JOINT PROJECT DOCUMENT

OF THE UN FUND FOR RECOVERY RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT IN DARFUR

Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services Underpinned by Improved Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Darfur.

Khartoum, October 2014

DDS Pillar:	Reconstruction
Programme title:	**Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services Underpinned by Improved Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Darfur.**
Programme outcome:	150,000 conflict-affected people benefit from sustainable use of water and Sanitation services, improved hygiene practices and integrated water resources management enabling improvements in their severely disrupted socio-economic life.
Lead Agency	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Participating Agencies	UNICEF,UNEP,WHO, IOM
Programme Duration:	18 months
Total estimated budget*:	**$10,807,000**

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

UN organisations	National Coordinating Authorities
Geert Cappelaere Representative, UNICEF Signature Date & Seal	**Tadjadine Bechir Niam,** Minister for Reconstruction, Development and Infrastructure (DRA) Signature Date & Seal
Mr. Mario Lito Malanca Representative, IOM Signature Date& Seal	**Eng. Mohamed Hassan Ammar** Director General, Drinking Water and Sanitation Unit Signature Date & Seal
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1. Executive Summary

As per 2013 Sudan S3M (Simple Spatial Survey Methodology), access to improved water supply in Darfur ranges from 52.9 % (North Darfur) to 20.5 % (East Darfur), while improved sanitation coverage differs from % (West Darfur) to 3.9%[1] (South Darfur). As per 2010 Sudan Health Household Survey (SHHS2), access to improved water supply for household consumption in South and North Darfur fell sharply during the period 2000 to 2006 and increased during the period of 2006 to 2010, whereas access to improve sanitation declined by 58.2 % and 39% in 2010 compared to 2000 in South and North Darfur respectively. The percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities 11.7% in North Darfur, 11.3% in West Darfur and 3.4% in South Darfur. In the majority of households where the source of drinking water is not on the premises women bear the burden of collecting water. (68.1% in West Darfur, 52.5% in North Darfur and 50.6. % in South Darfur).

The main water resources are seasonal surface water catchments and alluvial, fractured basement and deep groundwater aquifers. Many rural water systems were damaged or destroyed as part of the conflict. High population densities in IDP camps have created intense water demand, which can lead to diminished and depleted ground water, particularly when rainfall is low. The humanitarian response effort entailed extensive drilling of boreholes, as an emergency measure, often in concentrated locations, but without coordinated hydrological and hydrogeological surveys. As a result, the ongoing extraction volume, especially in areas where deep wells have tapped into poor aquifers, negatively affects water resources, lowering the water table and drying up some shallower wells. According to Darfur Preliminary Water Assessment, World Bank 2010, 30.4 % of Water Yards, 30% of hand pumps and 59.2% of Dug wells are non-functional.

System and capacity for water quality is poor in general, and concentrated in and around the IDP camps and displaced people gatherings mainly supported through humanitarian response funding. The water quality in rural areas, and especially remote localities of Darfur is patchy, inconsistent and lacks coordination and synergy between different stakeholders involved in water sources management. Around 20% of the water sources are not monitored through laboratory testing and more than one third of monitored sources show significant contamination with *Escherichia coli* and *Hepatitis E* virus.

The proposed joint programme is designed to contribute to the achievement of objective 2 of Pillar II (Reconstruction) of Darfur Development Strategy (DDS) "to support recovery and stabilisation of war-affected populations, whose economic and social life have been severely disrupted " through communities' access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practice and ensure the sustainability through integrated water resource management in selected localities of the five Darfur states. The joint programme will cover 150,000 people living in 50 Communities in the 5 Darfur states focusing at return, rural and nomadic areas. While the joint programme is structured around Pillar II, objective 2 increased access to improved water sources and sanitation, it also contributes to objectives 4 and 5 under pillar II2 and objective 7 under Pillar III

The joint programme will be implemented by the UNICEF, IOM, UNEP and WHO, relying on the expertise of each of the partners and the complementary skills that support the various components of the intervention. In line with the objectives defined under Pillar II (Reconstruction). The joint programme will focus on achieving five main outputs led by the agencies based on their core competencies, as follows:

[1] The lowest percentage in the country

2 Objective4: Enhance access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services,
Objective 5: improved access to and quality of education,
Objective 7: Sustainable management of water, land and forest resources.

- UNICEF will focus on the delivery of WASH services to 150,000 people at community and school level in returnee and rural communities, as well as building the capacity of government, NGOs and community based institutions to foster sustainable and gender sensitive management.
- IOM will focus on the provision of WASH services in returnee and nomadic areas.
- WHO will implement the water safety management component
- UNEP will focus on integrated water resources management including assessment of water resources and environmental issues related to the sustainability of water supplies.

The assessment, studies and data collection (disaggregated by gender) will inform and direct the design for further WASH interventions in all Darfur states are included into the proposed joint programme: water functionality assessment, general assessment of water resources in the catchment /sub-catchments where most of return sites are located, school WASH data and baseline data collection (disaggregated by gender). This will identify sites/areas with potential water resources where further site location investigation using geophysical investigation can be applied to pin point drilling locations and location village for prioritisation and study of the existing water quality monitoring networks including; legal frame work for regulation and Standard Operation Procedures (SOP) for collections, centralisation, analysis and dissemination of information.

Under the leadership and coordination of Darfur Regional Authority (DRA) the joint programme will be implemented by UNICEF, IOM, UNEP and WHO in partnership with Drinking Water and Sanitation Unit (DWSU) and Groundwater and Wadis Directorate (GWWD) of Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity (MoWRE), State Water corporations (SWC)/WES, Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Environment. The estimated cost of the Joint Programme is USD 10.807 million over an 18-month period with each implementing agency receiving its funds directly from UNDP-MPTF. This indicates that the planned budget is only **39.3%** of the total budget planned to achieve the objective 2 of Pillar II (Reconstruction) of DDS and **47.7%** of rural WASH.

2. Situation Analysis

The Darfur region is located within arid to semi-arid agro-ecological zones that are characterised by low rainfall of limited and variable duration and intensity. As per 2013 Sudan S3M (Simple Spatial Survey Methodology), access to improved water supply in Darfur ranges from 52.9 %(North Darfur) to 20.5 %(East Darfur), while improved sanitation coverage differs from 13.3 %(West Darfur) to 3.9% (South Darfur which is the lowest percentage in the country). As per 2010 Sudan Health Household Survey, access to improved drinking water sources for household consumption in South and North Darfur fell sharply during the period of 2000 to 2006 and increased again between 2006 to 2010, despite the continued increase in Western Darfur Whereas access to improved sanitation declined from 2000 to 2010 by 55.6 % and 34.9% in South and North Darfur respectively.

As per 2013 Sudan S3M (Simple Spatial Survey Methodology), use of improved drinking water and sanitation facilities shows disparities between States and between IDP camps and rural communities. Within the State, there are wide disparities and inequities in access to improved water and sanitation. 84% of the IDP community in Morne camp in West Darfur use improved water sources compared to 34.5% of rural community, similarly 51.1% on of the same IDP community use improved sanitation facilities compared to 29.1% of rural community household members in rural areas. The disparities can be explained by the inadequate governmental investment for WASH interventions, whilst the humanitarian funding mainly targets conflict induced IDPs camps and gatherings. Sanitation is an additional challenge both in urban and rural areas. In rural areas, the Localities are responsible for the planning, implementation and management of environmental sanitation services. However, their limited human, technical and financial resources have largely prevented adequate service provision. Same as for water supply, most sanitation work is being undertaken in IDP camps and host communities by UN agencies and NGOs in the form of latrine construction, solid waste

management and hygiene promotion. Across all States the practice of hand washing with soap at five critical times is very low, the highest percentage being 4.9%, in Zalingei town, Central Darfur.

The main water resources are seasonal surface water catchments and alluvial and deep groundwater aquifers. Many rural water systems were damaged or destroyed as part of the conflict. High population densities in IDP camps have created intense water demand, which can lead to diminished and depleted ground water, particularly when rainfall is low. The humanitarian response effort entailed extensive drilling of boreholes, as an emergency measure, often in concentrated locations, but without coordinated hydrological and hydrogeological surveys. As a result, the ongoing extraction volume, especially in areas where deep wells have tapped into poor aquifers, negatively affects water resources, lowering the water table and drying up some shallower wells. According to Darfur Preliminary Water Assessment, World Bank 2010, 30.4% of Water Yards, 30% of hand pumps and 59.2% of dug wells are non-functional.

Agriculture and livestock are the two key sources of livelihoods for Darfuris and both are dependent upon rainwater. It is estimated that across Darfur there exist more than 50 surface water reservoirs and 100 major hafirs, along with numerous small storage structures and a scattering of other water harvesting schemes, as well as over 400 deep borehole water yards and thousands of hand pumps. Many rural water supply structures have suffered from conflict destruction and a historic lack of maintenance. Most are used for both animal and human water supply and are in need of water treatment facilities. Their restoration - indeed an increase in the coverage of surface and sub-surface water infrastructure - will be central to successful integrated water resource management, ideally at the catchment level. This will greatly contribute to the sustenance of peaceful coexistence among the Darfur people and is a prerequisite to supporting long-term sustainable return.

