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## UNDP/UNHCR Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) Joint Programme Phase I (2012-2014)

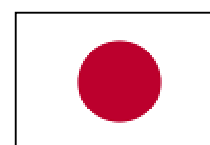
### Final Report



Graduate of Mobile Phone Repair at Work  
(Photo Credit: UNDP Sudan)

<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNDP Sudan and UNHCR Sudan
<b>Country/Region:</b>	Eastern Sudan, Kassala and Gedaref States
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## Table of Contents

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Table of Contents .....	i
Acronyms .....	ii
I. Executive Summary .....	1
II. Introduction .....	4
III. Progress Review – Key Activities and Results.....	5
IV. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	23
V. Key Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations.....	31
VI. Update on risks and mitigation measures .....	33
VII. Partnerships, Coordination and Sustainability .....	35
VIII. Financial Summary .....	37
Annex 1: Detailed matrix of activities and results.....	40
Annex II. Updated Risk Log .....	56

## Acronyms

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ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CATS	Community Approaches to Total Sanitation
CBO	Community Based Organization
CD	Country Director
CDF	Child Development Foundation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CMAM	Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition
COR	Commissioner of Refugees
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPRU	Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTC	Central Trading Company
DCR	Deputy Country Representative
DPD	Department of Planning and Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FNC	Forests National Corporation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoS	Government of Sudan
HH(s)	Household(s)
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IP(s)	Implementing Partner(s)
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JP	Joint Programme
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices
KVTC	Kassala Vocational Training Centre
LDF	Local Development Fund
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISS	National Intelligence and Security Service
OSD	Oversight and Support Division
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PHU	Primary Health Unit
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
ROSCA	Rotating Savings and Credit Association
SC	Steering Committee
SDG	Sudanese Pound
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
SOLO	Sudan Open Learning Organization
SOPEC	Samia Organization for Peace and Environment Call
SORD	Sudanese Organization for Research and Development
SP	Strategic Plan
SRC	Sudanese Red Crescent
TSI	Transitional Solutions Initiative
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VIP	Ventilation Improved Pit
VSL	Village Savings and Lending
WATSAN	Water & Sanitation

# I. Executive Summary

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## Context and Key Developments of the Programme

Eastern Sudan is a pilot area for the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI), a global partnership spearheaded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Bank to provide a framework for transitioning protracted refugee situations to durable solutions. In Eastern Sudan, the TSI is a Joint Programme (TSI JP) implemented by UNDP and UNHCR in Sudan and draws on the comparative advantages and strengths of both agencies, recognizing that while UNHCR has a unique mandate for international protection of refugees and search for durable solutions, these can only be achieved through promotion of self-reliance, in close collaboration with development partners such as UNDP.

The Phase I Programme implementation started in the last quarter of 2012 and ended its implementation in December 31 2014. However, the Programme has faced critical implementation challenges from the early onset as the Government of Sudan raised concerns regarding the intention and scope of the Programme. The Programme objective as stated in the Programme document was interpreted as promoting local integration of refugees. Hence, the Programme was officially suspended and implementation was put on hold from January to October 2014. As a result, many of the planned activities for 2014 could not be implemented (with a few exceptions of the activities later resumed by UNCHR in November and December 2014). At the end of the planned programme period in December 2014, UNDP and UNHCR reached the conclusion that it would not be feasible to continue the programme through a Phase II beyond 2014.

## Progress against Outputs and Outcomes

The UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme's objectives were presented as such: the Programme seeks to *enhance self-reliance, reduce aid dependency and assist socio-economic integration by restoring and expanding sustainable livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities*. The Programme contributes to the realization of Outcome 8 under Sudan's 2013-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNDP Sudan's 2013-2016 Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP): "Peace dividends are delivered for sustainable return, reintegration and recovery". In support of this objective, the Programme seeks to ensure that refugees and their host communities have access to improved basic services and sustainable livelihoods. In addition, the UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme is aligned to UNDP's Strategic Plan (SP) Outcome 6: "Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings", and specifically Output 6.1: "From the humanitarian phase after crisis, early economic revitalization generates jobs and other environmentally sustainable livelihoods opportunities for crisis affected men and women". Phase I of the Programme targets 162,879 direct and indirect beneficiaries in three refugee camps (Girba, Kilo 26 and Um Gargour) and surrounding host communities in Kassala and Gedaref States. In particular the Programme targeted an estimated 23,833<sup>1</sup> camp-based refugees living in a protracted situation however, targets both refugees and host communities through basic services interventions (WASH, Education and Health).

Findings from a range of assessments conducted in the final quarter of 2013 and 2014 are indicative that the Programme contributed positively to improved basic services, livelihoods and promoted self-reliance across the targeted communities, despite of its suspension. The targeted refugees and host communities provided positive feedback, saying that the Programme interventions were leading to a significant improvement of income generating opportunities. According to the participatory assessment conducted in 2013, the majority of the refugee groups perceived that their income levels had increased substantially - approximately 30% in real terms during 2012-13, despite the high inflation rates in Sudan. The livelihoods support provided to 14,152 refugee and host community members contributed to the increase of household annual income. Around 618 refugee and host community members completed **vocational training** and at least 380 of the 618 graduates (60%) secured

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<sup>1</sup> Extracted from Assessment of Basic Services in Refugee Camps and Surrounding Host Communities, Eastern Sudan (page 20) – original source UNHCR November 2013

employment in the labour market or are self-employed. 6,000 farmers benefitted from **livelihoods activities** such as distribution of improved seeds and hand tools while 2,300 farmers improved the water holding capacity of their soil through innovative water harvesting techniques. As a result, production increased from 2 sacks per feddan to 3-4 sacks per feddan in 2014 production. Animal health services improved in targeted communities as a result of veterinary services provided by the trained para vets and their participation in annual vaccination. These activities were closely linked to environmental management interventions where 8,347 households were trained on constructing fuel-efficient stoves and 3,677 households were provided with Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) units to reduce biomass consumption. Additionally 2,451 hectares of degraded land was rehabilitated. Some 692,858 seedlings were produced and distributed to the targeted groups.

Through **microfinance** interventions, 117 saving and lending groups were set up for 3,857 (84% women) refugee and host community members and 970 households benefited from formal microfinance services. As a result, more than 2,000 small businesses have been created. The Income of members of the VSL groups has reached 600 to 1000 SDG in average per month.

More than 40,000 refugees and host community members accessed **improved basic services**; there were some **11,599 students enrolled in schools** supported by the Programme across the target areas; while a record 40,311 as well as 32,262 refugees and host community members had **access to health care services** in 2013 and 2014 respectively. These results were made possible through the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructures such as schools and health facilities as well as provision of equipment, and recruitment and training of teachers and health workers. Also, the extension of water pipelines and renovation of water stations which provide clean water for over 30,000 refugees and 10,000 host community members resulted in increased water consumption from 32 to 38 litres per person per day. In regards to the basic social services, the Programme exceeded the Phase I target and improved coverage of basic services/quality and development of infrastructures/facilities.

As a result of these joint efforts, assessment shows **significant reduction of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates** from 18.2% (2012) to 12.2% (2013) in the camps. Indicative improvement of the crude mortality rate within 0.4 per 1,000 persons and the under-five mortality rate within 0.1 deaths per 1,000 persons per month in the target areas show that the provision of free health care services, advocacy in health and nutrition, support in CMAM and continued training and recruitment of health personnel are maintaining the mortality rates well within the international standards in the project locations. The Programme also provided the communities with life-saving equipment including two ambulances, essential drugs and other medical equipment.

To increase **women's empowerment**, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion, 3,065 women participated in gender awareness raising events in target communities and 1,660 refugee and host community members engaged in dialogue on the importance of peaceful co-existence. As a result, increased awareness of the community on human rights and women's rights were observed and changes of attitude towards female genital mutilation.

Finally, in order **to build capacity amongst institutions for decentralized Government**, a range of critical capacity building support was provided to Government counterparts to enable improved, sustainable delivery of basic services.

### Key Challenges and Risks

The main challenge for the Programme was the suspension put in place by the Government of Sudan from January to November 2014. The suspension was a result of the Government's concern that the Programme intended to locally integrate refugees in target areas, among several other concerns presented in this report. In June 2014, the Government of Sudan undertook a review of the Programme where The Commissioner of Refugees (COR) established a TSI Review Committee with members from COR, National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS), Military Intelligence, Ministry of Finance, UNHCR and UNDP. The objective of the review was to address the Government's concerns and give recommendations on "big projects" that could enable the Programme to achieve the objective of self-reliance of refugees. The key concerns and issues raised from the Government representatives were that: (1) TSI was promoting local integration of refugees which is the sovereign

decision of the Government of Sudan; (2) UNHCR was phasing out from East Sudan leaving the burden of refugees on the Government; (3) TSI was promoting issuance of travel and work permits and land ownership for refugees which contradict with the current Asylum Act of Sudan and (4) large-scale development projects - "Big projects" needed to be included in the TSI Programme.

The Programme organized a number of meetings with the Government counterparts to clarify the objectives of the Programme and provided all the necessary documents including the Project Document signed at the Federal-level, while the Programme was still suspended. However, the Phase I of TSI Programme ended at the end of December 2014, without obtaining a clear commitment from the Government to support the objectives of the Programme as they stood. This made it difficult to plan the continuation of the Programme as it was, for 2015 and beyond.

Securing adequate financial support for the effective implementation of the TSI Joint Programme in Eastern Sudan also posed a risk during the entire implementation period. The Programme did not receive full funding for both 2013 and 2014 implementation periods; in 2013 while required funding was US\$ 12,175,091; only US\$ 8,196,984 (67.3% of requirement) was funded. Similarly; in 2014 while the planned funding requirement was US\$ 15,999,192; only US\$ 6,892,313 (43.1% of requirement) was secured. Multi-year commitments of funding are required especially for the livelihoods programming. Although securing adequate financial support for the implementation of the Programme also posed a risk in 2014, the effects were minimal given the suspension on the Programme.

### **Expenditure Update**

The UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme's total available resources amounted to US\$12,749,919 over 2012-2014. This financial support was received from the governments of Netherland and Norway through a Multi-Partner Trust Fund, Government of Norway direct support to UNHCR, UNDP, Government of Japan, IKEA foundation and UNHCR Multi Donors (Table 1 in the Financial Summary). The total expenditures amounted to US\$ 12,718,303 over the three years (Table 1 in the Financial Summary). UNDP Sudan's available budget for TSI JP was US\$4,241,303 while expenditures amount to US\$ 4,209,687 (Table 2 in the Financial Summary). There is a balance of available cash of US\$ 31,615 from MPTF source with UNDP. UNHCR's available budget for TSI JP was US\$8,508,616 while expenditures amount to US\$ 8,508,616 (Table 3 in the Financial Summary).

### **Key Recommendation**

The Government of Sudan expressed concerns that the Programme was aiming to integrate protracted refugees into local communities. This concern needs to be further discussed and consensus must be reached in order to address the situation of protracted refugees. Any new initiative addressing the protracted refugee situation needs to take this into consideration.

## II. Introduction

This Final Report is an effort to highlight the UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme's key achievements and progress made towards outcome, outputs and planned targets as set out in the programme document and subsequently the 2012, 2013 and 2014 Annual Work Plans (AWPs). The report also gives an overview of the major challenges, lessons learned and partnerships that played a role during the implementation. Finally, the Report provides a financial summary of the entire Programme duration including contributions and expenditures.

The Transitional Solutions Initiative engages humanitarian and development actors, as well as bilateral and multilateral donors, and capitalizes on successful inter-agency collaboration through tailored area-based interventions that sought to increase the self-reliance of protracted refugees and host communities. The Programme in East Sudan focused on eight key output areas to achieve enhanced self-reliance, reduced aid dependency and socio-economic integration. These areas of support took into account the need to identify and develop sustainable livelihoods and sources of income for the beneficiaries, in addition to strengthening the capacity of government to deliver adequate basic services and establish essential social and economic infrastructure in the target areas.

The UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme seeks to *enhance self-reliance, reduce aid dependency and assist socio-economic integration by restoring and expanding sustainable livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities.*

### Strategy

The TSI Joint Programme worked through a phased approach with the initial thrust being to explore the synergies and comparative implementation advantages between UNDP, UNHCR, the Government and communities in jointly tackling issues concerning the self-reliance of protracted refugees and host populations. Phase I of the Programme was planned for 2012 to 2014, targeting 162,879 direct and indirect beneficiaries in three refugee camps (Girba, Kilo 26 and Um Gargour) and surrounding host communities in Kassala and Gedaref States. In particular the Programme targeted an estimated 23,833<sup>2</sup> camp-based refugees living in a protracted situation. This protracted refugee situation has resulted in a continued dependency on humanitarian aid, and many among the host communities also rely on the complimentary basic services such as education, health and water provided in the camps. The map highlights the refugee camps and host communities targeted by the Programme.

### Partnerships

The Programme had partnerships with Government of Sudan counterparts such as the Ministry of Finance in Kassala and Gedaref States, Commissioner of Refugees (COR), Line Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Ministry of Planning and Development) and Locality administrations. The Programme also collaborated and partnered with donors, UN agencies, local and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

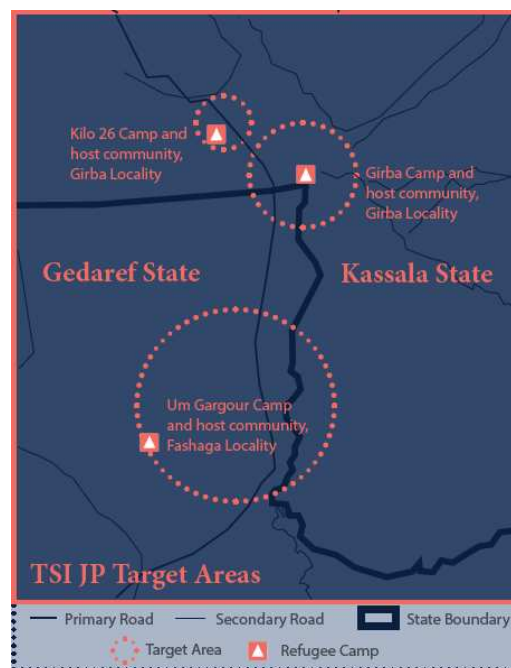


Figure 1: UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme Locations

Map credit: (UNDP Sudan)

<sup>2</sup> Extracted from Assessment of Basic Services in Refugee Camps and Surrounding Host Communities, Eastern Sudan (page 20) – original source UNHCR November 2013.

and other key stakeholders not stated explicitly. This collaborative approach was meant to encourage Government ownership over the Programme, and contribute to the sustainability and ability to achieve a wider impact in programmes of similar design and implementation modalities.

### III. Progress Review – Key Activities and Results

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#### Section 1: Overall Progress against Outcomes

The UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme contributes to the realization of Outcome 8 under Sudan's 2013-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNDP Sudan's 2013-2016 Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP): Peace dividends are delivered for sustainable return, reintegration and recovery. In support of this objective, the Programme seeks to ensure that refugees and their host communities have access to improved basic services and sustainable livelihoods. In addition, UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme is aligned to UNDP's Strategic Plan (SP) Outcome 6: Early recovery and rapid return to sustainable development pathways are achieved in post-conflict and post-disaster settings and specifically Output 6:1.

