. A detailed assessment on the needs will be added after the joint mission in February 2016, before the start of the implementation of the project.
	Saraf Gidad	Saraf Gidad	210	
	Beer Silba	Beer Silba	220	
	Beer Dagig	Beer Dagig	312	
Central Darfur				
Locality	Cluster	Village	Population	Village Profile
Mukjar	Mukjar	Amar Jaded	490	The original Morol village has been completely abandoned since the 2003. Most of the families have fled to Dugodusa 10km east the village. The population in Amar Jaded and Morol were displaced in 2013. In 2011 some people returned to these villages but the movements of people are still observed. There are no police posts in Amar Jaded and Jubuk and the police post in Morol was badly damaged. The needs for education, health, livelihoods are high.
		Kubuk	400	
		Morol	1,000	
		Artala	700	
		Ostavn	350	
Azum	Morong Du	Tololou	30	Latest assessment done 2013/2014 by the VRRC. A detailed assessment on the needs will be added after the joint mission in February 2016, before the start of the implementation of the project.
		Moumo	105	
		Aroum	32	
		Dabi Nayra	30	
		Marah	85	
Wadi Salih	Um-Khiar	Um-Khiar		Latest assessment done 2013/2014 by the VRRC. A detailed assessment on the needs will be added after the joint mission in February 2016, before the start of the implementation of the project.
	Warow	Warow		
	Nyssa	Nyssa		
		Mindo		
	Gaba	Gaba		
	Nankusav	Nankusav		
		Bayia		
	Amar Gadid	Ardiyba		
Kurdul				

*Cont'd*

<sup>9</sup> These are indicative population figures, which will be updated during the planned mission and subsequently through the data management system that will be developed through this Project.



North Darfur				
Locality	Cluster	Village	Population	Village Profile
Meleit	Hilat Badawei	Hilat Badawei	320	Latest assessment done 2013/2014 by the VRRC. A detailed assessment on the needs will be added after the joint mission in February 2016, before the start of the implementation of the project.
	Binama	Binama	400	
	Macs	Macs	200	
	Um-Galal	Um-Galal	213	
	Noulei	Noulei		
Kornoi		Kornoi town	3,800 (760 HH)	The re-establishment of local authorities further encourages people to return. There is a functioning and staffed police station and small prison servicing Kornoi town and surroundings. The town has an active market, offering basic food and NFIs. There is however, no electricity in town nor the area. Kornoi town has one primary school with a reported 209 boys and 206 girls (age 7 and 19 years) attending, run by 6 government-employed and 7 volunteer teachers. School lacks WASH services and has no toilets, nor direct access to water. In fact, the town depends on a water hand pump located within the premises of the mosque.
		Gadier	1,000 (200HH)	Basic infrastructure is almost completely missing, there are no health services. There is one water tank in the village, constructed by UNICEF in 2012 and maintained through contributions by all villagers. People depend on agriculture and cattle (community reported to have around 2000 animals) for livelihood activities, but harvest has been weak and not much cattle could be observed. The closest market is situated in Tina town. Access to market and livelihoods is highly limited, especially for women. There is one very basic primary school providing education for 167 students, run by volunteer teacher. Health is a serious concern as especially children are suffering from the cold and malnutrition. Reported cases of skin rash, respiratory infections and diarrhoea.
		Gimiriya	1,000 (200 HH)	Village council consists of 7 satellite villages. Improved security in the area, but no school in the village council and lack of material to re-build houses and infrastructure. Returnees need to go to Kornoi to access health services, but MSF also provides services based form Um Baru. Water is critical, there is one water pump which doesn't work.
		Garajeem (Togai)	1,600 (320 HH)	There are 4 water sources but only one functioning hand pump in the area. Drilling was done by UNICEF and rehabilitation by COOPI. Village can access same medical services as Gimiriya, drugs and medical assistance are supplied by MSF. One school with 6 classes attended by 357 students taught by volunteer teachers.
		Jorbokie	1,500 (300 HH)	Basic infrastructure mostly missing and lack of water is the main problem. One school with 492 students (298 boys and 194 girls) serviced by 10 volunteer and 2 professional teachers. No women associations but active female participation in decision-making.
		Un Sowat	325 (65 HH)	Challenges in terms of transport, infrastructure, complete lack of water and insecurity around the village area. There is no school. Village completely lacks basic services and depends on Kornoi. Women have to walk to Kornoi to fetch water (which is a 12 hour trip, 6 hours there and 6 back). There is one traditional midwife but she lacks infrastructure and drugs.

*Cont'd*

North Darfur (Cont'd)				
Locality	Cluster	Village	Population	Village Profile
Kornoi (Cont'd)		Gatat	210 (42 HH)	There is a basic school, with 2 grades consisting of 100 students (60 boys and 40 girls) and ran by 2 volunteer teachers. There are traditional midwives and children have been vaccinated, but area depends on Kornoi town for water and access to markets. Harvest was reportedly very bad, and prices for food have increased by about 1/3 as compared to the same period last year.
		Garsalba	1,150 (230 HH)	Newly built police station and health centre. There are 2 pumps in the area, but only one works as the other lacks spare parts for rehabilitation. Village has a small store, and people depend on livestock and agriculture. Plenty of cattle could be observed in the area surrounding the village. There is a school with 350 students (about 200 girls / 150 boys) and 5 volunteer teachers. New buildings (community said provided as part the Doha Peace Agreement) are not open at the time of the December 2015 mission and do not provide any services nor do they have any staff. Villager unaware of plans to provide services in these buildings. The police station is being used by the community as school facility, as the usual school huts don't provide sufficient protection against the cold. The building however only provides seating for up to 40 students.
Kabkabiya	Kabkabiya	Daily	230	Latest assessment done 2013/2014 by the VRRC. A detailed assessment on the needs will be added after the joint mission in February 2016, before the start of the implementation of the project.
		Bargo	650	
		Kala	900	
		Singer	350	
		Koungor	400	
		Amar Gadid	1,000	

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

**The Proposed Joint Programme:** One of the critical objectives of the DDS is to achieve *Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees, including special needs groups* (DDS Pillar II, Objective 6). The DDS FaST priorities include a comprehensive set of activities to kick-start efforts to achieve this objective, which will be delivered through a set of specific but interconnected project interventions, drawing on the best technical expertise and comparative advantages of UN agencies and partners. Fully utilising the expertise and comparative advantage of UNHCR's deep field presence, UNDP's expertise on livelihoods, rule of law and police support, and UNAMID capacities on security and policing, this Project will contribute to kick-start IDP and refugee return and reintegration objectives. It should be noted that all agencies have ongoing activities and project staff on the ground and would quickly be able to set-up the implementation of the proposed Programme and deliver results already within 6 months of the Project start date.

Crucial to the entire DDS and the current FaST process is support to the instigation, preparation, and operationalisation of a DRA/VRRC Returns Strategy, which will both grow from the FaST process and also then inform further implementation of the DDS by all partners. As an overarching objective, this Project will offer support and guidance to this VRRC led process, depending on the needs voiced by the VRRC and, once the policy is endorsed, operationalise all future DDS specific activities within the DRA/VRRC Returns Strategy framework. Furthermore, the Project includes a specific objective that aims to build the capacity of the VRRC as a strong institution to deliver its mandate. This proposed capacity development road map is designed to be implemented in a gradual and step-by-step incremental approach, starting with the critical and immediate capacities, such as technical support, on-the-job training as well as strengthening coordination mechanisms.

