

**Final Evaluation Report**

**Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups**

**In Khartoum IDP Camps and Squatter Areas**

**BY: Mrs. Ilham Abdalla Bashir**

**Independent Consultant Sociologist, Public and Tropical Health Researcher**

**2011**

**List of Content**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Page No.** |
| Acronyms and abbreviations | 6 |
| Executive Summary | 9 |
| Introduction | 13 |
| Methodology | 22 |
| Results | 27 |
| **Result one:** Increase awareness of basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the INC, and the CPA amongst government officials and IDP | 27 |
| **Result Two**: Project activities; Strengthen linkages between IDP communities and local authorities through the establishment of rights-based community forums at each target | 31 |
| **Result three**: Increase the capacity of the NGOs, Civil Societies and Community Based Organizations | 34 |
| **Result four**: Enhance understanding amongst IDP communities of the socio-economic and security situation in the priority areas of return and passage | 38 |
| **Result Five:** Improve access to justice and redress through the establishment of at least 6 Legal Aid Centers, including the establishment of paralegal groups at each target location | 41 |
| **Result Six:** Introduction of Community Policing in the Squatter Areas and IDP Camps in and Around Khartoum | 46 |
| **Result Seven**: Expansion of the Project to Al-Fath Relocation Area for IDPS | 55 |
| **Result Eight:** Updating of the IDPs Data | 58 |
| Project monitoring and evaluation | 64 |
| Resources | 64 |
| Key Project Successes | 73 |
| Challenges | 74 |
| Conclusion | 75 |
| Over all Recommendation | 76 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Page No.** |
|  | |
| Annex 1: Evaluation work plan of the consultancy | 79 |
| Annex 2: Matrix for Means and Methods of Data Collection by Targets, Variables to be Studies And Means of Analysis | 80 |
| Annex 3: Individual in-depth interviews with the International affiliates | 84 |
| Annex 4: Senior national affiliates: Ministry of Justice (Legal Aid Department 2-Steering committee | 84 |
| Annex 5: National NGOs (Al Manar and Al Mutawinat) and Counselors | 84 |
| Annex 6: Mediators for Coordination and Delegation Of Project Tasks | 85 |
| Annex 7: Beneficiaries and primary targets | 86 |
| Annex 8: Sites observation: justice and confidence center/s | 88 |
| Annex 9: Profile of Community Based and National Organizations | 89 |
| Annex 10: Time Table for Field Visits July-August 2011 | 92 |
| Annex 11: IDPs Individuals met by the Evaluation Study | 93 |
|  | |
| **List of Maps** | |
| Distribution of the Project Location Activities in the IDPs Camps and Squatter Areas in and Around Khartoum State | 8 |
|  | |
| **List of Tables** | |
| Table 1: Project Strategy by Goals, Indicators and outputs | 15 |
| Table 2: Map Analysis of the Project Assessment Objectives, Targets, Planned Interventions and Benchmark Results as per Project Fact Sheet | 25 |
| Table 3: Types of Legal Cases Assisted During the Years 2006-2009 | 42 |
| Table 4: No. of Legal Cases Represented in front of Court , Pending, Resolved, Referred or Closed During the Years 2006 -2009 | 42 |
| Table 5: Number of Police, Community Members and Community Safety Committees Trained in the IDP Camps and Squatter Areas | 49 |
| Table 6: Updated Data of the IDPs Living in the Strengthening Human Security Project for Vulnerable Groups in Camps and Squatter Areas in and Around Khartoum State | 61 |
| Table 7: Actual Expenditure Combined Delivery As Reflected in ATLAS | 65 |
| Table 8: Results Based Matrix | 68 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Content** | **Page No.** | |
| **List of Figures** | | |
| Figure 1: low Chart of the project Donors, UNDP, Sub Recipients and Implementers | | 20 |
| Figure 2: Comparison between the IDPs Previous and Updated Data | | 62 |
| Figure 3: Actual Expenditure Categories – as per Atlas Combined Delivery | | 67 |
| References | | 96 |

**Acronyms and abbreviations**

CCA Common Country Assessment

CBO Community Based Organization

CP Community Policy

CSIS Community Safety Information Center (s)

CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement

GMS General Management Service

GoS Government Of Sudan

CSC Community Safety Committees

HAC Humanitarian Aid Commission

INC Interim National Constitution

IDPs Internally Displaced Persons

INGO International Non -Governmental Organization

IOM International Organization For Migration

JAM Joint Assessment Mission

KPWG Khartoum Protection Working Group

LEA Law Enforcement Agencies

MoI Ministry Of Interior

NGOs Non -Governmental Organization(s)

NRC Norwegian Refugee Council

OAU Organization Of African Unity

UNCHR United Nation Center For Refugees

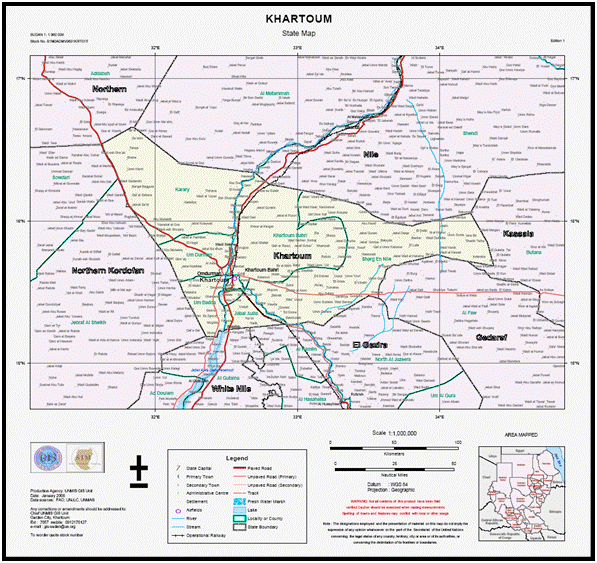
UNDP United Nation Development Programme

UNMIS United Nation Mission In Sudan

UNDAF United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNCHA United Nations Office For The Coordination Of Humanitarian Affairs

**Distribution of the Project Location Activities in the IDPs Camps and Squatter Areas in and Around Khartoum State**



IDP camps

**Executive summary:**

The Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDPs Camps and Squatter Areas Project was started as part of the UN work plan 2006. 1-The project overall project purpose was to enable Sudanese institutions, civil society and citizens to promote an environment that is conducive to sustainable peace and development based on the premise of rule of law. Its main Specific objectives were: 1-To strengthen immediate human security for IDPs and poor urban by promoting the rights of IDPs and improving access to justice. 2- To restore confidence between IDP communities and the police in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum by introducing and strengthening community policing activities. The main Project intended result was to strengthen human security for vulnerable groups in Khartoum IDPs camps and squatter areas. Study area: the evaluation was conducted in the following project areas : 1-Wad Albashir camp 2 -Mayo camp 3-Omdurman Dar Alsalam Camp 4 - Jabel Aulia camp 5-Soba Alaradi squatter Area and 6-Hag Yousif squatter Area, as well as in Alfath, New settlement area for IDPs. Study population: The project study populations were of two types; primary targets: the IDP camps and squatter areas population and secondary targets: they were the international affiliates and senior national partners; those were of different characteristics and shouldering different responsibilities at different levels, those were: International affiliates, National partners (senior)1- National NGOs (Al Manar & Al Mutawinat), Mediators at the IDPs camps and squatter areas, beneficiaries at the IDP camps and squatter areas, legal aids centers and documentations (project documents and reports). Means and methods of data collection: A desk review of official project documents, progress and final reports and monitoring and evaluation reports (secondary data). Primary data: Individual in-depth interviews, focus groups discussion, group discussion, and telephone contacts were conducted among selected members of the project partners, key stakeholders, targets and beneficiaries. A total of 20 paralegals, 10 community leaders, 21 beneficiaries were interviewed at the six project IDP camps and spattered areas six. Study areas: Through a series of Rule of Law trainings in all target areas UNDP/NRC raised the legal awareness amongst the internally displaced in Mayo camp, Wad El Bashir camp, Jebel Aulia camp, Omdurman Dar Salam camp, Soba Aradi and Haj Yousif squatter area. Project main activities: 1-To increase awareness of basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the INC, and the CPA amongst government officials and IDP communities. Theoretical as well as practical information about different constitutional topic, civil and criminal law and procedures, labor law, public order law as well as child rights, women and reproductive health rights, land law, family law for Muslims and women’s rights under sharia law were introduced. UNDP/NRC works with various partners in implementing the above mentioned workshops i.e. NRC South Sudan, UNHCR, UNOCHA, IOM, Mutawinat and Al Manar. 2-To strengthen linkage between IDP Communities and local authorities the project intelligently formulate the right-based community forum within each of the project IDPs location, that to bring together key community stakeholders with the local authority to address different issues in the IDPs communities and to strengthen the traditional structures that have been seriously undermined and shattered due to displaced setting resulted from war and internal conflict. 3- UNDP/NRC has established a solid partnership with a local NGO and the community based organizations; CBOs) , Al Manar NGO was contracted by NRC to conduct series of legal and human rights and remedies training workshops in particular focused on traditional leaders and local police. The project conducted 60 legal rights and remedies workshops, exceeding the target of 24 per year, involving a total of 1560 participants, including residents of IDP camps and squatter areas, community leaders and CBOs. 4-Enhance understanding amongst IDP communities of the socio-economic and security situation in the priority areas of return and passage: Information sessions on return, local integration and accessing rights issues. As was reported in the updated IDPS population data report About 35,000 families of IDPs were assisted to return to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan in 2007. 5- Improve access to justice and redress through the establishment of at least 6 Legal Aid Centers, including the establishment of paralegal groups at each target location. Legal aid Legal counseling and representation services were provided to client’s seeking remedies for a range of legal or administrative issues arising from their status as displaced persons or vulnerability, 84% of legal counseling and court representation services provided by the project were deal with complex civil documentation, family law matters as well as mothers and child abuse. Paralegals were selected and introduced to intensive awareness raising training programme on legal issues, statutory law, human rights, women and child rights. The paralegal were well prepared by the project to tackle the management of the accident dispute and problem and disagreements occurred within the local IDPs communities. The paralegals were very active in other project interventions (information sessions for returnees, workshops for the right-based forum (community leaders and community police) as well as in helping the needy community members it attain the legal aids services provided by the project. The project assisted in excess of 3683 individuals to (re) acquire their civil documentation, mainly Assessment of Age Certificates. 6- Introduction of community policing in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum: The concept of community policing has been successfully introduced in IDP camps in Khartoum state through a joint approach of UNPOL, UNDP and GoS. police. The concept composed of the following package of training and other activities: a- Training courses for GoS and popular police b- Training of Women Police Officer. c- Construction of community policing aid posts/centers d- Formation of community safety committee (CSC) e- Building mutual trust and confidence. The United Nations Mission (UNIMIS) was contracted to conduct all training for Gov. popular police, community safety committees. UNPOL along with the GoS police and popular police developed in integrated training curriculum for generating awareness among the community and the police about community policing and implementation of the model. The curriculum includes basic concept of community policing and ways of developing a partnership between the police and the community. Inputs on human right, gender and child protection, HIV/AIDS besides community policing were also included. Through collaborative efforts with GoS and UNPOL, the project supported three rounds of police training courses on: community policing; traffic rules; computer skills; crime investigation; and human rights and the rule of law. A Special training was undergone for women police officer with special emphasis on women and children issues as well as being commenced in the collocation of community policing aid posts at the camp. The training of police has made the police more conscious of the rights of the community as well as human rights issues. A total of 240 GoS Women police officers had been trained by women UN police officers in gender and child protection duties, some of those trainees' women police had been assigned to tackle these issues at community aid spots at Albaraka IDP camp. During the course of the project, and in partnership with UNDP, two main emphases were put in relations to the community partnership with the Government Police, those were: the construction community safety centers and the establishment of community safety committees. The community policing centers/aid posts were established in heart of the displaced communities to serve as outposts for community based policing of the GoS. Under the crime prevention Programme and in collaboration between UNDP, UNMIS Police along with GoS popular Police a co-location of the community members at the aid posts at Al Baraka IDP camp were established. After various consultation rounds between UNDP, UNPOL, the GoS police and community representatives; the community safety committees were formed to build mutual trust and confidence between the IDP communities and the GoS police and to provide feedback to the Gov. Police on issues of safety and security in the camps. Series of training workshops were led by UNMIS Police expert in community policing principles and targeted the popular police, local leaders and community members including youth representatives and women candidates were conducted in Haj Yousif Squatter area. That was recognized and acknowledged by the local police and the community. Updating of IDPs data : The IDPs National Center for Refugees has accomplished a very important project on updating Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) data in Khartoum State. The main feature of the updated data shows (apart from Mayo camp) the previous population data of the main IDPs camps is higher than the updated data. Main lesson learned: 1- The project engagement with government partners such as the ministry of interior, ministry of health, National Center for Refugees-HAC…etc 2-Positive relationship between the civil societies and the IDP population will allow for critical and useful engagement when the local communities are facing unstable security, environment and/or any issues related to project accessibility to IDP camps. 3- The paralegal were acquired legal knowledge that they were able to continue implementing the project activities within their IDPs communities despite its ending in the year 2009 and were able to transfer the legal information to other IDPs camps (networking) and the hosting communities. 4-Implementation of community police component faced some challenges in terms of sustainability and effective partnerships with the Government police and the UNPOL police. 5- The implementation of the community policing intervention sensitized the local community to be aware of their human rights especially the women and children. It activates the involvement of the entire community in the issues of safety, security and human rights issues. 6- The community policing intervention made the police more conscious of the local community rights. 7- NGO and CBOs the continued partnerships with the project to sustain project activities among the IDPs. Main recommendations: 1-To re-intervene the project activities in the camps as there are new IDPs comer from South Kordofan State as well as to expand the activities in the IDPs areas. 2-To extend the community policing model to Soba in Jebel Aulia county, Wad El Bashir and Dar Salaam camps (Umbedah County, Mayo camp (Jebel Aulia County). 3- UNDP to continue support to human security in IDP communities, .many IDPs still run the risk of seriously jeopardizing their lives. 4- UNDP and National partners to uphold the permanent commitment to sustain the project activities and interventions 6- UNDP to hire a new agency to sustain the community policing initiative in Albaraka area and replicating the experiment in other IDPs camps.