As the Programme was officially suspended by the Government of Sudan from January until the end of October 2014, it was not possible to implement all planned activities and make a contribution towards the planned targets for 2014. This also hinders the subsequent analysis of progress towards outputs and outcomes. However, a number of assessments were conducted in the last quarter of 2013 and the insights largely reflect the immediate results of 2012 and 2013 implementation in the various target locations. The findings from the Joint Livelihoods Assessment<sup>3</sup> conducted in 6 camps and assessments conducted in the last quarter of 2014 indicated that continued implementation of the Programme can make positive impact to the lives of the protracted refugees (and host communities if similar programming is undertaken). The analyses and progress towards the goal and outcome level indicators are as follows:

**Income Opportunities:** In 2012, the household survey in the refugee camps estimated that approximately 50% of refugee households lived in poverty. The refugees and the host communities have provided a positive feedback on the outcomes of the Programme, leading to a significant improvement of the income generating opportunities in general. According to the participatory assessment conducted in 2013, the majority of the refugee groups perceived that their income levels had increased substantially at approximately 30% in real terms during 2012-13, despite the high inflation rates in Sudan.

**Percentage of adult refugees (18-59 years) self-employed for more than 12 months:** The diversified Programme livelihoods interventions including human and financial capital investments in the sectors of vocational training, agriculture, livestock and small business, has contributed to the improvement of the self-employment status of adults in the three camps. According to the market opportunities and constraints observed during 2011-2014, it is estimated that the % of self-employed adults among the refugees improved at least by 2 %, ameliorating the baseline from 46%<sup>4</sup> to at least 48%<sup>5</sup> during 2012-2014.

**Percentage of adult refugees (18-59 years) earning minimum wage for more than 6 months a year:** The Programme's livelihoods interventions including vocational training, microfinance and rural livelihoods interventions such as improved farming, and livestock rearing, also had a substantial spill-over effect on the households depending on wages from various farm and off-farm labour. As a result, it is estimated that % of adult refugees earning minimum wage of SDG 425/month for 6 months approximately by 3%<sup>6</sup>, thus

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<sup>3</sup> UNHCR-COR Joint Livelihoods Assessment: conducted in six camps (Abuda, Um Gargour, Kilo 26, Fau5, Shagarab 1 and Wad Sharifey) from 21 November to 13 December 2013. The assessment applied the participatory approaches (KIs and FGDs) to collect livelihoods data of different socio-economic groups using 2013 as the reference year for data collection

<sup>4</sup> The baseline estimated by household survey in 2012. Karim, A. (2013). Livelihoods Baseline and Impact Assessment Study, Eastern Sudan

<sup>5</sup> The figures are estimated based on that at least 5%-20% of the refugee beneficiaries from microfinance and vocational training projects have newly obtained the self-employment opportunities in a sustainable manner

<sup>6</sup> It is estimated that at least 10%-40% of the refugee beneficiaries from microfinance and vocational training projects have newly increased their income levels beyond the minimum wage thresholds in a sustainable manner

improving the baseline from 37%<sup>7</sup> to at least 40% during 2012-2014.

## Section 2: Overall Progress against each output

This section presents an overview of the progress made under the eight TSI Joint Programme Outputs against the AWP of 2012 to 2014. As the Programme was officially suspended in 2014 and started late in 2012, overall implementation was limited. The Report therefore provides the cumulative results from inception to date and a synopsis of findings from a range of assessments commissioned by the Programme to evaluate implementation.

### Output 1: Vocational capacities and business skills enhanced

Vocational training has been part of Sudan's technical education system for decades. Unfortunately, many technical and vocational centres have sub-standard facilities and lack capacity. In addition, there is a high demand for a skilled labour force in Eastern Sudan, a region with high agricultural potential.

In order to achieve this output, the Programme provided training to refugees and host community members, focusing on the skills gaps and market demand highlighted in the TSI Joint Programme Labour Market Assessment conducted in 2012 and the Needs Assessments conducted at the beginning of each planning cycle. Visible results were achieved in support of enhancing vocational and business capacities in both Kassala and Gedaref States:

Some 618 refugees and host community members (45% women) completed vocational training courses including auto mechanics, mobile phone repair, car driving, food processing, perfume making, and electricity and auto electricity maintenance with a 100% completion rate by enrolled trainees against 2250 targeted. The Programme distributed tool kits or seed capital to the graduates; linked them to apprenticeship and provided post-training support to join the labour market or pursue self-employment. These graduates are expected to boost their income using their skills and knowledge acquired during the training and advanced training combined with apprenticeship or business incubators would sharpen their skills and competitiveness on the labour market. The graduates established small business and earn up to 600 to 1000 SDG in average per month according to partners' reports.



**Figure 2: Mobile phone repair graduate at work in Showak**  
*Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)*

Partners' reports confirmed that 60% of the trainees joined the labour market following graduation and secured employment either through existing businesses or through establishing their own enterprises. These graduates have been employed either in the refugee camps and host communities or in urban Gedaref, Kassala, Wad Medani and Khartoum for work related to auto mechanic, general electricity, mobile phone maintenance and food processing. As a result, graduates are expected to increase their income through their newly acquired skills and knowledge. However, the suspension of the Programme hindered further provision of advanced training for previous graduates, including business development services and start-up capital to advance their skill to enable them to be competitive in the labour market. The construction of a new Vocational Training Centre in Gedaref started late and is progressing at the time of this reporting.

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<sup>7</sup> The baseline estimated by household survey in 2012. Karim, A. (2013). Livelihoods Baseline and Impact Assessment Study, Eastern Sudan

Project Output 1: Vocational Capacities and Business Skills Enhanced			
Planned Budget: \$3,710,000			
Expenditures: \$999,821			
Indicators	Baseline 2013	2012-14 Target	Progress Against Targets
Number of people enrolled for vocational training centres.	517	2250	618 enrolled for vocational training and graduated
Percent of technical skills training students who graduate.	100%	100%	100%
Number of surveyed beneficiaries with increased income from acquired new skills.	No baseline	1,000 (25% women)	60% of 618 absorbed to labour market and increased their income
Number of graduates with management and business plans for vocational-oriented SMEs businesses.	No baseline	1500 graduates	Not assessed due to the suspension of programme activities

#### Success Story 1: Abdelabdie, 26 Arab Host Community



Abdelabdie, 23, resides in 26 Arab, a host community located 10 Km east the Kilo 26 Refugee camp in Kassala State. He received blacksmith training at the vocational training centre run by the Sudanese Red Crescent (SRC) with support from the UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme. Abdelabdie became a trainee blacksmith, completed after three months, graduated and completed two months of apprenticeship. In addition to the practical training and post training apprenticeship, Abdelabdie received a tool kit to enable him to start his own business, with the desire to become a renowned blacksmith. In addition to the inspiration, confidence and renewed self-esteem, Abdelabdie feels that he is

now better able to make a living and fulfil his dreams as a skilled blacksmith. Since he started his work as a blacksmith, his monthly net profit is between 1,200 to 1,500 SDG and he is making a financial contribution to his household. His next step is to either take loan from microfinance institution or to join a village savings and lending (VSL) group so that he can save money and access a loan to expand his business.

*"The Programme has made a real change in my life and finally I have become a useful person".*

### Success Story 2: Yousif Yahya



Yousif Yaha is 30 years old, lives in Andala host community, Kassala state. He received Vocational Training on Metal Work through TSI Programme. He married and has two children. He was equipped by toolkits and technical skills which enable him to start his small business of welding in his house. He is becoming very important person in his village as one of his customer mentioned that before he started the business they used to travel to long distance to the next town to repair their chairs and bed and get services on metal welding. Now they are happy with his services in the village. He constructed a room house from income of his small business that supported by the project and able to

make chairs and beds for his house. He is very happy with his income from his workshop and hope will grow more. His monthly income has reached 1,500 SDG, which is an increase from the previous 300 SDG monthly income.

### Output 2: Community access to basic social services (Health, Education and WatSan) improved

This output focused on expanding services coverage to more beneficiaries through constructing and rehabilitating health, education, water and sanitation facilities and infrastructure in the target camps and surrounding host communities. It also strengthened the technical and management capacities of local government to take part in the management and provision of basic services. Since the onset of the Programme, considerable progress has been made in improving community access to basic social services namely education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation. However, it should be noted that most of the planned activities for 2014 were not implemented due to the suspension of the Programme.

#### Key activities and results - Education

Key activities under the Programme have included construction and rehabilitation of school infrastructure (2014: construction of one pre-primary school, two primary schools and four classrooms; 2013: construction of one primary school; two secondary schools and 2012: construction of one secondary school; four classrooms and one Women Development Centre and rehabilitation of five primary schools.

These facilities have improved the student teacher ratio significantly and reduced it from 60:1 to 40:1, making the learning conditions more bearable for children enrolled at these schools. In some schools, the ratio is now even ranging from 23:1 to 37:1. This improvement means that the teachers are better able to build rapport with the students, increase interaction and detect children who may require more attention. The pupil-classroom ratio was maintained between 50:1 and 53:1 in the targeted refugee camps and host communities. Provision of school materials to targeted schools has contributed to improvements in the pupil-textbook ratio from 5:1 to 2:1.

At least 11,599 students were enrolled in schools supported by the Programme. The Programme facilitated awareness raising sessions in targeted refugee camps and host communities and trained five Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) facilitators on the ALP curriculum for the classes. Through the awareness raising sessions, the Programme enrolled 415 out-of-school children (233 boys and 182 girls) for ALP classes which started at the beginning of the school year in June 2014. These schools were provided with furniture and educational supplies. The teaching and learning environment in Kassala and Gedaref States has also been improved through the recruitment of 14 primary school teachers and the distribution of educational supplies.

A number of studies and assessments commissioned in 2013 show that the Programme has made positive strides in the field of education mainly in the camps and to some extent in some host communities. As a result

of the Programme activities, access to education was increased in the target areas. The 2013 assessment of Basic Services in Refugee Camps and Surrounding Host Communities, Eastern Sudan<sup>8</sup> indicated the following:

- **Enrolment:** 100% enrolment of primary school children from the three camps (Girba, Kilo 26 and Um Gargour) and enrolment rates of 18% (Um Gamis), 32% (Andala), 36% (Al Sharafa), 75% (Kilo 26 Arab), 91% (Karkora) and 91% (Al Mogata'a) for children from the host communities. In particular, the rate of enrolment is quite low in Um Gamis, Andala and Al Sharafa host communities because of early marriage, socially unacceptable co-education system and the preference for casual work by boys in New Halfa Agricultural Scheme. At the time of the Assessment, verified enrolment was 7,633 children (5,384 camp children and 2,249 host children). More are required on (a) awareness raising across project locations of host communities to encourage parents and children to enrol for primary education and (b) construction of school infrastructure to reduce congestion and make the learning environment attractive for learning.
- **Pupil-Teacher ratio:** the pupil-teacher ratios computed during the Assessment were 33:1 (Girba); 40:1 (Kilo 26); 37:1 (Um Gargour); 27:1 (Andala); 23:1 (Al Sharafa) and 41:1 (Kilo 26 Arab). The ratios are within the range recommended by the Ministry of Education and the Programme will continue teacher recruitment and training to ensure effective delivery of lessons to the enrolled students.
- **Pupil-Textbook ratio:** Children in the camps schools get free textbook and learning materials and the pupil-textbook ratio is almost 1:1 which is in line with the standard set by the government. The pupil-textbook ratio in the host communities is 3:1 suggesting that students in host community schools get fewer books than the students in the camp schools. The Programme will collaborate with the Ministry of Education to improve availability of learning materials in the host communities.
- **Pupil-Classroom ratio:** while the Ministry of Education (MoE) standard is 40:1 at the time of the Assessment the computed PCRs were 61:1 (Girba); 40:1 (Kilo 26); 61:1 (Um Gargour); 40:1 (Andala); 32:1 (Al Sharafa) and 55:1 (Kilo 26 Arab). A PCR lower than 40:1 may be conducive to proper teaching or learning conditions but can be less cost-effective. However a high PCR generally indicates high classroom utilization rate but not necessarily high learning outcomes. The Programme addresses the PCR ratios above 40:1 through the construction of school infrastructure particularly the number of class rooms in affected project locations.
- **Attendance rate:** of children (83%) in the camp schools is higher than that of the children (63%) in the schools in host communities. The Programme will encourage attendance through improvements to school infrastructure; provision of educational supplies; training, coaching and mentoring of school teachers and awareness raising on the importance of education.



Figure 3: Girls attending school supported by the TSI Programme in Um Gargour Western Girls School – Um Gargour Camp

Photo credit: (UNHCR Sudan)

Output 2a: Community access to basic social services improved (Education)			
Budget: \$ 5,639,073			
Expenditure to date: \$ 5,228,210			
Indicators	Baseline 2013	2012-14 Target	Progress Against Targets
Number of schools constructed or rehabilitated	3 secondary schools, 1 primary school and 4 classrooms	Pre-primary: 06 Primary: 02	<b>Construction</b> 2014: one pre-primary school, two primary schools and four classrooms;

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR Commissioned Assessment of Basic Services in Refugee Camps and Surrounding Host Communities, Eastern Sudan data collection conducted from 30 October to 14 November, 2013 and final report January 2014

Output 2a: Community access to basic social services improved (Education)			
Budget: \$ 5,639,073			
Expenditure to date: \$ 5,228,210			
Indicators	Baseline 2013	2012-14 Target	Progress Against Targets
	constructed		2013: one primary school; two secondary schools and 2012: one secondary school; four classrooms <i>Cumulative Progress: One Pre-Primary, Three Primary, Three Secondary and Eight Classrooms</i> <b>Rehabilitation</b> Five primary schools
Number of children benefiting from school materials provided	2,000 students	8000	2014: 6,032 students benefited 2013: 2,000 students benefited <i>Cumulative Progress: 8,032</i>
Number of children per teacher [Pupil – teacher ratio]	1: 40	1:40	2014: 1:50 2013: 1: 40
Number of pupils per textbook [Pupil – textbook ratio]	1: 2	1:1	1: 1 in refugee camp schools 1: 2 in host community schools
Number of children per classroom [Pupil – classroom ratio] (disaggregated by type of school)	1: 50	1:50	2014: 1:50 2013: 1: 53
Number of Parent-Teacher Association members trained	0	80	Reason for variance: budget reduction so activity was not prioritized
Number of children enrolled in school	11,771 students	12,500	2014: 11,599 students enrolled 2013: 4,552 students enrolled <i>Cumulative Progress: 11,771</i>

### Key activities and results - Health

Over the course of implementation, the Programme has rehabilitated the Girba main essential medicines store room, Showak Hospital, pharmacy in Girba Hospital and constructed one Isolation ward in Um Gargour Hospital, one Paediatric ward in Showak hospital, one Emergency Room in Girba Hospital and two Public Health Units PHUs in Gedaref (Shal Atif and Etania Alagarak). These health facilities have facilitated access to in-patient and out-patient health care by at least 40,311 refugees and host community members. The Programme has facilitated training of 25 health staff comprising nutritionists, nutrition assistants and community health workers trained in child growth monitoring and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM); this has improved the quality of health care and nutrition messages that are shared with the beneficiaries in the project locations and resulted in improvements in child nutrition care at household level. These efforts have resulted in significant reduction of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates from 18.2% (2012) to 12.2% (2013) in the camps. Indicative crude mortality rate from 0.4 (2013) to 0.3 (2014) deaths per 1,000 persons and the under-five mortality rate from 0.1 (2012) deaths to 0.0 (2014) deaths per 1,000 persons per month in the target areas show that the provision of free health care services, advocacy in health and nutrition, support in CMAM and continued training and recruitment of health personnel are reducing mortality in the project locations. The Programme handed over two ambulances (to Girba general hospital and Um Gargour camp), essential drugs and other medical equipment. The below progress was made against the output indicators:

**Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM):** The Joint Multi-Indicator Nutrition, Health, WASH and Food Security Systematic Survey<sup>9</sup> 2013 was conducted to ascertain the prevailing situation in the active refugee camps supported by UNHCR in East Sudan with focus on health, nutrition, mortality, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and food security. The survey showed that there was a significant reduction in GAM<sup>10</sup> rates across the

<sup>9</sup> Joint Multi- indicator Nutrition, Health, WASH and Food Security Systematic Survey conducted by UNHCR, WFP, COR, HAI and SRC: data collection conducted from 16 October to 20 November 2013 and final report produced 30 April, 2014.