In addition, as part of improving the understanding of return opportunities and interests within areas of displacement, the Project will conduct an Intention Survey within the displacement sites (camps and settlements)

to better inform potential needs within areas of return or potential local integration/resettlement. The intention survey to be conducted by IOM and UNHCR will also aim to function as a model for future intention to return survey to be carried out by the VRRC and partners. This will further strengthen support provided to current return sites and guide Government, humanitarian and development partners in identifying durable solutions strategy for Darfur.

The localities and villages targeted within this proposal are intended as kick starter locations as part of the early planning stages of the DRA/VRRC Returns Strategy, which require ongoing assessment and re-assessment in the VRRC led process, to take into account changing dynamics in Darfur. The proposed Returns Coordination Group outlined at a later stage in this document will act as a higher level DRA led advisory group, fed into by the RRR Sector and RRWGs, who will assume the coordination role for this Project until such times as the advisory group is functional.

While the VRRC of the DRA has the exclusive mandate on return in Darfur, this Project comes at a stage when the Returns Strategy is still to be formulated and has therefore also relied on existing return coordination structures in Darfur, which came into being in the first stages of the implementation of the DDPD.

### **3.1 Return and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWG)**

The High Level Committee (HLC) was originally established and co-chaired by the Minister for Humanitarian Affairs and HC/RC as the highest coordination body between UNCT and the Government of Sudan on issues related to humanitarian work in Darfur. At the end of 2009, the HLC introduced the Joint Verification Mechanism on Returns (JVM), to facilitate collaboration among the Government of Sudan and international agencies to verify the nature of returns and channel assistance when appropriate. The JVM drew on the principles and standards contained in the provisions of the Sudanese National Policy on Internally Displaced Persons (2009) and the international Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. Within the Terms of Reference of the JVM, it was stipulated that the Joint Verification Sub Committee would review reports regarding the conditions in which returns have taken place, or are planned to take place. The reports were submitted by established Return and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWGs) in the then three Darfur States (North, West and South).

The Return and Reintegration Working Groups (RRWG) which were established before the DDPD in 2011, currently co-chaired by HAC and UNHCR, have been the main discussion platform for return related issues at state level. Among other responsibilities, the RRWG collected, exchanged, and analysed information on return movements and return areas and was open to all stakeholders addressing return issues. While the HLC and the associated JVM meetings are currently dormant, the RRWGs (currently active in North and West Darfur, dormant in Central and South Darfur) still provide information for planning purposes, and ensure critical gaps are met where possible and duplicated interventions are avoided.

Under the DDPD all matters of return and reintegration are mandated to the VRRC. This will to be reflected in the new return and reintegration mechanism.

### **3.2 The Return, Recovery and Reintegration (RRR) Sector**

The RRR sector was officially created in 2013 merging the Governance, Infrastructure and Economic Recovery (GIER) and the Return and Early Reintegration (RER) sectors as part of an exercise to ensure improve cohesion between sectors and reduce the number of sectors where feasible. The overall aim of the Sector is to coordinate return and reintegration and to contribute - through coordination of activities and interventions - to increased resilience of households and communities in face of protracted crisis and progress towards durable solutions for displaced populations.

In line with the SG Policy Committee Decision from 4 October 2011, the RRR Sector in close coordination with the Protection Sector and other key stakeholders, will support, the development of a common, nationally-owned, Durable Solutions Strategy for displaced populations. The sector will be supported by existing analysis and information management processes for Darfur, most notably the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission and the Darfur Development Strategy. The Sector has a national coverage and special focus on Darfur.

Currently the RRR sector is led by UNDP with IOM and CRS as co-leads, in collaboration with the Government counterparts and other relevant stakeholders. A RRR field coordinator is currently based in North Darfur however plans are underway to have RRR sub-sectors in all Darfur states in 2016. Members of the RRR are agencies and organisations whose mandate and services are pertinent to the specific Recovery, Return and Reintegration tasks.

- Darfur Regional Authorities (DRA) and VRRC
- Ministry of Finance / Directorate for International Financial Cooperation (Federal)
- The Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)
- Line ministries (MoE, MoH, WES, etc.)
- UN agencies and UNAMID
- National and International NGOs
- The IDP and Returnee National Centre
- Possibility of creating partnerships with private sector actors (TBC).

### **3.3 Link with the Darfur Return and Reintegration Working Groups**

While UN agencies and partners have started discussing the return and local integration issues in the Return and Reintegration working groups (RRWGs), efforts need to be scaled-up to provide an alternative to the current 'open-ended' commitment to 'short-term' assistance.

Currently the RRWG in Darfur is the only existing forum to discuss return and reintegration issues with Government counterparts and the topics relating to humanitarian assistance and durable solutions are interrelated. For this reason, setting up two separate structures would unnecessarily complicate the coordination, be time-consuming for all partners and create unnecessary duplication hampering the effective and sustainable response to the persons of concern.

For this reason and in line with the existing structures at country level, the Humanitarian community and the Government in Darfur have opted to expand the existing structure of RRWG to RRR to include resilience and durable solutions rather than to create a new structure.

As the coordination of the VRRC continues to enhance, and more actors working on complementary FaST projects are on the ground, these coordination mechanisms will enlarge to cover larger scopes of work, bringing in such areas as environmental concerns, and transitional and longer term housing. Areas such as water and sanitation, education, health and other infrastructure already form an integral part of such needs assessments.

### **3.4 Project Outputs**

The Project is an expansion of the UNDP, UNHCR and WFP Projects for *Building resilience in communities of return in West Darfur* where the respective partners that are already working in the communities of returns in Beida Locality. As such, inter-agency partnership between humanitarian and development actors will consolidate the area-focused interventions, deliver a sound early recovery approach and ensure a smooth transition from humanitarian to development assistance in areas of return. The partner agencies operate under a joint programme framework, which is aligned with the separate project results and resource frameworks. This will allow the partner agencies to work together through each other's mandates and achieve a strong partnership that capitalises on the absolute advantage of the agencies to implement such programme in these states in light of existing partnerships, structures and local knowledge.

The proposed Project operates under the assumption that the long-term sustainability of returns depend upon improved security; the provision of basic services and livelihoods assets and opportunities. The Project will use a geographical area-focused approach to target clusters of villages to promote sustainable recovery. The first step will be to assure the informed consent of the displaced populations regarding their durable solutions, which is crucial, and from which all assistance should follow. The Project will aim to achieve the following outputs, with the understanding that some specific locations may be subject to change dependent on both the changing dynamics in Darfur, as well as the current mapping exercise of all DRDF and VRRC targeted return locations.

**Output 1: Safety and security is provided at 15 return sites (through provision of police stations and community policing) - FaST 9.5 Pillar I; FaST 6.1 Pillar II) – implemented by UNDP and UNAMID.**  
*Police officers provided in the return areas and recruitment from all ethnic groups with gender balance assured. Assessment to determine extent of danger of UXO and interventions necessary for removal is carried out.*

- 1.1 Police stations, outposts and mobile police units constructed and equipped
- 1.2 Police station staff trained (gender balance)
- 1.3 Putting in place mechanisms to identify and address security and safety risks at community level (community policing)
- 1.4 Conduct an assessment to determine extent of danger of UXO and interventions necessary for removal

Initial critical security assessment will be conducted with UNAMID to make sure that the proposed return locations are secured. Additionally, the conflict sensitive Community Environmental Action Plan (CEAP) in conjunction with a participatory risk assessment (see activity 3.2.1) to make sure that no conflict over land or contradiction with migratory routes exists. Coordination with the Land Project will be done to assure best reception of returnees by host communities.

Based on the results of the assessments of the return sites, the Project will work closely with the Land Project team to verify suitability of the return sites and prospects for future expansion and development. That may also entail suggesting new locations for return based on intention of return assessment/survey done and return sites security/UXO assessment, as well as CEAP results.