**Introduction:**

In September 25, 2000 a general agreement was conducted between the Netherlands Minister for Development Corporation and the United Nation Development Programme where as the Minister decided to support the Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDP Camps and Squatter Areas identification No. 13288 up to Maximum USD 800.000[[1]](#endnote-1). The civil wars between the Government of Southern Sudan GoS and the Government of Southern Sudan SPLA and the armed conflict in Darfur have generated the largest IDP population in the world. Sudan’s IDP population is currently estimated at more than four million people, and almost half of them live in and around the capital Khartoum. Making up almost 40% of its population, the massive influx of IDPs has not only overwhelmed the city and its services, but also placed strain on their access to justice[[2]](#endnote-2). Displaced persons in Sudan were amongst the most marginalized of the Sudanese population, living largely out of sight of the UN and the international community. While the UN and other international agencies at one time provided considerable assistance, their support declined significantly following the outbreak of the crisis in Darfur. The IDPs - who originate mostly from Greater Equatorial, Greater Kordofan and Greater Bahr Al Gaza – mainly live in 4 IDP camps, Omdurman Es-Salam (120,000), Wad El-Bashir (74,800), Mayo Farms (133,000) and Jebel Apulia (87,000), and approximately 13 squatter areas. Without access to basic services like proper sanitation and health care, many IDPs live in temporary shelters and under poor socio-economic conditions[[3]](#endnote-3), [[4]](#endnote-4), [[5]](#endnote-5)

However, the IDPs data was updated by the National Center for Refugees and UNDP in 2010. On the 9th of January 2005 the comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) has ended the largest civil war in Africa that, together with Darfur crisis has resulted in the large scale of internal and external displacement, in this context an on-going transition process for IDPS resettlement and reconstruction is prepared. The return of 4 million IDPs and refugees is in process.

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and the new Interim National Constitution (INC) offered the Sudanese people a window of opportunity. There are two main factors that maintain a good opportunity for UNDP Sudan - under its Rule of Law Program to commence the project "Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in IDP Camps and Squatter Areas in Khartoum"; first: the special status of Khartoum as a multicultural city and a symbol of national unity and setting a standard favorable to cultural diversity and reconciliation; that was acknowledged in both the CPA and the new INC, second: the opportunity of enhancing rule of law projects in the country. The Strengthening human security for vulnerable groups in Khartoum IDPs camps and squatter areas project focused on improving access to justice for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Khartoum, while restoring confidence between IDP communities and the law enforcement, and empowering IDPs to exercise their civil and socio-economic rights. The implementation of these principles at the community level would play a major role in bringing social peace, including rule of law, to the capital city – thus paving the way for democratic change and development in the IDP camps in Khartoum.

**Project strategy:**

In order to attain the above mentioned objectives, the project was based on two-tier strategy by targeting both government officials and residents, UNDP aims to restore the social contracts between the state and its citizens through a number of simultaneous interventions.

**Table (1): Project Strategy by Objectives, Indicators and output**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Two- tiered strategy** | **Objectives** | **Simultaneous interventions** | **Indicators** | **Output** |
| 1- To strengthen immediate human security for IDPs, this project aims to empower IDPs, firstly by enhancing their understanding of human rights principles and rule of law. Secondly by providing them with adequate information on the situation in the priority areas of return in order for them to make a free and informed choice whether to stay or to return. This will entail basic human rights training and large information campaigns covering all locations. In  order to be able to put their grievances forward and improve access to justice, UNDP aims to support legal aid by establishing Justice & Confidence Centers and rights-based community forums in 6 different target locations; and, | 1-to Strengthen immediate human security for IDPs. building the capacity of the government to uphold core rule of law and human rights principals.  2-To empower IDPs to access and exercise their civil rights to make a free and informed choice to stay or return. | Provide IDPs with adequate information on situation of priority areas provided for informed choice to stay or return | 1-Number of stakeholders/communities reached by human rights and legal rights awareness-raising activities  2-Number of CBOs receiving support from UNDP  3-Number of IDPs receiving support from UNDP  4-Number of rights-focused community forums receiving support from UNDP  5-Number of legal aid centers established and operational  6-Number of paralegals trained to provide legal assistance in concert with lawyers  7-Number of cases addressed and represented by the legal aid centers  8-Number of legal aid network established and operational | 1-Except Mayo and Soba camps where the project has established a network comprising six CBOs, and Wad El Bashir with only two CBOs, each other camp has three CBOs established. These CBOs have received training on basic legal instruments and fundamental principles in international law, state constitutions and IDP Guiding Principles  2-The project conducted 41 legal rights and remedies workshops, exceeding the target of 24, involving a total of 1290 participants, including residents of IDP camps and squatter areas, community leaders and CBOs  3-Through regular information sessions IDPs have received updated, reliable and verified information on geographical areas of return and other return related issues to be considered upon return  4-The project reached in excess of 29600 individuals more than double the initial targeted 12000 through its information session activities in the six official IDP sites – Mayo, Jebel Aulia, Soba Aradi, Wed Al Bashir, Haj Youssif and Omdurman Es Salam.  5- In line with the UNDP sustainability strategy, the project, conjointly with NRC carried out an assessment of all CBOs operating in the camps, to gauge those which could potentially take over the operations of the legal aid centers when the project comes to an end  6- Six Legal Aid Centers have been established in all official IDP sites and fully operationally manned by qualified lawyers  7-legal counseling have been provided to IDPs on cases ranging from civil, family, labor and criminal issues to cases involving official documents  8-The project provided legal counseling and representation to 569 (actual cases assisted) almost double the 275 (target cases assisted) initially predicted IDPs and vulnerable individuals  9-In collaboration with the Ministry of Health’s Medical Commission and the Statistics Office, the project assisted in excess of 3600 (3683 actual document obtained) more than the 3000 (target documents obtained) individuals to (re)acquire civil documentation, mainly Assessment of Age Certificates. |

**Cont…..Table 1: Project Strategy by Objectives, Indicators and output**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Two- tiered strategy** | **Objectives** | **simultaneous**  **interventions** | **Indicators** | **Output** |
| 2- To improve the service delivery of local law enforcement, this project aims to enhance the  understanding of human rights principles and rule of law amongst law enforcement officials,  and introduce the concept of community policing to the squatter areas and IDP camps.  Community policing, which has been successfully introduced in a number of developing  countries and post-conflict societies, has been identified by the JAM as a key priority, as it  serves as a catalyst to transform the relationship between citizens and the police and helps  create an environment conducive to cultural diversity. | 3-To restore confidence between IDPs communities and the police in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum by introducing community policing | Introducing the concept of community policing to the squatter areas and IDP camps | 1-Number of regular police officers trained  2-Number of popular police officers trained  3-Number of prisons rehabilitated  4-Number of police provided with practical orientation on the community policing model  5-Number of community policing committees established and supported by UNDP  6-Number of community policing aid posts rehabilitated and/or renovated  7-Number of community safety information centers established | 1-UNDP, in collaboration with the UNMIS Police (UNPOL), conducted rounds of training back to back courses for officers on community policing from the GoS Police and the Popular Police; These rounds of training saw more than 1,536 GoS and Popular police combined.  2-Due to the restriction of movement imposed on UNPOL trainers to certain camps in Omdurman province subsequent to the May 2008 attack by JEM on Khartoum, only two of the planned trainings for that year took place in Haj Youssif Squatter Area  3-After various consultation rounds between UNDP, UNPOL, the GoS and community representatives on how to build trust between the police and IDPs, workshops on community policing were conducted in Haj Youssif Squatter area, targeting the popular police, local leaders and community members including youth representatives.  4-Candidates, including women were identified to attend the workshops led by UNMIS Police expert in community policing principles.  5-In light of the great cooperation established between UNDP and UNPOL and the Ministry of Interior (GoS & Popular Police), three safety centers were completed.  6- In addition to a Community-Policing Advisor and Project Manager, a National Rule of Officer joined to help in monitoring the day-to-day implementation of activities in IDP camps. |

**PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION:**

The project started as part of the UN work plan 2006. Its strategic objectives were in line with the Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2002-2006 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as agreed with the Government of Sudan .The CCA acknowledged that, throughout Sudan, fundamental human rights such as the right to life, physical integrity, liberty and security were severely violated, while the right to a fair trial and independence of the judiciary needed improvement. It also underlined that the devastating effects of the long lasting conflict were most apparent in the physical and psychological suffering of IDPs. As such, the UNDAF encouraged interventions to enhance rule of law and human rights awareness.

**COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH STAKE HOLDERS:**

Ministry of Justice police, Khartoum State and the Popular Police: The implementation of the Community Policing project was strengthened by a full staff complement, including a community-policing advisor, and with full cooperation with the GoS Popular Police. Additionally the project was fully engaged with the Police Development Committee (PDC) through regular meetings chaired by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) appointed Advisor and comprising the UNMIS Police Commissioner and his training team, the heads of the MOI Police, Khartoum State and the Popular Police respectively, and UNDP.

Khartoum Steering Committee: In order to ensure national ownership UNDP received endorsement of the project by the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) as well as Khartoum State, and this resulted in the establishment of the Khartoum Steering Committee. In terms of project accountability and strategic guidance, the Khartoum Steering Committee, responsible for monitoring project activities and approving achievements of outputs was revitalized to the level of involvement the project enjoyed at initiation; while the Ministry of Justice- Legal Aid Department resumed its active role with respect to the project activities in IDP camps.

**UNDP/NRC:** UNDP/NRC worked and works closely with the following working groups focusing upon the plight of IDPs and urban poor in and around Khartoum: UNDP contracted the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to implement the Strengthening human security for vulnerable groups in Khartoum IDPs camps and squatter areas project. The project was partly implemented through the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). NRC cooperated closely with the national NGOs Al Manar and Al-Mutawinat. Al Manar assisted in implementing legal and human rights awareness workshops, while Al-Mutawinat was seconding lawyers for court representation. The NRC employed lawyers and councilors to run the legal aids centers in the IDP camps and squatter areas. After the explosion of NRC the UNDP – Rule of law unit via NGOs, CBOs and UN national staff were directly introduced the planned project activities in the IDPs camps and stuttered areas.

Consultative Committee on Re-planning Areas of Displacement in Khartoum: The consultative committee on re-planning areas of displacement in Khartoum consists of representatives from the main UN agencies, embassies, Governor of Khartoum as well as representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Consultative Committee seeks to reach consensus policies related to re-planning the camps and squatter areas in Khartoum (and other areas of displacement in which re-planning has been undertaken by GoS) providing minimum standards/guidelines for re-planning, and provision of assistance and allocation of resources in relation to re-planning and other issues relating to IDP integration.

Khartoum Protection Working Group (KPWG): The Khartoum protection working group (KPWG) works with various UN agencies and NGOs to provide the mechanisms and means for ensuring the respect of human rights for IDPs living in Khartoum. It is chaired by UNHCR.

Sudan Information Campaign on Returns (SICR): SICR is a working group of UN agencies, NGOs and CBOs that focuses on creating different methods of information dissemination and formulating information messages on return related issues for Khartoum based IDPs. It is chaired by UNICEF.

Khartoum State Interagency Forum (KSIF): The KSIF is comprised predominately of NGOs working in the Khartoum camps and squatter areas, and is regularly chaired by one NGO, Fellowship of African Relief. Its aim is to coordinate humanitarian activities amongst the NGOs working in Khartoum.

Returns, Reintegration and Rehabilitation (RRR): The returns, reintegration and rehabilitation (RRR) working group is chaired by UNMIS, and focuses on assisting IDPs in Khartoum who intend to return to the South.

The National NGOs and CBOs: (Annex 9) The UNDP also contracted national NGOs and community based organizations (CBOs) such as the Environmentalists, WEBDA,…etc. to carry on with the project activities after the expulsion of the NRC. The chart below shows the flow of the project activities.

**Lessons learned:**

A critical success factor for the project was the ability to nurture the continued consent and cooperation of the concerned authorities to not only assist in project activities, but also in garnering (gathering) political buy-in for the broader objectives that are rooted in a policy debate on the rights of internally displaced persons.

Rule of low network among different partners is expanded and empowered including development of data base on IDPs in and outside Khartoum.

**Figure 1: Flow Chart of the project Donors, UNDP, Sub Recipients and Implementers**

Donor

The Netherlands

Embassy

**Recipient: UNDP Strengthening Human Security**

**For Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDP Camps and Squatter Areas**

**Community**

**based**

**organizations**

**originated from IDPs**

communities

**NCR**

**NCR**

**Contracted**

**National NGOs**

**National NGOs**

**Working for**

**IDPs and other**

**Communities**

**IDP Camps and Squatter Areas Around Khartoum State**

Donor

European Union

**Donor**

**Strategic Partners**

**Rule**

**of Law**

**Unit**

**UNMIS**

**Ministry**

**of justice -Community**

**policing department**

**UNDP**

**Direct**

**Intervention**

**Project Purpose and Objectives**

The overall purpose was to enable Sudanese institution, civil society and citizens to promote environment to sustainable peace and development based on the premises of rule of law. Building on other existing rule of law projects in the country, the project intended to strengthen rule of law, to facilitate the access to justice of vulnerable groups and to build confidence and increase the service delivery capacity by the state rule of law institution.

In line with the UNDP Sudan 2007 birding program and in view of the above concerns, the Khartoum component of the project aimed to strengthen rule of law in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum. Implementation of the activities began in 2006 supported by UNDP and the Royal Netherlands Embassy.

The project started as part of the UNDP Work plan 2006. Its strategic objectives were in line with the Common Country Assessment (CCA) 2002-2006 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as agreed with the Government of Sudan.

The CCA acknowledged that, throughout Sudan, fundamental human rights such as the right to life, physical integrity, liberty and security were severely violated, while the right to a fair trial and independence of the judiciary needed improvement. It also underlined that the devastating effects of the long conflict were most apparent in the physical and psychological suffering of IDPs. As such, the UNDAF encouraged interventions to enhance rule of law and human rights awareness. It was, and still is, widely agreed that the creation of a peace and enabling constructive environment to fulfill of the rights of all Sudanese people to survival, is fundamental to development and equality.

**Project ultimate objective:**

The overall project purpose was to enable Sudanese institutions, civil society and citizens to promote an environment that is conducive to sustainable peace and development based on the premise of rule of law. Besides, to improve the capacity of the government to uphold the core rule of law and human rights principles. Building on the other existing rule of law projects in the country, the project was intended to promote the rule of law, facilitate access to justice of IDP communities, build community confidence in the justice system and increase the capacity of the state rule of law institutions and to empower IDPs to access and exercise their legal rights to make free and informed decisions to stay or to return, and to participate in the decision-making that affects their lives and their socio-economic rights and access to basic services and employment.

**Specific Objectives:**

To strengthen immediate human security for IDPs and urban poor by promoting the rights of IDPs and improving access to justice.

To empower IDPs to access and exercise their civil rights to make a free and informed choice to integrate or to return, and to participate in the decision-making that affects their lives and communities and their socio-economic rights, access to basic services and employment.

To restore confidence between IDP communities and the police in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum by introducing and strengthening community policing activities.

**Project Intended Results[[6]](#endnote-6):**

1-Increase awareness of basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the INC, and the CPA amongst government officials and IDP communities

2-Enhance understanding amongst IDP communities of the socio-economic and security situation in the priority areas of return and passage;

3-Increase the capacity of the NGOs, civil societies and community based organizations

4-Improve access to justice and redress through the establishment of at least 6 Legal Aid Centers, including the establishment of paralegal groups at each target location.