<sup>10</sup> Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM): also known as global wasting is defined by WHO (2005) as <-2 z-scores / < 80% median weight-for-height (WFH) and/or oedema. The WHO population cuts off points for acute malnutrition are normal/low (<5%); poor/medium (5% – 9%); serious/high (10% - 14%) and critical/very high (>15%).

three camps. This was more significant in Girba (19.4% (2012) to **10.3%** (2013) and Kilo 26 from 19.4% (2012) to **12.5%** (2013) and marginal in Um Gargour from 15.3% (2012) to **10.2%** (2013). The general decrease in acute malnutrition may be in part attributed to an active CMAM programme in all camps.

**Access to health care services:** The Assessment of Basic Services in Refugee Camps and Surrounding Host Communities showed that basic primary health care facilities exist in the camps and services are offered free of charge to the refugees and host communities. Health service records showed that 28% of the patients served in 2013 at the health facilities in the camps reside in the host communities. There were no health services in four host communities namely Kilo 26 Arab, Al Sharafa, Andala and Um Gamis while Karkora and Al Mogata'a each had a health centre staffed by one health worker. In March 2014, focus group discussion participants informed the Programme that the Al Mogata'a health centre was temporarily closed due to staffing constraints; the community members were accessing health services from Showak, Girba and Gedaref Hospitals.

Output 2b: Community Access to Basic Social Services Improved (Health)			
Budget: \$ 5,639,073			
Expenditure to date: \$ 5,228,210			
Indicators	Baseline 2013	2012-14 Target	Cumulative Progress
Number of health facilities rehabilitated or constructed	1 hospital rehabilitated (Showak), 1 isolation ward (Um Gargour) and 1 Paediatric ward (Showak) constructed	1 Health Centre, 4 Primary Health Units, 11 Wards	<b>Rehabilitation</b> 2014: Bidding completed for Um Gargour minor surgery/delivery unit and pharmacy 2013: Main Essential Medicines Store room, Showak Hospital Pharmacy in Girba Hospital <b>Construction</b> One Isolation ward Um Gargour Hospital One Paediatric ward Showak Hospital One Emergency Room Girba Hospital Two PHUs in Gedaref [Shal Atif and Etania Alagarak].
Level of health facility utilization (Balanced Score Card)	No baseline	Input 22/22 Process 4/4	Results from field assessments are still pending
Number of health workers trained in collaboration with MoH or other external partners	25 IP staff including nutritionists, nutrition assistants and community health workers trained in growth monitoring and CMAM	PHC: 12 x 30 participants MCH: 6 x 30 participants	2014: 25 health workers trained in MCH and PHC 2013: Training of 25 health staff comprising nutritionists, nutrition assistants and community health workers trained in growth monitoring and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)
Number of persons with access to primary health care services	40,311 persons	45,000 persons	2014: at least 32,262 refugees access health services and 24% of total population in project locations 2013: At least 40,311 refugees and host community members accessed to in-patient and out-patient health care
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.1 deaths	< 0.7	0.3 deaths per 1,000 persons per month
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	< 132 deaths	< 132 deaths	< 132 deaths
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	< 17 deaths	< 17 deaths	11.8 deaths
Neonatal Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	< 1.6 deaths	< 1.6 deaths	0 deaths
Global Acute Malnutrition rate (% under 5)	< 10%	< 10%	2012 GAM rates: 15.3% to 19.4% in the camps.  2013 estimates: 10.2% to 15.1% across the camps

## Key activities and results - Water and Sanitation

The Programme has completed the extension of eleven kilometres of water pipelines, renovation of four water points and construction of two water stations and managed to provide clean water to more than 60,000 refugee and host community members. In addition, the Programme provided financial and equipment support to connect Kilo 26 and Girba water stations to the national electricity grid, establish a water testing lab in Girba Town, install a solar pumping unit in Um Gargour camp and supplies for regular operations and maintenance of water facilities. The Programme completed construction of 1,135 household latrines using the participatory approach in the camps and this has improved overall access to latrine in the camps to 63.99% (access includes using of own and neighbours' toilets). The Programme supports solid waste management and this is more coordinated in the refugees; the Programme is strengthening collaboration in the host communities for more efficient solid waste management. The Programme has supported training of water management committees, sanitation workers, water operators to ensure effective and efficient maintenance of water and sanitation facilities and solid waste management. In addition the Programme trained volunteers in to strengthen advocacy on health and hygiene and to support construction of household Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) latrines. Collaborative efforts have been made to improve sanitation conditions in target schools and camps through training, awareness-raising sessions for students and ensuring that each design for school construction includes toilet and hand washing facilities

In addition the Programme completed (1) construction of two water stations, Tayba and Elhidaia in Kilo 26 host community; (2) rehabilitation of Karkora water station for the Um Gargour host community, and (3) extension of water supply system in Showak and construction of a water elevated tank.

Results from the KAP survey in December 2014 showed the following:

**Persons with access to clean potable water:** As per the KAP Survey, more than 90% of the beneficiaries reported that they were satisfied with the quality of the drinking services delivered in Girba and Kilo 26 refugee camps. Meanwhile, some 85% of the refugees in Um Gargour camp were not satisfied with the quality of the water supplied.

**Average litres of potable water available per person per day (lpppd):** The Programme aims to ensure water available per person per day is > 20 litres<sup>21</sup>. According to the 2014 KAP survey report, the average water consumption in the three camps is (30.7) Liters/person/day (28.24 lpppd) in Girba; (31.22 lpppd) in Kilo 26 and (32.64) in Um Gargour camp. This indicates improvement in the water delivery systems as the population is getting water more than the standard of 20litres per person per day.

**Households with access to improved sanitation:** According to the KAP 2014 survey, the percentage of households with access to improved sanitation facilities is (61.79 % in Girba camp), (74.48 % in Kilo 26 camp) and (55.7 % in Um Gargour). This represents households that have access to own latrines or latrines within same neighbourhood. There is need to continue toilet construction in order to increase overall access to improved toilet facilities in camps and host communities.

**Percent of surveyed persons with knowledge on basic hygiene:** The KAP survey indicated that 99.68% of respondents use water for hand washing and 83.84 % use soap. 68% of those who do not use soap for hand washing attributed this to the fact that soap is not available.

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<sup>21</sup> Average quantity of water available per person/day > 20 litres. SPHERE standards recommend 15 litres. (UNHCR: A guidance for UNHCR Field Operations on Water and Sanitation services, January 2008 Table 1 page 5)

Output 2c: Community Access to Basic Social Services Improved (Water and Sanitation)			
Budget: \$ 5,639,073			
Expenditure to date: \$ 5,228,210			
Indicators	Baseline (2013)	2012-14 Target	Cumulative Progress
Number of water scheme <sup>22</sup> constructed or rehabilitated (disaggregate by type of water scheme)	4 Water points rehabilitated and 11km Pipeline extension	Construct 10 water points Extend 9km pipeline Construct 10 water pipelines	<b>Extension of pipelines</b> 2014: ongoing 4.165km Girba and Kilo 26 2013: Eleven kilometres of water pipelines.  <b>Renovation</b> Four water stations  <b>Construction</b> 2014: 15 water points in Kilo 26 (ongoing), Girba (ongoing) and Um Gargour (yet to start) 2013: Two water stations  <b>Equipment support</b> Connected Kilo 26 and Girba water stations to the national electricity grid. Established water testing lab in Girba Town. Installed solar pumping unit in Um Gargour camp and Supplies for regular operations and maintenance of water facilities.
Number of people with access to potable water (% of population with access)	40,000 people from refugee camps and host communities have access to clean water	60,000 refugees have access to potable water	2014: Clean water provided to more than 60,000 refugee and host community members. 2013: Clean water provided to more than 40,000 refugee and host community members.
Average litres of potable water available per person per day (lpppd)	Average 32 to 38 litres per person per day	32 litres /person /day	Average of 31 litres per person per day in camps and 15 litres per person per day in the host communities
Number of people per water tap	80 people per water tap	60 person per water tap	Average 60 person /water tap in all the targeted camps
Number of people trained in Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS)	No baseline	300 people trained in CATS	2014: 200 people trained
Number of water management committees set up (% of functional committees)	3 Water Management Committees set up and functional	03 committees set up	3 Water Management Committees set up and functional
Number of persons with access to latrines (% of population with access)	500 households (2,500 persons) have access to HH VIP latrines	34% Girba; 39% Kilo 26 and 67% Um Gargour TBD for host communities	The Programme completed construction of 795 (2014: 295 and 2013: 500) household latrines in the camps and this has improved overall latrine coverage in the latrines mainly in the camps (25%).
Number of people per drop-hole in communal latrine	100 person per drop-hole communal latrine	80 person per drop – hole communal latrine	80 person per drop – hole communal latrine
Percent of surveyed persons with knowledge on basic hygiene practices (KAP survey)	No baseline	50% of the population in TSI camps	50 % of the population in the TSI camps

<sup>22</sup> Water schemes: includes water points, water pipelines, water taps, water stations and water tanks

### Output 3: Protection services and legal support strengthened

The refugee policy of Sudan in the 2000s has been based on an encampment approach which makes it difficult for refugees to access employment and education opportunities as well as land outside of the refugee camps. The Programme supported a total of 203 individuals including law enforcement officials, police, lawyers and COR and NISS personnel to increase their knowledge on the principles of refugee law and human rights, both locally and internationally in France, Tunisia and Italy. Targeted Government authorities have an important influence on the realization of greater self-reliance for refugees in Eastern Sudan and training raised the awareness of participants on their responsibilities in creating a favourable protection environment for refugees, including the protection of refugee rights. As a result of the training, improvements were observed with more Sudanese judiciary and law enforcement authorities on understanding of refugees' law and demonstrating greater awareness of and commitment to their obligations under the 1951 Refugee Convention and Sudanese national legislation on asylum.

The TSI Joint Programme has advanced through formal and informal discussions as well as workshops with COR and the National Intelligence and Security Service (NISS) for the freedom of movement for refugees and the issuance of travel and work permits for increased access to work, employment or education opportunities for refugees. An agreement was reached between UNHCR, COR and Kassala State authorities in September 2013 to grant 30,000 work permits to refugees in Kassala State under the TSI framework. This agreement would allow refugees supported by the TSI to enter the labour market with greater ease and use their skills to become meaningfully employed. The issuing of the work permits began in December 2013 and 97 work permits were received by refugees in Kilo 26 camp by the end of the year and later suspended by NISS. In addition UNHCR also resumed birth registration in all refugee camps and from the second quarter of 2014, UNHCR and COR began a registration exercise to provide digital documentation in all camps in Eastern Sudan. The protection activities which were never fully developed focused on empowering refugees to become self-sustainable by attempting to improve their freedom of movement and provide education on their entitlements and rights.

Project Output 3: Protection services and legal support strengthened			
Budget: \$2,814,000			
Expenditure to date: \$ 476,018.00			
Output Indicators	Baseline 2013	2012-14 Targets	Cumulative progress
Number of persons receiving digital IDs in the target areas.	N/A	5000 refugees have digital identity cards	2,395 persons received digital IDs
Percent of persons provided valid individual protection documentation [COR non-digital ID and travel permit]	80%	100% of refugees will have non COR digital ID	80% of refugees have COR non-digital IDs
Number of law enforcement personnel and government officials trained in refugee laws and human rights.	85	100 Number of law enforcement personnel and government officials trained in refugee laws and human rights.	85 law enforcement & Govt personnel (50% aware of the basic principles of refugee law and human rights)  267 individuals, 200 male and 67 female, received training and copies of legal materials by UNHCR in 2014.
Number of people receiving sensitization and awareness raising on birth registration procedures.	15%	3,883 HH attended awareness raising (20% aware of registration procedures)	3,883 HH attended awareness raising (20% aware of registration procedures)
Number of children registered and documented under regular birth registration procedure.	<b>Baseline: (2013)</b> 1,545 children registered	90% registration	30% increase in the number of birth certificates issued in all the camps. This indicates a total of 71% achieved. This applies to all children between the age of 1 day to 1 year

#### Output 4: Rural livelihoods opportunities diversified and improved

The traditional livelihoods in the region that combine animal rearing with agriculture have been undermined by recurrent droughts, famine, floods, demographic changes and conflict. As a result, the majority of households are low income and food insecure. The TSI Joint Programme has focused on diversifying and strengthening rural livelihoods opportunities by enhancing the capacity of local farmers and pastoralists through improved sustainable techniques for agricultural and animal production, productivity and marketing.

The Programme distributed 80 metric tons of improved seeds (sorghum, sesame, groundnut, okra, cucumber and other vegetables seeds) and agricultural hand tools to 6,000 farmers. Additionally water harvesting structures were constructed on agricultural fields to improve the water holding capacity of the soil in nine communities; the coverage was 11,500 feddans for a target 2,300 farmers. Farmers in Um Gargour camp and their host communities collectively used their resources and market linkage skills gained to engage a machinery company to provide water harvesting equipment for the 2014 agricultural season in the absence of the programme support. The Programme provided six tractors to the targeted communities to support land preparation to increase production.

The average crop productivity of sorghum of supported farmers was 1.6 sacks per feddan for rain-fed agriculture and 7.5 sacks per feddan for irrigated agriculture. Harvest per feddan was increased for sorghum to 3-5 sacks per feddan in 2014 for rain fed agriculture as a result of water harvesting, inputs and favourable rainfall condition.

Furthermore, 649 farmers and 451 pastoralists were connected to markets and agricultural input providers through 20 marketing training sessions and 15 meetings. More than 100 farmers from the targeted communities in Gedaref used their market linkage training and contacted Central Trading Company (CTC) to supply fertilizers, seed dressing, pesticide and herbicide in the absence of the programme support in 2014. This allowed the farmers to negotiate prices of inputs and extension support through brochures explaining important information such as application methods, doses, time of application and precautionary measures.

Assistance was also provided to 162 households to initiate income-generating activities including poultry production, blacksmithing for agricultural hand tool production, animal feed preservation and storage, agricultural processing and vegetable production and marketing; 30 vulnerable households supported with small ruminants to improve household food security and yet to see the impact, 467 women were trained in home gardening to secure immediate household consumption needs and generate additional income through the sale of surplus vegetables to neighbouring communities. They have increased their income up to 1000 SDG per season from sell of vegetable. Small-scale drop irrigation provided to 75 households, allowing them to produce vegetables and increase their income.



**Figure 5: Good sorghum harvest as a result of improved inputs and practices**

*Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)*



**Figure 4: Farmer happy about the improved groundnut harvest**

*Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)*

30 tons of pasture seeds were broadcast and 60 feddans were fenced to conserve seeds of natural grazing plants species, increase the animal holding capacity of natural grazing areas and minimize conflict between farmers and pastoralists. In support of improved animal health and livestock production, 59,000

animals were vaccinated in Kassala and Gedaref States, and vaccination of animals resulted in reduced incidences of disease in the targeted communities resulting in low rate of disease infection. Therefore the Programme contributed to improved animal health, 72% of which were sheep and goats and 1,200 animal herdsmen were trained in animal extension services. 35 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) received basic and advanced professional training on the primary animal health care system and received the required equipment to perform their duties including a bicycle, mobile phone and CAHW kit; they all serve as fully qualified para-veterinarians in their communities. The trained CAHWs provided services that include primary health care, animal extension and reporting of epidemic diseases. They also participated in vaccination campaigns, ear tagging, numbering and inspection of animals at the export centre in Gedaref. Two female CAHWs have since been absorbed in the Ministry of Animal Resources as full time employees.