The Project will provide support to the construction of police posts as well as training of police officers. While UNHCR will be responsible for the construction and equipment of police posts, UNDP in close coordination with UNAMID will provide police training and limited equipment. The training will include Human rights, investigation techniques, family and child protection, Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and community policing, and Detention and Treatment of Suspects, all in line with the training needs identified by the GoS Police, as well as the current GoS Police Training Curriculum. Through UNHCR field assessments and consultations with UNAMID, 2 return sites, 1 villages in Geneina, Habila and Beida localities have been identified as being in need of an increased and permanent police presence to improve security for returnees and host communities. One additional location will also be identified in Habilah for police construction. Community-based approaches will be used to build trust between the police, the returnees and host communities and UNDP will implement initial steps to community policing..

**Output 2: Information provided to IDPs and refugees on conditions of the areas of origin (FaST 6.3, 6.4 Pillar II) – implemented by UNHCR.**

*The Project will assure the informed consent of the displaced populations regarding their durable solutions, which will be the crucial first step, from which all assistance should follow.*

- 2.1 Voluntariness of return is verified/return situation is updated
- 2.2 Information sessions are organised for refugees and IDPs
- 2.3 Large-scale assessment undertaken in the area of displacement to study scale of intention to return and establish a model for intention to return survey (through the support of IOM)
- 2.4 Support to the implementation of a VRRRC standard approach for go-see visits as part of the overall DRC/VRRRC Returns Strategy (see output 6)

The Project will adopt a proactive approach and initiate a primary intention of return assessment in the camps through Focus groups discussions. If the assessment does not come out with a clear positive intentions for return, then further intention to return surveys shall be done to identify the reasons and explore other options for the IDPs (Detailed Intention survey will be done by IOM in close collaboration with UNHCR protection section. The Project will also conduct systematic assessments to verify the voluntariness of the return at return sites, the security situations, their critical needs, and identify/profile the refugee/IDP returnees. For IDPs in the camps in Darfur, information sessions and go and see visits will be organised in close coordination with UN partners in the RRR sector, the DRA and Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC),

to assist IDPs to make a voluntary, informed decision on return. The Project will give guidance and assistance to the VRRRC on standardising the process of “go-see visits,” based on the 12 step organised return plan endorsed by the RRWG West Darfur in 2011<sup>10</sup>; this standardised process will form part of the larger Returns Strategy. Finally, the Project through IOM will conduct a large-scale assessment undertaken in the area of displacement to study scale of intention to return.

The detailed IDP intention survey (also covering FaST 6.4, Pillar II) implemented by IOM, will conduct intention surveys to determine IDP’s intentions (return, locally integrate or resettlement) within displacement sites within Darfur. The objectives of the survey are as follows: To collect data on the intentions, motivations and concerns of IDPs regarding voluntary return, their desire to settle in their places of origin or their decision to remain in current places of displacement; or movement to other destinations. This survey will inform future opportunities for the successful social and economic integration of returnees consistent with Objective 6 of Pillar II. The surveys will collect significant information on the IDPs including their current skills occupation and assets (such as livestock, tools, etc.), their interests, what factors need to be in place in order to reach a durable solution and what that durable solution would be for the respective households. In addition, the survey will capture information concerning their reasons for displacement, previous living conditions, reasons why they may or may not choose to return to their Places of Origin (PoO), and their expectations with regards to their durable solution: access to services, security, employment and housing in their settlement area. The survey will provide IDPs the opportunity to voice their intentions to return, integrate within their current location or settle in a new location.

The intention survey to be conducted by IOM in collaboration with VRRRC will be through questionnaires and interviews. The content of the forms will be developed jointly with the VRRRC, the DRA and other partners including UNHCR and UNDP, the RRR sector members and other relevant agencies. Information from the survey will be coupled with further analysis from the IDP registration database managed by IOM for all displacement sites in Darfur. The intention survey results will be widely disseminated and will provide a basis to support the Government in developing their durable solution strategies for Darfur, most notably the proposed DRA/VRRRC Returns Strategy.

**Output 3: Short-term assistance provided to returnees on arrival - FaST 6.5 Pillar II.**

*The Project will provide short-term assistance to new returnees on arrival in conjunction with the Voluntary Returns and Reintegration Commission (VRRRC) and WFP.*

- 3.1 Immediate return packages delivered to new vulnerable returnees based on need (including transitional shelters) – implemented by UNHCR

**Output 4: Community-based basic services for education are provided at return sites - FaST 6.7 Pillar II.**

*The Project will construct/rehabilitate community-based basic services for education in the return villages. This intervention will be closely coordinated with UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, the respective line ministries and other UNDR projects and DRA interventions.*

- 4.1 Primary education facilities are constructed/rehabilitated in return villages

**Output 5: Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return areas - FaST 6.8 Pillar II.**

*The Project will restore and improve livelihoods assets (both at infrastructure and human capability level). Environmentally sustainable natural resource management through livelihood diversification and conflict resolution mechanisms, particularly those targeting natural resources based conflicts will be promoted. The activities will be carried out in close coordination with UNHCR, IOM and WFP.*

- 5.1. Conflict sensitive community level assessments on livelihoods, natural resource management and value chains are conducted in communities of returns and baseline established

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10 The proposed 12 steps are as follows: joint consultation, registration, verification of voluntariness, report on verification, verification of appropriateness, report on appropriateness, response plan and implementation before return, second mission with “go-see” by sheikhs of the IDPs, report on go-see verification, plan of movement, physical movement of people, post return assessment

- 5.2. Community Development Committees are established and Community Development Plans are prepared
- 5.3. Returnees, especially women and youth, have increased opportunities for livelihood diversification and income generation along relevant value chains and with sustainable use of natural resources
- 5.4. Community Socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitated/developed
- 5.5. Mechanisms to address natural resource based conflicts between different resource user groups established, endorsed and disseminated

**Output 6: Capacity building for the Government of Sudan in Return, Reintegration and Urbanisation concerns in all 5 states (FaST 6.10 Pillar II)**

- 6.1. Technical, operational and institutional capacities of the DRA/VRRC improved and strengthened
- 6.2. Effective coordination of Recovery, Return and Reintegration mechanism in Darfur in place (UNDP)
- 6.3. The development of a return strategy supported
- 6.4. Skills and capacities developed to strengthen the national-owned information management system

### **3.5 Lessons Learned**

The Darfur Joint Assessment Mission (DJAM), as well as UNDP and UNHCR participatory assessments conducted in various locations across Darfur, indicates that, apart from insecurity, the main constraints to sustainable returns include the lack of safe and sustainable access to essential goods, basic services (particularly education, water and security infrastructure), and livelihood assets and opportunities. The long-term sustainability of returns will, therefore, depend upon improved security; the provision of basic services and livelihoods opportunities in returns areas and well planned government-owned initiatives<sup>11</sup>. The proposed programme is based on the experiences, conclusions and recommendations of previous project implementation and includes a strengthened programme approach and a clear division of roles and responsibilities of different actors supporting returns in West and Central Darfur that can be summarised as follows:

1. *The support to return areas need to shift focus from handouts and support to individual households towards assistance to groups of households (e.g. women groups, producer groups, etc.) for rehabilitation/development of community assets and basic services.*
2. *Adopt a geographical area focused approach in developing community assets for effective promotion of sustainable livelihoods through their integration into value chains and sustainable and market oriented use of natural resources.*
3. *Adopt an integrated and conflict sensitive approach in assessment, design and implementation of Project activities, particularly those activities promoting rehabilitation or development of community livelihoods assets, provision of access to basic social services (specifically health, education, water and sanitation) and sustainable management of natural resources.*
4. *Promote sustainable livelihoods through the development of two main categories of livelihood assets at community level: socio-economic infrastructure (e.g. physical and environmental capital assets) and human capability/know-how (e.g. human, social and financial capital assets) for livelihoods diversification, income generation and improved value retention on production and trade.*
5. *Promote peace building and conflict management, particularly on those conflicts triggered by access to natural resources.*
6. *Improve security in return areas through providing policing in place and improve the provision of prison services and rehabilitation for prisoners.*
7. *Ensure effective programme coordination with partners as well as with other actors working in the same area of returns to identify synergies and avoid duplication.*
8. *Ensure close collaboration with national authorities and capacity building of local CBOs and NGOs*

<sup>11</sup> *Developing Darfur: A Recovery and Reconstruction Strategy, 2013, Pp 16-20*

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

To ensure **sustainability of Project outcomes**, the Project will take into consideration sustainability perspectives at every step of implementation with Project partners. Some of the sustainability elements that will be assessed, analysed and integrated within planning with partners include;

### **4.1 Political Sustainability**

The Project environment will be dependent on a political climate that remains stable and receding towards a peaceful transition. However, which direction the political environment takes remains unpredictable and is thus an extrinsic factor beyond the control of Project implementers. While there is little influence the Project can exert on wider regional political dynamics, the peace building initiatives within UNDP projects may in a small way add significant contribution to early recovery. There is some hope that the outcomes of the Doha Peace Process for Darfur, if positive, may propagate the migration towards a stable political dispensation.

### **4.2 Economic Sustainability**

The conflict in Darfur has created a high inflation environment, with direct consequences on the value of currency and net worth of investments within small turn around cycles. While the element of adaptability maintains the momentum and resilience of micro-enterprises, the political environment is a determinant of overarching macro and micro economic sustainability in the future. The Project should also find ways of how to respond to currency fluctuations that may affect delivery of available funding.

### **4.3 Environmental Sustainability**

The current projects have taken into consideration the natural resource sustainability elements by deliberately anchoring natural resource management with peace building and livelihood agendas. For instance, community environmental action planning with project partners will ensure that locally available natural resources are optimally utilised and that there is significant reduction of conflict as a result of competition for such resources.

During the action planning stage, sustainability indicators will be developed along political, economic, and environmental and programmatic areas and these will be tracked during joint M&E exercises. The progress on these indicators and mitigation measures required if any will form part of the regular reporting shared with donors and partners. The Project is originally designed for one year to implement the DDS foundational and short-term activities (FaST) activities. Building on these foundations for improved security, livelihoods and basic services in return areas, the Project aims to become a longer-term programme to ensure the sustainability of the intervention. As such, the FaST activities are designed to kick-start meaningful progress towards the overall DDS goals. From a programmatic point of view, building the capacity of the police in the return areas will improve the security situation on spot. This will, in combination with enhanced livelihood opportunities and basic services, create conditions for refugees and IDPs to settle after voluntary return. Sustainability is further reflected in the Training-for Trainer (ToT) to train the police officers. In the long-term, it is envisaged to employ a community policing approach to enhance the trust of the returnees and host communities in the police.

The joint agency effort is an efficient way to direct attention towards delivering high-quality outputs in a cost-effective manner. In order to address the particular challenges for operating in Darfur, the Joint Management Team will establish a VfM action plan. The plan will include improvements in both programme performance and coordination. In addition, the agencies will separately produce VfM action plans for financial management and decentralisation of operational support. The core areas of the joint action plan will include: developing skills of staff and stakeholders, improving monitoring and evaluation and learning tools, including VfM data collection and cost-effectiveness analysis and working closely with partners. The agencies ensure working with highly qualified local staff and seek to use locally available resources and input materials.



**Table 2: Risk Log**

RISK LOG		
Risk	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures/Management Response
Renewed conflict in the Project target areas ( <i>Political</i> )	The renewal of conflict area will have a detrimental impact on the Project (P= 2, I= 5)	These security risks are exogenous and their mitigation falls largely outside the scope of the programme. Designing the activities will be calibrated to existing security situation and global mood. Carrying out conflict sensitive analysis of assets to be supported to communities can reduce the risk of fuelling existing conflicts. Selecting national NGOs as implementing partners can minimise the risks.
Implementing partners cannot perform expected activities ( <i>Organisational</i> )	The lack of capacity of implementing partners will slow down the Project implementation. It may also result in mistrust from the community. P = 3, I = 4)	Implementing Partner NGOs were selected from the organisations that have experiences working in return areas and have worked with other UN agencies as well. However, in general the capacities of national NGOs are limited and the capacity development of them is part of Project activities. The Project will support capacity building initiatives aimed for the implementing partners.
State government will not provide adequate security, police and rule of law institutions, infrastructure and personnel ( <i>Organisational</i> )	In target areas, police stations are established except 1 village and minimum security is ensured (P=4, I+4)	The involvement of the government line agencies in Project activities and the advocacy for government commitment for further basic services through RRWG and other occasions are necessary.
High price fluctuations	High price fluctuations affect the number of goods to be provided or infrastructure to be constructed. (P =4, I=4)	The rapid increase of commodity price has been observed in West Darfur. The Project is forced to adjust by reducing the number of goods to be provided or infrastructure to be constructed.
Lack of engagement and buy-in from users/beneficiaries	This can cause delay in mobilising and initiating activities, follow-up and ownership of results. (P=1, I=5)	Proper consultation, proof of concept, and involving users in decision making process. Good and inclusive Project board and Project teams including technical steering committee. Iii) Good communication during the life of the Project.
Programme and operations are not sensitive to seasonality issues affecting timely and quality programme delivery	Severe risk of getting funding or procuring goods and services too late for dry season project activities causing a delay of at least six months due to lack of opportunities for implementation of project activities during the rainy season (P=4, I=4)	Agreement between programme and operations to have all goods and services and funding aligned with seasonality timeline (dry and wet season)
Government agencies, such as the VRRRC do not have the capacity to implement large-scale intention survey in Darfur camps	The VRRRC and other engaged Government departments will need more support from partners to develop intention survey, collect data and disseminate results (P=4, I=1)	This activity will be supported by IOM and other partners to provide the capacity of the VRRRC to undertake this exercise.

## 5. Results Framework

**Table 3 Results Framework**

<b>JP/ Project Title</b>	<b>Promotion of Sustainable Return and Reintegration of IDPs and Refugees in Darfur</b>					
<b>DDS Pillar</b>	<b>Pillar 2: Reconstruction</b>					
<b>DDS Objectives</b>	<b>6: Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)</b>					
<b>Overall Indicator</b>	<b>Increased capacity of the DRA and VRRC is in place and supported by the RRR Sector and RRWG, to facilitate the instigation of the DRA/VRRC Returns Strategy</b>					
<b>Relevant DDS Pillar Priority:</b>						
<b>JP/ Project Outputs</b>	<b>UN Organisation</b>	<b>Other Implementing partner(s)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>
<b>Output 1:</b> Safety and security is provided at 15 return sites - FaST 9.5 Pillar I; FaST 6.1 Pillar II)	UNDP/UNHCR/ UNAMID	DRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of police stations, police posts and mobile police units constructed and equipped</li> <li>Number of police officers trained in areas human rights, investigation techniques, family and child protection, Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and community policing</li> <li>% of female police officers and staff increased and trained</li> <li>Number of protection incidents remains the same reduced</li> <li>Number of Community Policing safety centres and Local Safety Working Groups (LSWGs) established</li> <li>Number of safety profiles and plans developed in return clusters</li> <li>7. Number of security and UXO assessments conducted</li> <li>Extent that security concerns at return sites are factored into the VRRC Returns Strategy</li> </ul>	To be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 police posts constructed and equipped<sup>12</sup></li> <li>140 police officers trained</li> <li>20 % of total police force in target areas are female and received training</li> <li>Number of protection incidents remains the same reduced</li> <li>3 Community Policing safety centres and 3 Local Safety Working Groups (LSWGs) established</li> <li>3 safety profiles and plans developed in 3 localities</li> <li>1 UXO assessment conducted</li> </ul>	Progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report, UNHCR protection monitoring reports