Population and Per Capita Consumption in Darfur indicates that in 2010 huge gaps remained in adequate water coverage, which dropped to as low as **25%.** Average per capita water consumption estimates show that IDPs and people living in Darfur's towns and cities are better served, though the Darfur daily average consumption is as low as five litres of water per person. On average, just **15%** of water resource demand is met for humans and livestock in Darfur.

Water quality monitoring system is underdeveloped, and in remote rural areas, is non-existent. The MOH with WHO support had established basic Water Quality Laboratories as part of public health laboratory in each Darfur state with trained personnel. Their functioning is hampered by the lack of adequate governmental operational costs allocation, and largely depends on the humanitarian funding. In all Darfur states, the water quality monitoring mechanism at locality level is non or poorly functioning; for emergency situations (outbreaks, new displaced people gathering and camps) outside of the already existing humanitarian case-load, field missions from the State Laboratory and MOH environmental department, mostly supported by WHO, are organised to take water samples, assess the availability of water and conduct sanitary inspection of water sources and distribution. The system is costly, time consuming and unsustainable. Some portable water quality testing kits have been donated to be distributed at locality level and people have been trained, but as long as they are not powered by an alternative, sustainable source of electricity (such as solar panels), their use at locality level has proved to be unfeasible.

So far, the humanitarian organisations' and governmental investment has been largely inadequate to enable the establishment of an effective drinking water quality management framework with a surveillance and monitoring system that is coordinated with, and complements the mandates and actions of, other institutions and organisations.

Traditional hand-dug wells are open, usually untreated and are therefore frequently polluted. Around 20% of the water sources are not monitored through laboratory testing and more than one third of monitored sources show significant contamination with *Escherichia coli* and *Hepatitis E* virus. Lack of regular chemical and biological testing of the water sources that should raise alerts on

contamination and direct the implementation of active corrective measures, such as chlorination and better maintenance of water sources, is one of the main gaps identified in Darfur states.

Effective water quality surveillance is essential for, and part of any intervention aiming at water safety management and, at a grander level, the establishment of an integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach and tools. The process should be based on an in depth study/assessment of the present situation, necessary conditions (policies, standards, responsibilities) to inform the development of a feasible balanced plan that is well integrated into, and contributes to, a broader sector strategic plan. The clear commitment of MOH (at all levels) to develop and implement a plan for the establishment of effective water quality surveillance at all levels it is one of the strengths that should be utilised.

Focusing at locality level and ensuring community participation within the concept of water safety management is a FaST impact intervention; its lesson learned would be used for tailoring further processes. The main identified gaps of the drinking water quality management in Darfur states are:

- Lack of a clear framework for drinking water quality management – effectively a water safety plan, for Sudan, defining water quality monitoring and surveillance, periodic rapid assessment of drinking water quality and mechanisms for mitigating the impact of contamination and pollution of drinking water sources.
- Lack of clarity, awareness, and agreement on roles and responsibilities, information gathering and dissemination mechanism amongst relevant stakeholders; lack of standard operating procedures for water quality testing, and sanitary inspection of water sources, including dissemination of results, follow up and feedback mechanisms. Their revision needs to also reflect agreed-task repartition;
- Lack of standardised tools for data collection, reporting, centralisation and analysis;
- Inadequate capacity of state water quality testing laboratories that are poorly equipped, understaffed, and insufficiently funded for operational costs and logistic operations;
- Almost no capacity at locality level for water quality testing: without ensuring that samples can be tested at locality level, the establishment of a state level system for water quality monitoring is not possible. The transport of samples from localities to the state PHL is not feasible, due to logistical and financial constraints.
- Human resources capacity.

The situation in Darfur schools is also alarming with an average of only **37%** of schools in Darfur having access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. Most of the schools with WASH facilities are in urban areas and WASH coverage at schools is much lower in rural Darfur locations. The availability of improved water, adequate sanitation and hygienic environment within schools is essential in order to provide a suitable environment for children, especially girls to learn and stay in school. Many children drop out of school because they have to walk long distances to fetch water for the household. On the other hand, the lack of gender sensitive sanitation facilities in schools is an important factor, contributing to the drop out of many girls, especially when they reach the 6th and 7th grades. Although, there is no specific survey or study dealing with the relationship between school water, sanitation and hygiene and the Net Attendance Ratio, anecdotal information based on previous experience at State level, suggests that provision of a WASH in- school package: water, sanitation and hygiene awareness, has a positive impact on the Net Attendance Ratio. Schools prove to be one of the best places to start hygiene related behavioural changes within different communities. School children are some of the best hygiene promoters amongst friends, families and communities.

Women are key actors in influencing the public health of the Darfur communities. The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) recognises the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including the right to water. In its general comment No. 15, the ICESCR specified the human right to water so as to entitle everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable

physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use. Article 14 of CEDAW stipulates that States' parties shall ensure women's right to enjoy adequate living conditions, particularly in relation to water supply.

It is clear from the above that water is essential for life and health. In recovery and reconstruction programmes in Darfur, provision of adequate water, sanitation and hygiene demands immediate attention. However, simply providing water and sanitation facilities does not itself guarantee their optimal use or impact on public health. Understanding gender, culture and social relations is absolutely essential in assessing, designing and implementing an appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene programme that is effective and safe and restores the dignity of the affected population.

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

3.1 Target population:

The joint programme will cover 150,000 people (including 25,000 students) living in 50 Communities in the 5 Darfur states including areas where significant number of returnees have settled (DRA return priorities). Twenty four localities were selected for the joint programme to focus on. They are mainly the priority return localities and other vulnerable rural localities in access to improved water and sanitation. The distribution of the selected localities are given below:

North Darfur: Kutum, Karnoi, Mellit, Kabkabia, Tawilla and Dar Es Salam

South Darfur: Nyala North, Mershing, Beleil, El Wihda and Greida

East Darfur: Yasin, Ed Daein, Assalaya, Sheria and Adila

West Darfur: Sirba, Kreinink, Beida, Habila and El Geneina Rural

Central Darfur: Nertiti, Wadi Saleh, Mukjar, Azum and Um Dukhun

The selection of the targeted communities for the intervention will be done in collaboration with the DRA and in coordination with other organisations working in the area to avoid duplication. The accessibility of various areas was also factored in the selection of communities. Table 1 below gives the number of return villages prioritised by the DRA for the interventions, detailed figures per state, locality and community will be defined during the first three months of the intervention. In addition 25,000 school children will benefit from WASH interventions in 50 basic schools in all 5 Darfur states.

The accessibility of the selected localities/communities and the population return preference are quite dynamic in Darfur context. The prioritized geographic focus maybe be reassessed due the course of the programme implementation to reflect the realities ate the ground in consultation with DRA and other related governmental institutions.

Table 1: Summary of return villages

State	No of Return village planed by DRA	% of total	No of localities	% of total
South Darfur	51	25%	11	25%
Central Darfur	36	18%	7	16%
East Darfur	23	11%	5	11%
North Darfur	51	25%	13	30%
West Darfur	43	21%	8	18%
TOTAL	**204**		**44**	

3.2 Background

The proposed joint programme is designed to contribute to the achievement of the objective of Pillar II (Reconstruction) of DDS "to support recovery and stabilisation of war-affected populations, whose economic and social life has been severely disrupted" through communities' access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practice and ensure the sustainability through integrated water resource management in the selected localities of the five Darfur states. The interventions will cover 150,000 people (including 25,000 students) living in 50[3] prioritised communities in the 5 Darfur states focusing at return, rural and nomadic area. The joint programme is structured around three objectives of Pillar II Reconstruction), objective 2 Increase access to improved water sources and sanitation, objective 4: Enhance access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services and objective 5; improved access to and quality of education and objective 7 Pillar III: Sustainable management of water, land and forest resources.

The joint programme will contribute to the achievement of the DDS Pillar II Foundational and Short Term Activities Objective 2: "Increase access to improved water sources and sanitation", address the output 2.1: Increased coverage and access to safe water and sanitation services in order to reduce incidence of water- borne diseases in return, urban, rural and nomadic areas:, output 2.2: Improved monitoring and evaluation of safe water use at state and community level, output ₀⁵: Water management is integrated into each state's poverty reduction strategies, with water policies revised to permit more decentralisation and the roles and responsibilities of government water officials clarified, output2.5: Departmental capacity-building plan developed; priorities identified and costed, output 2.6: Studies on water resource management, output 2.7: Initiate integrated catchment management programmes in key sites.

It is important to note that women are disproportionately affected by conflict. During the conflict, in Darfur many wells have been destroyed or made unusable and water harvesting systems damaged. It is important to involve women and girls at all stages of water management programmes, as they bring valuable perspectives, capabilities and contributions to recovery and reconstruction. In many rural areas in Darfur, women stated that access to clean water supply is a priority second only to peace and security (women in Fuj Hala, West Darfur, and September 2006).

As per 2010 Sudan Health Household Survey in Darfur, the responsibility for collecting water falls on women (68.1% in West Darfur, 52.5% in North Darfur and 50.6 % in South Darfur) and children, especially girls (19.1% in South Darfur, 17.1% in West Darfur and 9.5% in North Darfur). The programme must recognise the central role women play in managing water, sanitation and hygiene. Water points and sanitary facilities should be as close as possible to shelters to reduce collection and waiting time and the risk of violence to women. Understanding the special needs and girls for sanitary facilities is essential in the selection and design of sanitation facilities and programmes, which are an important aspects of promoting dignity, and retaining girls in schools.