The Programme conducted Assessment of Land tenure and analysis of rural livelihoods in Kassala and Gedaref States. The Programme intended to use findings from the study in conjunction with findings from the Value Chains Assessment in Eastern Sudan; Assessment of Banana Production in Kassala State and the Market Assessment in Eastern Sudan to inform the Programme on the value chains to pursue as income generating activities while recognizing the status of land tenure and natural resource tenure in Sudan.

Output 4: Rural Livelihoods opportunities diversified and improved			
Budget: \$8,705,000			
Expenditure: \$ 998,934			
Indicators	Baseline 2013	2012-14 Target	Cumulative Progress
Average production for farmers in the past season (sacks/feddan)	Rain-fed 1.6 sacks Irrigated 7.5 sacks	Rain fed: 2.5 sacks Irrigated: 7.8 sacks	Rain-fed 3 sacks Irrigated 7.5 sacks
Number of farmers and pastoralists connected to markets for agricultural and pastoral commodities	1,100 connected to markets	1,000 connected to markets	1,100 connected to markets
Number of para-vets trained in livestock management	35 para-vets trained	55 para-vets trained • 20 basic training • 35 advanced training	35 para-vets trained
Number of livestock vaccinated	47,000 animals vaccinated	120,000 animals vaccinated	59,000 animals vaccinated
Number of agricultural extension services accessed by farmers and pastoralists	Two agricultural extension services accessed by 3,500 farmers • 2,300 water harvesting • 1,200 animal extension	Three agricultural extension services accessed by 2,240 farmers and pastoralists • 700 water harvesting • 1,000 animal extension • 540 cropping practices	Two agricultural extension services accessed by 3,500 farmers • 2,300 water harvesting • 1,200 animal extension
Number of persons supported in income generating activities	162 people supported in income generating activities	2,400 people supported in income generating projects.	192 people supported in income generating activities
Number of trained persons who establish home gardens	452 women trained and supported in home gardening	2,300 members are trained and supported in home gardening	452 women trained and supported in home gardening

#### Output 5: Access to microfinance services enhanced

The Programme has managed to form 117 Village Saving and Lending groups benefiting 3,857 people with a savings portfolio of 211,104 SDG (equivalent to around US\$ 36,460<sup>13</sup>) and a revolving loan portfolio of 2,285,282 SDG (approximately US\$ 394,695). In addition, the Programme facilitated training of 3,427 people in business and financial skills and some beneficiaries used loans either from the savings groups or formal micro-finance institutions to start their income generation activities. The overall attendance at the weekly meetings for both ROSCAs and VSL is around 90% and average loan repayment rates for formal micro-

<sup>13</sup> February 2015 UN official exchange rate 1\$=6.3SDG

finance services ranges from 49% to 85% while for the savings groups the average repayment rates are 90% to 97%. The ability to access loans has encouraged the adoption of small scale income generation activities which have potential to improve incomes at household level.

The seed capital injected by the Programme to the Village Savings and Lending (VSL) groups and Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs) made a positive change for the groups by accelerating the process of lending thereby increasing the pool of money from which the members could borrow and inject into the start-up of their own small businesses. The small businesses that have been thriving include livestock breeding: buying and selling breeding ewes and lambs; women beauty care: cosmetic wood and perfume; petty trade; clothes trading and food processing. While loan repayment rates for both VSL and ROSCA groups are high in refugees camps and host communities areas (97%); the repayment rates for formal micro-finance services provided by Gedaref MFI and Kassala MFI are lower (49% to 85%).

**One example:** In El Mogaata village, one woman from a VSL took a loan of 1,000 SDG to support her son who is a fisherman. They used the money to fund the construction of a fishing boat as this is a highly profitable though seasonal livelihood option. Through the fishing activities during the rainy season they can get profits of as much as 300SDG per day. In addition, the boat project has created work opportunities for two other people within the community.

The Formal Micro Finance in Gadaref and Kassala in partnership with the Programme financed micro projects of 970 clients with loan disbursement of 995, 620 SDG (around 158,000 USD). These projects include Donkey Cart for Water supply, 83 small projects for sheep rearing, 3 small bakery projects, cooking gas distribution projects, agricultural projects, petty trade and others. These projects changed the life of the clients/beneficiaries by increasing their individual monthly average income up to 1200 SDG. The number of client benefitted from Kassala Microfinance and its portfolio has been increased from 650, 000 SDG and 400 client to 869,720 SDG to 678 clients. This shows sustainability of the services. Overall results of micro-finance services are (1) increased awareness about micro-finance and general acceptance of working as groups, becoming enterprising and knowledge about saving and investing money and (2) increasing self-employment in the communities thereby diversifying opportunities for households to earn additional income have been observed.



**Figure 6: Village Savings and Lending Group weekly saving and loaning meeting – Um Gargour**

*Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)*

Microfinance activities are well received and although challenges were and continue to be experienced with regards to awareness, cultural restrictions on women and lack of identity for formal micro-finance; the IPs have adjusted their operational modalities to be better suited for the target populations. While repayment rates are generally higher in the host communities, IPs cited that repayment is more challenging in refugee camps mainly because these people were used to free assistance and remittances. Awareness raising and numerous follow up visits resulted in improvements in the overall repayment rates in refugee camps.

Most individuals have engaged in projects that are viable and there is scope for expansion as there was no evidence of market saturation. The positive gains of a communal project on provision of catering equipment suggests that perhaps individuals in various communities who are engaged in similar income generation projects could be encouraged if willing to work as groups and expand their businesses. Additionally working as a group also increases the loan portfolio levels and therefore will most likely increase the overall income gains from the businesses. There appears to be some scope for expanding MFI to vocational training graduates to start up workshops or to purchase full toolkits so that they can provide services locally.

### Success Story 3: Aisha Mohamed



Aisha Mohamed Adam is 45 years old; she lives in Karkora host community village, Fashag locality Gedaref State. She is married and has 7 children. She is member of VSL group Hai Al semoud with other 29 women.

They started their saving and lending activities in 2013. The saving share started with 5 pounds in the first round and is now 10 pounds, with another 2 pounds per week as a contribution for the social fund. Aisha started taking a loan of 200 pounds and now it has become 1,000 pounds with accumulated saving over 50,000 pounds for the group. She started her small business by opening a small shop in her house by borrowing 200

pounds. Then she raised her loan up to 1,000 pounds and her small business expanded and now her capital within 18 months is more than 4,000 pounds. Her income has increased and she is buying some furniture and is able to send her children to school and university. One of her daughters whom graduated from Faculty of Education started to work as a teacher in the town. Her husband is working as a seasonal farmer in the village and she is being able to assist him to meet his agriculture expenses.

### Output 5: Access to Microfinance services enhanced

Budget: \$ 1,410,000

Expenditure to date: \$ 13,396.35

Indicators	Baseline (2013)	2012-14 Target	Cumulative Progress
Number of savings & lending groups formed	75 savings groups formed	150 savings groups formed	117 savings groups formed
Number of beneficiaries receiving business and financial skills training in the target area	3,427 trained in business and financial skills	7,000 trained (50% women)	3,427 trained in business and financial skills
Attendance rate at savings meetings	90% attendance rate	90% attendance rate	90% attendance rate
Cumulative savings for the active saving and lending groups	211,104 SDG cumulated savings	900,000 SDG cumulative savings	211,104 SDG cumulated savings
Number households benefited from microfinance services	2587 beneficiaries	7,000 beneficiaries	4,827 households benefited from microfinance services
Number of microfinance members with loans	2,597 members have loans	5,000 members have loans	2,597 members have loans
Percent beneficiaries who use loan to start own business, IGA or small scale enterprise	No baseline	70% started own business, IGA, and SMEs.	2000 beneficiaries start their own small business
Loan Repayment Rate	95% loan repayment rate	90% Loan Repayment Rate.	95% loan repayment rate
Number of defaulters (% defaulting repayments)	No baseline	500 defaulters	2-3% for saving and lending and 20-30% for formal institutions

### Output 6: Capacities for environment management and energy conservation developed

The programme rehabilitated 3,265 hectares of degraded land , raised awareness on environment and energy of 9,499 households, collected and treated 13.5 tonnes of different tree seeds for establishment of forest plantations and seedling production. Furthermore, the Programme supported the production of 692,858 seedlings of various indigenous tree species in community and central nurseries. These seedlings were planted in homesteads, public institutions and in agro-forestry and collaborative forest management plots. This was aimed at rehabilitating the natural environment through reforestation, agro-forestry and collaborative forest management activities. The programme distributed 5,177 Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) units and 930 fuel efficient stoves to 5,177 and 930 households to provide alternative source of energy and protect trees and trained 8,347 households in the construction of fuel-efficient stoves. These forest

plantations will become a future source of wood and non-wood forest products for both protracted refugees and surrounding host communities. The Programme established 587 home gardens to provide vegetables for household consumption and the surplus was sold to supplement household income.



**Figure 7: LPG distribution to provide alternative source of energy**

*Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)*

The provision of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) units and the establishment of liquefied petroleum gas centres at camp level promotes the use of clean energy and reduces the consumption of biomass fuel. The continued use of LPG enabled the households to engage in other productive tasks and do not have to travel long distances sometimes lasting for 6 hours in search of fuel wood. In addition to the time saved from collection of fuel-wood and cooking, alternative energy (LPG), reduced fuel cost of targeted household by 40-50%. Visits to households that benefited from LPG units and fuel-efficient stoves showed that there is continued use of LPG for domestic cooking with beneficiaries expressing benefits such as short cooking time, absence of smoke and reduction in cost of fuel

wood/charcoal. This feedback shows the potential for increased uptake of LPG by other households based on the perceived benefits shared by those using LPG.

Targeted households for vegetable production were provided with vegetable seeds, tools and training. Households with established home gardens benefitted from additional nutrient intake from increased vegetable consumption. Some households, additional income has been generated from the sale of vegetables to other community members, supporting greater self-reliance. Similarly, irrigated agro-forestry farming system supported targeted households with improved crop yield such as sorghum and with vegetables such as tomatoes, okra etc.

Seedling production and landscape reforestation continued as key interventions in ensuring that the environment is better managed and protected. The outcome in the form of forest provide wood and non-wood forest products for both refugees and host communities through the development of forest management plans. In addition to providing fire wood as fuels and poles for construction, the established forests regulate the micro-climate and act as water shed and soil stabilisation.



**Figure 8: Seedlings produced and ready for planting**

*Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)*

Environmental awareness raising centres were established in the community. The awareness centres serve the purpose of promoting environmental awareness through the demonstration and training of communities on various environmental and natural resources management practices. Grass-root community training through community environment action plan development resulted to increased awareness and sustainable management of natural resources. This approach also enhanced peaceful co-existence between the refugees and host communities and fostered a sense of responsibility and resources ownership.

#### **Output 6: Capacities for environment management and energy conservation are developed**

**Budget: \$ 3,556,768**

**Expenditure to date: \$ 1,901,292.00**

Indicators			Baseline 2013	2012-14 Target	Cumulative Progress
Number	reached	in	3,574 HH	7,944 HH	Raised awareness on environment and

environmental education campaigns (% involved in environmental outreach activities)			energy of 9,499 households (3,475 in 2014; 3,574 in 2013 and 2,400 in 2012);
Number of hectares rehabilitated	1,210 hectares	2500 hectares	Rehabilitated 3,265 hectares of degraded land (814 in 2014; 1,210 in 2013 and 1,241 in 2012);
Number of seedlings of different species produced (survival rate)	414,858 seedlings	900,000 seedlings	692,858 seedlings produced (233,000 in 2014; 414,858 in 2013 and 45,000 in 2012);
Number with access to clean and sustainable energy (% with access to clean energy sources)	3,574 HH	6900 LPG units	LPG units: 5,177 HH (1,500 in 2014; 3,574 in 2013 and 103 in 2012) Fuel efficient stoves: 1,230 HH (300 in 2014; 930 in 2013)
Number trained in use of clean energy sources (% trained with access to clean energy sources)	3,574 HH	3,677 HH	5,177 HH (1500 in 2014; 3,574 in 2013 and 103 in 2012)
Number trained on energy saving practices (% with access to fuel – efficient stoves)	3,622 HHs	2,500 HH	8,347 households trained in the construction of fuel-efficient stoves (2,325 in 2014; 3,622 in 2013 and 2,400 in 2012)

### Output 7: Women's empowerment, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion promoted

Since the onset, the Programme has trained 30 staff from five IPs in gender sensitive programming. These staff is now more wary of underlying gender dynamics and better able to target beneficiaries for project activities. Furthermore, 520 women were trained in food processing, dairy production, clothes and textile dyeing, handicrafts and henna to encourage income generation of women. Nine social events were organised and attended by 760 participants from refugee and host communities featuring community dialogues on gender equality and peaceful coexistence. Fourteen "One Man Can" training sessions were organized and attended by 420 male participants and airing of radio programmes on gender equality and women empowerment were supported. Finally, events and community workshops were organised to raise community awareness on the importance of protecting and promoting women's rights, increasing access to education for girls and tackling Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

The following changes have been observed:

- Increased level of awareness on issues of human rights particularly among women;
- Improved awareness of the community on Gender based Violence (GBV) and women rights for education and employment;
- Increased income of women through skill development;
- Strengthened social cohesion through social interactions between the refugees and host communities at various functions and events;
- Increasing awareness in the community on the importance of educating their girls: some



**Figure 9: Women working on tailoring after receiving training**

*Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)*



**Figure 10: Home gardening**

*Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)*

- of the girls from the targeted project locations have been permitted to join secondary outside their villages;
- Change of attitude towards Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) issues, the FGM rate has reduced significantly.

Output 7: Women's empowerment, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion promoted			
Budget: \$3,070,000			
Expenditure to date: \$400,583.67			
Indicators	Baseline 2013	2012-14 Target	Cumulative Progress
Number of persons trained in gender sensitive programming	30 staff	30 staff	30 government staff trained in gender sensitive programming
Level of satisfaction of trained staff on quality and effectiveness of training in gender sensitive programming	No baseline	75% satisfaction	Not available
Number of women trained in life skills and supported in IGAs (disaggregated by type of training)	520	700	520 women trained in life skills and supported in IGAs
Percent of trained women starting own business, IGA or small scale enterprises	100%	75%	100%
Number of social events hosted jointly by refugees and host communities	09	03	09 social events hosted jointly by refugees and host communities
Number of people trained in the "One Man Can" Manual	420	600	420 people trained in the "One Man Can" Manual

#### Output 8: Institutional capacity building for decentralized governance within Girba and Fashaga Locality Governments

Government institutions are a focal point for the Programme to ensure the improved, sustainable service delivery of basic services that will complement and enable increased beneficiary self-reliance in Joint Programme target areas. In close collaboration with UNDP's ongoing Governance and Rule of Law initiatives in the region, this pillar provided comprehensive capacity building support for local government, including planning, budgeting and public expenditure management, through an evidence-based and participatory approach essential for the long-term impact of the Programme.

The Programme facilitated the formulation of Locality Development Plans (2012-2016) with clear objectives, targets and activities in Girba and Fashaga Localities in 2012. Following on this in 2013, both Locality Administrations were supported to review their Plan contents to ensure alignment with State Strategic Plans and that the considerations of refugee camps were clearly reflected. In addition, the Programme established Local Development Funds to provide micro-grants to both target Localities for the implementation of small-scale projects to improve basic service delivery and expand livelihoods opportunities through participatory assessments and the prioritization of community development needs. With assistance from the Local Development Fund (LDF), Fashaga Locality constructed two school classrooms and two youth centres in host communities and renovated a residence for teachers in Um Gargour Camp. In Girba Locality, a butcher shop was constructed in Kilo 26 Camp with support from the LDF, and the construction of a youth centre in Girba Camp is completed as well as two classrooms in host communities. LDF Committees were established and 47 Locality administration staff received training on the LDF Manual.