5-Strengthen linkages between IDP communities and local authorities through the establishment of rights-based community forums at each target location.

6-Introduce community policing in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum and increase understanding of this new concept.

**METHODOLOGY**

Study design: It is a comprehensive descriptive study to assess whether the project achieved the objectives intended. Results of the evaluation are to guide the form and direction of the similar projects for future implementation. It is also expected that the results will be used to inform future UNDP interventions in the area of human security for vulnerable groups and to provide an independent in-depth evaluation of the Human Security in IDP camps implementation and its management and implementation modalities and make recommendations to facilitate the future UNDP interventions in the area of Rule of Law.

Study area:

1-Wad Albashir camp. 2- Mayo camp 3- Omdurman Dar Alsalam Camp 4- Jabel Aulia camp. 5-Soba Alaradi squatter Area 7- Alfath (relocation area for IDPs).

Study Population:

The project study populations were of two types' primary targets: the IDP camps and squatter areas population and secondary targets those were the international affiliates and senior national partners; those were of different characteristics and shouldering different responsibilities at different levels, those were:

**International Affiliates**

1-UNDP staff 2-The Netherlands' Embassy 3-Norwegian Council 4-UNMIS

National Partners (Senior)

Ministry of Justice- (Legal Aid Department).

Project steering committee

In order to ensure national ownership UNDP received endorsement of the project by the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) as well as Khartoum state, and this resulted in the establishment of the Khartoum steering Committee.

**NRC Partners:**

1- Lawyers - Al Mutawinat -National NGO.

2- Dissemination of legal information among the IDPs Al Manar National NGO.

3-Counsellers: (NRC staff).

**Mediators at the IDPs camps and squatter areas:**

1. Paralegal 2-Members of community policing Law enforcement officers: (front line to IDs police). 4- Community leaders 5- Community based organizations

Beneficiaries at the IDP camps and squatter areas:

1- Owners of identity documents. 2-Cases presented in the court. (Family issues, dispute issues....etc. 3-Cases informed about their rights (wives, employees…..etc.

Sites (The legal aid centers) and documentations (project documents and reports)

The legal aid centers were visited to assess their functionality and condition after the conclusion of the project activities. Project documents and reports were reviewed for the implementation of the project activities in the IDP camps and Squatter areas around Khartoum state.

Means and Methods Of Data Collection: (Annexes 2 To 9)

Secondary and "historical" data: a desk review of (official project documents, progress and final reports and monitoring and evaluation reports) and examination of contextual information about the project implementation was conduct, which helped in the establishment base line of results indicators and bench marks used for measuring the outcomes.

Primary data: The collection of the primary data was for validation and cross checking what was stated in the project progress reports and the actual activities implemented, spelled and experienced by different project targets. Individual in-depth interviews, focus groups discussion (FGDs), group discussion, and telephone contacts were conducted among different targets in the project areas; those were the traditional community leaders, paralegal and the beneficiaries (attained age assessment certificates, legal information, representations before the court…etc).

**Study Variables: (Annex 2)**

Different variables at different levels from: 1-Desk review 2-International affiliates 3-Senior national affiliates 4- NRC cadre at the IDP camps and squatter areas 5- Mediators from IDPs and squatter areas population for implementation of the project activities and 5-Beneficiaries and primary targets. Lessons learned from the study were a part of the variables sought[[7]](#endnote-7). Annex 2 presents the variables studies across the evaluation.

**Data Analysis:**

Contextual and matrix analysis was completed for the findings of the Focus groups discussion, individual in-depth interviews.

The Handbook On Planning, Monitoring And Evaluating For Development Results was used as a reference in the buildup of this report[[8]](#endnote-8)

**RESULTS**

Results of this study present validation and triangulation of what was stated in the project documents and reports visa-vis judgment and opinions of the project target population mentioned above. The analysis will be presented in light of the following table:

**Table 2: Map Analysis of the Project Assessment Objectives, Targets, Planned Interventions and Benchmark Results as per Project Fact Sheet**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Expected out put** | **Targets** | **Planned Interventions** | **Intended and benchmark results** |
| 1-Increase awareness of basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the INC, and the CPA amongst government officials and IDP communities; | 1-Conducted 41 legal rights and remedies workshops involving a total of 1290 participants, including residents of IDP camps and squatter areas, community leaders and CBOs to:  • GOV. officials  •IDP communities  •Women  • Community leaders  • CBOs | Workshop , sessions and campaigns with GOV. Officials and IDP communities aware of basic civil political, economic, social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the Interim national constitutions (INC) and CPA. | Awareness of basic civil rights raised |
| 2- Increase the capacity of the NGOs, civil societies and community based organizations | Capacity building of local NGOs, CBOs and Civil Society Organizations | UNDP to grant some NGOs and CBOs to continue implementing the project activities after the expulsion of the NRC. | UNDP prove grant to some NGOs and CBOs to continue implementing the project activities after the expulsion of the NRC. |
| 3- Strengthen linkage between IDP communities and local authorities through the creation and facilitation of right based community forum in each target location, which will bring together key community stakeholders to address issues in the IDPs communities. | Set of community based forum at two target location | Right based community forum is created and facilitated in each target location | 1-Right based community forum established  2- capacity of local NGOs and community-based organizations  Increased |
| 4- Enhance understanding amongst IDP communities of the socio-economic and security situation in the priority areas of return and passage. | 2-Reached over 29600 individuals through a series of information session activities. | A series of information session activities. | IDPs understand the socio economic and security situation in the priority areas of return and passage at all 17 different locations. |
| 5- Improve access to justice and redress through the establishment of at least 6 Legal Aid Centers, including the establishment of paralegal groups at each target location; |  |  |  |
| 6- Introduce community policing in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum and increase understanding of this new concept | 3-The project provided legal counseling and representation to 569 IDPs and vulnerable groups |  |  |

**Cont…… Table 2: Map Analysis of the Project Assessment Objectives, Targets, Planned Interventions and Benchmark Results as per Project Fact Sheet**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Expected out put** | **Targets** | **Planned Interventions** | **Intended and benchmark results** |
|  |  | 1. Providing counseling and legal information | Access to justice improved and redressed/equalized.  Paralegals set-up at each target location |
| 2-Documentation of legal ases and crepresentations in front of the court. |
| 4-Helped 3600 individuals to (re) acquire civil documentation, mainly, Assessment of Age Certificates. Adequate civil documentation is an essential pre-requisite to securing. |
| 3-Establishment of paralegal groups |
| 4-Legal Aid provided on acquires civil documentation. |
|  | 5--Supported three rounds of police training courses on: community policing; traffic rules; computer skills; crime investigation; and human rights and the rule of law.  6- Completed (constructed and equipped) two community aid posts in the biggest squatter area of Haj Yusif, where nine training programmes were introduced to enhance the concept of community policing were conducted | 1- More than 450 police officers received training on one of these courses.  2-- Two community aid posts in the biggest squatter area constructed and equipped. | Concept of community policing introduced in the squatter areas and IDP camps  Complete the training to community policing officers |

**Result one: Increase awareness of basic civil, political, economic,**

**social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the INC, and the CPA amongst government officials and IDP**

**1-Increase awareness of basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, Sudanese domestic laws, the INC, and the CPA amongst government officials and IDP communities[[9]](#endnote-9)**

Through a series of information campaign and the information sessions UNDP/NRC raised the legal awareness amongst the internally displaced in Mayo camp, Wad Al Bashir camp, Jebel Aulia camp, Omdurman Dar Salam camp, Soba Alaradi and Haj Yousif squatter area and Alfath reallocation area. The purpose of the awareness raising sessions is to enable IDPs to deal effectively with legal problems that may arise in their everyday lives. The one week trainings raise awareness and provide participants with theoretical as well as practical information about different constitutional topic, civil and criminal law and procedures, labour law, public order law as well as child rights, women and reproductive health rights, land law, family law for Muslims and women’s rights under sharia law. NRC (through its lawyer staff) and contractors was responsible for delivering the training workshops on human rights and legal awareness. Following were the NRC contractors:

**Legal counselors**: to assist clients seeking remedies for a range of legal or administrative issues arising from their status as displaced persons or vulnerability.

**Almanar**: to deliver part of the paralegal training workshops.

**Al Mutawinat**: to tackle the court representation on behalf of the IDPs.

UNDP/NRC works with various partners in implementing the above mentioned workshops i.e. NRC South Sudan, UNHCR, UNOCHA, IOM, Mutawinat and Al Manar. The trainers also disseminate basic knowledge and awareness of protection issues with a focus on the UN Guiding Principles on the Internally Displaced, human rights charter& the African human and people rights charter, and other international human rights and humanitarian laws. That awareness rising session was introduced in an open speech that allow for dialogues and discussion between the trainers and the trainees. That was seen to be effective as some 44% of the IDPs in Khartoum have received no formal education. Issue such as labour law and employment are essential as many lack the employment opportunities and/or income-generating activities. The socio-economic marginalization and the lack of human security - combined with a deep mistrust in rule of law institutions - created conditions conducive to social unrest and outbreaks of spontaneous violence. In the absence of trusted and accessible channels of conflict mediation, arbitration and resolution, large disruptions and mass violence remained likely to occur. Introduction of land law sessions in quite important as the IDPS settlements were regularly destroyed during large re-planning operations, one example being the seven hundred families relocated from the Shikan squatter area in Omdurman to the desolated desert site in Al Faith 3 in August 2005. The need for protection and access human security on the premises of rule of law and human rights principles remains vital for IDPs and others living in the squatter areas in and around Khartoum.

**Lessons Learned:**

The support of Khartoum State through the Steering Committee and the Khartoum Protection Working Group has been provided; interference in the activities on the ground, has at times hampered the implementation of activities. Specific issues, such as last minute cancellation of workshops, have been addressed through the Khartoum Protection Working Group while the more general concern of interfering with NGO activities has been addressed to HAC via the Working Group Task Force of which HAC is a member. Generally, however, obstacles have been overcome via maintaining close collaboration with the IDP National Centre, HAC, and transparency with government counterparts, while simultaneously upholding careful adherence to the legal principles of client confidentiality.

The local communities have the potentiality and the ability to realize the abuses made by rogue and scoundrel people like some police and security people , increasing the capacity of local organizations can ensure the uphold, defense, sustainability and institutionalization of core rule of law and human rights principles among the IDPs population.

Transformation of rule of law assistance via creative interactions with the IDPS via public talks and open theaters enables the exposure and legal handling of crimes that were dumped due to social stigma and shame such as crimes of harassment and sexual-based violence against women, girls and children.

**Recommendation:**

The need to raise the level of International society responses:

Many of the internally displaced persons in Khartoum are living in the risk of unemployment and serious life-threatening condition, although the project has reached a significant number of families in the camps, however, a large number of displaced remain united to their families and or areas of origin as well as their need to access the basic services such as health . Recently the bulk of the non-governmental organizations specialized in this area were expelled from Sudan.



**Result Two: Project activities; Strengthen Linkages between IDPs Communities and Local Authorities through the Establishment of Rights-Based Community Forums at Each Target**

**Increase the capacity of local NGOs and community-based organizations to ensure sustainability and institutionalization of core rule of law and human rights principles.**

The civil society organizations, (national NGOs and the community based organizations) required nurturing to support sustainability of project gains. The grassroots organizations can assume the stewardship of the project in the long term. To this end , capacity assessment and investment in institution building was maintained through a small nonprofit grants mechanisms where funding was allowed for 6 CBOs (annex 9) to continue delivering the project activities after the expulsion of the Norwegian Refugee Council. In addition, the IDP National Centre was contracted to update the IDPs' data that also enabled transfer the implementation of a government responsibility to the duty bearer while allowing for community oversight and accountability through the civil society organizations (CSOs).

**Increasing participation and inclusion:** (Annex 9)

After the NRC was no longer able to act, it proved necessary to cultivate and support the national organizations, NGOs and CBOs and community safety committees in the conceptualization and delivery of project activities. When consulted and engaged in delivery of the project activities; these national organizations ensured that the planned interventions were responsive to the identified community needs. Their involvement provided an avenue for project sustainability. As is clear from the choice to national organizations as partners; immediately after the expulsion of "NRC" it proved necessary for the cultivation and support of national organizations in the conception and completion of the project. However, UNDP reports have highlighted the fact that NGOs operating in the camps are regularly scrutinized by security officers present in the camps and are expected to provide authorities with detailed reports regarding activities and financial expenditure. There have also been attempts to exert control over NGO activities, and to interfere in NGO recruitment processes.

**Lessons Learned**:

The continued partnerships with actors of civil societies can help in collaborating in delivery of the project activities.

Positive relationship between the civil societies and the IDP population will allow for critical and useful engagement when the local communities are facing unstable security, environment and/or any issues related to project accessibility to IDP camps.

**Recommendations:**

2.1. Security officers present in the camps should be a part of any of the interventions introduced at the grassroots of the IDPs areas.

**Result Three: Increase the Capacity of the NGOs, Civil Societies**

**and Community Based Organizations**

**3- Strengthen linkage between IDP communities and local authorities through the creation and facilitation of right-based community forum:[[10]](#endnote-10)**

Individual in-depth interviews were conducted with the community leaders (Sultans ) at each of the amongst the internally displaced in Mayo camp, Wad Al Bashir camp, Jebel Aulia camp, Omdurman Dar Salam camp, Soba Alaradi and Haj Yousif squatter area and Alfath reallocation area. One of the sultans at Wad Albashir camps stated that: (we were strong in the previous at our land and among our people, all the local communities formulate the source of our strength and power. They nominated and appointed us as leaders to their local communities. Now we lost our tangible property, possessions, lands, cattle and so many others; our words are heard, respected and appreciated within our society as well as by the other communities. Stability we experienced before works to highlight our power, maintain our good reputation and wisdom …. but who knows us now?! We are now the center of this mixing communities, each has their own traditions, values and norms, this land is containing a composition of different population … where is our wealth? Where our land... is where is our goods?? Who know us? From where do we get our strength?? Here we are anonymous... few knows us as leaders.... we are poor people now, with poor fortune and luck, poor and weak social status, credit and attributes”. This sultan expressed how wars and conflicts, working to destroy the infrastructure of the communities, it also works in tearing the social fabric of communities affected. Significant fragmentation and disruption occurs among family members, between relatives and neighbors. That can affect the setup of the local traditions values and norms of the local people, the sultans' major power usually weaken and get deteriorated. The customary courts administered by sultans and/or chiefs had lost their credibility they neither representative nor accountable to their communities. To strengthen linkage between IDP Communities and local authorities the project intelligently formulate the right-based community forum within each of the project IDPs location, that to bring together key community stakeholders with the local authority to address different issues in the IDPs communities and to strengthen the traditional structures that have been seriously undermined and shattered due to displaced setting resulted from war and internal conflict. Therefore, there was an urgent need to set up a proper functioning system to manage disputes, and to ensure an increased sense of personal and collective security amongst IDP communities. UNDP/NRC has established a solid partnership with a local NGO Al Manar to conduct series of legal and human rights and remedies training workshops in particular focused on traditional leaders. That to meet the following objectives:

1. To instill an awareness of legal and human rights among local authorities and orienting them with the remedies available to secure these rights
2. To enable them to protect and promote their rights, advocate on behalf of their community members pursue remedies in instances where their rights have been breached, violated or unfulfilled and
3. To build public confidence in national institutions to resolve instances where rights are breach or unfulfilled. After the training UNDP/NRC and Al Manar ensure follow-up sessions that bring together traditional leaders and members of the local police, discussing current needs in their community which will be reflected in local work plans. This is the first step towards establishing the community based legal rights forums. These sessions have taken place in the six IDP camps and squatter areas as well as in Alfath new settlement area for IDPs population. The project conducted 60 legal rights and remedies workshops, exceeding the target of 24 per year, involving a total of 1560 participants, including residents of IDP camps and squatter areas, community leaders and CBOs. The workshops also provided a substantial introduction to the constitutional protections; Sudanese statutes and remedies, including criminal and civil procedure; civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights in the domestic and international context; the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the CPA and INC.