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<sup>12</sup> 1 Police post in Anjemi, Geneina and 6 police posts in Umsibeikha, Geneina; Makada, Geneina; Kododol, Geneina; Adring, Beida; Bruta, Beida are the current selected locations, which may be adjusted dependent on further mapping and complementarity between VRRC assessed sites and DRDF project sites

JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p><b>Output 2:</b> Information provided to IDPs and refugees on conditions of the areas of origin (FaST 6.3, 6.4 Pillar II)</p>	UNHCR and IOM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of return villages monitored and verified</li> <li>Number of returnees verified of their voluntariness</li> <li>Number of needs assessments conducted</li> <li>Number of return village profiles are created and updated</li> <li>Number of information campaigns on the current situation in return areas are conducted in IDP camps</li> <li>Number of assessments undertaken to study scale of intention to return and establish a model for Intention to Return survey</li> <li>Extent that intention to return and information provision is factored into the VRRC Returns Strategy</li> </ul>	To be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 return villages monitored and verified</li> <li>15 returnees verified of their voluntariness</li> <li>15 needs assessments conducted</li> <li>15 return village profiles are created and updated</li> <li>15 of sensitisation campaigns on return are conducted in IDP camps</li> <li>1 large-scale assessment undertaken to study scale of intention to return and model established for Intention to Return Survey</li> <li>Support the VRRC to undertake go see visits</li> </ul>	<p>Field missions, quarterly progress reports, final reports</p> <p>Return Statistics, Return Monitoring Reports, Progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report</p>
<p><b>Output 3:</b> Short-term assistance provided to returnees on arrival - FaST 6.5 Pillar II</p>	UNHCR	DRA/VRRC/ NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households whose livelihood assets have increased in two years from Project inception (e.g. livestock, agriculture production)</li> <li>Percentage rehabilitated or developed community assets linked with markets and value chains.</li> <li>Number of men and women employed in temporary labour intensive schemes</li> <li>Number of savings and loans associations formed and active (number of women and men participating)</li> <li>Number of CBOS established (CDC, producers group, infrastructure management committee, women's associations, youth associations) (number of women and men participating).</li> </ul>	To be established		

Cont'd

JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<b>Output 3 (Cont'd):</b> Short-term assistance provided to returnees on arrival - FaST 6.5 Pillar II			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vulnerable households benefiting from construction of transitional shelters</li> <li>Extent to which standardisation of short term assistance is addressed in the VRRC Returns Strategy</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 503 vulnerable households have been provided with transitional shelters</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 4:</b> Community-based basic services for education are provided at return sites - FaST 6.7 Pillar II	UNHCR	DRA/UNAMID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of educational facilities rehabilitated and/or constructed</li> <li>Extent that provision of basic services are highlighted in the VRRC Returns Strategy</li> </ul>	To be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 educational facility functioning in 1 return site</li> <li>Percentage of enrolment in schools increases by 50%</li> <li>At least 30% of school enrolment are girls</li> </ul>	Field missions, quarterly progress reports, final reports
<b>Output 5:</b> Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return areas - FaST 6.8 Pillar II.	UNDP	DRA/VRRC/ NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households whose livelihood assets have increased in two years from Project inception (e.g. livestock, agriculture production)</li> <li>Percentage rehabilitated or developed community assets linked with markets and value chains.</li> <li>Number of men and women employed in temporary labour intensive schemes</li> <li>Number of savings and loans associations formed and active (number of women and men participating)</li> <li>Number of CBOS established (CDC, producers group, infrastructure management committee, women's associations, youth associations) (number of women and men participating).</li> <li>Extent that VRRC Returns Strategy promotes livelihoods and income generating activities</li> </ul>	To be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% of households have their livelihood assets increased in two years from Project inception (e.g. livestock, agriculture production)</li> <li>At least 70% of community assets rehabilitated/developed are linked with markets and value chains</li> <li># people (at least 30% are women) are employed in temporary labour intensive schemes</li> <li>At least one savings and loans associations per village formed and active (number of women and men participating)</li> <li>At least two producers groups established per village (number of women and men participating)</li> </ul>	

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JP/ Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
<p><b>Output 6:</b> Capacity building for the Government of Sudan in Return, Reintegration and Urbanisation concerns in all 5 states (FaST 6.10 Pillar II)</p>	UNDP	VRRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of VRRC staff feel better capacitated and able to perform their duties</li> <li>• Percentage of RRR Sector members report that sector meetings have been very useful in helping partners to discuss needs, gaps and priorities</li> <li>• Number of RRR sectors in Darfur established</li> <li>• Number of relevant and active RRR Sector members increased</li> <li>• Number of DRA/VRRC Returns Strategies developed</li> <li>• Number of national-owned information management systems in place and functional</li> </ul>	To be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 80% of VRRC staff feel better capacitated and able to perform their duties</li> <li>• At least 50% of RRR Sector members report that sector meetings have been very useful in helping partners to discuss needs, gaps and priorities</li> <li>• UNDP has established RRR in all relevant States of Darfur</li> <li>• Relevant and active RRR Sector members have increased with at least 10</li> <li>• One DRA/VRRC Return Strategy developed</li> <li>• One information management system in place and functional</li> </ul>	<p>Progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report, Meeting minutes, RRR Sector Performance Appraisal, Monitoring missions</p>

## 6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The proposed Project will be implemented jointly by UNDP and UNHCR in coordination with IOM, WFP, WHO and UNAMID. The Project is an extension of the “Building Peace and Resilience in Communities of Return in West Darfur” project, which is implemented jointly by WFP, UNHCR and UNDP Sudan. The joint programme framework for the Project will identify roles, responsibilities and timeline for implementation of project activities for each of the agencies and their responsible parties. The Project will put in place a Joint Management Team with members from all involved agencies that have the responsibility for the implementation of the Project activities under the joint programme framework. The Joint Management Team provides a forum for monitoring the progress of Project implementation and activities against defined targets, problem resolution, identification and implementation of synergies between stakeholders and actors, as well as to function as quality assurance/peer review mechanism for the Project to achieve greater impacts. The joint management board will meet on a monthly basis and government counterparts of each agency will be invited when the necessity arises.

UNHCR will lead implementation of Output 2, 3 and 4 in close collaboration with IOM particularly for Output 2 while UNDP will lead implementation of Output 1 and 5 in close collaboration with UNAMID.

UNHCR has 5 field offices in Darfur. The Programme section of UNHCR, led by a Senior Programme Officer, will take the overall coordination role, and report directly to the Head of Operations in Darfur. Each UNHCR field office has an experienced field/protection/community services team under the Head of Field Office, who reports to the Head of Operations. The field team will be responsible for implementing Outputs directly, as well as conducting regular monitoring of the activities implemented by the partner NGOs (in case the Project is sub-contracted to NGOs). In addition, quarterly reports will be produced by UNHCR, including the end-year report in December of the each project year.