Institutional and technical capabilities of Localities were strengthened through Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Results Based Management (RBM) trainings as well as the provision of essential IT equipment.

Institutional Capacity Assessment kicked off in late 2013 targeting State and Locality partners to identify capacity gaps and shape future assistance strategies in terms of building institutional and personnel

capacities in order to deliver sustainable services to refugee camps and host communities. The capacity building plan developed that aimed at improving institutional and technical capabilities of the localities through streamlined Human Resources processes; trainings in management; M&E and planning and specialized courses targeting the sectors within the localities.

**Four classrooms in host communities:** the classrooms constructed in the two host communities (Hay al Doman in Girba town and Um Gamis village) are functional and have contributed towards an improved learning environment for students who in the past received class sessions either under local shelter (made of wood and cloth as in Figure 6) or under trees. The locality reported that, the students feel safe and are learning better due to the improvement in the school infrastructure. The enrolment of first year students increased to 45 students (20 boys and 25 girls in Um Gamis) and 55 (35 girls and 22 boys in Um Daman – Figure 7) because in the past some families sent their children to other schools outside of the communities where they are resident. An additional two classrooms were renovated in two locations (one in Al Mugaata basic school in Al Mugaata village, and the second in Al Showak basic school for boys at Showak town). The works done were replacing the broken windows and doors (wood) and changing the roofing to zinc.



**Figure 11: Classroom constructed (Um Daman) using LDF**  
Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)



**Figure 12: Makeshift classroom in Girba host community prior to classroom construction**  
Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)

**Teacher's residence in Fashaga locality:** the renovation of residences for female teachers in Hay – Shingraira (North Al-Showak town) through LDF has encouraged female teachers to stay in the remote area. This was reported to be contributing to high quality delivery of teaching to the students because this has led to staff retention of female teachers. The residence which is a furnished house consists of two bed rooms, kitchen and bathroom, and six female teachers are currently resident in the facility.

**Youth centres:** three youth centres were constructed in Girba camp, Showak and Al Mugaata. They are functional and being used by the youths for various social functions.

**Butcher shop in Kilo 26 camp:** The butchery was completed and is functional serving the people resident in the camp and surrounding villages. When the Programme visited the butchery in late November, community members indicated that the butchery is clean (Figure 8) and hygienic.

To date the Programme has trained 52 GoS staff in Needs Identification to ensure effective facilitation of the review and implementation of Locality Development Plans; completed the alignment of Girba and Fashaga Locality Development Plans with the State Strategic Plan; supported facilitation of two training workshops for 57 participants (56% women) in Kassala State on Results-Based Administration and Report Writing; provided critical Information Technology (IT) equipment



**Figure 13: Butchery constructed in Kilo 26 camp using LDF**  
Photo credit: (UNDP Sudan)

to augment operations in Fashaga and Girba Localities; trained 32 Ministry of Finance staff from Kassala State in Results-Based Management; trained 25 staff in Fashaga Locality and 22 staff in Girba Locality on the implementation of the Local Development Fund based on the LDF Manual and disbursed LDF to support investment in local public infrastructure resulting in the construction of two school classrooms, one youth centre and butcher shop in Girba Locality as well as renovation of teachers' residence in Um Gargour, two youth centres and two classrooms in Fashaga Locality.

Output 8: Institutional capacity building for decentralized governance within Girba and Fashaga Locality Governments			
Budget: \$1,528,000			
Expenditure to date: \$555,039			
Indicators	Baseline	2012-14 Target	Cumulative Progress
Number of people trained in various capacity building areas (disaggregated by institution)	131 staff trained	150 government staff received training on various capacity building areas.	136 government staff received training on various capacity building areas.
Level of change in management, technical and operational capacities in Line Ministries, CBOs and Locality Governments	No baseline	50% improvement in management, technical and operational capacities	Data not collected
Number of jointly (refugee and host community) determined priorities included in Locality Plans	06 projects	16 projects	06 projects
Number of jointly determined priorities that are implemented by the Locality Administration	06 projects implemented	16 projects implemented	06 projects implemented
Level of satisfaction with the operational and technical support provided to Locality Administration	No baseline	75% satisfaction with support	No baseline

## IV. Monitoring and Evaluation

The TSI JP M&E Strategy incorporates the M&E Framework, Results Framework and M&E Planning Matrix formulated. Importantly, the Strategy includes outcome, impact and output statements as well as corresponding indicators and detailed data collection timelines and methodologies to get required information. During the lifetime of the Programme, the output-level indicators were reviewed to ensure they provide both process and result-oriented information to use in reviewing implementation quality and progress. Output-level indicators were also refined based on experiences as implementation progressed. The key pillars of livelihoods and basic services where baseline information collection is required were identified and the M&E indicators for these two pillars and its methodologies of data collection and analysis were finalized in early 2014.

In 2013, the Programme conducted monitoring visits across the Programme sites to: (1) assess implementation progress; (2) assess the quality of implementation; (3) identify bottlenecks and constraints affecting the implementation of activities; (4) obtain feedback on the services provided by the Programme to the targeted recipients; and (5) provide technical support and oversight in all aspects of Programme implementation. The findings from these visits were incorporated in the 2014 Annual Work planning processes in a bid to ensure improved quality and timely execution of Programme activities and provide response based interventions to enhance the attainment of self-reliance. However, 2014, field monitoring visits and related assessments were constrained as a result of the Programme suspension. The lessons learned and recommendations from the monitoring activities could however be incorporated in future projects in the same region. Summary monitoring activities for the Programme components are as follows:

## **Output 1: Vocational capacities and business skills enhanced**

The Programme led a Vocational Training Needs Assessment in February 2013 to identify the new courses to be incorporated into the existing training. Results of the Assessment suggested that the labour market in Girba and Fashaga localities require automotive, welding, electricity, plumbing, car driving, food processing, tailoring and agricultural machinery maintenance skills. Regular monitoring field visits demonstrated that advanced training courses are recommended for trainees who have completed basic training courses as it would make them more competitive in the labour market. In addition, a need to support graduates to form groups and link them to formal microfinance institutions came out strongly and was incorporated into the planning for 2014. Another observation was the need to strengthen mobile training capacities to incorporate training on mobile software.

The joint monitoring visit to review Vocational Training activities that were implemented in 2013 indicated that penetration into the labour market is competitive and the current graduates will need further apprenticeship opportunities, mentoring and guidance in order to compete with the already skilled labour force. There is also some scope for expanding microfinance services to vocational training graduates to start up workshops or to purchase full toolkits so that they can provide services locally. This may need to be kick-started as a pilot to draw lessons and determine the best methods to finance vocational training graduates.

The final monitoring visit targeting vocational training graduates suggested that although the food processing training was good and satisfactory, the training period of fifteen days was too short and advanced training would be necessary to further enhance the technical skills. The same was reiterated for metal work where a self-employed graduate who has already set up a workshop, suggested that while the basic training of 40 days is sufficient locally, this restricts competition beyond the local community. In the future, the training should be divided into two parts, basic and advanced, and apprenticeship opportunities should be strengthened. Also, the quality of equipment provided to graduates should be improved and there should be linkages with microfinance to finance the purchase of raw materials. One mobile training graduate recommended making the training more advanced as the models of mobile phones are becoming more advanced and newer models have different maintenance needs. This is consistent with the feedback received during previous monitoring missions to incorporate training on mobile software.

Based on the feedback from the various monitoring missions, it is recommended that vocational training activities in the areas should include the design of a revolving fund scheme where a group of graduates will be financed to become self-employed and then pay back into the fund so that others can also draw funds from this revolving scheme for initial set up of their own businesses. The market opportunities need to be reviewed prior to design and selection of training courses to ensure that the activities equips graduates with skills required on the market and better quality toolkits should be provided at graduation.

## **Output 2: Community access to basic social services (Health, Education and WatSan) improved**

The Programme conducted joint water and sanitation monitoring visits with the objectives of assessing progress and quality of construction of the water points and functional status of existing water stations to ensure water supplies remain adequate and of good quality. At the end of 2014 WASH baseline assessment (KAP Survey) was conducted to capture the situation for the refugee camps, including the 3 target areas.

The Programme conducted a joint Health facility Utilization Assessments with an objective to assess capacity for service provision at both input [clinical staff, essential infrastructure, essential medicines, and equipment and referral guidelines] and process [data collection and reporting, laboratory facilities, essential medicines management system and functional referral system] level and to observe delivery of health services to the target population. These health assessments are scored and the Programme provided additional mentoring and equipment support in response to the observations from these visits.

The Programme facilitated routine monitoring for the education intervention aimed at: (1) checking on the progress and quality of school construction work; and (2) verifying school enrolment, school attendance, pupil to textbook ratios and pupil to classroom ratios. Technical support visits were also made to the targeted

schools, and this assistance helped to improve teacher performance and in turn, learning achievements of the students.

### **Output 3: Protection services and legal support strengthened**

Monitoring of the TSI Joint Programme supported capacity building initiatives on international refugee and human rights law was carried out to track: (1) workshop attendance rates against invitations disseminated; (2) changes in awareness and knowledge levels through workshop evaluations for internally-facilitated workshops; and (3) feedback from the facilitators of external workshops. For external workshops, monitoring was done through contact with the external institution. Monitoring exercises found that the majority of trained officials acquired new knowledge of international refugee and human rights law and follow up visits demonstrated better coordination in institutional responses to refugee and human rights issues. This has also become more evident in subsequent changes in the implementation of deportation procedures in 2013, accompanying prison releases and the improved coordination on refugee issues. During birth registration exercises, the team collaborated with the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) and staff from COR to conduct routine monitoring in the target camps. Additionally, MoSW and COR staff conducted visits to the camps during birth registration days to supervise the overall birth registration process. The progress in birth registration and issuance of birth certificates was also verified against the survey data of identified unregistered children collected at Programme inception.

### **Output 4: Rural livelihoods opportunities diversified and improved**

In 2013, monitoring visits were conducted to various Programme sites to cross-check the implementation of activities and to provide technical support and solve problems at the field-level. During a visit to Um Gargour Camp in 2013 to monitor home gardening projects, it was determined that water harvesting or supplementary irrigation will be beneficial to home garden beneficiaries to alleviate water shortages that occur at certain stages of the vegetable production cycle. Another monitoring visit in 2013 assessed the services provided by the 35 para-veterinarians that received training from the Programme to their communities and any remaining skills gaps. The feedback received indicated that advanced training is necessary as a follow up to the basic training.

Another monitoring visit was conducted to discuss the successes of market linkages with farmers who are now contracted to supply a range of agricultural products to input providers and agricultural companies. It was recommended that successful farmers be provided with business management skills training to ensure adherence to contractual obligations between farmers and their private sector partners. In 2013, review meetings were also conducted with contracted IPs to discuss implementation progress, facilitate and strengthen coordination between IPs, support the liquidation of financial payments and identify and discuss implementation constraints. Key constraints cited included insufficient M&E expertise, the availability of monitoring tools and weak report writing skills. These shortcomings were planned to be addressed in early 2014 with tool development, M&E and results-based reporting trainings and technical support visits.

Findings from the joint monitoring mission conducted from end of November to early December 2014 point to the fact that rural livelihoods activities have great potential, especially if focused at strengthening value chains, market linkages and financial support to the key Ministries for more collaborative partnerships. This interpretation is drawn from the feedback from individuals, IP staff and groups that were met during the field mission.

The scope and coverage of home gardening activities were constrained by lack of reliable water sources in the targeted areas. It was encouraging to note that home gardening was also adopted by non-targeted households; this is a clear indication that vegetable consumption at household level can be supplemented through home gardening. For future Programme planning outside the scope of the TSI Joint Programme, it could be considered to expand the coverage of home gardening taking into consideration the option of community gardens where there would be an investment in a deep well; this would transform home gardening from a seasonal rain-fed activity to an all year round activity. At this scale, the members of the communal project would be better able to meet annual consumption needs as well as some market demands within the community.

Water harvesting is a water conservation technique which has a life span of three to five years was rated highly by the various communities that benefited. Although the 2013 agricultural season was dampened by

both rainfall shortages and an uneven spread during most critical vegetative stages, those who benefited from water harvesting had generally better harvests compared to those households that solely relied on rain fed agriculture. This is a technique to be pursued in future interventions as it provides for better water retention thereby maintaining moisture during the dry spells that may occur in the rainy season.

Seed and equipment support received positive feedback as the seeds provided were short term varieties adapted to the local context and the equipment was also familiar and therefore useful. The consultation of communities prior to the actual purchase of seed and equipment was reiterated as there are differences in the type of equipment used from one locality to another; this will therefore eliminate the possibility of procuring non-familiar equipment which would be redundant in the targeted community. Recommendations were made to consider seed vouchers in the future; this will enable farmers to make individual choices of the seed varieties they wanted to procure and grow in a particular season.

Crops that were grown in 2014 include sorghum, sesame and groundnuts and production was from three feddans upwards across the communities. From discussions, it became evident that the Programme should consider providing more training on (1) harvesting techniques including grading and sorting so that different varieties are harvested and packed separately; (2) post-harvest handling and storage of the harvested crops and (3) marketing including organizing of farmers into farming groups; this would allow for bulk storage and marketing and consequently improved ability to bargain for higher farm gate prices.

There is scope for value addition especially in the ground nut sector and this is one area that future programmes can consider using the findings from the Value Chain Study conducted earlier in 2014. The levels of production in the communities is quite high and there is potential for contract farming if there is additional extension support especially on ensuring aflatoxin levels can be maintained at low levels stipulated on the export market and there are market linkages are scouted. Further lessons can also be drawn from the ground nut value chain work being undertaken by UNDP in Darfur.

Animal production and pastoralism are rife in the communities that were targeted by the Programme. These animals include sheep, goats, cattle, donkeys, camels and poultry. The Programme supported through trainings in animal nutrition and animal extension; supporting vaccinations and training community based para-vets. Other activities include rangeland management and pasture management and fodder production. It was evident that future programmes could consider increased support towards provision of vaccination services in the various communities where livestock are thriving yet productivity is compromised by poor health. There are training needs on feed management as some animals have reportedly died due to bloating. This could be double pronged through general training to animal herders and advanced training to para-vets so that they can provide immediate assistance when community members make reports of animals suffering from bloating.

There is potential for dairy processing in some of these communities to increase the range of milk products. Fresh milk is a perishable commodity and in the absence of refrigeration facilities, processing would be a value addition boost and would also increase the market value of the product. Therefore the Programme has opportunities to expand dairy processing activities where there are indications of high milk production. There is existing expertise in some communities and with provision of mobile carts which can be refrigerated; this can increase the marketing opportunities and consequently income generation for the participating households. Feedback also suggests that based on the training provided by the Programme; there is an increase in receptivity towards goat milk for child feeding and diversification into the production of other milk products which are then consumed at household level.

There is an unmet demand for para-vet services and there is an increased interest among other community members including women to be trained as para-vets. Future programmes could consider increasing the number of para-vets and equip them with both basic and advanced training. Challenges related to drug management and supply as well as transportation should be revisited in future programmes. The mode of transportation should take into consideration the terrain; suggestions made were for either donkeys or motorbikes. The communities applaud the services being provided by trained para-vets especially in the remote communities where the Ministry of Animal Resources staffs are unable to provide regular outreach visits.

Poultry production could be a viable income generation activity (IGA) if the Programme considers using cross-breeds and not the improved breeds which are not easily adaptable to the local context and need concentrates which are very expensive and not available on the local market. Participants further recommended that the number of chicks be reviewed as the profit margins were quite minimal. The general remarks from participants were that *"it is too early to say whether this IGA will have a major impact in our lives, right now it is not yet evident"*. Based on the general interest, it is recommended that in future the following be done prior to determining type and number of chicks to be distributed (1) gross margin analysis of improved breed, cross-breed and indigenous breed; (2) cost benefit analysis of improved breed, cross-breed and indigenous breed; (3) verification of availability of a localized para-vet for extension services; (4) capacity analysis and training needs assessment of the targeted participants and (5) market demand. This will aid how to determine the most ideal scale of production (individual or group project) and viable breed of chicks that allow moderate to high productivity while meeting market demands.