**Lessons learned:**

1. IDPS communities with their diverse ethnicity, values , norms and culture were fully recognize and accept of the institutional law and move toward synchronize their indigenous legal system with the formal systems.
2. The project extending legal aid training to the community leaders who address community issues through customary (already in place) conflict resolution mechanisms.
3. The project support of the traditional approach to rule of law assistance via the establishment of the right-based community forum is quite acknowledged and appreciated by the traditional leaders as being re-empowered by the project.
4. Weaknesses in focus on justice and security institutions sectors underlie the instability in the security in south Sudan over the past decades.
5. The Strengthening Human Security project offered many options for dealing with legal issues, introduction of access to justice and human rights; as the eligibility of the informal and the customary system have no longer owning the same force that was in its former time prior the outbreak of the war and the causes of displacement. Consequently, the confidence of the IDPs in this system is no longer the same as before.

**Recommendations**

3.1. The President of the Supreme Court is to legalize and activate the traditional justice mechanism. That can serve (under the supervision of the sultans and traditional rules) to settle disputes that are processed through the traditional courts and can avoid the suspension of many of the displaced communities problems in the corridor and passageways of the formal courts.

**Result Four: Enhance Understanding amongst IDPs Communities of the Socio-Economic and Security Situation In The Priority Areas Of Return And Passage**

**Enhance understanding amongst IDP communities of the socio-economic and security situation in the priority areas of return and passage**

Information sessions on return, local integration and accessing rights issues:

The displaced people are not only amongst the worst-affected, but their return and reintegration constitute a major element of the overall reconciliation and peace building process in Sudan. The Strengthening human security for vulnerable groups in Khartoum IDPs camps and squatter areas worked in promoting the rights of internally displaced persons, improve their access to justice, provide them with adequate access to information to enable them to make a free and informed choice whether to stay or to return. However, camps are not equal in their security and living condition and environment. At Alsalam – IDP camp (Juburona), Mayo, and Wad Albashir camps the living condition is miserable in compare to Aloha Yousif squatter area which now Albaraka district (after replanting), where you find a number of government and private schools exceeds the 30 schools as well as the availability of electricity, water and planned area for markets, churches and mosques. The right of displaced persons to return, the extent to which the plan is executed in a rights-based, and instead, the IDPs decision to stay in Khartoum, get integrated the local society is still a major issue for remaining residents in some of the camps. The dire living conditions and the continued discrimination faced by the displaced populations act as a motive factor to return home locations. The right of IDPs to return is in a rights based manner, and, alternatively, the decision to stay in Khartoum or to be integrated in the local communities remains a key issue for camp dwellers. The project reached in excess of 29600, per year, individuals through its information session activities. These sessions were more informal, conducted in local languages and formatted to be responsive to the practical concerns and considerations of individuals seeking to pursue and consolidate durable solutions to their displacement or vulnerability. The information sessions addressed return and local integration issues; rules and procedures for accessing rights, entitlements and essential services; access to education; civil documentation and health issues, prevention of HIV/AIDS is a core subject of both information sessions and the information leaflets distributed by the project. For example, since August 2007, the project has disseminated in excess of 90,000 leaflets covering a range of issues including HIV/AIDS. Women represent the majority of participants in both the legal rights and remedies workshops (63.4%) and the information sessions (59.6%). The content of these information activities is, likewise, tailored to reflect the needs and interests of women. Interviews with the

community leaders and paralegal as well as some members of the community reflect the new IDP comer from South Kordofan state, those are now hosted. As was reported in the IDPS updated data report About 35,000 families of IDPs were assisted to return to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan in 2007.

**Lessons learned:**

1. Despite the fact that after referendum none of the southerners was allowed to stay in Khartoum, however the dissemination of information about the areas of origin in the south has its positive impact in the informed choice to return back to the homes.
2. This component in compare to the other project activities gave a general impression among the many IDPs residents to believe that this project is targeted the southern people only.

**Recommendations:**

1. Returnees and their families and the receiving local communities need assistance, e.g. food, clothing, local building materials, agricultural or pastoral production inputs and other job opportunities for those returning from urban areas;
2. The host local communities may need assistance for drinking water, medical services, and education and de-mining activities.
3. IDP camps might be re-inhabitant by new comers (already informed about at the time of study conduction in the camps) from South Kordofan and other areas.
4. There should be a regular surveys and needs assessments studies among the IDPS population. Considerable numbers of the present IPDS population were shouldered by their families, relative and neighbors escaping from insecure situation at their areas (South Kordofan and other conflict areas).

**Result Five: Improve Access to Justice and Redress Through the Establishment of at Least 6 Legal Aid Centers, Including the Establishment of Paralegal Groups at Each Target Location.**

**Result Five: Improve access to justice and redress through the establishment of paralegal groups at each target location[[11]](#endnote-11)**

Legal services provided accessible legal and administrative remedies which could give effect to and protect the client’s statutory human rights and entitlements. Legal counseling and representation before the court services were provided to client’s seeking remedies for a range of legal or administrative issues arising from their status as displaced persons or vulnerability, including: complex civil documentation procedures, housing, land and property matters, family law matters, civil disputes, labor rights and criminal matters.

**5.1. Representation before of the courts**

UNDP/NRC has established a firm partnership with three lawyers seconded to NRC from Mutawinat NGO. The lawyers were contracted to deal with formal legal representation in court on behalf of the IDPs. Below is the table illustrates the legal cases represented in front of the court on behalf of the IDPs population

**Table 3: Types of Legal Cases Assisted During the Years 2006-2009 [[12]](#endnote-12)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **Documents** | **Civil** | **Criminal** | **Family** | **Labor** | **Land and Property** | **Total** |
| 2006 | 75 | 28 | 36 | 66 | 34 | 0 | 239 |
| 2007 | 109 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 0 | 160 |
| 2008 | 588 | 16 | 60 | 52 | 30 | 11 | 606 |

**Table 4: No. of Legal Cases Represented in front of Court , Pending, Resolved, Referred or Closed During the Years 2006 -2009[[13]](#endnote-13)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **year** | **Number of Cases Represented** | **Number of Cases Pending** | **Number of Cases Resolved/referred on/closed** | **Number of Direct Individuals Represented** | **Number of Beneficiaries** |
| **2006** | **239** | **122** | **117** | **362** | **601** |
| **2007** | **160** | **54** | **21 7** | **471** | **664** |
| **2008** | **20** | **3** | **17** | **119** | **139** |

* 1. **Legal aid counseling**

Squatters and IDPs lack property titles, they usually live in constant fear of eviction. Many lack adequate identification documents, and are unable to purchase land after the government’s re-planning process and the demolition of their houses. The project provided legal counseling and representation to 569 (actual cases assisted) almost double the 275 (target cases assisted) initially predicted IDPs and vulnerable individuals, that made accessible the legal and administrative remedies which could give effect to and protect the client’s statutory and human rights and entitlements. Legal counseling and representation services were provided to client’s seeking remedies for a range of legal or administrative issues arising from their status as displaced persons or vulnerability, including: complex civil documentation procedures, housing, land and property matters, family law matters, civil disputes, labor rights and criminal matters. 84% of legal counseling and court representation services provided by the project were deal with complex civil documentation, family law matters as well as mothers and child abuse. In practice areas in which women were involved it is often bring onward issues to be embarked upon.

**5.3. Formulation of the paralegal groups** (annex 10)

Upon the Strengthening Human Security project entering into any of the displaced camps, it usually fetching for the active community based organizations (CBOs) designated in the specified IDP camp. Active organizations usually appear on the surface because of its respective activities, its acceptability by the local communities and legal presence by official authorities (HAC). These local organizations are the entry points of the program into the IDP camps where the creation of synergy between its activities with the activities of the community based association/s in the IDP camp. From there the choosing of the paralegal cadre starts. They usually had chosen by the general assembly of the community-based organizations, either from the CBO members or from the reputable and active community members (not members in the CBO). Paralegals are varying in their numbers among different IDPs communities. Generally their number ranges from 15 to 20 people (Wad. Bashir, Mayo IDP camps), while up to 200 paralegal at Alfath new settlement areas for IDPs.

A total of 20 paralegals, 10 community leaders, 21 beneficiaries were interviewed at the six project IDP camps and spattered areas six. The formulation of this body (paralegal ) was started since the year 2006 (the first year of the project starting) . All were introduced to intensive awareness raising training programme on legal issues, statutory law, human rights, women and child rights. The paralegal cadres were well prepared by the project to tackle the management of the accident dispute and problem and disagreements occurred within the local IDPs communities. Paralegals acquainted several skills on how to carefully understand the problem, how to make use of the legal references provided to them by the project, how to forbid the occurrences of conflict and violence, how to introduce and prepare for public speech and providing legal lectures to the local communities (with the assistance of the seconded layers and Al Manar NGO) . The paralegal cadre was very active in other project interventions (information sessions for returnees, workshops for the right-based forum (community leaders and community police) as well as in helping the needy community members in attaining the legal aids services provided by the project.

**5.4. Basic civil documentation**

The measures for age assessment and issuance of certificates were introduced in 2006. The IDPs residing in camps and squatter areas around Khartoum do not have basic civil documentation that are essential and pre-requisite to secure rights and entitlements and consequently help in avoiding difficulties obtaining employment, education, healthcare, pensions, secure tenure over land and property, freedom of movement and voting rights and other human rights. The project assisted in excess of 3683 individuals to (re) acquire their civil documentation, mainly Assessment of Age Certificates. The project was able to use positive engagement with the Ministry of interior – Statistic office, Ministry of Health through UNDP implementing partners and the office of the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) to allow the age assessment activities to continue.



**Lessons learned:**

1. The project engagement with government partners such as the ministry of interior, ministry of health, IDPs National Center.…etc has seen an improvement with the IDPs legal aids centers and with the project intervention for IDPs through out the project period.
2. NRC sub- contractors from the local NGOs and lawyer increased their capacity in legal counseling and representation before the court as well as in a range of legal administrative issues arising from the displaced persons and vulnerable groups.
3. The paralegal cadre were acquired legal knowledge to the extent that they continue giving the project activities within their IDPs communities despite its ending in the year 2009.
4. The paralegal were able to transfer the legal information to other IDPs camps (net working) and the hosting communities.
5. Paralegal became as knowledgeable nuclear and entry point for other development and networking program s in the area.
6. Some of the Paralegals developed a real interest in the legal and human rights issues; they sought more legal knowledge and training at different training centers working in this line (Shraih Algadi Center for Legal Training, the Sudanese Association for International Law…..).

**Recommendations:**

1. To re-intervene the project activities in the camps as there are new IDPs comer from South Kordofan State as well as to expand the activities in the IDPs areas.
2. To assist the community based organizations (that hosted the project activities and who kept on implementing the project activities) in rehabilitation of their offices and furniture.

**Result Six: Introduction of Community Policing in the Squatter Areas**

**and IDP Camps in and Around Khartoum**

**Introduction of community policing in the squatter areas and IDP camps in and around Khartoum[[14]](#endnote-14), [[15]](#endnote-15)**

The concept of community policing has been successfully introduced in IDP camps in Khartoum state through a joint approach of UNPOL, UNDP and GoS Police. The concept composed of the following five training packages:

1. Training courses for GoS and popular police.
2. Training of Women Police Officer
3. Construction of community policing aid posts/centers:
4. Formation of community safety committee (CSC).
5. Building mutual trust and confidence

**Objectives:**

The objective of the community policing Programme:

1. To bridge the gap between the police and the IDPs and build mutual trust at all levels.
2. To empower the inmates themselves to organize and implement security measures and promote safety in the camp along with the police and the camp administration.
3. To involve all stakeholders in promoting safety and security in the IDP camps.
4. To promote access to justice.
5. To resolve conflicts, protect lives and properties and Prevent crime,
6. To set up a mechanism for extending support to victims of crimes, specially, women and children and those from vulnerable groups.
7. To facilitate reporting and investigation of crimes.
8. To facilitate early rehabilitation of returnees.

**6.1. Training courses for GoS. and popular police :**

During the period from 1st January 2009 to 15th June 2010, UNDP in collaboration with the UNMIS Police (UNPOL) conducted rounds of back to back training courses for Gov. Police; (police officers and popular police) on the community policing. The United Nations Mission (UNIMIS) conducted all training for Gov. popular police, community safety committees (CSC). These rounds of training were attended by more than 1536 police officers and popular police combined. More than 450 police officers received training on one of these courses.

UNPOL along with the GoS police and popular police developed in integrated training curriculum for generating awareness among the community and the police about community policing and implementation of the model. The curriculum includes basic concept of community policing and ways of developing a partnership between the police and the community. Inputs on human right, gender and child protection, HIV/AIDS besides community policing were also included. Through collaborative efforts with GoS and UNPOL, the project supported three rounds of police training courses on: community policing; traffic rules; computer skills; crime investigation; and human rights and the rule of law. UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, other UN agencies and NGOs were invited to provide inputs about their areas of work. The training was carried out in the camps. All community safety committee members and popular police personnel at the camps were familiarized with the model during the introduction of different training packages.

Although the cooperation has so far been mutually beneficial, the attention to the UNDP special mandate of early recovery and development remains to be the mission and the frameworks for action rather than purely protection; which in the long run will not result in structural changes in the nature of police work.

After the later attacked by the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) in Khartoum, in May 2008, restriction of movement was imposed on UNPOL trainers to certain camps in Omdurman province, as a result, only two of the planned trainings for that year were conducted in Haj Yousif squatter/settlement area.