UNICEF's WASH programme has built in mechanisms to address gender equality which includes (1) Segregation of WASH facilities for schools and health centres for boys and girls, men and women; (2) Proper siting of WASH facilities in rural, return and IDP locations to avoid possibility of violence against women and girls during water collection or using latrines; (3) Inclusion of gender issues as built-in package at community- level training activities; (4) Emphasis on equal membership and participation in Village Health Committees (VHCs) for planning, implementation and management of WASH facilities; and (5) Encouraging women to take role of WASH technicians, such as pump operators, hand-pump mechanics, masons etc., which may provide additional income.

In addition, the intervention will support state and local governance by tackling WASH sector coordination deficiencies in institutional setup, structures, and policy instruments at state and locality levels. Moreover, the programme will significantly contribute to the DDS pillar on

[3] The list will depend on the assessments findings

Governance, Justice & Reconciliation through the gradual improvement of water resources management practices in the Darfur Region, which is critical in sustaining a peaceful coexistence among its people and is a prerequisite to supporting long-term sustainable return. The joint programme seeks to improve the health status of populations so that they are able to resume normal life and engage in productive economic activities - which, ultimately, links to the third pillar, Economic Recovery. In this regard, it will be important to create a participatory, non-discriminatory (age, sex, ability) design for enabling unrestricted access to water and sanitation. Accordingly, the JP will impact on all three pillars of the DDS and contribute effectively to the achievement of desired outcomes.

- The programme will promote low cost and appropriate technologies, besides encouragement of low cost locally produced equipment, such as drilling of more boreholes to reduce the time and costs involved to access water supply using hand pumps, wind vanes and solar power.
- Provision of sources of clean and safe water to under-served areas, ensuring equitable access for women farmers, nomads and at household level in return, rural and poor urban areas.
- Improve awareness on the importance of sanitation facilities, their maintenance and use, and including women in decision making related to these facilities, as well as in their construction and maintenance.

In addition to its contribution to the achievement of DDS outcomes, the joint programme will contribute to the realisation of the government's 2011-2016 WASH strategic plans for Darfur that focus on increasing access to improved rural/urban water and sanitation services, sector institutional development and capacity building.

Apart from the joint programme partners, the participation of local community, government and sector partners will be critical to the achievement of desired outcomes. Accordingly, the JP partners will work closely with the DRA, DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, Ministry of Environment, INGOs and NNGOs currently operating in Darfur, as well as other relevant UN Agencies, to deliver the proposed programme.

Under the leadership and coordination of the DRA, the interventions will be jointly implemented by UNICEF, IOM, UNEP and WHO in partnership with DWSU and GWWD of MoWRE, MoH and Ministry of Environment, the joint programme will be implemented in an integrated and coordinated manner with each organization using its implementing agencies and their counterpart government and, chaired by the DRA and co-chaired by UNICEF, will provide strategic guidance for the joint programme.

The estimated cost of the Joint Programme is USD 10.807 million over an 18-month period, with each implementing agency receiving its funds directly from UNDP-MPTF. This indicates that the planned budget is only **39.3%** of the total budget planned to achieve the objective 2 of Pillar II (Reconstruction) of DDS and **47.7%** of rural WASH component of objective 2. The gap in the budget means that some of the vulnerable communities will not be addressed during the project implementation period (18 months). This indicates the need to prioritise returnees and rural villages based on detailed assessments and active participation of the communities during the assessment and planning phase, which is the first quarter of the implementation.

3.3 Lessons Learned:

To deliver the Joint Programme, the four partner agencies will draw from their extensive experience in the Darfur region.

1. UNICEF is the WASH global cluster lead and the WASH sector co-lead in Sudan with DWSU/WES. UNICEF has a comparative advantage in WASH in Sudan in general and Darfur in particular and will use its good relationship with federal, state and locality government partners, and its extensive experience in community work, to ensure the joint programme is successful.

2. Based on UNICEF's experience, the following factors have contributed to the deteriorated situation of WASH services in Darfur:

- Deficiencies in institutional setup, structures, policy instruments at state and locality levels.
- Redundant and fragmented responsibilities among the sector stakeholders responsible for provision of water and sanitation services.
- Significant shortfall of qualified staff, equipment and logistics means.
- Inadequate monitoring, evaluation and information management systems. The functionality of the existing monitoring systems are partially or completely hampered by the following problems: weak systems and processes to guide and control the monitoring of interventions and the lack of awareness, human resources, infrastructure, equipment and logistics support. In addition, Locality level monitoring systems are virtually non-existent.

An external evaluation of the UNICEF's WASH programme (2002-2010) concluded that programming priorities should shift by placing more emphasis on long-term recovery phase interventions. Also noted, is that national water and sanitation interventions should be integrated and incorporated institutionally within the government structure so that UNICEF funds are more orientated towards supporting software components, such as sanitation and hygiene promotion, information management system and capacity building. The evaluation also made a strong case for more effort and funds to be invested in activities that encourage and support women's' participation in WASH related organisations and activities.

WHO has relevant experience in the implementation of water quality management programs in support of humanitarian health action together with Ministry of Health (MoH). Valuable experiences and lessons learned have been incorporated into the design of the present interventions:

- The human resources limitations in terms of availability of qualified staff, high turn-over, as well as almost non-existent equipment repair & maintenance capacities, especially at locality level, result in significant challenges for usage and maintenance of sophisticated testing equipment. Consequently, it is better to start with simple and easy to use and maintain, tools, such as rapid water quality testing kits (chemical and bacteriological) at locality level.
- Most of the locality laboratories have inconsistent electric power supplies (mainly using generators) that make the incubation of water samples for bacteriological analysis impossible; a sustainable solution that will not require large allocations for maintenance is the provision of testing kits powered by solar systems.
- The emergency approach of previous interventions, mainly targeting IDPs and refugees resulted in patchy development of state capacities. Any recovery interventions should involve a more system- wide approach to include the development of policies, standards, mechanisms for quality monitoring and control and human resources capacity based on detailed assessment.

UNEP has appropriate experience in the area of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and some of the key lessons learned are as follows:

- IWRM initiated in 2007 to raise level of awareness in water sector on risk of depletion of water level in areas of high number of IDP camps, the joint efforts with WASH sector especially with UNICEF, WES, SWC, OXFAM, GWWD and other IWRM partners contributed to the success of the program over the last four years.
- Joint groundwater monitoring program and awareness sessions with WASH partners created platform for IWRM approach to be accepted and integrated in WASH sector in the humanitarian context.

- Building capacity of government (e.g. GWWD), institutions, especially in data collection, storage, retrieval and management, is essential for program sustainability.
- Streamlining of environmental concerns in WASH sector is essential to support proper environmental management.
- Catchment and ecosystem management, as holistic approach for water resources management, are essential to be considered in WASH sector to ensure sustainable water supply and to enhance benefits of future generations and sustainable ecosystem service.
- IWRM joint program with UNICEF, GWWD, WES and UNEP underwent an independent evaluation and was reported as one of the successful projects that reduced risk of water resources depletion and promoted use of mitigation measures to manage deterioration of groundwater level, especially in high risk areas, such as Abu Shouk and Zamzam IDP camps.
- The major towns in Darfur rely on groundwater as the main dependable source for water. However, knowledge of the groundwater resource is varied and incomplete. Although a significant amount of data is available, it is scattered among many institutions and has never been comprehensively compiled and analysed. The new water resource database developed for GWWD will support decision making process and will help long term water resources/supply planning.

IOM has been working in Darfur since 2004. Under the Tripartite Agreement signed with the Government of Sudan and United Nations, IOM was charged with the protection of IDPs, through the verification of the voluntariness and appropriateness of returns and relocations of IDPs.

IOM's registration activities of IDPs and humanitarian aid beneficiaries began in late 2004 upon the request of the then UN Humanitarian Coordinator. After a pilot exercise conducted in West Darfur in late 2004, the activity was expanded to all the Darfur states. IOM currently has access to 99 IDP camps in the 5 states of Darfur, given that IOM is responsible for registering and verifying all IDPs in the camps. This information is stored in an IOM registration database.

IOM has consolidated experience on Tracking and Monitoring of returnees and on assessment of basic needs and gaps in return communities (Village Assessment), gained by providing assistance to the returns of IDPs from North to South Sudan and refugees from neighboring countries since early 2006. From 2007, IOM has applied the Tracking and Monitoring and Village Assessment methodology and experience to the reintegration of IDPs in the communities of choice, in Darfur. Since 2008, Village Assessments were carried out throughout the Darfur region to gather detailed information on the availability of basic services, such as water, sanitation, health, shelter and education, as well as information on livelihood, natural resources, and sources of energy, sedentary and nomadic livestock and agriculture. Over 6,000 villages in rural communities have been already covered by the IOM's survey in North Darfur, and the data stored in its Data Base and Management Information System. The information has been disseminated among the stakeholder community.