UNDP has 3 field offices in Darfur. The proposed Project will form part of UNDP’s Darfur Livelihoods and Recovery Programme which is led by the Programme Manager based in El Fashir. He is responsible for management and decision-making of all livelihoods projects in close coordination with field-based project coordinators and officers in West and South Darfur. The Darfur Livelihoods Programme counts on a **Programme Board** that provides strategic direction and executive management decisions when guidance is required. The Programme Board is comprised of UNDP Staff as well as State Government officials, Representative of Government, national NGOs and CBOs as well as donors. In addition, State Technical Coordination Committees (STCCs) will meet quarterly to facilitate achievements of project objectives through effective and efficient coordination and cooperation between the Project and relevant government and non-government institutions and authorities; and enhance mutual accountability between UNDP, state Ministries and partners. The security component (Output 1) of the Project will be coordinated and implemented by an International Rule of Law Project Analyst and two national Rule of Law officers under the overall structure as detailed above. The Project will draw on the resources and infrastructure of the UNDP Rule of Law and Governance presence in Darfur. The Project teams will be responsible for coordinating activity implementation together with UNAMID Police Section.

Leveraging the existing network of community-based organisations and NGOs in these areas that have proven financially and institutionally sustainable will ensure greater sustainability of the Project impact. In particular Output 3 and 4 of the Project will be implemented both by the sub-contracted implementing partners, which are usually both International and National NGOs, as well as through direct implementation by UNHCR and UNDP.

IOM has 3 field offices in Darfur – North, West and South, each with an international head of sub-office and has over 300 operational staff conducting population tracking and assessments throughout Darfur including registration of newly displaced, tracking of return movements or secondary displacements and sharing information on population movements, and identified needs to sectors. IOM is the co-lead of the RRR sector.

The VRRC has the overall mandate for returns in Darfur. At the inception of this Project, coordination will occur utilising the RRR Sector and RRWGs as already outlined within this proposal. As capacity and strengthening of

DRA and VRRRC structures continues within the life of this Project, it is envisaged that a DRA led oversight group, the Returns Coordination Group, will be convened, potentially with the following parameters:

- Share progress of the Project
- Coordinate with local state and local authorities to facilitate implementation of the programme.
- Identify obstacles to programme implementation and seek solutions
- Promote and facilitate an enabling environment with state, regional and national authorities that will address challenges to achievement of sustainable returns

Coordination Group meetings will be called as extended meetings for Recovery, Return and Reintegration Sector and/or Return and Reintegration Working Groups in North, Central and West Darfur. Proposed members of the Coordination Group are North, West and Central Darfur State Governor's Office, Darfur Regional Authority (including but not limited to the VRRRC), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Natural Resources, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, HAC, Representative of Localities, I/NGOS and any other groups identified by the Joint Management Team.

## **7. Funds allocation and Cash Flow Management**

### **7.1 Administrative Agent**

In line with UNDF Terms of Reference, UNDP will serve as the Administrative Agent. It will be responsible for concluding Standard Administrative Arrangements (SAAs) with donors and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Participating UN Organisation (UNHCR). The UNDP Country Office has delegated the AA responsibilities to UNDP Darfur Livelihoods and Recovery Programme Manager. 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 disburses funds to the UNHCR in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committees (SC) as per its approval of this DDS FaST Proposed Joint Programme Document, Work Plan and Budget.

### **7.2 Cash Transfer Modalities**

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 comparative advantage of participating UN Organisation and operational constraints in the target area.

The AA (UNDP) will directly disburse DDS FaST Proposed Joint Programme funds to the Lead Agency (UNDP) and UNCHR as signatories to this Joint Programme Document, in line with their respective components under the DDS FaST Results Framework, Work Plan and Indicative Budgets as listed in Annexes 1 and 2. AA disbursement to the Lead Agency will be made to programme, contract and monitor implementation of DDS FaST Proposed Joint Programme Output 1 by UNDP and UNHCR, Output 2, 3 and 4 by UNHCR, and Output 5 by UNDP. Cash transfer modalities may be adjusted in accordance with the decision of the Lead Agency.

## **8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

### **8.1 Within the annual cycle**

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, risk logs shall be activated and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the Project implementation.
- Based on the above information, Project
- Progress Reports shall be submitted by the Project Managers to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.

- A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organisation, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the Project
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

## 8.2 Annually

- **Annual Review Report.** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual and Mid-term Project Review.** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the second quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the Project and appraise the Work Plan (AWP) for the remaining months. At the end of the Project, there will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

## 8.3 End of the Project

- **The end of Project evaluation:** The end of Project evaluation will include an analysis of Project contribution to enhance the community resilience through creation of viable employment options and generation of sustainable income among the beneficiaries in the targeted areas on main targets at outcome, output and process/activity level). The changes/impact identified will be documented and published.
- **Lessons Learnt:** The Project also foresees that lessons learned from the local reintegration processes, and from the immediate results generated from its implementation, will be properly documented.



**Table 4: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)**

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Agencies Responsible
<p><b>Output 1:</b> Safety and Security is provided at 15 return sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of police stations, police posts and mobile police units constructed and equipped</li> <li>• Number of police officers trained in areas human rights, investigation techniques, family and child protection, Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and community policing</li> <li>• % of female police officers and staff increased and trained</li> <li>• Number of protection incidents remains the same reduced</li> <li>• Number of Community Policing safety centres and Local Safety Working Groups (LSWGs) established</li> <li>• Number of safety profiles and plans developed in return clusters</li> <li>• Number of UXO assessments conducted</li> </ul>	<p>Progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report, UNHCR protection monitoring reports</p>	<p>Quarterly: Project reporting, field mission reports Mid-term: joint mid-term assessment Yearly: final evaluation</p>	<p>UNDP, UNHCR and UNAMID</p>
<p><b>Output 2:</b> Information provided to IDPs and refugees on conditions of the areas of origin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of return villages monitored and verified</li> <li>• Number of returnees verified of their voluntariness</li> <li>• Number of needs assessments conducted</li> <li>• Number of return village profiles are created and updated</li> <li>• Number of s information campaigns on the current situation in return areas are conducted in IDP camps</li> <li>• Number of assessments undertaken to study scale of intention to return</li> </ul>	<p>Field missions, quarterly progress reports, final reports and Project evaluation Report</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>UNHCR and IOM</p>
<p><b>Output 3:</b> Short-term assistance provided to returnees on arrival</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of vulnerable households benefiting from construction of transitional shelters</li> </ul>	<p>Feedback of beneficiaries on services provided Procurement records Project reports by partners and responsible parties Monitoring visits from UNHCR staff Consultation with counterparts</p>	<p>Quarterly: Project reporting, field mission reports Mid-term: joint mid-term assessment Yearly: final evaluation</p>	<p>UNHCR</p>

*Cont'd*

Expected Results (Cont'd)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods	Agencies Responsible
<b>Output 4:</b> Community-based basic services for education are provided at return sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of educational facilities rehabilitated and/or constructed</li> </ul>	Progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report	Quarterly: Project reporting, field mission reports Mid-term: joint mid-term assessment Yearly: final evaluation	UNHCR
<b>Output 5:</b> Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households whose livelihood assets have increased in two years from Project inception (e.g. livestock, agriculture production)</li> <li>Percentage rehabilitated or developed community assets linked with markets and value chains</li> <li>Number of men and women employed in temporary labour intensive schemes</li> <li>Number of savings and loans associations formed and active (number of women and men participating)</li> <li>Number of CBOS established (CDC, producers group, infrastructure management committee, women's associations, youth associations) (number of women and men participating).</li> </ul>	Feedback of beneficiaries on services provided Procurement records Project reports by partners and responsible parties Monitoring visits from UNDP staff Consultation with counterparts		UNDP
<b>Output 6:</b> Capacity building for the Government of Sudan in Return, Reintegration and Urbanisation concerns in all 5 states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of DRA/VRRRC staff feel better capacitated and able to perform their duties</li> <li>Percentage of RRR Sector members report that sector meetings have been very useful in helping partners to discuss needs, gaps and priorities</li> <li>Number of relevant and active RRR Sector members increased</li> <li>Number of DRA/VRRRC Returns Strategies developed</li> <li>Number of national-owned information management systems in place and functional</li> </ul>	Progress Reports, Final Project Report and Project evaluation Report, Meeting minutes, RRR cluster performance monitoring survey		UNDP