#### **Output 5: Access to microfinance services enhanced**

In 2013, the Programme facilitated training of Management Information Officers on the use of the database developed to aggregate the data for saving and lending activities under the TSI Joint Programme. The information extracted from the system facilitated analysis of accumulated loans and savings portfolio as well as beneficiary data and group meeting attendance rates. The constraints cited during monitoring visits were inadequate IT equipment and need for more training in MIS; these were factored into the 2014 planning where the Programme intended to provide more mentoring and coaching in MIS including follow up trainings for MIS Officers and Field Officers to ensure data quality. The Programme undertook monitoring visits in the three refugee camps and nine host communities where microfinance activities were ongoing to complement the routine verification visits conducted weekly by IP staff. The purpose of these monitoring visits was to ensure adherence with microfinance group policies and procedures as well as to assess the quality and progress of implementation.

In March 2014, the Programme conducted a joint monitoring visit in Gedaref state to review the microfinance component covering VSL, ROSCA and formal microfinance services. Indications from the various focus group discussions confirmed that saving as a group facilitated interaction leading to strengthened social relations; increased support of each other's business initiatives and collaboration in projects. The women also added that they were attending social gatherings together and this had increased participation of women in community wide social activities. Routine monitoring visits conducted by IPs in the period under review across the project locations have shown that those VSL groups and ROSCAs with strong commitment from both group leadership and members were functioning well and have potential to remain self-sustaining even after the programme phases out. The saving portfolios have increased in all the visited groups and the lending processes were going on with an increasing number of group members accessing loans.

Findings from the late November to early December 2014 joint monitoring visit largely indicated that microfinance activities especially ROSCA and VSL have huge potential and there is unmet demand in the communities. This interpretation takes into consideration feedback from group discussions, meetings with IP staff and general team discussions during the monitoring visit.

In some communities, people had already mobilized themselves into groups and were ready for the trainings to kick start their saving cycles. In the absence of the Programme, these needs will remain unmet.

In some existing groups in the more conservative communities, there is salient fear of borrowing and as such some members had not even borrowed money from the "box". This affects the overall loan utilization rate and reduces the overall cumulative savings that could have been increased through the interest generated from giving out loans. The groups were encouraged to increase either the uptake of loans or the share value so that they can accumulate significant savings which can contribute more to improved socio-economic status. There may be need for exchange visits to other well performing groups with high loan utilization rates as a way to encourage the conservative groups to allay their fears of borrowing.

Some IPs are already using two models in the VSLAs which are Programme Staff as well as Community Based Agents (CBAs). This model which is operational in some countries is cheaper as CBAs are localized in the community and any allowances paid are minimal and lower than the costs of permanent programme staff. If the CBA model is well implemented, it is a best practice for efficient use of resources and stimulating

sustainability by building local capacity. This can allow any organization that is engaged in VSLA to form more groups under the supervision of these CBAs provided they get solid training, mentoring and coaching and receive monthly allowance from the groups being supervised. While the team could not establish whether there are any differences with the quality and delivery of monitoring, supervision and training; it could be reasonably assumed that the model is working as the visited groups were functional and were confident that at the end of this current saving cycle they will continue into a third saving cycle. In the future, the Programme needs to evaluate the two models and identify areas that may need strengthening in the model that used CBAs. However CBAs can become a local resource and they can spearhead formation of new groups where there is demand and provide training, monitoring and supervision of groups in the absence of the Programme.

Continuity of savings groups into second and third cycles respectively is a positive indication that the targeted communities are embracing the importance of saving and this is a relevant intervention in the communities. Given that some of the visited groups were either in the second or third saving cycle and they did not appear to have plans of dissolving their savings groups, the survival rate of the savings groups could be concluded to be quite high, in the absence of the Programme suspension additional monitoring of the graduated groups would have provided more statistical evidence in this regard.

There is general increment in the level of saving as shown by the progression in the share value from one cycle to the next. While most groups started with a share price of three pounds (3 SDGs), in the second round this was increased to five pounds (5 SDGs) and in the next round some groups are already contemplating increasing to ten pounds (10 SDGs). The increase in the share price coupled with the seed capital injected by the Programme has increased the overall loan portfolio and while initial loan sizes ranged from 200 SDG to 400 SDG, the participants are now able to even take loans of as much as 3,000 SDG.

The social and economic changes that were shared by these women also indicated that the weekly meetings have been a confidence booster which enabled some conservative and reserved women to “come out of their shells”. Their newfound ability to make financial contributions into the households has increased their self-esteem and respect from their husbands who were no longer bearing the burden of taking care of all household needs single-handedly.

Social changes cited include more (1) social cohesion among women, (2) compassion towards each other, (3) improved support from their spouses to continue saving and lending; it was cited that initially some members were restricted from participating by their spouses and (4) more harmony and commitment amongst the members.

Economic changes as a result of commencement and continuation of income generation projects are financial contributions towards school fees, medical care, purchasing household furniture (beds, TV, gas cylinders), home improvements and new house construction.

#### **Output 6: Capacities for environment management and energy conservation developed**

The Programme facilitated field visits and assessment missions to target sites; the objectives of these visits were to monitor the implementation of planned activities and identifying challenges and areas of improvement. The main issues raised by the community during monitoring exercises was the need for wider household coverage for access to and education on clean energy, agro-forestry initiatives and collaborative forest management. The project incorporated this feedback in the 2014 annual planning process and another 1,500 households received LPG units and a further 300 households received fuel efficient stoves. In December 2013, Forests National Corporation (FNC) Khartoum led an assessment mission to afforestation sites to assess the state of the 2013 forest plantations. Overall, the assessment team expressed satisfaction with implementation progress. In 2014, the Programme supported the Forests National Corporation (FNC) staff to undertake ten field visits to the camps and forest plantation sites to assess selection of the rehabilitation sites and to monitor the progress of implementation of planned activities respectively. In February 2014, an evaluation team from the Technical Unit of FNC Khartoum visited some forest rehabilitation sites to evaluate the 2013 plantations. The evaluation was positive and the quality of implementation in the 2013 forest plantations was rated as satisfactory. The FNC Director General based in Khartoum visited some project sites in the first week of June 2014 to monitor the performance of the project and to review challenges encountered during the first half of the year. Visits to households that benefited from LPG units and fuel-

efficient stoves showed that there is continued use of LPG for domestic cooking with beneficiaries expressing benefits such as short cooking time, absence of smoke and reduction in cost of fuel wood/charcoal. This feedback shows the potential for increased uptake of LPG by other households based on the perceived benefits shared by those using LPG.

#### **Output 7: Women's empowerment, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion promoted**

In 2013, the Programme conducted field visits to monitor progress and identify challenges. During these visits, experiences and lessons learned were shared to promote learning and the exchange of best practices. Challenges cited during these visits centred on difficulties in mobilizing beneficiaries to participate in events as well as changing negative attitudes towards gender roles. The visits emphasized the importance of addressing the gender issues among target communities through effective communication methods around sensitive issues including early marriage and harmful traditional practices, such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Monthly coordination meetings led by the Technical Officer improved the sharing of work plans, implementation updates and experiences across IPs NGO partners and strengthened coordination thereby avoiding the duplication of similar activities in the same communities. IP field staff conducted regular monitoring visits in all project locations to evaluate beneficiary needs, obtain their feedback and better understand socio-economic factors that affect the implementation of TSI activities. On a monthly basis, IPs convened meetings with community committees and leaders to promote inter-learning, the sharing of best practices and problem solving in target areas. These meetings have assisted IPs to implement activities on time and to mobilize and motivate beneficiaries to fully participate in the Programme and to increase engagement with community leadership in the process, contributing to improved social cohesion.

#### **Output 8: Institutional capacity building for decentralized governance within Girba and Fashaga Locality Governments**

In 2013, key monitoring activities included technical oversight of the training on LDFs. In addition, monitoring visits were undertaken to LDF sites to monitor the implementation of six community-prioritized construction projects. While the implementation of LDF projects has been responsive to community priorities, some constraints were observed that should be addressed moving forward: (1) strengthening filing systems in Locality Administrations and the Ministry of Finance's Planning Department; (2) strengthening report writing and M&E capacities of GoS staff; (3) firm commitment from Locality Administrations and Planning Department staff to conduct monitoring visits; and (4) review of LDF disbursement procedures where Localities will identify projects which are then verified and approved by the Planning Department before funds are transferred to the Locality Administration account. Feedback from the monitoring visit in late November to early December 2014 indicated that the six projects were completed and the infrastructure is functional in the two localities. The renovation and construction of classrooms has improved the pupil-classroom ratio as well as overall enrolment in the schools; while the renovation of the teachers' residence is encouraging more female teachers to accept teaching positions in the remote schools. The butcher shop was found to be clean and hygienic and most community members indicated that they are now comfortable to buy meat locally as the environment is quite clean.

#### **TSI-JP Review**

During a Programme Board meeting in Khartoum on 12 December 2013, COR requested for an assessment of the TSI to be carried out and for a committee to agree on the criteria for the handover of basic services. A ToR for the assessment was drafted by UNHCR and shared with relevant stakeholders and was later on discussed and revised. As the Programme was later suspended, the review was said to still take place, however to include a larger scope. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2014, a review committee was therefore formed by the Commissioner of Refugees in order to review the Programme and provide recommendations to a national committee established in Khartoum to review the TSI. The members of the TSI Review Committee included:

- Representatives of COR (Chair)
- Representatives from the Ministry of Finance from Gedaref and Kassala States
- Representatives from NISS Gedaref and Kassala States
- Representatives from the Military Intelligence Gedaref and Kassala States
- Representatives of UNHCR and UNDP

The review committee started its review work on 10<sup>th</sup> of June 2014 and analyzed the concerns raised by the Government of Sudan with regards to the implementation of the TSI Programme. The concerns included:

- The local integration of Refugees
- Withdrawal of donor funding to Refugees after the end of TSI
- Contradictions of the TSI Programme interventions with the Refugees and Asylum National Laws, mainly land ownership and Freedom of movement
- Security concerns over the TSI targeting areas and camps close to the country border
- The TSI Programme only targeting the old protracted Refugees cases while the flow of new Refugees still continued, and it is always difficult to define and differentiate between old and new cases
- Big projects are needed to solve the livelihoods problems of Refugees and host communities
- Need to include the previous Refugees closed camps under the TSI programme
- Negative impact of Refugees not only limited to villages but extended to towns; hence need to include major towns in the Refugees areas under the TSI Programme
- Transfer of basic services in the camps to the government related institutions

The concerns from the Government of Sudan on the Programme and solutions to address those concerns were exhaustively discussed by the Committee and presented as below:

- **Concern 1: TSI integrated refugees into the host communities:** local integration was raised as one of the major concerns of the Government of Sudan. After discussions on the concern, the conclusion and recommendation drawn were that: the goal of the TSI initiative is to achieve self-reliance of protracted refugees and not to integrate refugees locally in Sudan. Local integration is the decision and responsibility of the Federal Government.
- **Concern 2: UNHCR is phasing out its support for refugees following the end of TSI implementation.** After discussion, the Committee agreed upon the following conclusion and recommendation: the time frame for phasing out of the TSI Programme support should be linked to the Programme evaluation, which will be conducted by all Programme partners.
- **Concern 3: Some activities contradict the Sudanese Asylum Act of 1974,** such as the promotion of work permits, freedom of movement and access to land. After discussions, the Committee agreed upon the following conclusion and recommendation: there is a need for the Government to issue appendices to the Refugee Asylum Act to facilitate freedom of movement of refugees and land use.
- **Concern 4: Security concerns of targeting camps near the borders with Eritrea.** After discussion, the Committee agreed upon the following conclusion and recommendation: any implementation of activities in these two camps should be discussed first and agreed upon by Government and international counterparts prior to any implementation in an eventual next phase.
- **Concern 5: Targeting and providing support to the protracted refugees may encourage new arrivals to continue to move into Sudan.** After discussions, the Committee agreed upon the following conclusion and recommendation: UNHCR and COR should work together to differentiate between asylum seekers and protracted refugees based on entry dates into Sudan and the level of coping attained. In addition, the initiative targets only protracted refugees and therefore do not encourage any new arrivals and asylum seekers.
- **Concern 6: Increase the targeted areas to cover the closed camps and more communities in Gedaref State.** After discussion, the Committee agreed upon the following conclusion and recommendation: there are difficulties and constraints to currently include the closed camps as a TSI target and increasing target communities in the 2014 Annual Work Plan is not realistic. However, UNCHR and the Government will make an effort with the donors to find other financial resources with which can support the closed camps through parallel programmes.
- **Concern 7: Implementation of “bigger projects”.** After discussion, the Committee agreed upon the following conclusion and recommendation: 1) there was consensus among the Committee members that the eight outputs can lead to self-reliance; 2) the Steering Committee should lead a technical review to guide funding and scope of activities at the State-level. Projects should be reasonable and reflect the needs on the ground.
- **Concern 8: Mainstreaming of basic services (transfer of basic services in the camps to Government institutions).** After discussions, the Committee agreed upon the following conclusion and

recommendation: in principle, the Committee agreed on transfer of basic services to the relevant line ministries. The process (modalities, time frame etc) will be defined by the Steering Committee after assessing the conditions of the basic service facilities or infrastructures and will then make recommendations to the Board for final decision-making.

### **East Sudan Field Mission by UNDP Management**

In light of the above, the UNDP Deputy Country Director – Programme and a Mission Team conducted a Field Mission to East Sudan from November 8<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> 2014. The Mission conducted meetings with State and Local Government partners, Implementing Partners, UN system teams, as well as UNDP staff. The Mission met with UNHCR staff to discuss the future of the programming for East Sudan. The Mission also had the opportunity to visit UNDP activities on the ground in Gedaref, Showak, Kassala, Aborof, Gadami and Port Sudan. The Mission allowed UNDP Sudan to gain a first-hand understanding of UNDP's work at the field-level, progress made to date and the opportunities and challenges for future programming. The Mission objectives were:

- To become familiar with UNDP's programming, projects and results in East Sudan including for the TSI JP, and meet with key stakeholders including Government partners, UN agencies, NGOs and UNDP staff.
- To prepare for the proposed comprehensive review of UNDP's programming in East Sudan (which is expected to be carried out in the beginning of 2015). As the findings of the review will contribute to the design of the new UNDP Programme for the East as the TSI JP has ended, the recommendations needs to be grounded in evidence as well as a holistic examination and comprehensive analysis. The review is to encompass the wide and cumulative experience of UNDP in poverty reduction, livelihoods, environment and local governance.
- To prepare for the phasing out and operational closure of the UNDP-UNHCR TSI JP.

The main observations recommendations from the Mission were:

- All Mission participants noted the good progress being made on the ground through the TSI JP and commented on the usefulness of being able to directly observe the ongoing activities and positive developments occurring at the field-level. Most of the livelihoods activities seen could be absorbed by the envisaged new UNDP programme as per the recommendations of the review.
- Participants commended the commitment/ownership, engagement and support expressed by Government partners to UNDP in their meetings and interactions throughout the Mission, particularly by local authorities and Line Ministries which can hopefully lead to continued positive partnerships and good working relationships in the future.
- Taking good note that UNDP was advised to look at its commitment in the East through a different framework.