Based on the above, IOM has successfully implemented various rehabilitation and stabilisation programmes for the communities with high influxes of IDPs and other returnees, generated by both the assisted and the spontaneous returns of the IDPs and refugees, to South Sudan (NBEG, WBEG, Unity, Warrap, Western and Central Equatoria) and in the Transitional Areas (Blue Nile, South Kordofan States and Abyei Area). It was further extended to East Sudan (Kassala) and North Darfur (2009), providing safe drinking water supply, improved sanitation facilities, rehabilitating and constructing social infrastructures, and developing sustainable and environment friendly livelihood opportunities. IOM thus became a key player in the community rehabilitation programming, particularly orientated to the WASH sector, in Sudan.

4. The proposed joint programme:

The proposed Joint programme is designed to improve returnees, rural and nomadic communities' access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene practice in selected localities of the five Darfur states. This involves not only rehabilitation and construction of new water sources/schemes, but also, integrated water resource management, the establishment of a sustained mechanism for drinking water quality management through surveillance and monitoring of these sources in terms of water quality and their sanitary conditions. Prompt identification of good quality/fresh water sources and assessment of risk of contamination of water sources in a systematic manner as crucial element for maintaining the safety of water supply for the population. Building up community education and awareness on the potential risks of contamination of water sources and their identification, prevention measures and community responsibility for maintenance of the water sources will create the sense of ownership and responsible behavior of communities and individuals, enhancing the sustainability of the interventions.

The programme will be jointly implemented by UNICEF, IOM, UNEP and WHO, each organisation relying on its comparative advantage and expertise to add value and support the different components: UNICEF will focus on the **delivery of WASH services (community, school and health centers) in returnee and rural areas and institutional capacity building**, IOM will focus on the **provision of WASH services in returnee and nomadic areas** and WHO will implement the **water safety management component** while UNEP will focus on **integrated water resources management,** including assessment of water resources and environmental issues related to the sustainability of water supplies.

4.1 Overall Goal of the Joint Programme

The overall goal of the Joint Programme is to contribute to the recovery and stabilisation of 150,000 (including 25,000 students) conflict-affected people at return, rural and nomadic areas, whose economic and social life have been severely disrupted, through the provision of sustainable WASH services in the context of Integrated Water Resources Management.

4.2 Purpose

To Increase coverage and access to safe water and sanitation services and to improve hygiene practices in order to reduce incidence of water-borne diseases in return, rural and nomadic areas, underpinned by improved integrated water resources management and contribute to improving severely disrupted, socio-economic life and peaceful co-existence for 150,000 conflict affected population in Darfur

4.3 Project Outcome/ Objective

By 2016, 150,000 (out of which 25,000 students) conflict-affected people at return, rural and nomadic areas in the 5 Darfur states are sustainably using improved drinking water and sanitation services, practicing improved hygiene and integrated water resources management, enabling improvements in their severely disrupted socio-economic life.

4.4 Project Outputs:

The joint programme is structured around five main outputs which will contribute to achieving DDS's objective 2 of pillar 2, Increase access to improved water sources and sanitation. Additionally the five outputs will contribute to objective 4: Enhance access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services, objective 5: improved access to and quality of education, and finally objective 7 of pillar III: Sustainable management of water, land and forest resources.

4.4.1 Community WASH Services

By 2016, 125,000 people in 50 conflict-affected communities living at return, rural and nomadic areas in Darfur are using improved and sustainable water and sanitation services and practicing proper hygiene. Activities to achieve this output include:

i) *Provision of improved drinking water sources to 125,000 people in 50 Darfur communities*

This activity will focus on the provision of improved drinking water sources to 125,000 people (24,502 Men, 25,498 Women, 36,754 Boys and 38,246 Girls) in return, rural and nomadic areas and 30 health facilities in Darfur. This will include population assessment (disaggregated by gender), hydrogeological and geophysical assessments of sites, construction of new or rehabilitation of non-functional improved water supply systems as follows:

1. Construction of 150 boreholes fitted with hand pumps (for communities less than 2,000 people with one hand pump serving a population of 250 people)
2. Construction of 16 Mini water yards (for communities with population between 2,000-5,000)
3. Construction of 9 Water yards (for communities with population above 5,000 but less than 10,000).
4. Construction of boreholes with hand pumps in 30 health facilities
5. Rehabilitation of 37 hand pumps, 12 water yards and 25 mini water yards
6. Support running costs for 80 water supply units across 5 states which includes fuel, labour, servicing for short period.

The intervention will also address water infrastructure operation and maintenance issues at community level through the creation of gender-inclusive WASH committees and training of male and female, Hand Pump mechanics, water yards operators and masons and Village Health committees to inform on water quality results, and alerts. The sustainability of water infrastructure will be ensured through support for gender-inclusive community-based management of operation and maintenance of water supply infrastructure, participation of male and female members of the communities during planning, implementation and monitoring.

ii) *Promotion of stoppage of open defecation, improved latrines construction and use and practicing proper hygiene by households.*

The stoppage of open defecation is a prerequisite to improved community health and is therefore addressed in this joint programme. This activity will focus on the implementation of Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS), a community led process to engage everyone (male and female) in a community in problem diagnosis, problem analysis, and coming up with appropriate solutions. Its aim is to enthuse the entire community and build their resolve to end open defecation, using local resources. The 50 targeted communities will start the journey towards the use of more improved sanitation systems, thus enabling household to climb the sanitation ladder. Construction of new public latrines in selected return area will be as part of the intervention. The activity will also focus on the promotion of good hygiene practices at community and household levels with special focus on hand washing with soap Mothers will be particularly targeted for their reinforcing effect (as care giver to children).

4.4.2 WASH in Schools (WinS)

By 2016, 25,000 students (Boys: 13,750, Girls: 11, 250) in 50 basic schools in rural and returnees areas, use improved and sustainable water and sanitation services and practice proper hygiene.

The WASH in School programme will be implemented according to the UNICEF Three Star Approach. The Three Star Approach for WASH in Schools is designed to improve the effectiveness of hygiene behavior change programmes. The approach ensures that healthy habits are taught, practiced and integrated into daily school routines. Based on the school WASH data collected (disaggregated by gender), the implementation of the three star approach will feature the following activities:

i) *Construction and/or rehabilitation of Water supply infrastructure in 50 basic schools*

This activity will include an assessment of current water supply infrastructure in the 50 basic schools and the construction and/or rehabilitation of water supply systems according to national standards.

ii) *Construction or rehabilitation of gender-segregated school latrines including handwashing stations in 50 basic schools*

This activity will include an assessment of current sanitation infrastructure in the 50 basic schools and the construction or rehabilitation of gender-segregated school latrines.

iii) *Promotion of good hygiene practices among 25,000 school children focusing on HWWS and MHM*

This activity will focus on the promotion of good hygiene practices among school children with special focus on Hand Washing with Soap HWWS and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). Daily routines will be systematically implemented to promote healthy habits, such as daily supervised group hand washing with soap, daily supervised cleaning of toilets and provision of soap and water, as well as daily supervised use of drinking-water from improved water source.

4.4.3 Institutional and Community Capacity Building

By 2016, WASH sector institutions at 5 Darfur states and Localities have improved strategic, managerial and technical capacity for effective leadership, coordination and delivery of sustainable, gender- sensitive and cost effective WASH services and integrated water resources management in Darfur communities.

The following activities will be implemented to achieve this output:

i) *Strengthen state and locality levels coordination, monitoring and information management systems in terms of human resources, equipment, procedures, systems and outcome reporting.*

This activity aims at addressing the inadequacy of coordination mechanisms, monitoring, evaluation and information systems at state, and locality level. The existing monitoring and coordination systems are partially or completely hindered by a considerable number of problems. The key issues are weak systems and processes to guide and control the monitoring interventions, and a lack of awareness, human resources, infrastructure and equipment.

ii) *Build capacity of community and CBO to manage WASH service*

This activity aims to build the capacity of community leaders, WASH committees in planning, implementation, gender-mainstreaming and management of WASH facilities, male and female pump mechanics training on operation and maintenance of pump and generators, financial management and artisan on construction of low cost house hold and institutional latrine from local material (such as stabilised soil blocks) and community-based institutions and VDCs to foster sustainable management.

4.4.4 Integrated Water Resources Management

By 2016, water catchment management system is established as an ecosystem, evidence-based approach for holistic management of water resources encompassing all water and sanitation related issues especially to reduce the gender gap, reduce the conflict over water resources and to enhance grass root peace building in the areas of return:

i) *General assessment of water resources in the catchment /sub-catchments*

This activity aims to assess the water resource potential of the area where most of return and rural communities are located, it will be conducted to identify sites/areas with potential water resources where further site location investigation using geophysical investigation can be applied to pin point drilling locations.

ii) *Addressing water and sanitation issues in the context of catchment management through water resources monitoring and data collection (ground & rainfall) including vulnerable sites and war affected communities:*

This activity aims to address water supply and sanitation in a holistic **gender-sensitive** management system, through assessing the availability of water resources and benefits of upstream and downstream communities to avoid creating conflicts, gender disparities and disputes among them and without jeopardising environmental sustainability. The activity also includes installation of 8 rain and wadi flow gauges in Wadis/catchments such as Wadi Nyala, Wadi Elku and others to improve water resources planning, delivery and management at these of sites of returns located in the wadis' catchment areas.