## 9. Project Work Plan and Budget

Table 5: Work Plan

Duration of the JP: 18 Months	Specific Objective of the Programme:							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Successful social and economic reintegration of returnees (including special groups)</li> <li>▪ Reconciliation and conflict management process and mechanism established</li> </ul>							
Expected products t	Key activities	Calendar				Geographical Target Area	Resp. Agency	Planned Budget
		Jan-May	June-Sept	Oct-Jan	Feb-June			
<b>Output 1:</b> Security is provided at 15 return sites	<b>Activity Result 1.1: Police stations, outposts and mobile police units constructed and equipped</b> <b>Action 1.1.1:</b> Support the construction and/or rehabilitation of police stations and police posts in 7 locations <b>Action 1.1.2:</b> Provide necessary equipment, furniture and stationary (TBD according to needs) to police stations, outposts and police officers to carry out their duties	✓	✓	✓	✓	As per identified need <sup>13</sup>	UNHCR	<b>90,000</b> (construction and equipment)
					UNDP		<b>150,000</b> (equipment)	
	<b>Activity Result 1.2: Police station staff trained (gender balance)</b> <b>Action 1.2.1:</b> Conduct trainings for police officers in the areas of human rights, investigation techniques, family and child protection, Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and community policing, based on a training of trainers (TOT) methodology <b>Action 1.2.2:</b> Strengthening capacity of female police officers and support training for women in different sectors of police	✓	✓	✓	✓		UNDP	<b>250,000</b> (workshop and training)
	<b>Activity Result 1.3: Putting in place mechanisms to identify and address security and safety risks at community level</b> <b>Action 1.3.1</b> Initiate dialogue between police, returnees and host communities on common understanding of community policing approach <b>Action 1.3.2</b> Establish Community Policing safety centres and Local Safety Working Groups (LSWGs) <b>Action 1.3.3.</b> Develop safety profiles and plans (to identify and address security risks)		✓	✓	✓		<b>150,000</b> (workshop, training and equipment)	

*Cont'd*

<sup>13</sup> Anjemi (Geneina), Umsibeikha (Geneina), Makada (Geneina), Kododol (Geneina), Adring (Beida), Tamar Bol Gamil (Zalingi), and as per need identified villages in Mukjar locality have been indentified for Output 1, subject to complementarity with mapping of VRRC assessed sites and DRDF implementing sites

Expected products t	Key activities	Calendar				Geographical Target Area	Resp. Agency	Planned Budget
		Jan-May	June-Sept	Oct-Jan	Feb-June			
<b>Output 1:</b> Continued	<b>Activity Result 1.4</b> Conduct an assessment to determine extent of danger of UXO and interventions necessary for removal and a general security situation assessment for the return areas			✓	✓	-	UNDP	50,000
<b>Output 2:</b> Information provided to IDPs and refugees on conditions of the areas of origin	<b>Activity 2.1</b> Voluntariness of Return is Verified/Situation of Return is updated <b>Action 2.1.1:</b> Undertake field visits to return sites to verify the voluntariness of return using set tools and criteria <b>Action 2.1.2:</b> Conduct inter-agency assessments to identify the protection concerns and needs of different groups, through focus group discussions with women and children. <b>Action 2.1.3:</b> Update return village profiles and shared with partners	✓	✓	✓	✓		UNHCR	300,000
	<b>Activity 2.2</b> Information Sessions organised for refugees and IDPs <b>Action 2.2.1:</b> Information campaigns on return village situation is conducted for IDPs in the camps	✓	✓	✓	✓			150,000
	<b>Activity 2.3.</b> Large-scale assessment undertaken in the area of displacement to study scale of intention to return		✓	✓	✓	Darfur	UNHCR/ IOM	250,000
	<b>Activity 2.4</b> Support to the implementation of a VRRC standard strategy for go-see visits as part of the overall DRC/VRRC Returns Strategy <b>Action 2.4.1</b> Information sharing and capacity building based on VRRC need <b>Action 2.4.2</b> Facilitation of pilot VRRC “go-see” visits in selected locations				✓	✓	As per VRRC identified need	UNHCR

*Cont'd*

Expected products t	Key activities	Calendar				Geographical Target Area	Resp. Agency	Planned Budget
		Jan-May	June-Sept	Oct-Jan	Feb-June			
<b>Output 3:</b> Short term assistance provided to returnees on arrival	<b>Activity 3.1 Immediate Return Packages are given to the new returnees</b> <b>Action 3.1.1:</b> Determine the number of returnees through return monitoring visits <b>Action 3.1.2:</b> Identify Vulnerable Households through Persons with Specific Needs Assessments in return areas including women-headed house holds <b>Action 3.1.3:</b> Undertake community assessment to decide on households that will benefit from transitional shelters <b>Action 3.1.4:</b> Provide designated households with transitional shelters in selected return areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	As per identified need. <sup>14</sup>	UNHCR	785,000
<b>Output 4:</b> Basic services are provided at return sites	<b>Activity 4.1 Primary Education Facilities are constructed in return areas</b> <b>Action 4.1.1:</b> Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms is undertaken, taking into account environmental considerations (SSB bricks, offsetting by tree planting etc.) <b>Action 4.1.2:</b> Gender sensitive latrines are constructed/rehabilitated as part of school construction <b>Action 4.1.3:</b> Monitoring of school enrolment and improvement is undertaken		✓	✓	✓			250,000
<b>Output 5:</b> Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return sites	<b>Activity Result 5.1 Conflict sensitive community level assessments on livelihoods, natural resource management and value chains are conducted in communities of returns and baseline established:</b> <b>Action 5.1.1:</b> Conduct a conflict sensitive Community Environmental Action Plan (CEAP) in conjunction with a participatory risk assessment <b>Action 5.1.2:</b> Conduct Seasonal Livelihoods assessments and identify options for livelihood diversifications	✓	✓	✓	✓		UNDP	108,000

*Cont'd*

<sup>14</sup> Angime and Um Sebeikha Clusters, Geneina locality. Tawenj Cluster, Habila locality, Beida Cluster, Beida locality Mukjar Cluster, Mukjar locality are the currently identified locations, subject to change.