## **V. Key Challenges, Lessons Learned and Recommendations**

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The suspension of the Programme was the main overall challenge as it affected the implementation of Programme activities across the board. During the suspension, the Programme convened and facilitated discussions with relevant authorities and while the meetings have been cordial, the suspension remained in effect until November 2014 when suspension it was lifted to finalize implementation of activities planned for 2014. The engagement with Government, civil society organizations and community members shows that the objective of enhancing self-reliance is not clearly understood and often interpreted as integration of protracted refugees which is a mandate of Federal Government. This has since then been clarified and the current understanding of the TSI Review Committee is that the TSI JP is not promoting local integration of refugees; its objective is to create self-reliance of protracted refugees while local integration is the responsibility of the Government of Sudan. However, for any future programming, this should be further discussed and agreed upon. Other challenges for the Programme were identified as:

**Low implementation capacity of national NGOs:** Although this limited capacity of implementing partners was observed during the 2013 implementation, it was not at the level where it seriously hindered implementation of project activities. However, key areas for additional support to the IPs were identified through a Training Needs Assessment conducted in June 2014. These key areas will be taken into consideration for UNDP's future programming in the Eastern States of Sudan where any new Programme will endeavour to address capacity development gaps to ensure improve the quality and timely delivery of activities to ensure achievement of intended results.

**Refugee dependency syndrome:** The protracted refugee caseload in Eastern Sudan has been provided with food aid and other basic services free of charge, including education, health and water over the last 47 years. Breaking the dependency cycle and shifting support towards longer-term development-oriented initiatives through the design and implementation of sustainable livelihoods interventions remains a challenge in the region and on a global scale. UNHCR should continue to work with refugee committees and community leadership to help change mind-sets and raise awareness on achievement of self-reliance within the current setting for the future programming.

**Mainstreaming of basic services in the refugee camp through the GoS:** The TSI JP has been discussing with the GoS regarding the mainstreaming of basic services in refugee camps through existing government line ministries. However, the timeline and criteria for the transfer of basic services is yet to be agreed with key stakeholders. In principle the TSI Review Committee and COR agreed on the transfer of basic services to the relevant Line Ministries. However, for that process to be put in place, further discussion regarding the modalities and time-frame needs to be conducted. Further discussion, and strategies for the transfer of basic services needs to be developed jointly by UNHCR and GoS in future programming.

**Limited access to land for refugees:** In Eastern Sudan, the most feasible and promising livelihood opportunities lie in agriculture and livestock production in TSI JP target areas, and the economy is heavily dependent on agriculture. However, Government policy does not permit refugees to own land and the majority access land by rental or crop sharing arrangements. This concern was discussed during the TSI Review and the Committee agreed, as a potential solution, on the amendment of appendices on land use without altering the rules.

**Limited mobility and work permits for refugees:** The GoS encampment policy limits the free movement of refugees to access gainful employment. This concern was discussed during the TSI Review and the Committee agreed, as a potential solution, on the amendment of appendices on freedom of movement without altering the rules. Without improvement of this bottleneck, it is challenging to achieve self-reliance of refugees.

**High inflation:** The Sudanese economy continued to suffer from high levels of inflation result and this can adversely affect the establishment of viable livelihoods interventions for increased self-reliance, especially in very impoverished communities. The current inflationary challenges have also exacerbated TSI Joint Programme budgeting challenges, and will likely affect the implementation of planned activities for years to come.

**Vocational Training:** Lessons learned from vocational training graduates shows that the Programme needs to further strengthen the training package to truly function as a vehicle for either employment by others or self-employment. It was originally planned that once the suspension of TSI JP was lifted, pilot group formation for purposes of providing seed capital, toolkits and support start-up would be conducted. In addition, the Programme had planned to encourage these formed groups of vocational training graduates to form savings groups e.g. ROSCAs so that they can generate additional seed capital and boost their savings for expansion of their self-employment initiatives. The provision of full toolkits and seed capital could be operated as a revolving fund to make the support system somewhat sustainable and keep operational costs low. It would also be important to increase post training support to ensure that the graduates can be employed or become self-employed and realize increased incomes. This will be in the form of adopting the business incubator model successfully piloted by SRC where vocational training graduates get an opportunity to enhance their skills. Interested graduates from vocational training will be registered in the incubator centre and work for six months; during this time their skills will be moulded under the supervision of a mentor who provides further skills training. Furthermore, a review of the training courses offered is needed to establish if there are other market needs that could be addressed in future trainings e.g. air conditioning maintenance, refrigeration and

tiling services, and evaluate course durations that need to be extended and possibilities for advanced training to guarantee that the vocational training graduates become better skilled. It was evident that graduates preferred that the course durations be extended and possibilities for advanced training availed to ensure that the vocational training graduates become better skilled.

**Sanitation:** Latrine coverage remains relatively low in both refugee camps and host communities despite awareness raising and support to construct individual and communal latrines in the targeted project locations. The future efforts should continue awareness raising on the importance of safe excreta disposal and increase collaboration with the World Food Programme<sup>24</sup> that has an initiative to provide food for latrine construction in the camps.

**Microfinance:** With regards to micro-finance; crop production loans proved to be risky as they are dependent on external factors which are not fully under the control of the loan recipients and crop insurance should be enforced to cushion loan taking individuals. It also appears that crop production and livestock breeding were not sound IGAs resulting in the women negotiating grace period for repayments. The Programme has aimed to increase business skills training support with regards to selection of projects and feasibility studies to ensure that loan recipients select more lucrative income generating projects.

The incidences of loans for crop production where the productivity was low and clients could not honour their repayments is a learning point that MFIs should consider when lending money in the future and to protect the clients by efficient and effective use of insurance coverage for similar interventions subjected to external factors. There needs to be some caution exercised when financing high risk projects so that both client and MFI remain protected and the client does not have to resort to negative coping mechanisms to repay the loans. The Programme intervened in the last agricultural season and negotiated with the MFI to write off the 10% interest although the women tapped into their proceeds from the ROSCAs to pay off the loan amount. The future efforts should ensure that one contractual obligation for potential IPs NGO partners for micro-finance is the provision of financial and business management support to conduct feasibility studies for the selected IGAs prior to providing loans to the applicants.

Overall there is need for future programmes to involve an element of community contributions to minimize effects of external dependency and strengthen community involvement in both design and implementation. The feedback provided during the mission was valuable and shows that communities are not passive recipients of aid but have some localized solutions which need technical expertise in the form of gross margin analysis, value addition and cost benefit analysis to determine profitability and effectiveness. There is genuine potential and interest in the host communities and for future programmes it is advisable to consider adopting the World Bank Community Driven Development approach to development work plan where there is an initial visioning process, discussion of development priorities, ranking and prioritization of these development needs so that designed projects meet the needs of the communities. This calls for flexibility in the design of projects so that responses are responsive to actual needs on the ground.

## VI. Update on risks and mitigation measures

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In 2013, a key change in the UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme's risk landscape emerged in the area of political support. Backing from Kassala State Government, COR and NISS fell short of Programme expectations during the reporting period. The Programme received communication from NISS in September and December 2013, expressing concerns that the TSI Joint Programme is integrating refugees in Eastern Sudan against GoS policy. The following developments occurred during 2013 in relation to the suspension:

- The Kassala State Governor established a State-level Technical Committee in early September 2013 to assess the relevancy of the TSI Joint Programme for the Kassala State and the following recommendations were provided by the Committee:

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<sup>24</sup> UNHCR Joint Multi- Indicator Nutrition, Health, WASH and Food Security Systematic Survey 2013

- The Kassala State Government will continue to provide support to the implementation of the TSI Joint Programme to address livelihoods and basic services for both refugees and host communities but it opposes the integration of refugees into local communities.
- The Kassala State Government will discontinue support to refugees in Eastern Sudan if UNHCR discontinues the provision of support to these refugees.
- The TSI Joint Programme must target a greater number of host community members targeted versus refugees in Eastern Sudan.
- With the above recommendations from the Kassala State Government agreed upon, the TSI Programme was permitted to resume implementation in late September 2013 after a three week suspension.
- NISS halted implementation of the TSI Joint Programme activities in Kassala State in December 2013 and arrested two TSI Joint Programme consultants for four hours with the concern that the Programme still intends to integrate refugees.
- The TSI organized two meetings in September and December 2013 with NISS to further explain the objectives of the Programme and provided all necessary supporting documentation including the Project Document signed at the Federal-level. However, this issue still persists despite several discussions and the provision of detailed information to NISS.

Despite the above mentioned developments, the Programme was suspended in January 2014 and there was no implementation of the AWP 2014 in both states, only few activities around end of the year. UNHCR and UNDP organized a series of meetings with COR, NISS and other relevant government ministries to clarify and address the suspension of the TSI programme by government of Sudan from early 2014:

- On 18 February 2014, the Programme met with the Commissioner of COR who stated that COR and the Government of Sudan is still committed to the TSI JP despite the Government's concerns on local integration. It was decided that the Commissioner would meet with the relevant Government counterparts to discuss the Programme;
- In Mid-March 2014, a meeting was held in Khartoum between COR, UNHCR, UNDP and State Minister for the Ministry of Interior to address the suspension. It was recommended that a TSI JP Assessment should be conducted in due course with COR leadership;
- In early April 2014 in Copenhagen, the Programme facilitated discussion of TSI JP in a roundtable with Headquarter representation and the Government of Sudan counterparts. It was agreed that the Government counterparts would discuss and resolve the issues regarding the TSI suspension;
- In June 2014 in a series of review meetings in Kassala and Gedaref; the Programme participated in a TSI Review with a Review Committee comprising various stakeholders from COR, Gedaref and Kassala States. The report on the review of the Programme was shared to Khartoum for final decision;
- In September 2014, a meeting was held with COR Commissioner, UNDP and UNHCR to get an update from the government on its stand and future of the programme implementation. It was agreed that COR would follow up and communicate to UNDP and UNHCR by 15<sup>th</sup> of September which otherwise lead to closure of the programme.

On 29 October 2014, the Programme received a letter from COR indicating that suspension of TSI JP was lifted for the implementation of 2014 AWP and with the condition to include big projects in the implementation and further discussion for 2015 plan. However, as the Programme was formally suspended by the government for most of 2014 and the Programme Phase 1 was coming to a natural end, and in light of previous events, it was decided to not continue the implementation.

Another key risk which faced the Programme in 2013 was the limited support from COR on the effort of transfer of basic services to the government line ministries. In order to facilitate the transfer of basic services responsibilities to GoS line ministries in Eastern Sudan, sub-agreements with UNHCR and line ministries were required which was not accepted by COR to endorse. This resulted in delays in the implementation of health and WatSan activities in 2013. Two workshops and four meetings with COR and Kassala State line ministries

were organized to discuss and agree upon the way forward in the mainstreaming of basic services as a mitigation measure. Discussion progressed with COR and relevant government decision-makers in late 2013 at Kassala State and the Federal level to build consensus on the issue.

Garnering adequate financial support for the successful implementation of the TSI Joint Programme to meet the needs of refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan also posed a significant risk in 2013. The Programme did not receive full funding for the 2013 AWP; the planned funding requirement for 2013 was US\$ 12,175,091, of which only US\$ 8,196,984 was funded. Furthermore, the Phase I funding for the Programme was not secured in 2013. The Programme had not received any commitments or pledged in January 2014 when the suspension of implementation came into effect. Donors have since communicated that they would not pledge any funding to the Programme until the Government of Sudan provides some clear direction with regards to resumption and continuation of the Programme. The gap in funding for 2014 was filled from UNHCR head quarter and balance from MPTF. The total estimated budget for Phase I of the programme was \$ 41 million while only \$ 12,749, 919 was secured and utilized over the three years.

## **VII. Partnerships, Coordination and Sustainability**

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Partnerships and coordination have been crucial elements for the TSI Joint Programme to achieve synergies, sustainability and wider impact. In Eastern Sudan, the Programme's key partners included COR, the Ministry of Finance and Locality administrations in Kassala and Gedaref States, line ministries, local and international NGOs and UN agencies. Since the outset of the Programme, the planning and implementation of Programme interventions were carried out in close collaboration with GoS counterparts IPs, other UN agencies and donors. A main strength of the Programme in 2013 were the partnerships built and strengthened in this way with national stakeholders throughout the course of 2013, building on foundations laid in 2012.

COR is a central partner of the TSI JP in Sudan and was responsible for the overall management of the Programme's target Refugee camps in 2013. The Programme worked closely with COR in all decision-making processes as well as the implementation of activities. As such, COR's leadership role is crucial to ensure success. Regular meetings took place in Kassala and Gedaref to maintain and reinforce cooperation between COR, UNHCR, UNDP. Frequent engagement with the State Government was achieved through the TSI State-level Steering Committees held each quarter in which the importance of GoS leadership was highlighted by UNDP, UNHCR and donor partners.

The Ministry of Finance is the Programme's second key Government partner; central to the implementation, coordination and sustainability of the Joint Programme at the State level. Line ministries and Locality administrations are also important in this regard. All partner GoS line ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Water Corporation and Locality administrations were fully involved in the planning and implementation of Programme activities in 2013. In addition, technical experts were allocated to support the Joint Programme from line ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources in 2013, enabling the achievement of important results. Each Ministry and Locality implemented activities as per the 2013 AWP which was developed in direct consultation with these stakeholders and monitored through State-level Steering Committee meetings held every quarter.

Throughout 2013, the Programme worked closely with national and international NGO IPs in the design and delivery of activities including German Agro Action, SRC, SORD, Zenab for Women in Development, Al Sharq, Kassala Social Development Foundation, Gedaref Microfinance Foundation and Sudan Open Learning Organization (SOLO), amongst others. As part of the IP capacity building assistance promised by the Programme, IPs received various trainings which enhanced their abilities to coordinate with and involving government line ministries in the implementation of activities. This resulted in an enhanced understanding of the Programme and its objectives and strategies by all stakeholders. In 2013, IPs noted that monthly coordination and working group meetings with Localities were a helpful practice. At the State level, quarterly meetings also took place between IPs and relevant government line ministries to provide critical support and direction to the achievement of Programme results.

In early 2013, a technical team from UNDP's Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) and UNHCR Headquarters visited Eastern Sudan to provide technical support for the start-up phase of the Programme. During this mission, implementation strategies and approaches were discussed to guide the achievement of Outputs for the basic services and livelihoods components. A TSI Joint Programme donor mission to ongoing activities in Eastern Sudan was also successfully executed in November 2013, attended by one representative from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), one participant from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Sudan and two representatives from the Government of the Netherlands. Important progress being made under the Programme was shared with partners, particularly in the area of livelihoods, basic services and the environment, and the strong leadership role played by GoS partners in both Kassala and Gedaref States was highlighted.

The TSI Joint Programme has been managed by a single joint UNDP/UNHCR team. Regular meetings, coordination and understanding between UNDP and UNHCR Offices at the Khartoum and Kassala levels supported on track implementation of the Programme in 2013. The TSI Joint Programme Board played a critical role in providing strategic and policy guidance to planning and implementation processes. Three Board Meetings were held in 2013 which facilitated greater coordination and productive working relationships among all key stakeholders, contributing to results achieved in 2013.

UNDP and UNHCR have also continuously been seeking new partnerships and developing synergies with other partners and projects. The World Bank launched a complementary sustainable livelihoods intervention targeting IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan in late 2013, and it is envisaged that the lessons learned from the implementation of Phase I of this Joint Programme, together with the implementation of the World Bank's complementary programme, will provide the basis for the design of a scaled up, coordinated intervention to cover all of East Sudan. Engagement and coordination with the World Bank in this regard, primarily at the field-level, will be important in coming years. Good coordination practices were also established with other ongoing recovery programmes executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and JICA in 2013.