4.4.5 Capacity building of IWRM partners to enhance sustainability

The aim of this activity is to support capacity building of Groundwater and Wadis Directorate (GWWD), Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) and NGOs working at locality/state levels, and community-– based organisations on Integrated water resource management (IWRM) related issues through gender- inclusive workshops and training on different issues that may include; groundwater monitoring (loggers and manual operations), management of water supply in the context of catchment and ecosystem, Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) concept in addition to supporting the establishment of water resource training centres at state and locality levels open to women and men. The activity is also intended to support WRM partners' capacity building (through provision of water level indicators, electronic well loggers, GPS, lap top computers) to ensure sustainability of monitoring and data collection activities. UNEP will also coordinate and collaborate with and give technical support to other sectors and organisations (FAO, UNOPS) implementing IWRM:

i) *Strengthen and support water resources database*

This activity aims at strengthening the planning process and provision of water resources data to enhance decision making through strengthening and establishing water resources information centre(s) at state and locality l evels by providing computer sets, plotters and gender-sensitive water resources data collection, storage and retrieval.

ii) *Develop and/or update drought contingency plans and awareness raising:*

The activity aims to raise awareness and support development of community-based gender-sensitive drought contingency planning especially in critical and high risk areas and returnees' locations based on integrated water resource management (IWRM) and catchment management approaches and modalities.

iii) *Technical back up and support:*

The activity involves providing technical support and back up to the intervention and coordinating with partners on programme management, implementation and preparation of gender-sensitive regular reports and feed back to Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) partners especially WASH sector and community- based partners.

4.4.6 Water Safety Management

By 2016, improved monitoring and evaluation of safe water use, including water quality surveillance, sanitary monitoring, mitigation and prevention framework in selected localities in five Darfur states

i) *Monitoring and surveillance of water quality and safe water use conducted in targeted locality level through support of the environmental department (locality level) and community participation (2.2.2)*

To support the implementation and capacity development for Water Quality surveillance and monitoring at locality and community level, extensive capacity building activities will target

environmental units of the locality MOH from managerial to technical staff in all targeted localities. The trainings will aim to enable the male and female staff of the department to perform water quality sampling and testing using portable water quality testing kits for chemical and biological parameters, to interpret and analyse the results based on the Sudanese health targets for water quality surveillance, and provide gender-sensitive recommendations for action. The water quality testing will include comprehensive sanitary inspections of water sources with quantification of risks and threats that combined with water testing results will timely guide the implementation of mitigation and control measures. Relevant staff from the environmental unit will also be trained on data recording, centralisation, analysis and dissemination.

Basic water quality testing facilities (locality level) will be established within environmental department of the selected localities involving, small infrastructural repairs, provision of IT equipment for data recording and analysis, and provision of portable water quality testing kits and necessary reagents. Based on previous lesson learned, all the kits will be powered through solar panel technology.

The unit will be supported to develop and implement plans for systematic water quality surveillance at locality level, and to produce analysis and reports for dissemination to all stakeholders, including the local health committees informing the cross-sectorial corrective actions.

The concept of Water Safety Plans will be introduced at locality and community level targeting all local stakeholders, institutions and community representatives, aiming to promote a better understanding of, and a systematic approach to, water safety assessment in order to manage risks. Training, workshops and awareness sessions targeting the relevant locality departments, as well as the communities through their leaders, Community Health Workers and Health Committees will aim to provide a broad basis of the development and sustainable implementation of the water safety plans as an ongoing process owned by communities.

i) *Study and the Review of Water quality Monitoring and management policies and guidelines*

The implementation of a larger and longer term program for water development and management system using the IWRMS approach will not be possible without the establishment of an effective water quality surveillance mechanism based on improved information management that will provide the evidence for programming and ensure monitoring.

A detailed study/assessment of the existing water quality monitoring networks including the existing legal framework for collection and management of information, as well as the updating of the water sources mapping for all Darfur states will be conducted. The expected outputs of this study are essential recommendations for the development of a centralised, accredited and shared database that includes all data and information related to WQS through advanced information systems, communication tools, and networks. This should also include recommendations and development of protocols, agreements, decrees, etc. A common protocol for involved institutions, organisations and agencies including considerations for a well-coordinated water quality surveillance and monitoring network based on clear roles and responsibilities will be the basis for addressing the present fragmentation and gap.

The guidelines will include detailed procedures for sampling, laboratory analysis, and sanitary inspections of water sources, data storage and analysis, interpretation, presentation, reporting and quality assurance. It will also provide policy recommendations, and a strategic plan for the establishment of an effective water quality surveillance and monitoring mechanism. The process will involve technical consultations amongst WASH partners facilitated by an international expert (WHO), completed by workshops and endorsement by the relevant authorities. The international expertise will be identified with WHO Head-Quarters support.

A workshop in each state will be organised for the dissemination of the study's results and recommendations, identification of priority actions, roles and responsibilities, and the development of a costed implementation plan for improved water quality surveillance mechanism.

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

5.1 Feasibility

Feasibility of the joint programme is ensured based on the following viewpoints:

- *Water resources are an inextricable part of the overall natural resources base in Darfur.* They determine the socioeconomic conditions of the population, peaceful coexistence and their mobility;
- *Before 2002 more than 70% of the conflicts in Darfur were attributed and triggered by competition over water resources and pasture;*
- *Nearly all assessment studies conducted in Darfur identified water and sanitation as a priority of the communities;*
- *The current challenges and processes of change, including climate change, environmental degradations, and population mobility in Darfur need a holistic approach based on the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles;*
- *In many rural parts of Darfur the rural family can spend more than 40 % of its income on water and more than 150 days/year fetching water, mainly by children;*
- *A number of water and sanitation conferences were held pledging funds for water in Darfur, but efforts remain in vain;*
- *Improved water quality and adequate management of water resources in Darfur would contribute (directly) to improving the population's livelihoods, socioeconomic conditions, health, amicable coexistence and presumably social interaction between different ethnic groups;*

5.2 Risk Management

Based on on-going experiences with WASH implementation in Darfur, a number of key risks that could potentially impact on the success of the design and implementation of the joint programme have been identified. They are listed below with the proposed risk mitigation activities.

Table 2. Risk Management matrix

Risk	Risk Management/ Control Measures
1. Volatile security environment in Darfur, local conflicts and emergencies could affect the implementation progress and the expected outputs.	• Monitor security developments through UNDSS, Government sources, and be vigilant with appropriate security risk mitigation measures • Active engagement of local government institutions, community participation and IDPs in programme development, implementation and monitoring. • Develop contingency plans

Risk	Risk Management/ Control Measures
2. Delays in staff recruitments, visa and travel permits could impact on the implementation schedule	• Obtain prompt approval of the joint programme enabling adequate lead time for staff recruitment, visa and travel permits • Maintain flexibility in the implementation programme to absorb impacts of visa and travel permit delays, without affecting the end results • Allow budgets for faster recruitment/visa options, such as engagement of consultants through third–party, HR services
3. Lack of coordination may result in less than optimum value for the investment	• Establish strong inter-agency steering committee at state level to review progress of interventions on a regular basis. • Establish a strong coordination mechanism by actively participating in all state level WASH sector coordination meetings • Share implementation updates/highlight reports with all stakeholders • Direct and regular communication with relevant Government bodies (e.g. WES, MoH, GWWD) on implementation activities updates
4. The intended end user or the customers of the WASH services may not be interested in receiving the service due to inability to pay for the service or due to social norms	• Undertake a social study at the commencement of the joint programme including an assessment of the 'willingness & affordability to pay for improved services' • Implement programs to enhance community awareness on the benefits of improved WASH services targeting specifically men and women • Revise the scope of the works, if the intended beneficiaries are not appreciative of the improved WASH services
5. Increased works activities may create price inflation (or price depletion due to increased level of competition for large quantity of works)	• Develop reliable unit rates estimates based on current experience to monitor costs • Create competition for the works by wider advertisements • Ensure value for money, by following UN procurement procedures and practices • Reserve contingency funds in the budget and works contracts
6. The Government and NGO Implementing institutions may not have sufficient capacity to absorb the planned improvements and increase in service delivery activities	• Consult institutions for identifying the capacity gaps, and also refer to previous assessment reports • Incorporate capacity development (staff skills development, improved facilities, performance monitoring plans etc.) to the joint programme scope • Empower the institutions to own the interventions
7. Achievements may not be sustained after intervention is completed	• Continuously identify and assess the risks to the long term sustainability. Develop solutions (such as organizational technical and management capacity development, and improvement in service cost recovery) • Eliminate the long term dependence on external financial support • Establish gender-inclusive community/WASH committees to manage the services
8. Political / institutional changes and interferences may impact on the intended outcome of the project	• Establish good working relationship with the State Governments • Enhance the Government awareness of the joint programme objectives and benefits

A risk log will be developed and managed throughout the joint programme implementation, as a risk management tool.

5.3 Sustainability of Results

In order to ensure the sustainability of Community WASH services at all levels, the JP partners will promote agreed measures for water demand management and cost recovery/sharing. All water infrastructure work such as water yards and boreholes will adhere to strict guidelines and protocols. A joint programme manager will be hired to control the quality of all constructions. A system-wide approach of stronger institutionalisation of the water quality monitoring, adherence to standards and intensive capacity building will promote the optimal use of resources and promote sustainability and efficiency.

Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. UNEP, thus considers the environment as a cross sectoral issue, to be streamlined within WASH sector and other water resources related activities, such as groundwater monitoring within the catchment boundaries encompassing the targeted sites. Though building capacity of the relevant partners especially local government institutions and water user associations sustainability of the results will be consolidated Integrated water resources management is a key to sustainability, as it considers WASH an integral part of the overall water and other natural resources within the catchment domain, especially where water resources are being depleted or under stress due to high population density, limited water resources and climate change. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) will promote integrated solutions to ground and surface water scarcity through multi-stakeholder partnerships and participatory processes at all levels, and will also address climate resilience, adaptation and coping strategies in these major catchments where returnees' sites are located. In addition, IWRM will permit dialogue/consultation among users and returnees for better collective management of shared resources and ultimately this would help in reducing tension between different users and amicable co-existence

Strong gender-inclusive community engagement will facilitate successful implementation. The joint programme will ensure participation of the community in all its stages and consolidate ownership among the community groups (farmers, pastoralists, women and men), therefore enhancing sustainability. The differentiated needs of all vulnerable groups including women and children will be systematically identified and addressed during the implementation. WASH committees will be established and trained to operate and maintain water points (Village level Operation and Maintenance). A cost recovery/sharing system will be established and placed under the supervision of well-organised gender balanced WASH Committees. Hand pump spare part supply chain will be established for communities and pump mechanics will be trained in collaboration with SWC/WES.

To ensure the sustainability of open-defecation free status, a sanitation marketing approach will be promoted focusing on the training and equipment of local social entrepreneurs (masons) for latrine slab construction. The open-defecation free communities will therefore be able to maintain their status by securing the services of these local masons for the construction of improved and affordable latrines.

The sustainability of the joint programme will be further ensured through building and enhancing the material and skill capacities of the stakeholders and partners (related ministries, government institutions and NGOs), so that well-trained human resources will be able to continue to monitor the maintenance and management of the outputs. An institutional support package and capacity building will be delivered to all key sector leaders in critical areas such as strategic planning, leadership and management. The coordinated involvement of all relevant government stakeholders such as DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH and GWWD in all stages of the implementation will also be key to sustainability.

6. Results Framework

The JP partners will ensure that the following principles are adhered to during the design and implementation of the joint programme, as much as possible.

- **Replicable** – the process for delivering services and the physical facilities should be replicable in other communities of Darfur, and in Sudan with minor modifications to suit different locations and contexts.
- **Sustainable** – the services should be functioning continuously by delivering agreed standard of service levels, and path to cost recovery.
- **Demand Responsive in nature** – services will be provided according to demand from communities rather than focusing on a top-down, supply driven process for service provision.
- **Decentralised provision of services** – the three levels of programme delivery – state, locality (Mahalia) and community levels are mutually reinforcing but with specific roles for planning and implementing the delivery of WASH services.
- **Packaged Approach of implementation** – as much as possible, water, sanitation and hygiene services along with integrated water resources and water quality management will be packaged for optimum impact of interventions. WASH facilities for schools and health facilities and other public institutions within the targeted areas will be automatically included within the scope of the joint programme.

Table 3: Results Framework

JP/ Project Title	Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services Underpinned by Improved Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Darfur.
DDS Pillar	Reconstruction
DDS outcome	150,000 conflict-affected people ((including 25,000 children) benefit from sustainable use of water and sanitation services, improved hygiene practices and integrated water resources management enabling improvements in their severely disrupted socio-economic life.
Relevant DDS Pillar Priority: Increased access to improved water sources and sanitation; Enhanced access to and utilisation of comprehensive health and nutrition services; Improved access to and quality of education; and, Sustainable management of water, land and forest resources	

Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
By 2016, 125,000 people living in 50 conflict-affected communities in return, rural and nomadic areas in Darfur are using improved and sustainable water and sanitation services and practicing proper hygiene.	UNICEF IOM	DRA, DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH NGOs,	# of people(men, women, boys and girls) using improved drinking water source	TBD	125,000 people	Progress report from DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, NGOs field monitoring
			# of Open Defecation Free (ODF)communities		50 communities in return, rural and nomadic areas	
			# of people(men, women,, boys and girls) using improved latrines		125,000 people	
			# of people (men, women, boys and girls) reached with messages on proper hygiene		125,000 people	

Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
			# of health centers provided with improved water sources		**30 health centers**	
By 2016, 25,000 students in 50 basic schools in return, rural and nomadic areas use improved and sustainable water and sanitation services and practicing proper hygiene.	UNICEF	DRA, DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, NGOs	# of students (boys and girls) using improved drinking water source	TBD	25,000 students	Progress report from DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, NGOs field monitoring
			# of students (boys and girls) using sanitary latrine			
			# of students(boys and girls) reached by hygiene promotion			
By 2016, WASH sector institutions of 5 Darfur states and Localities have improved strategic, managerial and technical capacity for effective leadership, coordination and delivery of sustainable gender sensitive and cost effective WASH services and integrated water resources management in Darfur communities.	UNICEF	DRA, DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, NGOs	# of monitoring report produced at state and locality level	0	12	Progress report from DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, NGOs field monitoring
			# of Sector partners trained on strategic planning		100	
			# of Sector partners trained on gender mainstreaming		100	
			# of sector coordination meetings held at state and locality levels		12	
			# of Locality staffs (male and female) trained on technical aspects of WASH		100	

Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
By 2016, catchment management system is established as ecosystem, evidence based approach for holistic management of water resources encompassing all water and sanitation related issues especially to reduce the gender gap to reduce conflict over water resources and to enhance grass root peace building	UNEP	GWWD, DRA, SWC, WES, NGOs	# of catchments identified and mapped	0	2	Report of Catchments mapping.
			# of people (male and female) reached with IWRM messages through workshops and training	0	800 relevant sector professionals (male and female) reached by IWRM messages	Training records.
			# of well/ sites monitored	35 wells monitored	Groundwater level/rainfall monitored in 60 sites	Groundwater/ rainfall data and reports.
			# of DCP updated and developed	10 DCP available.	18 DCP to be developed & updated.	DCP documents and meeting minutes
			Water resources database is operational and report generating	Available Database not operational	Database is operational	Reports and maps generated by the system
			GWWD training centre is existing and operational	No training centre	Establishment of gender-inclusive WR training centre	Physical existence and operation of the centre

Project Outputs	UN Organisation	Other Implementing partner(s)	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification
By 2016, improved monitoring and evaluation of safe water use, including water quality surveillance, sanitary monitoring, and mitigation and prevention framework in selected localities in five Darfur states	WHO	None	A framework exists for drinking water safety management and surveillance in 24 targeted localities in five Darfur states.	None	Drinking water safety framework established	Document on framework for drinking water safety management
			# of water sources regularly monitored for water quality	0	35	Supervision and monitoring reports; Monthly Bulletins. Shared data base, laboratory records
			Study/assessment of the existing water quality monitoring networks and the system for the management of information conducted	0	1	Study report and recommendations
			Water Quality monitoring and surveillance policies, guidelines and plan for shared information management endorsed and disseminated in five Darfur states	0	5	Official documents-endorsed and printed Workshops report

7. Management and Coordination Arrangements

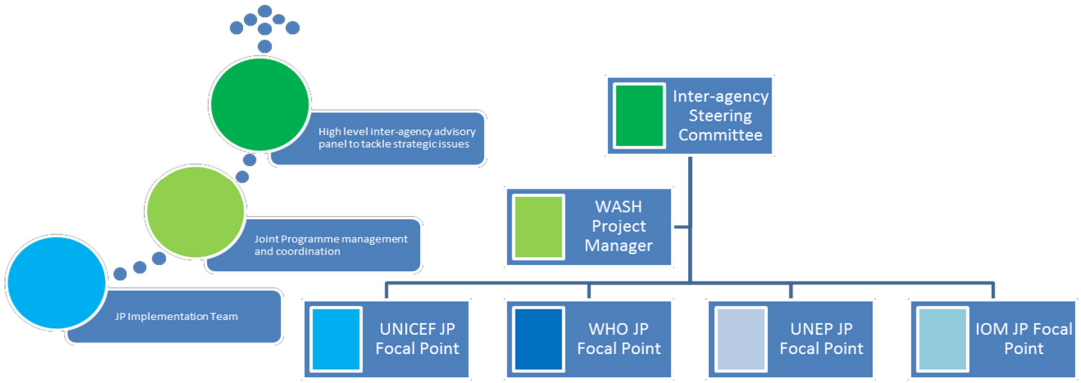
UNICEF will be the Lead Agency (LA) for the Joint Programme and will be responsible for the overall coordination of the Joint Programme. The costs incurred by UNICEF in taking on this role will be assessed and charged to the programme as direct costs.

At Khartoum level, implementation arrangements for a Joint Programme between UNICEF, IOM, WHO and UNEP will be governed by standard protocols and administrative provisions established by the United Nations Development Group for Joint Programming using a pass through funding mechanism. Programme implementation will be overseen by a Joint Programme Inter-agency Steering Committee, comprised of UNICEF, IOM, WHO, UNEP and government partners such as, DRA, MoFNE, DWSU, MoH and GWWD. As the WASH sector lead, DWSU will chair the steering committee and UNICEF will act as a co-chair. The steering committee will act as a decision making forum where programme adjustments and other high level strategic issues are discussed and agreed upon. Each of the four UN Agencies will be represented in the steering committee by senior technical staff who are able to make decisions on behalf of their respective organisations. It is expected that the Joint Programme Inter-agency Steering Committee will formally meet on a quarterly basis, to review programme progress, and agree on next steps. Detailed Terms of References (ToR) that define gender inclusive composition, role and responsibility of the committee will be drafted and shared with the donor before the official start of programme implementation.