**6.2. Training for women police:**

Special training was undergone for women police officer with special emphasis on women and children issues as well as being commenced in the collocation of community policing aid posts at the camp. The training activities directly addressed MDG Three (Gender Equality) and MDG Six (Combat HIV/AIDS)[[16]](#endnote-16). The content of these information activities is, likewise, tailored to reflect the needs and interests of women. Many crimes went unreported due to fear for the perpetrators, and the lack of confidence in statutory conflict resolution mechanisms. The training of police has made the police more conscious of the rights of the community as well as human rights issues. Women police has helped women, Youth and children to be aware of their rights. That was resulted in a respectable change in the dealing with women and children cases by the local police. Under the community policing crime prevention programme and in light of the great cooperation established between UNDP and UNPOL and the Ministry of Interior. A total of 240 GoS women police officers had been trained by women UN police officers in gender and child protection duties, some of those trainees' women police had been assigned to tackle these issues at community aid desks at Albaraka IDP camp

**Table 5: Number of Police, Community Members and**

**Community Safety Committees Trained in the IDP Camps and Squatter Areas**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **County** | **IDP**  **camp** | **Community policing** | | |  | **No. of CSC** |
| **Males** | **Females** | **Total** |
| East Nile | Albaraka | 190 | 66 | 256 | 7 |
| Umbedah | Dar Alsalam | 82 | 21 | 103 | 18 |
| Wad Albashir | 56 | 14 | 70 | 16 |
| Jabel Aulia | El Salam village | 75 | 30 | 105 | 18 |
| Mayo | 90 | 30 | 120 | 53 |
| Total | | 493 | 193 | 654 | 112 |

**6.3. Construction of community policing aid posts[[17]](#endnote-17):**

During the course of the project, UNDP and UNMIS, two main emphases were put in relations to the community partnership with the Gov. Police, those were:

1. The construction community safety centers
2. The establishment of community safety committees.

Those emphasis were urged by different security issues of raid, regular and excessive use of force by law enforcement agencies (looting, beatings, sexual harassment, including harassment of women and girls); forced relocation and demolition of houses especially in Mayo IDP camp. The displaced people remain subject to arbitrary arrest, illegal detention and deprivation of the right to legal representation in courts Sultan, while there is constant conflict with host communities to land ownership, and, consequently, a constant movement of displaced persons from squatter areas to another as a result of chronic insecurity and loss of assets during the regular raids. Besides, the general the general sense of insecurity prevailed among the IDPs communities as a result from the presence of small arms, the occurrence of inter-tribal conflicts, and the lack of adequate law-enforcement and access to justice. In general, IDPs perceived the police services as repressive, unresponsive, and bureaucratic.



The community policing aid posts were established in heart of the displaced communities to serve as outposts for community based policing of the GoS. and popular, under the crime prevention Programme and in collaboration between UNDP, UNMIS Police along with GoS popular Police were commenced co location of the community members at the aid posts at Al Baraka IDP camp. The community and the police were mentored and advised in issues like gender, child abuse, handling compliments and safety and security matters.

6.4. Formation of community safety committee (CSC) for trust building between police and IDPs[[18]](#endnote-18)

After various consultation rounds between UNDP, UNPOL, the GoS police and community representatives; the community safety committees were formed to build mutual trust and confidence between the IDP communities and the GoS police and to provide feedback to the Gov. Police on issues of safety and security in the camps. Series of training workshops were led by UNMIS Police expert in community policing principles and targeted the popular police, local leaders and community members including youth representatives and women candidates were conducted in Haj Yousif Squatter area. The project set the community safety committees to be responsible for: overseeing the implementation of the programme, to act as night- watch mobile team to work together with the popular police for providing both protections to the IDPs community in particular women, children and other vulnerable groups as well as serving as a deterrent to juvenile delinquency. This component gave the community a feeling of participation, responsibility and adoption of crime prevention programme that resulted in improvement of synergy between the community and the local police. The community policing, local police and camp volunteers jointly patrol the camp on foot and bicycles. UNDP donated 20 cycles, 80 torches and 20 pairs of gum boots for the scheme. The scheme aimed to deter criminal activities in the area and promote a sense of responsibility among the citizens towards community safety and security, it is also expected to promote community and police partnership. This approach had a significant impact on the reduction of criminal actions in the camp. It is also recognized and acknowledged by the local police and the community. The active involvement of the entire community, especially representatives of the camp/traditional leaders as chair persons, police station in charge under his/her jurisdiction the IDP camp is located, Director camp administration, Traditional Leader represent every community in the camp, Youth rep, Women's rep, Teacher's rep, Religious teacher(s), Rep UNDP/UNMIS/ UNHCR/RRR/GCP / donor agencies,

ZONE Safety Co-coordinator (Rep chosen by the zone safety Monitors) the committee became unified body where all policy issues would be discussed and decided. The committee used to meet regularly at a designated place , frequency and time. UNPOL conducted a careful assessment of the criminal activities in Albaraka camp, it was observed that most of the crimes.

**Building mutual trust and confidence**

The biggest challenge (before the UNPOL implementing the Model) was how to build mutual trust and respect between the police and the community.

Hitherto, their relations had been strained with both sides harboring suspicions about each other’s intentions. UNPOL took an unconventional approach and engaged them in sports and other community activities like cleanliness drives and planting of saplings in the camp area to bring them closer and allow free interaction.

UNPOL launched awareness drives to different sectors in the community to highlight the principle of policing by consent and not by force. Community members were enlightened about traffic, child abuse, gender issue and domestic violence. They were also sensitized on HIV/AIDS, environment and hygiene and sanitation. The main features of the methodology of building mutual trust and confidence with the local community is that:

1. All activities were planned jointly with the police an the community based on their local needs
2. GoS Popular police gave the lead in all activities
3. No Direct dealing with community
4. Transparent and honest approach
5. Respect for local culture and traditions
6. Use of Arabic speaking officers
7. Encourage women empowerment through training and entrusting of responsibility

The first activity was football match in Al- Baraka camp organized by UNPOL between the IDP community and the local police. It proved to be a perfect ice breaker and led to the beginning of a new relationship between the local police and the community.

The massive turn out, the interest taken by the community, the local police and the UN police was ample proof that the event was a success beyond expectations. It was perhaps the first time ever that the IDPs and local police were facing each other on the football field. The success of the event opened up to the camp for more such activities involving all sections of the community. Cleanliness drives, plantation for peace program and drawing competitions for school children, were some activities planned with the same activities immense public interest and post response. Similar activities were successfully organized in the camp in Umea, East Nile, and Jebel Aulia counties. Maximum participation of IDPs was encouraged along with the local police.

**Lessons learned:**

6.1.With all the respective roles defined earlier, the community policing initiative stand as the fruits of the strengthening human security project; it will be an asset for IDPs communities if the joint activities of the initiative will replicated in the future to access all the six camps and squatter areas.

6.2. Implementation of community police component faced some challenges in terms of sustainability and effective partnerships with the Government police and the UNPOL police. However, a very positive development is that over the last two years cooperation with and commitment from the GoS police has been strengthened. This has resulted in the signing of a statement of collaboration between GoS Police, UNMIS Police and UNDP.

6.3.Delay in construction of the community Aid posted due to complication local procedures for acquiring land has been one of the issues which has affected the early implementation of the joint plan.

6.4. Quick turnover of UNPOL officers resulting in lack of continuity in another challenge faced by the UNPOL in the implementation of the model.

6.5. The successful implementation of the intervention has been a unique example of cooperation and synergy among UNPOL, UNDP, donor community, GoS. Police and the IDP community have been resulted in a win situation for the entire stakeholder.

It empowered the community to play a greater duties and role in ensuring their safety and security.

6.6. The implementation of the community policing intervention is sensitized the local community to be aware of their human rights especially the women and children. It activates the involvement of the entire community in the issues of safety, security and human rights issues.

6.7. The community policing intervention made the police more conscious of the local community rights. It resulted in a perceptible change in ways and approaches both community and the local police dealing with police cases.

6.8. The overwhelming support of the community policing interventions by the community and the GoS Popular police a significant factor for the expansion and replication of the experiment in other IDPs areas.

6.9. The need for protection remains vital for IDPs and others living in the squatter areas in and around Khartoum.

6.10. Technical co–operation was the main focus for a pilot project to introduce community-based policing, and localized community safety training to empower communities themselves to engage in their safety and security.

6.11 Continuous and constructive engagement with government counterparts remained a challenge as well as a high priority throughout the implementation of the project.

6.12. Rule of law assistance is based in the needs of the grass root societies of the IDPs and squatter areas around and responds to their needs especially for women and children.

**Recommendations:**

6.1. To extend the community policing model to Soba in Jebel Aulia County, Wad El Bashir and Dar Salaam camps (Umbedah County, Mayo camp (Jebel Aulia County). It also proposed to extend it to El Fath in Karari County and Jun Madeed in Omdurman County.

6.2. To enhance the continued cooperation between the authorities to win the politician support in attaining the goals of the internally displaced persons rights in the policy debate.

6.3. The need to provide ongoing policy support aimed at strengthening the position of vulnerable groups.

6.4.The need for continued intervention in human security, protection and access to justice issues in the IDP camps in Khartoum with emphasis by Khartoum Protection Group, coordinating activities and advocacy efforts of government or the State agencies.

**Result Seven: Expansion of The Project To Al-Fath Relocation Area For IDPS**

**Expansion of the project to Al-Fath Relocation Area for IDPs**

Micro-Capital Grant Agreement between the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) and Environmentalists[[19]](#endnote-19) Society For Non- Credit Related Activities. The re-planning and relocation exercise by the Khartoum State and the Ministry of Planning in the IDP camps, particularly the demolitions in Mayo camps, had a negative impact on some of the direct interventions of the project. Specifically, the destroying and forcing process to relocate them in a desolate desert sites with lack of services and infrastructure; to which the project had limited or no access, therefore disrupting the implementation mechanisms put in place by the project. That is why the project extended some of its awareness sessions activities to the Alfath new settlement area.



**Lessons Learned:**

7.1. The intelligence choice to build positive relationship with NGOs was proved to be useful when faced with an unstable security environment and issues of project accessibility to IDP populations.

7.2. Same as NGO the continued partnerships with the community based organizations (CBOs) actors collaborating in delivery of the project activities among the IDPs.

7.2. After the end of the project, the community cased organizations (CBOs) can took the ownership over rule of law project, being committed to continue implementing the same efforts with related partners.

**Recommendations:**

7.1. Issues of land ownership and improvement of the living condition is the major request of the IDPs whose houses were demolished as result of re-planning of the residential areas.

7.2. Providing humanitarian assistance, security and protection to the victims of armed conflicts, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the injured individuals or families, groups or regions. Such assistance may extend for a long time and may involve millions of people;

**Result Eight: Updating of the IDPs Data**

**Updating of the IDPs data[[20]](#endnote-20):**

The IDPs National Center has accomplished a very important project on updating Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) data in Khartoum State. That has been realized through the guidance of the IDPs National Center, in coordination with various governmental institutions such as Commission of Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW), Ministry of Planning and Urban Development, Council of Peace and Unity in addition to Community Leaders and Local Authorities. This activity was funded by UNDP. Below are the objectives of updating the IDPs data:

1. To collect information to reassess the situation of IDPs two years after return operations and integration in the case of those who have opted to stay in host communities.
2. To establish an information network with the partners;
3. To Reach a common vision about the integration of the IDPs in Khartoum State; and
4. To establish IDPs monitoring and evaluation mechanism on IDPs issues

The study findings estimated that about two million (IDPs) are still accommodated in Khartoum State. That represents the largest number of IDPs in any of the other State. Since the year 2005 three Peace Agreements have been signed. Those were the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) and Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA). All suggested the return of the IDPS to their homes of origin. Some of the IDPs were voluntarily return to their origin areas as a result of the three peace agreements mentioned above while others were assisted through organized return program, implemented by Government of national unity (GoNU), Government of Southern Sudan (Goss), UN and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as being the main implementing partner. About 35,000 families of IDPs were assisted to return to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan in 2007. Nevertheless a sizeable number of IDPs are still living in the camps which are located in the three towns of Khartoum, Khartoum North and Omdurman. Almost 50% of the IDPs populations under Khartoum State program of integration have given lands within the framework of town planning. In the light of this, remarkable changes have been noted in the lives of IDPs in relation to land ownership in the camps. Updates to understand the real situation of the IDPs is needed to get information about those who are in the process of integration, who are still waiting to have land allocation and provision of basic services.

Below are the names of seventeen areas where survey and head to head count took place.

**Major Camps (selected for survey)**

* + Peace Villages in Jebel Aulia
  + Mayo – Mandela
  + Wad El Bashir in Umbadah
  + Al Salam in Umbadah
  + Settlement areas (Head to head count)
  + soba Tawidat ID Babikir
  + Baraka - East Nile
  + Block 48 – Umbadah locality
  + Al Fath
  + Rashid – Jebel Aulia
  + Shikan
  + Squatter Areas
  + Hizba
  + Kafori
  + Shamal Bahari
  + Geref Korkoch
  + Al Gadisiya
  + Internal pockets
  + Areas scattered all over Khartoum

Table (6) below shows the updated data of the IDPs living in the project -Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDPs Camps and Squatter Areas. It shows that the total populations in the project area including Alfath new settlement area were 532923 persons. Figure (2) compares the IDPs previous and updated data. It shows that (apart from Mayo camp) the previous data of the main IDPs camps is higher than the updated data. That can explain both the return and reintegration of the IDPs in the hosting communities. The reverse picture is seen in both Alfath new settlement areas for the IDPs as well as for Albaraka squatter area both have no previous data available. As for Soba squatter area the updated data is higher than the previous one.

**Table 6: Updated Data of the IDPs Living in the Strengthening Human Security**

**Project for Vulnerable Groups in Camps and Squatter Areas in and Around Khartoum State**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IDPs Areas** | **Name of the Area** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** |
| **No of**  **Squares**  **chosen** | **No. of**  **Families**  **in a**  **square** | **Total**  **no. of**  **families** | **No of**  **Families**  **interviewed** | **Aver.**  **size of**  **the**  **family** | **Updated**  **IDPs**  **data**  **(col.3\*col.5)** |
| Main camps | Jabel Aulia – Peace villages | 55 | 160 | 8,800 | 880 | 5.4 | 47520 |
| Mayo -Mandela | 120 | 286 | 3,4320 | 2,056 | 5.5 | 188760 |
| Umbadah – Wad el Bashir | 40 | 175 | 7,000 | 700 | 5.5 | 38500 |
| Umbedah -Juburona | 56 | 188 | 9,968 | 598 | 5.5 | 54824 |
| Sub total |  | 60,088 | 4,327 |  |  |  | 329604 |
| Settlement areas | Soba | 75 | 260 | 19500 | 5.5 | 107250 |
| Albaraka – Al Hag Yousif | 20 | 105 | 2100 | 5.5 | 11550 |
| Alfath | 127 | 121 | 15367 | 5.5 | 84519 |
| Sub total | | | | |  | 203319 |
| Total IDPs Pop. at the project areas | | | | |  | 532923 |

**Figure 2: Comparison between the IDPs Previous and Updated Data**



**Lessons learned:**

8.1. The national counter parts at the national and IDPs level undertake a greater leadership role in rule of implementation, and evaluation activities.