Expected products t	Key activities	Calendar				Geographical Target Area	Resp. Agency	Planned Budget
		Jan-May	June-Sept	Oct-Jan	Feb-June			
<b>Output 5</b> (Cont'd): Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return sites	<b>Action 5.1.3:</b> Produce a map of value chains commodity corridors and community assets mapping in the targeted communities in collaboration with the UNDP project on value chains in Darfur <b>Action 5.1.4:</b> Carry out analysis for the introduction of beekeeping for honey and bee wax production in the targeted areas including ancillary services to the beekeeping value chain (e.g. construction of equipment and tools)							
	<b>Activity Result 5.2 Community Development Committees are established with active and equal participation of women, youth and different livelihood groups (pastoralists, farmers), and Community Development Plans are prepared and informed by participatory assessments (from activity result 1.1)</b> <b>Action 5.2.1:</b> Establish Community Development Committees with participation of women, youth and different livelihood groups <b>Action 5.2.2:</b> Conduct leadership, participatory development, gender awareness trainings including women's workload and safety issues to CDC members and other CBO members in collaboration with UNDP youth volunteers project. <b>Action 5.2.3:</b> Produce and implement community development plans based on risk assessments, seasonal livelihoods assessments, CEAP, community corridor mapping and link with local government plans.	✓	✓	✓	✓	As per identified need.	UNDP	169,425
	<b>Activity Result 5.3: Returnees, especially women and youth, have increased opportunities for livelihood diversification and income generation along relevant value chains and with sustainable use of natural resources</b> <b>Action 5.3.1:</b> Establish/reactivate CBOs (producers associations, women associations, youth associations) and capacitate them on production, productivity, quality standards, financial literacy, access to financial products, etc. (in collaboration with UNDP youth volunteers project) , provision of ancillary services to value chains activities		✓	✓	✓	As per identified need.	UNDP	224,850

Cont'd

Expected products t	Key activities	Calendar				Geographical Target Area	Resp. Agency	Planned Budget
		Jan-May	June-Sept	Oct-Jan	Feb-June			
<b>Output 5</b> (Cont'd): Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return sites	<b>Action 5.3.2:</b> Establish savings and loans associations and train on business development plan, financial management. Priority will be given to women savings and loans associations <b>Action 5.3.3:</b> Provide skills training for groundnuts and cereals post-harvest management (shelling, storage, pressing, aflatoxin testing), food processing (solar drying of fruits and vegetables, cheese making) storage, packaging and marketing, manure collection and processing for production of fertiliser and bio fuel briquettes							
	<b>Activity Result 5.4: Community Socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitated/developed based on conflict sensitive assessments (CEAP, risk assessments, seasonal livelihoods assessments, commodity corridor mapping) with active participation</b> <b>Action 5.4.1:</b> Rehabilitate/develop socio-economic community infrastructure with focus on sustainable natural resources management <b>Action 5.4.2:</b> Rehabilitate/develop socio-economic productive infrastructure at community level (e.g. vegetable gardens, grinding mills, grain storage, market sites, tree seedlings, solar drying, etc.) based on assessments (e.g. corridor mapping, seasonal assessments, etc.) and with prioritisation of activities based on women needs and capacities			✓	✓	As per identified need.	UNDP	<b>720,197</b>
	<b>Activity Result 5.5: Mechanisms to address natural resource based conflicts between different resource user groups (e.g. pastoralists, farmers, nomads, etc.) established, endorsed and disseminated with concerned groups/communities at locality and state level</b> <b>Action 5.5.1:</b> Conduct training on conflict management with focus on natural resource based conflicts, for Community Development Committees (CDCs) and other CBOs (producers' group, women's association, youth association) in collaboration with UNDP youth volunteers project			✓	✓	As per identified need.	UNDP	<b>244,425</b>

*Cont'd*

Expected products t	Key activities	Calendar				Geographical Target Area	Resp. Agency	Planned Budget
		Jan-May	June-Sept	Oct-Jan	Feb-June			
<b>Output 5</b> (Cont'd): Livelihoods and income-generation activities are promoted in return sites	<p><b>Action 5.5.2:</b> Conduct training on sustainable natural resource management for CDCs and other CBOs (producers' group, women's association, youth association) in collaboration with UNDP youth volunteers project</p> <p><b>Action 5.5.3:</b> Support CDCs and community leaders in managing conflicts by disseminating information about agreements on access to natural resources (land and water) between farmers and pastoralists and collecting information about incidents in collaboration with Community Small Arms Control (CSAC) and Darfur Community Recovery for Coexistence (DCRC).</p> <p><b>Action 5.5.4:</b> Conduct perception surveys in the targeted areas on mechanisms in place for prevention and resolution of conflicts, including natural resource based conflicts.</p>							
<b>Output 6:</b> Capacity building for the Government of Sudan in Return, Reintegration and Urbanisation concerns in all 5 states	<p><b>Activity Result 6.1: Technical, operational and institutional capacities of the DRA/VRRC improved and strengthened</b></p> <p><b>Action 6.1.1:</b> Ensure provision of on-the-job technical support to DRA/VRRC</p> <p><b>Action 6.1.2:</b> Help to recruit short-term consultants to provide specific technical/thematic expertise to DRA/VRRC</p> <p><b>Action 6.1.3:</b> Conduct workshops/training on specific technical/thematic issues</p>		✓	✓	✓	As per identified need	UNDP	<b>281,000</b>
	<p><b>Activity Result 6.2: Effective coordination of Returns, Reintegration/Recovery interventions in all five Darfur States in place</b></p> <p><b>Action 6.2.1:</b> Establish/strengthen UNDP in establishing RRR coordination structures and partnerships in all states of Darfur</p> <p><b>Action 6.2.2:</b> Recruit RRR Sector coordinator (UNDP) for West Darfur and extend contract for RRR Sector coordinator (UNDP) in North Darfur</p> <p><b>Action 6.2.3:</b> Conduct regular RRR coordination meetings in Darfur</p> <p><b>Action 6.2.4:</b> Conduct joint mission to assess gaps and needs with regards to RRR</p>	✓	✓	✓	✓	As per identified need	UNDP	<b>290,000</b>

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Expected products t	Key activities	Calendar				Geographical Target Area	Resp. Agency	Planned Budget
		Jan-May	June-Sept	Oct-Jan	Feb-June			
<b>Output 6</b> (Cont'd): Capacity building for the Government of Sudan in Return, Reintegration and Urbanisation concerns in all 5 states	<b>Activity Result 6.3: Support provided for the development of a coherent DRA/VRRC Return Strategy</b> <b>Action 6.3.1:</b> Recruit consultant to support the development of the strategy <b>Action 6.3.2:</b> Conduct follow-up training on durable solutions in all state of Darfur <b>Action 6.3.3:</b> Establish task force and conduct regular meetings to develop the strategy	✓	✓			As per identified need	UNDP	95,000
	<b>Activity Result 6.4: Skills and capacities developed to strengthen the national-owned information management system</b> <b>Action 6.4.1:</b> Provide technical equipment to support the development of the information management system <b>Action 6.4.2:</b> Conduct information management training for DRA/VRRC		✓	✓	✓	As per identified need	UNDP	65,000
<b>Total of UNDP</b>								<b>2,797,897</b>
<b>Total of UNHCR</b>								<b>1,875,000</b>
<b>TOTAL operational Cost</b>								<b>4,672,897</b>
GMS (7%)								<b>327,103</b>
<b>Total Project Planned budget</b>								<b>5,000,000</b>

**Table 6: Budget by Participating UN Organisation**

<b>UN FUND FOR DARFUR JOINT PROGRAMME BUDGET*</b>			
<b>CATEGORIES</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Staff and other personnel costs	605,000	375,000	980,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	60,000	-	60,000
4. Contractual Services	861,000	640,000	1,501,000
5. Travel	60,000	-	60,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	961,897	785,000	1,746,897
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	170,000	75,000	245,000
8. Monitoring and Evaluation	80,000	-	80,000
<b>Sub-Total Project Operational Costs</b>	<b>2,797,897</b>	<b>1,875,000</b>	<b>4,672,897</b>
Indirect Support Costs **7%	195,853	131,250	327,103
<b>TOTAL Budget Allocation</b>	<b>2,993,750</b>	<b>2,006,250</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>

\* 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 from the original Donor contribution at source and does not affect the total of the Project Budget Allocation.