At field level, under leadership DRA and coordination, similar steering committee of gender inclusive composition will be established in each of the 5 Darfur states, each agency will deploy a team of related specialists to implement its commitment under the JP. The composition and modus operandi of implementation teams is left to the discretion of each individual UN Agency. However, each agency will strive to achieve the JP outputs in an efficient and cost effective way. State level coordination meetings will be held regularly in each of the five states to harmonise implementation approaches and ensure quality control of ongoing work. These state level coordination meetings will be attended by the UN Agency field staff and all other relevant stakeholders including local government and other partners such as INGOs and NNGOs composition will be gender inclusive. Figure 1 below shows the overall structure of the proposed Joint Programme coordination and management framework.

A programme manager will be hired and hosted by UNICEF to oversee the day to day implementation of activities and report any key issues to the steering committee in a timely fashion. The manager will attend the quarterly steering committee meetings and brief its members on implementation progress and any other pertinent issue, including steps taken to gender mainstream implementation. The manager will also act as a coordinator for the joint porgramme and will oversee progress in the field and will be responsible for all Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) functions. The manager will also strive to promote integration of programme activities and inter-agency cooperation.

Figure 1. Programme Management structure



8. Funds allocation and Cash Flow Management

The Project will be funded through a grant from the State of Qatar to the MPTF UN Darfur Fund (UNDF). Funds will be disbursed directly to each participating agency by the funds administrator (UNDP-MPTF). Utilisation of funds allocated to each Participating Agency will be administered in accordance with that respective Agency's own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. Participating Agencies assume full financial and programmatic accountability for the funds disbursed to them. The Steering Committee will monitor investigations by Participating Agencies into credible allegations of corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices in programme implementation, should these arise.

Table 4: Cash flow Planning

United Nations Darfur Fund							
Cash flow Planning Sheet							
Project :	**Increased Access to and Use of Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services Underpinned by Improved Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Darfur.**						
Lead	**UNICEF**						
Agency	**July - Sep**	**Oct - Dec 2014**	**Jan - Mar 2015**	**Apr - Jun 2015**	**July - Sept 2015**	**Oct - Dec 2015**	**Total**
WHO	339,90	312,08	85,36	85,36	63,965	45,65	932,33
UNEP	144,161	122,327	122,161	122,161	122,16	100,000	732,971
UNICEF	338,730	2,210,097	2,133,127	1,953,127	1,193,41	338,730	8,167,221
IOM	320,483	200,000	123,492	123,494	50,000	50,000	867,469
Total	1,143,277	2,844,508	2,464,146	2,284,149	1,429,53	534,384	10,700,00

9. Communication, visibility and information

9.1. Communication activities during the implementation of the Project

UNDP and Joint Project partner agencies endeavour to undertake public communication activities highlighting its partnership with the State of Qatar and to bring the support given by the State of Qatar to the attention of the Sudan authorities, the general public, the media and the beneficiaries of the Project. UNDP shall provide evidence of the implementation of such activities in the final narrative report.

9.2. Visibility on durable equipment and major supplies and at Project locations

It is understood that the UNDP and the Joint Project agencies' equipment and vehicles may routinely carry their emblems and other indications of ownership prominently displayed. In cases where equipment or vehicles and major supplies have been purchased using funds provided by the State of Qatar, UNDP and the Joint Project agencies agree to include appropriate acknowledgement on such vehicles, equipment, signboards at Project locations and major supplies, including the display of the State of Qatar logo in an appropriate size and manner.

9.3. Information and publications by UNDP

Information or publications by UNDP and the Joint Project agencies about the Project, including at conferences or seminars, shall indicate that the Project has received State of Qatar funding and display the State of Qatar logo in an appropriate way.

Such information and publications, in any form and medium, including the Internet, shall include the following text or a similar disclaimer: "This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the State of Qatar. The views expressed herein should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official opinion of the State of Qatar".

Where UNDP and/or the Joint Project agencies have a website where the activities supported by the State of Qatar are described, a reference must be made on this site to UNDP and the Joint Project agencies' partnership with the State of Qatar.

9.4. Publication by the State of Qatar

As the Lead Agency, UNDP authorises the State of Qatar to publish the following information in any form and medium, including the Internet:

- The Joint Partners' names and addresses;
- The purpose of the Project Funding;
- The amount of the State of Qatar's contribution and the parentage of funding of the Projects.

Following a justified request by UNDP, the State of Qatar may forgo such publication if it may threaten any of the Joint Partners' safety or harm their interests.

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

As part of the joint work plan, the joint programme implementation and management will involve UNICEF, IOM, WHO, UNEP, and the following government partners: DRA, DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, GWWD and Ministry of Environment at state and locality levels. Regular meetings and reviews at states levels will provide the opportunity for tracking progress, identifying enabling and inhibiting factors and implement solutions to improve implementation efficiency and effectiveness.

Routine joint monitoring activities at field level will be carried out by staff of DRA, DWSU, SWC/WES, GWWD, MoH as well as Sub-office personnel of the UNICEF, IOM, WHO and UNEP at state and locality level. Programme monitoring will include assessment of the implementation process, which will provide transparency, efficiency and effectiveness. End of programme evaluation will be conducted by an external evaluator to review the efficiency and effectiveness of the interventions with recommendations for similar interventions in the future.

Representatives of the State of Qatar shall be invited to participate in the main monitoring and in the evaluation missions relating to the performance of the Project undertaken by UNDP. The results of such missions shall be reported to the State of Qatar.

Table 5: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection method	Responsible Agency
By 2016, 125,000 people living in 50 conflict-affected communities in Darfur are using improved and sustainable water and sanitation services and practicing proper hygiene.	# of people using improved drinking water source disaggregated by gender ***BL:*** TBD	Progress report and field monitoring	Field visit and assessment	DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, UNICEF, IOM
	# of ODF community. ***BL:*** TBD			
	# of people constructed and using improved latrines disaggregated by gender.***BL:*** TBD			
	# of people reached by hygiene promotion disaggregated by gender. ***BL:*** TBD			
	# of health centers provided with improved water sources BL:TBD			
By 2016, 25,000 children in 50 basic schools use improved and sustainable drinking water services and practicing proper hygiene.	# of students using improved drinking water source disaggregated by gender. ***BL:*** TBD	Progress report and field monitoring	Field visit and assessment	DWSU, SWC/WES, MoH, UNICEF
	# of students using sanitary latrine disaggregated by gender ***BL:*** TBD			
	# of students reached by hygiene promotion disaggregated by gender ***BL:*** TBD			
By 2016, WASH sector Institutions of 5 Darfur states and Localities have improved strategic, managerial and technical capacity for effective leadership, coordination and	# of monitoring report produced at state and locality level	Progress report	Field visit and inventory	DWSU, SWC/WES,
	# of Sector partners trained on strategic planning	Training report	Progress report	
	# of Sector partners trained on gender mainstreaming		Progress report	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection method	Responsible Agency
delivery of sustainable gender sensitive and cost effective WASH services and integrated water resources management in Darfur communities.	# of sector coordination meetings are being held at state and locality level	Minutes of the meeting	Progress report	MoH, UNICEF
	# of Locality staffs trained on technical aspects of WASH	Training report	Progress report	
By 2016, catchment management system is established as ecosystem, evidence based approach for holistic management of water resources encompassing all water and sanitation related issues especially to reduce the gender gap, to reduce conflict over water resources and to enhance grass root peace building.	# of catchments identified and mapped	Catchments maps	Site visit and provision of maps and land sat imagery	UNEP
	# of people reach with IWRM messages thru workshops and training disaggregated by gender	Training records	Workshop and meeting records and attendance	
	# of DCP updated and developed	Groundwater/ rainfall data records and reports	Field visits and partners reports	
	Water resources database is operational and report generating	DCP documents and meeting minutes	Field visits and partners reports and CDM documents	
	# of well/ sites monitored	Reports and maps generated by the system	Spot check	
	GWWD training centre is existing and operational and gender inclusive catering to both genders	Physical existence and operation of the centre	Site visit	
By 2016, improved monitoring and evaluation of safe water use, including water quality surveillance, sanitary monitoring, and mitigation and prevention framework in selected 24 localities in five Darfur states	A framework exists for drinking water safety management and surveillance in 24 targeted localities in five Darfur states	Signed Official document on framework for drinking water safety management	Workshops and meeting reports	
	# of water sources regularly monitored for water quality	Supervision and monitoring reports: bulletins; Shared data base, laboratory records	Field visits – jointly with partners Spot check	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection method	Responsible Agency
	# of localities that developed and implemented water safety plans with community involvement	Training reports, Locality Safety Plans, and supervision reports, health committee reports	Site visits and reports.	WHO
	Study/assessment of the existing water quality monitoring networks and the system for the management of information conducted	Study report and recommendations	Field visits, meetings, and reports	
	Water Quality monitoring and surveillance policies, guidelines and plan for shared information management endorsed and disseminated in five Darfur states	Official documents- endorsed and printed Workshops report	Workshops, meetings	

10.1 Annual/Regular reviews

Annual Joint Reviews will be carried out together with all involved stakeholders (and their external advisers if applicable). The terms of reference for these review missions will be drafted and agreed jointly with the Qatar Development Foundation. Scheduled field trips will be arranged with Qatar Development Foundation. These reviews will focus on assessing implementation progress, and providing guidance to the joint programme, governments, and management of the programme.