8.2. HAC despite being responsible for coordinating IDP activities in the country it became on board as an implementing partner (through the IDPS National Center) during the reporting period.



**Recommendations:**

8.1. Develop accountability mechanisms and partnership agreements between UNDP and HAC - security body- to promote harmonized and logical approaches to maintain IDPs camps entry for working visit.

8.2. There is need to regularly update the IDPs data so that the government together with all the national and International NGOs can have a proper and reliable information about IDPs population size both in Khartoum and all the other States.

8.3. To increase the capacity building for the partners involved in updating IDPs data.

8.4. In a country as large and vast as Sudan and given that many IDPs have lived in Khartoum for many years, though the project has reached a remarkable number of families in the target camps, it is evident that a significant number remain uniformed and thus un-empowered regarding their rights, and in particular rights related to their IDP status and return to their areas of origin. In addition, access to basic services such as health and education is inadequate due to limited availability, and the absence of sufficient means or processes through which these serves may be demanded. Clearly without proper information many IDPs still run the risk of seriously jeopardizing their lives.

**Project monitoring and evaluation[[21]](#endnote-21):**

UNDP has ensured proper monitoring and Evaluation of the project through a number of mechanisms. Firstly the project implementation is overseen and monitored on a daily basis by UNDP Rule of law project staff that composed of the project Manager and national Rule of law officer .The project Manager is in charge of the overall day-to-day managing of the project including but not limited to quality assurance through field missions ,regular monitoring and reviewing of progress project is conducted .The National Rule of law Officer who is a qualified lawyer , used to monitors the activities related to legal aid centers as well as any other activities involving civil society and CBOs groups within the IDP camps as well as the daily administration of the project and it first within the UNDP program framework .

The project also benefited from the assessment by an independent consultant commissioned by the European commission as well as by consultants under the strategic partnership.

**Resources [[22]](#endnote-22)**

Funding available for the project January – December 2006 have been provided by the Royal Netherland Embassy (532,783.00). The Royal Netherland Embassy has further more indicated its willingness to continue supporting Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDP Camps and Squatter Areas' project up to total of 800.000 USD of the course of the project duration, for 2007 UNDP aims to proceed and expand its activities for the internally displaced in and around Khartoum. Further funding has been committed by the Netherland Embassy under its Human Rights Budget, through the UNDP Strategic Partnership with DFID as well as through the European Commission as part of the Strengthening Access to Justice and Confidence Building in Kassala and Khartoum project. Fund was also secured through the European Commission. Implementation was planned for 3 years namely January 2006 to December 2008. Due to a benign slip on UNDP part, the implementation over spilled the first half of the year 2009.The project was partially financed the Royal Netherlands Embassy under its Human Rights budget and through the UNDP strategic partnership with DFID. As for national and donor partners that was applied where a sector-wide approach was accomplished and clearly communicative rule of law priorities and plans for sequencing rule of law interventions and development of accountability mechanisms and partnership agreements fostered a good coordination and coherent approaches to rule of law assistance.

**Table 7: Actual Expenditure Combined Delivery As Reflected in ATLAS[[23]](#endnote-23)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project ID in ATLAS: 00048770** | |
| Donors | Royal Dutch Embassy Human Rights Budget DFID |
| Allocation for three years | USD $ 793,000.00 (Dutch Embassy)  USD $ 500,000.00 (DFID) |
| Expenditure | USD $ 1,293,000.00 |
| Balance | USD $ 0.00 |
| Currency used in Reporting | USD $ |
| Date prepared; | July 2009 |
| Categories | Actual Expenditure at end of Project (USD$) |
| Local Consultants (Short-term Technical + Support) | $15,194.22 |
| Contractual Service Individuals | $66,125.83 |
| Salaries-ALDs | $258,786.01 |
| Travel (Tickets and Daily Subsistence Allowance- travel to carry out activities) | $15,767.74 |
| Contractual Services - Companies (Agreements) | $757,754.05 |
| Equipment & Furniture | $5,938.86 |
| Communications Equipments | $13,739.73 |

**Continue....Table 7: Actual Expenditure Combined Delivery As Reflected in ATLAS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Categories** | **Actual Expenditure at end of Project (USD$)** |
| Maintenance & Operation Transportation Equipment | $26,984.93 |
| Rental & Maintenance Premises Costs | $5,423.09 |
| Stationary & Other Office Suppl. | $12,164.60 |
| Sundry & Miscellaneous Expenses | $24,816.75 |
| Contribution to CO Common Security | $16,916.49 |
| Audio Visual & Printing Production Costs | $4,033.40 |
| Bank Charges & Insurance | $2,533.98 |
| Facilities & Administration Costs | $62,641.90 |
| **TOTAL** | **$1.288.821,58** |

**Figure 3: Actual Expenditure Categories – as per Atlas Combined Delivery**



**Table 8: Results Based Matrix with estimated budget and expenditure [[24]](#endnote-24)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:  Bridging Programme Outcome 1: Rights upheld and protected in accordance with international and national laws through accountable and equitable justice and rule of law of law institutions | | | | | |
| **Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework:** 5. Rights upheld and protected through accountable, accessible and equitable Rule of Law institutions | | | | | |
| **Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID):** Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDP Camps (00048770) | | | | | |
| **INTENDED OUTPUTS & INDICATORS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **INPUTS** | | **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES** |
| **ESTIMATED BUDGET** | **EXPENDTURE** |
| Output 1: Project management and operations  Baseline:  Indicators: |  | Recruitment and remuneration staff  Operate the UNDP legal aid office in the Camps  Supervise implementation of activities by the implementing partner  Support Project-related travel  Carry out an independent assessment and evaluation of the Project  Design an integrated Governance & Rule of Law Programme for Khartoum IDP camps | $464,800.00 | $355,873.80 | - In addition to a Community-Policing Advisor and Project Manager, a National Rule of Officer joined to help in monitoring the day-to-day implementation of activities in IDP camps. |

**Cont…..Table 8: Results Based Matrix**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INTENDED OUTPUTS & INDICATORS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **INPUTS** | | RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES |
| **ESTIMATED**  **BUDGET** | **EXPENDTURE** |
| Output 2: Communities’ awareness of their basic legal rights is increased.  Baseline: Low level of knowledge among citizens on access to justice systems and confidence in rule of law institutions  Indicators:  Number of stakeholders/communities reached by human rights and legal rights awareness-raising activities  Number of CBOs receiving support from UNDP  Number of IDPs receiving support from UNDP  Number of rights-focused community forums receiving support from UNDP | 1-000 stakeholders reached by human rights and legal rights awareness-raising activities in Khartoum IDP camps  2- CBOs network, community leaders receiving support from UNDP  3- Awareness-raising workshops, including 24 legal right and remedies workshops conducted in IDP Camps.  4- Rights-focused community forums receiving support by UNDP. | Put together training materials and organize CBOs network and community leaders in Khartoum IDP camps;  2. Carry out a series of multiple day trainings and workshops for IDPs, CBOs and other local stakeholders in the six IDP camps.  3. Establish and support rights in Khartoum IDPs camps and squatter areas around Khartoum. | $1,170,000.00 | $318,942.13 | - Network had been commenced between six CBOs at each of Mayo IDP camp and Soba Alaradi squatter area. Two at Wad El Bashir IDP camp while between three CBOs at each of Jebel Aulia, Haj Yousif and Omdurman Es Salam camps. These CBOs have received training on basic legal instruments and fundamental principles in international law, state constitutions and IDP Guiding Principles  -The project conducted 41 legal rights and remedies workshops, exceeding the target of 24, involving a total of 1290 participants, including residents of IDP camps and squatter areas, community leaders and CBOs  -Through regular information sessions IDPs have received updated, reliable and verified information on geographical areas of return and other return related issues to be considered upon return  -The project reached in excess of 29600 individuals more than double the initial targeted 12000 through its information session activities in the six official IDP sites – Mayo, Jebel Aulia, Soba Al Aradi, Wed Al Bashir, Haj Yusuf and Omdurman Es Salam. |

**Cont…..Table 8: Results Based Matrix**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INTENDED OUTPUTS & INDICATORS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **INPUTS** | | **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES** |
| **ESTIMATED**  **BUDGET** | **EXPENDTURE** |
| Output 3: People have access to an operational legal aid system.  Baseline:  Indicators:  Number of legal aid centers established and operational  Number of paralegals trained to provide legal assistance in concert with lawyers  Number of cases addressed and represented by the legal aid centers  Number of legal aid network established and operational | 10. Legal aid centers in target camps established and operational  11. 75 clients (individual and communities) assisted with legal counseling and represented in court through the legal aid centers  12- Train 50 paralegals to provide legal assistance and counseling in IDP camps centers.  13. 000 IDP assisted with Age Assessment certificates each year  14. legal aid network established and supported by UNDP | 1. Establish and support legal aid centers in Khartoum IDP camps  2. train paralegals to provide legal assistance and counseling  3. Establish and support two legal aid networks, one in Khartoum North and another in Khartoum South respectively | $345,600.00 | $201,967.24 | - In line with the UNDP sustainability strategy, the project, conjointly with NRC carried out an assessment of all CBOs operating in the camps, to gauge those which could potentially take over the operations of the legal aid centers when the project comes to an end  - Six Legal Aid Centers have been established in all official IDP sites and fully operationally manned by qualified lawyers  - Pro bono legal counseling have been provided to IDPs on cases ranging from civil, family, labor and criminal issues to cases involving official documents  -The project provided legal counseling and representation to 569 (actual cases assisted) almost double the 275 (target cases assisted) initially predicted IDPs and vulnerable individuals  -In collaboration with the Ministry of Health’s Medical Commission and the Statistics Office, the project assisted in excess of 3600 (3683 actual document obtained) more than the 3000 (target documents obtained) individuals to (re)acquire civil documentation, mainly Assessment of Age Certificates. |

**Cont…..Table 8: Results Based Matrix**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INTENDED OUTPUTS & INDICATORS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **INPUTS** | | **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES** |
| **ESTIMATED**  **BUDGET** | **EXPENDTURE** |
| Output 4: Professional training capacity of law-enforcement institutions is enhanced.  Baseline: No Baselines?  Indicators:  Number of regular police officers  trained  Number of popular police officers  trained  Number of prisons rehabilitated | 15. 800 regular police officers trained each year  16. 800 popular police trained each year  17.100 female police training for children and women protection in desk police stations located in IDP camps | Train regular police in deployed to IDP camps  Train popular police deployed in IDP camps  Construct 2 children and women’s centers in Khartoum  Why the is highlighted | $1,220,000.00 | $299,486.58 | -UNDP, in collaboration with the UNMIS Police (UNPOL), conducted rounds of training back to back courses for officers on community policing from the GoS police and the Popular Police; These rounds of training saw more than 1,536 GoS and Popular police combined.  Due to the restriction of movement imposed on UNPOL trainers to certain camps in Omdurman province subsequent to the May 2008 attack by JEM on Khartoum, only two of the planned trainings for that year took place in Haj Yousif Squatter Area |

**Cont…..Table 8: Results Based Matrix**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INTENDED OUTPUTS & INDICATORS** | **OUTPUT TARGETS** | **INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES** | **INPUTS** | | **RESULTS OF ACTIVITIES** |
| **ESTIMATED**  **BUDGET** | **EXPENDTURE** |
| Output 5: The community service delivery of the police is strengthened  Baseline:  Indicators:  Number of police provided with practical orientation on the community policing model  Number of community policing committees established and supported by UNDP  Number of community policing aid posts rehabilitated and/or renovated  Number of community safety information centers established | 18. 600 community members, in addition to the GoS police trained and certified in community policing  19. community policing committees established in Khartoum  20. community policing aid posts constructed and another renovated in target camps  21. One community safety information Centre established in Haj Yousif squatter area | 1. Put together training materials and conduct trainings for community members on the concept and principles of community policing  2. Train police officers and community leaders on community policing techniques  3. Support establishment of community policing committees and pilot programs  4.Provide community policing officers with stationary and communications equipment  5.Construct/renovate community policing aid posts in IDP camps  6.Construct community safety information centers in Haj Yousif Squatter area | $170,000.00 | $112,551.83 | -After various consultation rounds between UNDP, UNPOL, the GoS and community representatives on how to build trust between the police and IDPs, workshops on community policing were conducted in Haj Yousif Squatter area, targeting the popular police, local leaders and community members including youth representatives.  - Candidates, including women were identified to attend the workshops led by UNMIS Police expert in community policing principles.  - In light of the great cooperation established between UNDP and UNPOL and the Ministry of Interior (GoS & Popular Police), establishment of two safety centers were completed |
| TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET | Sub-Total | | $3.370.400,00 |  |  |
| General Management Services (GMS) | | $235.928,000 |
| Sub-Total + GMS | | $3.606.328,00 |
| TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED | | | $1,293,000.0 | $1.288.821,58 |

**Key Project Successes**

NRC (through its lawyer staff) and contractors were succeed in providing theoretical as well as practical information about different constitutional topic, civil and criminal law and procedures, labour law, public order law as well as child rights, women and reproductive health rights, land law, family law for Muslims and women’s rights under sharia law.

The civil society organizations, (national NGOs and the community based organizations-CBOs) were supported, the sustainability of project activities and planned interventions after the expulsion of the INRC. Besides, they proved to be responsive to the identified community needs.

NRC worked to build and strengthen community-based organizations through various training programs in legal awareness. That maintain a good atmosphere for the community leaders (Sultans) to interfere in the local issues that require focused around them. The local leaders became the focus of different intervention. Such intelligent interference has two successive dimensions; the first dimension is that the community-based organizations acted as a mechanism to compensate for the loss of trust between the Sultans and the local communities resulted from displacement and camps' staying with variety of tribes from different regions, now they were consulted (by these CBOs in all of the camps security and legal issues regardless of their cultural backgrounds and ethnicity. the second aspect is building the capacity of these local community-based organizations.

The information sessions addressing return and local integration issues; rules and procedures for accessing rights, entitlements and essential services; access to education; civil documentation and health issues, prevention of HIV/AIDS is a core subject of both information sessions and the information leaflets distributed by the project.

Legal services provided accessible legal and administrative remedies which could give effect to and protect the client’s statutory human rights and entitlements.

Paralegal (as individuals or as group) are shaping a unified body they can act as an entry point for any development programmes They were prepared and trained to be very active in implementing the project interventions as well as in helping the needy community members in attaining the legal aids services provided by the project.

The project assisted in excess of 3683 individuals to (re) acquire their civil documentation, mainly Assessment of Age Certificates.

The training curriculum developed by UNPOL along with the GoS police and popular police generating awareness among the community and the police about community policing is a good model to be replicated in other IDP camps and squatter areas.

Training of women police officers in gender and child protection enable them to tackle these issues as a part their duties through the community aid spots.

The community policing centers/aid posts were established in heart of the displaced communities served as outposts for community based policing of the GoS.

The new experiment of community policing, local police and camp volunteers for jointly patrol the camp on foot and bicycles is recognized and acknowledged by the local police and the community.

All the community policing activities were planned jointly with the police and the community in the base on their local needs.

The project extended some of its awareness sessions and activities to Alfath new settlement area to reach some of the IDPs shifted there from their original camps (Project sites) after demolishing of their houses for preplanning.

The IDPs National Center has accomplished a very important project on updating Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) data in Khartoum State.

About 35,000 families of IDPs were assisted to return to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan in 2007

Almost 50% of the IDPs populations under Khartoum State program of integration have given lands within the framework of town planning.

Training programmes conducted among the IDPs raised the interest of some of the university students and members of the hosting communities to attend those session for experience gaining.

**Challenges:**

Inability or difficulty in implementing development projects in the areas affected by armed conflict due to lack of security, disintegration *or* weakening of the social and economic fabric as a result of massive mass IDPs departure or evacuation and /or receipt of IDPs, reaching and maintaining peace requires massive resources such as recourses transfers to state governments, financing the establishment and operation of newly created structures and institutions after signing the CPA.

The biggest challenge confronting Sudan now and in the foreseeable future is the need to continue to respond to the humanitarian needs for the millions who were affected by the armed conflicts that ended following the signing of the CPA and ESPA and currently being affected by the continuing armed conflict in Darfur, South Kordofan and other areas in Northern Sudan.

**Conclusion**

This final report provides an overview of the project implementation June 1, 2009. The project has been successful in strengthening the human security in IDP camps by addresing both the immediate needs for individual protection and justice through the law, as well addressing systemic barriers. The establishment of community safety centres, which provided mediation and other conflict resolution remedies; and the establishment of community safety committees served to empower IDPs communities and increase their confidence in the rule of law, and the agencies mandated to deliver justice. Community members also benefitted from access to human rights awareness training including their rights as citizens, and gained specific knowledge on their means through which they could claim and enjoy their rights. In addition, the facilitation of age assessment procedures and engaging in the dialogue on relocations has provided input into the policy dialogue on IDP rights, whilst also positioning communities to claim legitimate access to public goods and services, and entitlements to land.

The project was delivered through partnerships and collaboration with various actors both state and non-governmental and with a sister UN entity. The result has been that national NGOs and CBOs have been able to deliver tabgible gains to the constituency they serve and/or represent; whilst also strengthening their institutions in project management and accountability. UNDP’s collaboration with UNMIS police has also proved beneficial in providing the necessary technical expertise on the issues of community safety, providing specific training with specialised gender focus, and provided a basis for the formulation of a scaled up project covering seven (7) states.

Overall the project has made gains towards the overall purpose to enable Sudanese institutions, civil society and citizens to promote an environment that is conducive to sustainable peace and development based on the premise of rule of law. Furthermore, the positive engagement with the institutions of law enforcement has served to promote the rule of law and facilitated access to justice of vulnerable groups, built community confidence in the justice system and increased the service delivery capacity of the state rule of law institutions. This report is a UNDP call for independent evaluation to assess the effectiveness of the project, assert the degree to which the project has its objectives', Ascertain the continued relevance/appropriateness of the projects objectives aim and activities, and to provide UNDP and its partners, including donors with tools for evaluation for the project impact.

As for the IDPs data the overall goal of this exercise is that the government’s long term strategy predict Sudan without IDPs. In fact, the government has seriously taken the responsibility of IDPs; this survey reflected that during the last twenty years the Gov. of Sudan has integrated more than 900,000 IDPs in the local societies. However, the availability of basic needs and facilities in the areas of integration is still a long process despite the fact that both government and other stakeholders are engaged in providing these facilities with the hope; in the long run, these facilities would be sufficient for IDPs. As for those who intended to return to their places of origin, they were assisted in all the stages of return.

**Over all Recommendation:**

**1. Recommendation for donors and recipient levels:**

1.1. Funding strategies must consider longer prospects and wider scope of interventions to assure sustainability for successful impact among DPs.

**2. Recommendations for UNDP:**

2.1. UNDP to continue support to human security in IDP communities, many IDPs still run the risk of seriously jeopardizing their lives.

2.2. The phenomena of camps population size dynamic and instability is quite apparent, an evaluation designs that can reflect intermittent evolution at different times and spots of the Program intervention would be perfect. Time series monitoring and evaluation can be a good design for measuring the impact and effect of the rule of law interventions in relation to human security.

2.3. UNDP and National partners to uphold the permanent commitment to sustain project activities and interventions.

2.4. Rule of Law can most effectively continue to develop proposals that support the Porgramme in the areas of Human Security and make use of the lesson learned and recommendations of the current project.

2.5. UNDP to hire a new agency to continue implementing the community policing initiative in Albaraka area and replicating the experiment in other IDPs camps.

**3. Recommendations for the State:**

3.1. Gos to undertake a greater leadership role in rule of law programme design, funding, implementation, and evaluation.

3.2.Ensure that rule of law assistance is grounded in the needs of society and responds to the circumstances of the people

3.3.Empower credible and legitimate leaders and establish institutional incentives for undertaking reform and to enhance the efficacy of rule of law assistance.

**4- National and donor partners should commit to**:

4.1 Promote public dialogue on legal rights and rule of law reform to empower local communities, civil society and marginalized groups to play a more active role in efforts to strengthen the rule of law.

4.2 Empower women to engage in rule of law development and target reform to meet the particular rule of law needs of women and girls.

4.3 Commit further resources and research to develop country-specific approaches to either harmonize or unify informal and formal legal systems.

**5- Other Recommendations:**

5.1. To unify the naming of the IDPs areas (major camps, settlement areas, squatter areas) within different UNDP documents.

**ANNEX 1**

**Deliverable 1: Evaluation work plan of the consultancy**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dates of consultancy activities** | | **week1**  **June30th –July 6th** | | | | | | **week2**  **July 7th –July 13th** | | | | | | | **week3**  **July 14th – July 20th** | | | | | | | **week4**  **July 21st –July 27th** | | | | | | | | | | | | **week5**  **July 28th –Aug. 4th** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Week6**  **Aug.5th – Aug.11th** | | | | | | | | | | | | **week7**  **Aug.12-Aug.17th** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Meeting with head of the Governance & Rule of Law Unit & Gathering and review of relevant documents and orientation field visits. | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |
| 1. Development of evaluation work plan outlining the time frame and target dates for the provision of key deliverables | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Development of a detailed outline of the report structure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. A comprehensive methodological approach to be applied, (sample questionnaires and other data collection tools) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Presentation and facilitated discussion on the semifinal report, findings and recommendations, including areas for further support | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Cont…..Annex 1**

**Deliverable 1: Evaluation work plan of the consultancy**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Dates of consultancy activities** | | **week1**  **June30th –July 6th** | | | | | | | **week2**  **July 7th –July 13th** | | | | | | | | **week3**  **July 14th – July 20th** | | | | | | | | **week4**  **July 21st –July 27th** | | | | | | | | **week5**  **July 28th –Aug. 4th** | | | | | | | | **Week6**  **Aug.5th – Aug.11th** | | | | | | | | **week7**  **Aug.12-Aug.17th** | | | | | | |
| 1. Commencement of the assignment (in-depth desk review, data collection and analysis, development of the semifinal report |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. An advance report incorporating the feedback from the debriefing session, |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Final Report that meets UNDP quality standards, taking into account final comments and recommendations |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | | | | |

**Annex 2**

**Matrix for Means and Methods of Data Collection by Targets, Variables to be Studies and Means of Analysis**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distinctive** | **Means and methods**  **of data collection** | **Targets** | **Variables to be studies** | **Mean/s and methods of analysis** |
| 1-Desk review | Desk review and analysis | Official project documents, field reports, monitoring and final report, impact study report. | Background, partners, technical and financial support, implementation of interventions, achievements, out puts, impact, outcome. Lessons learned limitations. | Manually |
| 2-International affiliates | Depend upon availability of interviewees and situation at the time of data gathering.  Self-administrative questionnaire  Individual in-depth interviews Committee discussions,  Telephone contacts | 1-UNDP staff,  2-The Netherlands' Embassy ,  3-Norwegian Council.  4-UNMIS | Contribution to legal aid human security attainment,  Project coverage (IDP camps and squatter areas).  Impression on project's goals achievements,  Challenges and lessons learned  Recommendations and suggestions for improvement | Manually |
| 3-Senior national affiliates | The Ministry of Justice (Legal Aid Department).  Steering committee | Training areas of capacity building,  How much benefit of the training,  Challenges and lessons learned  Recommendations and suggestion for improvement. |

**Cont…..Annex 2**

**Matrix for Means and Methods of Data Collection by Targets, Variables to be Studied And Means of Analysis**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distinctive** | **Means and methods**  **of data collection** | **Targets** | **Variables to be studies** | **Mean/s and methods of analysis** |
| 4- NRC Partners | Depend upon situation in the field  Self-administrative questionnaire  Individual in-depth interviews  Focus groups discussions (FGDs)  Group discussion.  Telephone contacts | 1- NGOs:  Al Manar & Al Mutawinat.  2- Seconded local lawyers.  3 Counselors | How being nominated for the project  Project impact in NGOs capacity Building  How they were introduced to the local communities.  Establishment of Legal Aid Network.  Services provided to the local communities via the ICLA center.  Provision of legal assistance counseling.  Provision of information regarding return related issues.(information leaflets)  Capacity building and sensitization regarding IDPs rights  Dispute resolution mechanisms.  Advocacy regarding respect of the rights of the IDPs.  Limitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement.  Recommendations | Manually |
| 5- Mediators for Coordination and Delegation of Tasks | Depend upon situation in the field  Self-administrative questionnaire  Individual in-depth interviews  Focus groups discussions (FGDs)  Group discussion.  Telephone contacts | Paralegal. | Variables for Paralegals:  Being a member in any of the CBO.  How the Legal Aid Centers were established.  Training/s and skills gained.  Services offered via Legal Aid Centers the community.  Select the knowledgeable and active members.  Assist in gathering the communities,  Translation onto local language.  Informing the communities on dates, place and sessions' subject  Records keeping and filing.  Attitudes towards training workshops introduced.  Lessons learned  Limitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement.  Recommendations |

**Cont…..Annex 2**

**Matrix for Means and Methods of Data Collection by Targets, Variables to be Studied And Means of Analysis**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Distinctive | Means and methods  of data collection | Targets | | Variables to be studies | | Mean/s and methods of analysis |
| Mediators for Coordination and Delegation of Tasks |  | 2-Members of community policing  3- Law enforcement officers: (front line to IDs police).  4- Community leaders  5- Community based organizations | | Variables for community leaders and Local NGOs.  Formulation of Human Rights-Focused forum  Being a membership in the forum  Types of information introduced.  Types of services provided  Attitudes towards training workshops introduced.  Lessons learned  Limitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement  Recommendations  Types of interventions for community needs.  Responsiveness to community needs.  Training on traditional disputes resolutions  Attitudes towards training workshops introduced.  Lessons learned  Limitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement. | Manually | |
| Beneficiaries and primary targets | Individual in-depth interviews  Focus groups discussions (FGDs)  group discussion ,  Telephone contacts | | Owners of identity documents.  Cases presented in the court. (Family issues, dispute issues....etc.  Cases informed about their rights ( wives, employees…..etc) | Procuring identity documents.  Assistance with legal cases.  Court presentation.  Campaigns and workshops via Legal Aid Centers.  Information upon return related issues via Information and counseling centers.  Capacity building and sensitization regarding IDPs rights  Elimination of the identities documents fees.  Attitudes towards interventions introduced.  Lessons learned  Recommendations and  Imitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement |

**Cont…..Annex 2**

**Matrix for Means and Methods of Data Collection by Targets, Variables to be Studied And Means of Analysis**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Means and methods of data collection | Means and methods  Of data collection | Targets | Variables to be studies | Mean/s and methods of analysis |
| Sites and documents | Observation  check list | 1-Centers established and forum accomplished  Legal information centers.  Legal Aid Centers established.  3. Right-focused forum | Presence of legal aids.  Land possessing/renting  Date of establishment.  Equipment and furniture.  Filing and record keeping of the project documents | SPSS computer Porgramme |
| 2-Training program s for  Rule of law actors on traditional disputes resolutions.  Senior judicial officers (By UNDP).  Legal Aid lawyers.  Law enforcement officers (front line to IDPs police). | Numbers of sessions, attendees/session sites and dates  Average Numbers of training package/sessions  Average number of training attendees/training sessions  Presence of the forum  Number of Right-focused forum members. |
| 3-Training program s conducted at the community level:  Paralegals  Community policing training sessions.  Traditional leaders (Sultans). | Numbers of sessions, attendees/session sites and dates  Number of workshops, training, discussion for traditional leaders.  Average number of training attendees.  4. Number of campaigns and workshops on information upon return.  Number of legal information provided. |

**Annex 3**

**Tool no. 1**

Individual in-depth interviews with the International affiliates

**Targets:** UNDP staff, the Netherlands' Embassy, European Commission and Norwegian Council and International NGOs.

1. Contribution to human security in the IPD CAMPS.
2. Advocacy regarding the respects of human rights.
3. Achievements of project's goals.
4. Challenges and difficulties experienced.
5. Lessons learned.
6. Recommendations and
7. Suggestions for improvement.

**Annex 4**

**Tool 2**

**Senior national affiliates**

**Targets:** The Ministry of Justice (Legal Aid Department 2-Steering committee.

**Variables:**

1. Training areas of capacity building.
2. How much benefit of the training.
3. Challenges and lessons learned.
4. Recommendations and suggestion for improvement.

**Annex 5**

**Tool 3**

**Targets: NRC cadre at the IDP camps and squatter areas:**

1. National NGOs (Al Manar and Al Mutawinat) and Counselors
2. Seconded local lawyers from national NGOs (Al Manar and Al Mutawinat).
3. Counsellers

**Variables:**

1. How being nominated for the project
2. Training for justice officials.
3. How they were introduced to the local communities.
4. Establishment of Legal Aid Network.
5. Services provided to the local communities via the legal centers.
6. Procuring identity documents.
7. Assistance with legal cases.
8. Court presentation.
9. Services fees.
10. Provision of legal assistance counseling.
11. Provision of information regarding return related issues.(information leaflets)
12. Capacity building and sensitization regarding IDPs rights
13. Provision of information regarding dispute resolution mechanisms.
14. Advocacy regarding respect of the rights of the IDPs.
15. Attitudes towards training workshops introduced.
16. Lessons learned
17. Recommendations and
18. Limitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement.