10.3 Reporting

A mid-term progress report and a final report will be submitted to the donor according to an agreed schedule. UNEP, IOM and WHO will provide quarterly reports to UNICEF for the purpose of coordination and monitoring progress, opportunities and challenges. The partners will also provide annual progress and financial reports to UNICEF which the latter will integrate into annual reports to be provided to the Qatar Development Foundation.

10.4Evaluation:

A final evaluation will be done at the end of the joint programme through the services of a consulting firm. This evaluation will examine the completed interventions in as systematic and objective a way as possible, including the design, implementation and results, with the aim of determining their efficiency, effectiveness, impact, sustainability, gender sensitivity and relevance of the joint programme objectives.

11. Work plans and budgets

The Joint Project will be implemented based on the following work plan:

Table 6: Work plan and Project Budget

Project Title: Increased Access to Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Services Underpinned by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Darfur.								Project Duration: 18 months		
Expected Project products	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Budget (US$) (by activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
JP Output 1										
By 2016, 125,000 People living in 50 conflict-affected communities in Darfur are using improved and sustainable water and sanitation services and practicing proper hygiene.	Provision of safe water supply to 125,000 people in 50 Darfur communities and 30 health facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	50 localities in all 5 states	UNICEF ,IOM (for Returnee areas)	**4,342,440**
	Promotion of stoppage of open defecation, improved latrines construction and use and practicing proper hygiene by households particularly focusing on mothers	X	X	X	X	X	X		UNICEF, IOM	**703,187**
									Output 1 Sub-total	**5,045,627**
Output 2										
By 2016, 25,000 children in 50 basic schools use improved and sustainable drinking water services and practicing proper hygiene.	Construction or rehabilitation of Water supply infrastructure in 50 basic schools	X	X	X	X			50 basic schools in all 5 states	UNICEF	**438,000**
	Construction or rehabilitation of gender-segregated school latrines including handwashing stations in 50 basic schools	X	X	X	X					**618,000**
	Promotion of good hygiene practices among 25,000 school children focusing on HWWS and MHM	X	X	X	X	X	X			**100,000**
									Output 2 Sub-total	**1,156,000**

Expected Project products	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Budget (US$) (by activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
JP Output 3										
By 2016, WASH Sector institutional capacity and structures are efficient and effective sector monitoring and evaluation; technical and managerial capabilities; and coordination at five Darfur States and localities are built	Strengthen state and locality levels coordination and monitoring and information systems in terms of human resources, equipment, procedures and systems and outcome reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	States, localities	UNICEF	**50,000**
	Build strategic and managerial capacity of DGs of SWC, MoH, MoE at state level.	X	X	X	X	X	X			**150,000**
									Output 3 Sub-total	**200,000**
Output 4										
By 2016, catchment management system is established as ecosystem, evidence based approach for holistic management of water resources	Addressing water and sanitation issues in context of catchment management through water resources monitoring and data collection (ground & rainfall) including vulnerable sites and ware affected communities	X	X	X	X	X	X	In Wadi Nyala and Wadi Elku, Azoum, Kaja catchments	UNEP	**107,000**
	Identification, mapping and water resources assessment of at least four catchments in Darfur (Wadi Nyala Azoum, Kaja & Wadi Elku) covering no. of vulnerable sites and ware returnees' sites			X	X	X	X			**24,000**

Expected Project products	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Budget (US$) (by activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
encompassing all water and sanitation related issues especially to reduce the gender gap, to reduce conflict over water resources and to enhance grass root peace building.	Raise awareness and advocacy on IWRM to implement catchment management system through 10 workshops, seminars and IEC materials at all levels.			X	X	X	X	In Wadi Nyala and Wadi Elku catchments		**40,000**
	Build capacity of IWRM partners through ten trainings on loggers operation, management of water supply in context of catchment and ecosystem, IWRM concept and support establishing water resource training centre at GWWD HQ to enhance gender inclusive knowledge management and sharing		X	X	X	X	X	In Wadi Nyala and Wadi Elku Azoum, Kaja catchments	UNEP	**70,200**
	Strengthen and support water resources database through staff training and provision of computer sets, plotters and water resources data collection					X	X	In Wadi Nyala and Wadi Elku catchments		**50,000**
	Support IWRM partners' capacity building through provision of equipment; water level indicators, electronic well loggers, GPS, lap top computers and printers.			X	X	X	X	In Wadi Nyala and Wadi Elku, Azoum Kaja catchments		**40,000**
	Installation of about 8 rain gauges and Wadi gauges in Wadi Nyala and Wadi Elku to enhance water resources management and planning.			X	X	X	X			**24,000**
	Develop and/or update drought contingency plans Especially in critical and high risk areas and locations using water use survey data.			X	X	X	X	In Wadi Nyala and Wadi Elku catchments		**4,000**

Expected Project products	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Budget (US$) (by activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
	Provide technical support and backup to the project and strengthen coordination with partners on project implementation, management ,and preparation of regular reports and feedback including state of gender mainstreaming to IWRM partners especially WASH sector			X	X			In Wadi Nyala and Wadi Elku Azoum, Kaja catchments		**180,000**
									Output 4 Sub-total	**539,200**
JP Output 5										
By 2016, improved monitoring and evaluation of safe water use, including water quality surveillance, sanitary monitoring, and mitigation and prevention framework in 24 selected localities in five Darfur states	Establish basic water quality testing facilities in 24 selected localities (within Environmental department) essential rehabilitation, provision of solar panelled portable rapid testing kit, and IT equipment.	X	X					Five Darfur states; 24 localities	WHO	**460,000**
	Capacity building the locality level of relevant staff (male and female) on water quality testing using the rapid testing kits, on data collection, centralisation , analysis and reporting	X	X							**82,343**
	Conduct regular water quality testing and environmental safety of water sources in targeted rural locations			X	X	X	X	35 rural locations		**71,000**
	Develop locality and location water safety plans involving all stakeholders and communities; workshops, trainings, awareness community sessions		X	X	X			24 selected localities		**50,000**
	Conduct a detailed study/assessment of the existing water quality monitoring networks including the collection and management of information and updating of the water sources mapping (5 Darfur states)			X	X	X	X	5 Darfur states		**160,000**

Expected Project products	Key activities	Calendar (by activity)						Geographic area	Responsible Participating Organisation	Budget (US$) (by activity)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6			
	Revision, endorsement, printing and dissemination of guidelines for water quality management and a plan for the development of centralised and shared data base for water management					X	X			**40,000**
	Supportive Supervision, and monitoring to carry out quality control measures	X	X	***X***	***X***	X	X	***24 locality***		**8,000**
									Output Sub-total	**871,343**
Monitoring and Evaluation										
Supervise, monitor and carry out quality control measures (state)			X	X	X	X	X			**6,000**
Supervise, monitor and carry out quality control measures (Mahalia)			X	X	X	X	X		JP partners	**9,000**
Conduct project quarterly and annual reviews involving all stakeholders (meeting) including female representatives		X	X	X	X	X	X			**49,338**
Conduct an independent end-of-project evaluation (evaluation)							6mo		UNICEF	**60,000**
									Output Sub-total	**124,338**
Sum for Programme activities										**7,936,508**
Support cost for 12% of Programme activities										**952,381**
Cross-sectorial costs 14% of Programme activities										**1,111,111**
Sub-Total Project Costs										**10,000,000**
Indirect Support Costs (GSM 7%)										**700,000**
Total Project Costs										**10,700,000**
MPTF (1%)										**107,000**
Total Project Budget										**10,807,000**

Table 7: Budget by Participating UN Organisation, using UNDG Budget Categories

CATEGORIES	UNICEF	WHO	IOM	UNEP	TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel costs	676,945	110,000	83,940	180,000	1,050,885
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	2,279,148	144,000	7,500	0	492,274
3. Equipment, Stabilised soil Blocks Machines	76,970	18,000	73,000	92,000	259,970
4. Contractual Services	360,000	80,000	606,041	0	1,046,041
5. Travel *	50,000	12,000	6,000	10,000	78,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	3,418,722	421,343	29,200	383,846	6,191,485
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	771,131	86,000	5,040	19,174	881,345
Sub-Total Project Costs	***7,632,916***	***871,343***	***810,721***	***685,020***	***10,000,000***
Indirect Support Costs (7%)**	534,305	60,994	56,750	47,951	700,000
TOTAL	**8,167,221**	**932,337**	**867,471**	**732,971**	**10,700,000**
MPTF Administration Fee 1%	81,672	9,323	8,675	7,330	107,000
Grand Total	**8,248,893**	**941,660**	**876,146**	**740,301**	**10,807,000**

*Budgets must 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 should be in line with the rate of 7%, as specified in the UN Fund for Darfur TOR and MOU and SAA, Section II- Financial Matters.