**Annex 6**

**Tool 4**

Mediators for Coordination and Delegation of Project Tasks

**Targets: Mediators for Coordination and Delegation of Tasks: Paralegal.**

Members of the human rights' Focused forum. (Community leaders).

Community policing

Law enforcement officers: (front line to IDs police) and

**Variables for Paralegals:**

1. Being a member in any of the CBO.
2. Services offered via Legal Aid Centers the community.
3. Training/s and skills gained.
4. Select the knowledgeable and active members.
5. Assist in gathering the communities,
6. Translation of information into local language,
7. Informing the communities on dates, place and sessions' subject
8. Records keeping and filing.
9. Attitudes towards training workshops introduced.
10. Lessons learned
11. Recommendations and
12. Limitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement.

**Variables for: Community policing, Law enforcement officers and Members of the human rights' Focused forum. (Community leaders).**

1. Formulation of Human Rights-Focused forum
2. Being a membership in the forum
3. Types of information introduced.
4. Types of services provided
5. Attitudes towards training workshops introduced.
6. Lessons learned
7. Limitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement
8. Recommendations
9. Types of interventions for community needs.
10. Responsiveness to community needs.
11. Training on traditional disputes resolutions
12. Attitudes towards training workshops introduced.
13. Lessons learned
14. Limitation and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement.
15. Recommendations

**Annex 7**

**Tool 5**

Beneficiaries and primary targets

**Targets: Beneficiaries:**

Owners of identity documents.

Cases presented in the court. (Family issues, dispute issues....etc.

Cases informed about their rights (wives, employees…..etc)

**Variables:**

1. Procuring identity documents.
2. Assistance with legal cases.
3. Court presentation.
4. Campaigns and workshops via Legal Aid Centers.
5. Information upon return related issues via Information and counseling centers.
6. Capacity building and sensitization regarding IDPs rights
7. Elimination of the identities documents fees.
8. Attitudes towards interventions introduced.
9. Lessons learned
10. Recommendations and
11. Limitations and unmet needs and suggestion for improvement

**Annex 8**

**Tool 6**

**Sites for observation: justice and confidence center/s**

**Camps and squatter Area:**

1-Wad Albashir camp 2- Mayo camp 3- Omdurman Dar Alsalam Camp

4- Jabel Aulia camp 5-Soba Alaradi squatter Area 6- Hag Yousif squatter Area

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Targets** | **No. of centers established** | **Present** | **Date of establishment** | **Date of Functioning** | **Presence of equipment supplies and furniture.** | **Land**  **possessing/renting** | **No. of members trained** | **No. of active individuals** | **No. of present individuals** | **Presence of records and files** |
| Justice and confidence center/s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | | | | | | | | | |

**Annex 9**

**Profile of Community Based and National Organizations**

After 4th March and after the expulsion of NRC, Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) had been issued between the UNDP and Community Based Organizations as a step towards national ownership in IDPs setting. They were mainly responsible to carry on with the provision of workshop information counseling sessions those were:

**People Legal Aid Centre (PLACE)[[25]](#endnote-25)**

People Legal Aid Centre is non-governmental organization of lawyer setup to provide legal aid services, created in August 1999 under registration number13903. It maintains offices in Khartoum, Kosti, Wau, Kadugli, Damazine as well as Kass and Zalingi in Darfur.

The vision of PLACE is to improve access to justice for displaced people and to contribute towards bringing the Sudanese legal system in line with international human rights standards. . It includes a total of 22 lawyers and trainees. Since the year 2005 the paralegal experiment had been introduced to the IDPs centers. PLACE has been provided legal aid services for IDPs in Khartoum state and Kosti, also it has extensive experience in training of human rights and humanitarian law issues for community leaders and numerous bodies including police State Parliaments and the Judiciary. PLACE has been in partnership with PRI as well as other different NGOs and UN agencies. PLACE has been doing extensive training with the Prison Service in partnership with PRI under a program funded by the British FCO. In 2001, PLACE was advised about work ongoing in southern Africa with paralegal groups, which was succeeding to increase access to justice in countries who had fewer lawyers than Sudan.

PLACE set up a working relationship with Penal Reform International (PRI) who provided advice, assistance, training materials and encouragement. PLACE has developed a training manual for paralegals. The concept of paralegals was new to Sudan when first introduced by PLACE. In 2003, PLACE convinced an international NGO to include a group of paralegals in Wau as part of a training program being facilitated by PLACE. Since that time, this group has been functioning very successfully, with some support from PLACE. With the support of Trocaire, paralegal groups have now also been set up in Kass, Zalingei, Kadugli and Damazine.

**Environmentalists Society (ES)[[26]](#endnote-26)**

Environmentalists Society is non-governmental organization founded in 1986 and registered in the Humanitarian Aid Commission, the society expanded in the field, 400 active members with branches in Khartoum, western Sudan and eastern Sudan. ES vision believes in mitigating problems through awareness and institutional capacity building through strategic partnership and stakeholder participation in activities related to the local need.

**Objectives**: Although the main objectives of ES are environmental conservation its activities cover all the aspects of capacity building, raising awareness and implementation of projects ensures sustainability in its activities. The decision-making bodies of the society are:

ES has been run successful training on constitutional rights, election, human rights and capacity building for community based organizations and its branches in organizational skills management. ES through its branch in Alfath relocation area has significant collaboration with Access to Justice and Confidence Building Project in term of facilitation of rule of law direct intervention activities beside its membership in the project steering committee. ES published a book titled (Sustainable Development in Sudan; Civil Society Perspective)

**Wad El Bashir Development Association (WEBDA)**

Wad El Bashir Development Association is non-governmental organization setup to provide basic services for IDPs in the camps as well as human rights and development issues. WEBDA created in Oct.2002 under Humanitarian Aid Commission Act (registration number A/267/2002), its membership from IDPs community, and more than 600 active members, chaired by qualified executive committee members.

The vision of WEBDA is to promote the quality of IDPs life style through providing them with basic service and promotion of rule of law in displacement community. WEBDA represent the main actor for FAR, NRC activities in the camp and the focal point different NGOs and UN agencies to implement activities concerning IDPs’ community development. WEBDA has been provided capacity building and income generation as well as sanitation beside legal aid services jointly with NRC, it has great paralegal volunteers.

WEBDA paralegal volunteers has been in collaboration with access to justice and confidence building project , formed human rights group for dissemination of human rights using creative activities 2008 and member in the project steering committee.

**Albayan Charity Association-Soba-Aradi**

AlbayanCharity Association is non-governmental organization, created in 2001 under Humanitarian Aid Commission Act (registration number 949) to provide basic services and human rights development issues.

Albayan Vision is to enhance and develop the Soba-Aradi population in term of providing basic service, in particular educational skills, health care services, empowering women and promotion of rule of law through legal and human rights raising awareness beside legal aid. Albayan has qualified paralegal team has been trained through national and international NGOs beside the national institution (Shurieh Alqadi Centre), this team has run in collaboration with UNDP access to Justice project, training workshops and community leader forum in addition to creation of group for human rights dissemination through creative activities. This NGO after being registered at HAC is renamed to Oranos NOG.

**Mayo Peace Association (MPA)**

Mayo Peace Association is a non-governmental organization setup for providing basic services and development in Mayo IDPs camp, it registered under Humanitarian Aid Commission.

MPA vision is to serve IDPs community for better life quality. The organization is ruled by the general assembly which elects the executive committee, which composed of ten members. MPA has run different activities with UN agencies and national and international NGOs. MPA is leading a networking effort of the CBOs, already existing in Mayo IDPs camp, through processing with HAC for registration and legibility of the network.

MPA used to work closely with Norwegian Refugee Council providing legal aid services; this opportunity gives MPA the capability to continue in the same field in term of facilitating legal aid activities.

The Environmentalists Society –Alfath Branch, Mayo Pease Association, Wed Albashir Development Association, Albayan Charity Association, DIAR, and Friendship Agency for Community Training in addition to Community Leader Council in Jabel Aulia

**Annex 10**

**Time Table for Field Visits July-August 2011**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Day | Date | Site |
| Thursday | 30-June | Jabel Aulia IDP camp |
| Sunday | 24-July | Surendra Sharma- R & R Coordinator, UNMIS Police – Khartoum |
| Thursday | 11-Aug. | Mayo camp |
| Sunday | 14- Aug | Alfath |
| Monday | 15- Aug | Alsalam "Juburona" |
| Tuesday | 16- Aug | Aloha Yousif |
| Wednesday | 17- Aug | Jabel Aulia |
| Thursday | 18- Aug | IDPs National Center |
| Sunday | 21- Aug | Al Hag Yousif Area |
| Thursday | 25- Aug | Ismaiel - National consultant |
| Zeinab Mustafa Himaidan | Across the study time | Rule of law cadre staff |

**Annex (11): IDPs Individuals met by the Evaluation Study**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Site | Name | Position | Date |
| UNMIS | Surendra Sharma | P & R coordinator - UNMIS Police - Khartoum | 24th July 2011 |
| IDPs National Center | Ismaiel Ibrahim Ismaiel | National Consultant – IDPs National Center | 25th August 2011 |
| Wad Albashir Camp | Abu Abdalla Sabeel | Community leader (Sultan Nuba Gimum) |  |
| Mwahib Abd-Elgader Mostafa | Beneficiary of project legal services | 0918359887 |
| Zenab Mohamed Haron | Beneficiary of project legal services | (No Number)….. |
| Abo- Abdallah Sabil | Beneficiary of project legal services | 0915120418 |
| Gasten Goma Daood | Beneficiary of project legal services | 0111009393-0920820816- 0913276447 |
| Eshag Musa Ahmed | Beneficiary of project legal services | 0917755425 |
| Eltaib Abdalla Yahia | Beneficiary of project legal services | (No Number)….. |
| Esaa Omer Koko | Head of Oranos CBO | 0924754045- 0905347281 |
| Mozdalefa Abdalla Mohamed | Member of Oranos CBO | 0916899575 |
| Mohaed Akwer Abril | Member of Oranos CBO | 0914237456 |
| Mmohamed Abu-Ras | Member of Oranos CBO | 0126119461 |

**Cont…..Annex 11**

**IDPs Individuals met by the Evaluation Study**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Site** | **Name** | **Position** | **Date** |
| Soba Alaradi Sputtered Area | Musa Omer Ali (M) | Paralegal cadre | 0121550029 |
| Hafiz Mohammed Ahmed (M) | Paralegal cadre | 0915494599 |
| Osman Ali Alrayah (M) | " | 091308336 |
| Sania Mohammed Abu Zaid Taha (F) | " | 0917149473 |
| Awatif Mohammed (F) | " | 0906677071 |
| A.Alrahman Hamid Salateen (M) | " | 0918821662 |
| Osman Ali Alrayah (M) | " |  |
| Eltayeb Abdalla Yahya | " |  |
| No name | Paralegal cadre | (…………...) |

*Few members refused to put their names*

**Cont……Annex 11**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IDP Site** | **Name** | **Position** | **Mobile Number** |
| Jabel Aulia | Jalal Aldin Koko Armady | Paralegal | 0918385885 |
| Mayo | Kamal Adam Toto | Paralegal | 0922658013 |
| Sabri Abdalla Osman Abd-elhameed | Beneficiary of project legal services | 0923010495 |
| Land Majak Jorj | Beneficiary of project legal services | 0918411154 |
| Mariam Ibrahim Adam Haroun | Beneficiary of project legal services | 0915072116 |
| Jacqueline Siliano | Paralegal | 0121795610 |
| Francis Lazor | Community leader | 0128626893 |
|  |  |  |  |
| El-Fath | Hawa Ahmed Bashir | Paralegal cadre | 0914436981- 0929414749 |
| Mohamed Yousif Mohamed | Paralegal cadre | 0906259930 |
| NO Name (…..) | Paralegal cadre) | (…………...) |
|  |  |  |  |
| Al-Baraka Elhaj Yosif | Salm (M) | Paralegal cadre | 0928512793 |
| Awad Kani Balal | Community leader | 023547756 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Dar Alsulam Juburona | Nagwa Ibrahim | Beneficiary | 0923537075 |
| Mohamed Alsayed Jibreel | Paralegal | O922613576 |

*IDPs Individuals met by the Evaluation Study*

**REFERENCES**

1. . Agreement between the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation and United Development Programme (UNDP). [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. 2. Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDP Camps and Squatter Areas 2005. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. 3. Strengthening Human Security: Vulnerable Groups in IDP Camps and Squatter Areas In and Around Khartoum - Annual Progress Report January -December 2006. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. 4. Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups In Khartoum IDPs Camps And Squatter Areas January - December 2007. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. 5. Strengthening Human Security for Vulnerable Groups in Khartoum IDPs Camps and Squatter Areas -Final Report, January 2006 - January 2009. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. . Previous reference (2) page 6. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. . NEW VOICES: National Perspectives on Rule of Law Assistance -UNITED NATIONS UNIES- 2011. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. . Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating For Development Results. [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. . Project Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations Development Programme and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. . Previous reference (2), Page 5. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)
11. 11. Previous reference (2) page 6. [↑](#endnote-ref-11)
12. . Previous reference (4), pages (11 -13) and Previous reference (6), page 16. [↑](#endnote-ref-12)
13. . Previous reference (19), same pages. [↑](#endnote-ref-13)
14. 14. Community Policing Project, 1st January – 15th June 2010. [↑](#endnote-ref-14)
15. 15. Introduction of Community Policing In IDP Camps In Khartoum - A UNPOL, UNDP And Popular Police Initiative [↑](#endnote-ref-15)
16. . Sudan Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2010 - The Republic Of Sudan -Ministry Of Welfare & Social Security - National Population Council General Secretariat (NPC/GS). [↑](#endnote-ref-16)
17. . European Commission Support, The Government of Sudan Police. [↑](#endnote-ref-17)
18. . Report On The Workshop On Community Policing In IDP Camps Held At Albaraka IDP Camp - Hah Yousif, Khartoum From 25th March - 25th April, 2007. [↑](#endnote-ref-18)
19. . Year 2009, MOU, LOA, PCA, NGO UNDP Grants and Amendments Clearance Check with the Environmentalists NGO. [↑](#endnote-ref-19)
20. . Year 2010, National IDP Center Report – Updating IDPS Data. [↑](#endnote-ref-20)
21. . Previous reference (2) page 7 [↑](#endnote-ref-21)
22. . Previous reference (3) , page 15. [↑](#endnote-ref-22)
23. . Previous Reference (5), page 23. [↑](#endnote-ref-23)
24. . Previous Reference (5), page 27 -33 [↑](#endnote-ref-24)
25. . Project Summary of the People Legal Aid Center (PLACE). [↑](#endnote-ref-25)
26. . Micro-Capital Grant Agreement between the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) and Environmentalists Society For Non- Credit Related Activities. [↑](#endnote-ref-26)