The Programme, including the Country Director (CD) of UNDP and the Deputy Country Representative (DCR) of UNHCR collaborated with the Government of Sudan namely the State Minister for the Ministry of Interior, Commissioner of Refugees (COR) and Minister of Finance for Kassala State at the Copenhagen Roundtable on Solution Initiatives from 02 to 03 April 2014. The Roundtable, hosted by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and jointly planned by UNHCR, the Governments of Colombia and Denmark and IRC with support from UNDP and World Bank, discussed how to operationalize initiatives to promote and enable the transition for displaced persons away from dependency towards increased resilience, self-reliance and development as an inclusive global partnership that builds on lessons learned from the Transitional Solutions Initiative and other relevant networks. The Mission Statement for the Solution was endorsed; the name for the initiative was endorsed as 'Solutions Alliance', global messages were developed and agreed for global policy agenda and agreements were reached on frameworks for rolling out of the initiative in selected countries.

The Programme's sustainability strategy has been grounded in building community self-reliance and resilience and the development of local government capacity. The Programme is a time-bound intervention, following a phased approach with two separate phases, Phase I (2012-2014) and Phase II (2015-2017). The gradual reduction of UNDP and UNHCR support was planned to accompany the systematic engagement of local authorities in service provision and the inclusion of refugees and host community needs and priorities in planning processes and funding cycles in partnership with development agencies. Importantly, the TSI Joint Programme was planning to support a responsible transfer of basic services in the target refugee camps to the relevant authorities by building the capacity of the GoS and communities to manage and sustain the services. An initial model for the transfer of basic services was endorsed by line ministries and Locality administrations but further joint assessments would be required to establish the exact criteria and process for the transfer.

The Programme has also linked with the ongoing Local Government Development and Public Expenditure Management (LGDPPEM) Project, implemented by UNDP's Governance and Rule of Law team in Eastern Sudan, to strengthen participatory planning and public budgeting competencies at State and Locality levels.

In this regard, it was planned that financial support would be provided by the Programme and be gradually channeled through the relevant government institutions based on Phase I lessons learned. Full participation and engagement in decision-making processes and implementation on the part of State partners would have ensured sustainability via the transfer of the required technical knowledge and management skills to national stakeholders. The Programme's work in 2013 to improve the capacity of GoS counterparts as well as NGO IPs in result-based project management, planning and project cycle management should be noted in this regard. Critical capacity development gaps have been identified for each Locality and State counterpart and will be addressed by the Programme in 2014.

In March 2014, the Programme attended the presentation on the Baseline Assessment for the Sustainable Livelihoods for Displaced and Vulnerable Communities in Eastern Sudan programme funded by World Bank under the TSI framework. The engagement between the Programme and the World Bank has been predominantly through information sharing; such cooperation and coordination will continue during the implementation of the various programme components under the TSI framework.

## VIII. Financial Summary

The UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme's total available resources amounted to US\$12,749,919 over 2012-2014. This financial support was received from government of Netherland and Norway through MPTF, Government of Norway direct support to UNHCR, UNDP-BCPR and TRAC, Government of Japan, IKEA foundation and UNHCR Multi Donors (Table 1). The total expenditures amounted to US\$ 12,718,303 over the three years (Table 1). UNDP Sudan's available budget for TSI JP was US\$4,241,303 while expenditures amount to US\$ 4,209,687 (Table.2). There is a balance of available cash US\$ 31,615 from MPTF source with UNDP. UNHCR's available budget for TSI JP was US\$8,508,616 while expenditures amount to US\$ 8,508,616 (Table.3)

**Table 1: UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme Available Resources and Expenditures against donors, 2012-2014**

Donor	Funds Received (USD)	Expenditures (USD)	Balance (USD)
MPTF (Netherland and Norway)	5,288,554.00	5,256,938.01	31,61599
Government of Norway	1,041,331.00	1,041,331.00	0
Government of Japan	500,000.00	500,000.00	0
IKEA Foundation	814,712.00	814,712.00	0
UNDP BCPR	397,556.60	397,556.60	0
UNDP TRAC	119,811.42	119,811.42	0
UNHCR Multi Donors (HQ)	4,587,954.00	4,587,954.00	0
<b>Total (2012-2014)</b>	<b>12,749,919.02</b>	<b>12,718,303.03</b>	<b>31,615.99</b>

**Table 2: Overview of expenditures of UNDP against fund of donors, 2012-2014**

Donor	Funds Received (USD)	Expenditures (USD)	Balance (USD)
MPTF (Netherland and Norway)	3,723,935.00	3,692,319.01	31,615.99
UNDP-BCPR	397,556.60	397,556.60	0
UNDP-TRAC	119,811.42	119,811.42	0
<b>Total (2012-2014)</b>	<b>4,241,303.02</b>	<b>4,209,687.03</b>	<b>31,615.99</b>

**Table 3: Overview of expenditures of UNHCR against budget of donors, 2012-2014**

Donor	Funds Received (USD)	Expenditures (USD)	Balance (USD)
MPTF (Netherland)	1,564,619.00	1,564,619.00	0
Government of Norway	1,041,331.00	1,041,331	0
Government of Japan	500,000.00	500,000.00	0
IKEA Foundation	814,712.00	814,712.00	0
UNHCR Multi Donors (HQ)	4,587,954.00	4,587,954.00	0
<b>Total (2012-2014)</b>	<b>8,508,616.00</b>	<b>8,508,616.00</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 4: Overview of expenditures of MPTF against budget, 2012-2014**

Donor	Funds Received (USD)	Expenditures (USD)	Balance (USD)
UNDP	3,723,935.00	3,692,319.00	31,615.99
UNHCR	1,564,619.00	1,564,619.00	0
<b>Total (2012-2014)</b>	<b>5,288,554.00</b>	<b>5,256,938.01</b>	<b>31,615.99</b>

**Table 5: Overview of expenditures per output against each donor over three years**

Outputs	Year 2012				Year 2013				Year 2014				Grand Total
	UNDP	MPTF	UNHCR multi DONORS	TOTAL	UNDP	MPTF	UNHCR multi DONORS	TOTAL	UNDP	MPTF	UNHCR multi DONORS	TOTAL	
Output1	67.12	0.00	0	67.12	219,239.58	260,877.79	0.00	480,117.37	0	3,278.62	516,358	519,636.62	999,821.11
Output2	0.00	0.00	795,871	795,871		1,423,950.00	1,161,327	2,585,277.00	0	0	1,847,062	1,847,062.00	5,228,210.00
Output3	0.00	0.00	105,194	105,194		114,413	176,911	291,324.00	0	0	79,500	79,500.00	476,018.00
Output4	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	12,279.40	689,390.03	0.00	701,669.43	7,978.55	57,124.44	232,162	297,264.99	998,934.42
Output5	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	10.82	529,656.67	0.00	529,667.49	459.43	32,455.61	154,576	187,491.04	717,158.53
Output6	0.00	0.00	57,399	57,399		26,256	1,070,691	1,096,947.00	0	0	746,946	746,946.00	1,901,292.00
Output7	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	20,952.20	376,385.24	0.00	397,337.44	0	3,246.23	0	3,246.23	400,583.67
Output8	21852.38	0.00	0	21,852.38	15,621.37	309,490.61	0.00	325,111.98	0	208,075.48	0	208,075.48	555,039.84
Output9	3811.37	0.00	0	3,811.37	195,776.54	244,770.23	0.00	440,546.77	19,319.26	977,568.06	0	996,887.32	1,441,245.46
	25730.87	0.00	958,464	984,194.87	463,879.91	3,975,189.57	2,408,929.00	6,847,998.48	27,757.24	1,281,748.44	3,576,604	4,886,109.68	12,718,303.03

**Note:** Data contained in this report is an extract from UNDP/UNHCR financial records. All financial information provided above is provisional. Certified financial statements will be provided in due course.

**Note:** Value of undepreciated fixed asset of 210,467 included in the 2014 MPTF expenditures of UNDP under Output 9.

## Annex 1: Detailed matrix of activities and results

Output 1	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	2012-2014 target	Cumulative Progress
Vocational capacities and business skills enhanced  Planned Budget: \$3,710,000  Expenditures: \$999,821	Number of people enrolled for vocational training centres.	517	2250	618
	Percent of technical skills training students who graduate.	100%	100%	100%
	Number of surveyed beneficiaries with increased income from acquired new skills.	No baseline	1,000 (25% women)	100
	Number of graduates with management and business plans for vocational-oriented SMEs businesses.	No baseline	1500 graduates	New indicator

Output 1 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
<b>Result 1: Capacity of existing vocational training providers assessed and market oriented capacity development plan developed</b>	
Conduct Needs Assessment in the target areas.	One Needs Assessment conducted for the project areas.
Support vocational training service providers to improve the quality.	No implementation
Construct Gedaref and rehabilitate Girba Vocational Training Centre.	The designs for the vocational training centres were finalized. The actual construction could not be conducted earlier since the project was suspended in 2014. Construction of Gedaref Vocational training centre started late and ongoing at the time of reporting.
Equip the Gedaref and Girba Vocational Training Centre.	No implementation
Establish and support mobile vocational training services in Kassala Vocational Training Centre.	65 trainees benefited from mobile tractor maintenance training in 2013.
Assist Kassala State Vocational Training Council to develop policies for vocational training.	No implementation
Initiate development of business model for the sustainability of vocational training centre.	No implementation
<b>Result 2: Vocational training opportunities provided to target population in Girba and El Fashaga Localities</b>	
Enrol and train 2250 people in Girba and Fashaga.	618 people were trained in Girba and Fashaga localities.
Conduct advanced training for 250 individuals in Girba.	No implementation because of suspension
<b>Result 3: Trained beneficiaries are supported to initiate businesses and/or achieve employment</b>	
Provide start-up capital grants/tools to 2250 trained youth and women.	618 graduates were provided start-up capital/toolkits.
Support 1500 graduates to develop management and business plans for vocational-oriented SMEs.	No implementation
Support graduates to establish workshops for self-employment.	No implementation
Form and register 6 committees to provide technical support to graduates.	No implementation
Develop and maintain database of skilled trainees and affiliate them to institutions/ jobs to transfer their skills locally.	No implementation
Facilitate 6 exhibitions for graduates to market their products and establish linkages with the market.	No implementation

Output 2	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
<p>Community access to basic social services (Education, Health and WatSan) improved</p> <p>Budget: \$ 5,639,073</p> <p>Expenditure to date: \$ 5,228,210</p>	Number of schools constructed or rehabilitated	3 secondary schools, 1 primary school and 4 classrooms constructed	Pre-primary: 06 Primary: 02	<b>Construction</b> 2014: ongoing construction of one pre-primary school, two primary schools and four classrooms; 2013: one primary school; two secondary schools and 2012: one secondary school; four classrooms <b>Rehabilitation</b> Five primary schools
	Number of children benefiting from school materials provided	2,000 students	TBD	2014: 6,032 students benefited 2013: 2,000 students benefited
	Number of children per teacher [Pupil – teacher ratio]	1: 40	1:40	2014: 1:50 2013: 1: 40
	Number of pupils per textbook [Pupil – textbook ratio]	1: 2	1:1	1: 1 in refugee camp schools 1: 2 in host community schools
	Number of children per classroom [Pupil – classroom ratio] (disaggregated by type of school)	1: 50	TBD	2014: 1:50 2013: 1: 53
	Number of Parent-Teacher Association members trained	0	80	0
	Number of children enrolled in school	4,552 students	12,500	2014: 11,599 students enrolled 2013: 4,552 students enrolled
	Number of health facilities rehabilitated or constructed	1 hospital rehabilitated (Showak), 1 isolation ward (Um Gargour) and 1 Paediatric ward (Showak) constructed	1 Health Centre, 4 Primary Health Units, 11 Wards	<b>Rehabilitation</b> 2014: Bidding completed for Um Gargour minor surgery/delivery unit and pharmacy 2013: Main Essential Medicines Store room, Showak Hospital Pharmacy in Girba Hospital <b>Construction</b> One Isolation ward Um Gargour Hospital One Paediatric ward Showak Hospital One Emergency Room Girba Hospital Two PHUs in Gedaref [Shal Atif and Etania Alagarak].

Output 2	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
	Level of health facility utilization (Balanced Score Card)	No baseline	Input 22/22 Process 4/4	Assessment was conducted in some health centres.
	Number of health workers trained in collaboration with MoH or other external partners	25 IP staff including nutritionists, nutrition assistants and community health workers trained in growth monitoring and CMAM	PHC: 12 x 30 participants MCH: 6 x 30 participants	2014: 25 health workers trained in MCH and 25 health workers trained in PHC 2013: Training of 25 health staff comprising nutritionists, nutrition assistants and community health workers trained in growth monitoring and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM)
	Number of persons with access to primary health care services	40,311 persons	TBD	2014: at least 32,262 refugees access health services and 24% of total population in project locations 2013: At least 40,311 refugees and host community members accessed to in-patient and out-patient health care
	Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	0.1 deaths	< 0.7	0.3 deaths per 1,000 persons per month
	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	< 132 deaths	< 132 deaths	1 death since January
	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	< 17 deaths	< 17 deaths	11.8 deaths
	Neonatal Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	< 1.6 deaths	< 1.6 deaths	0 deaths
	Global Acute Malnutrition rate (% under 5)	< 10%	< 10%	2014 estimates: 15% across the camps 2013 GAM rates: 10.2% to 12.5% in the camps.
	Number of water scheme <sup>15</sup> constructed or rehabilitated (disaggregate by type of water scheme)	4 Water points rehabilitated and 11km Pipeline extension	Construct 10 water points Extend 9km pipeline Construct 10 water pipelines	<b>Extension of pipelines</b> 2014: ongoing 4.165km Girba and Kilo 26 2013: Eleven kilometres of water pipelines.  <b>Renovation</b> Four water stations

<sup>15</sup> Water schemes: includes water points, water pipelines, water taps, water stations and water tanks

Output 2	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
				<b>Construction</b> 2014: 15 water points in Kilo 26 (ongoing), Girba (ongoing) and Um Gargour (yet to start) 2013: Two water stations  <b>Equipment support</b> Connected Kilo 26 and Girba water stations to the national electricity grid. Established water testing lab in Girba Town. Installed solar pumping unit in Um Gargour camp and Supplies for regular operations and maintenance of water facilities.
	Number of people with access to potable water (% of population with access)	40,000 people from refugee camps and host communities have access to clean water	TBD	2014: Clean water provided to more than 60,000 refugee and host community members. 2013: Clean water provided to more than 40,000 refugee and host community members.
	Average litres of potable water available per person per day (lpppd)	Average 32 to 38 litres per person per day	TBD	Average 32 to 38 litres per person per day in camps and 15 litres per person per day in the host communities
	Number of people per water tap	No baseline	TBD	Average 60 person /water tap in all the targeted camps
	Number of people trained in Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS)	No baseline	300 people trained in CATS	2014: 200 people trained
	Number of water management committees set up (% of functional committees)	3 Water Management Committees set up and functional	03 committees set up	3 Water Management Committees set up and functional
	Number of persons with access to latrines (% of population with access)	500 households (2,500 persons) have access to HH VIP latrines	34% Girba; 39% Kilo 26 and 67% Um Gargour TBD for host communities	The Programme completed construction of 795 (2014: 295 and 2013: 500) household latrines in the camps and this has improved overall latrine coverage in the latrines mainly in the camps (25%).

Output 2	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
	Number of people per drop-hole in communal latrine	No baseline	TBD	Tracked from 2014
	Percent of surveyed persons with knowledge on basic hygiene practices (KAP survey)	No baseline	TBD	Tracked from 2014

Output 2 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
<b>Result 1: Management and awareness of education, health and nutrition and WATSAN strengthened</b>	
Conduct awareness raising meetings on education	Awareness raising meetings conducted resulting in enrolment of 415 students for the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) classes in Um Gargour Camp
Conduct WATSAN awareness raising sessions	Sanitation conditions were also improved in target schools and camps by way of training and awareness-raising sessions
Conduct advocacy campaigns and community based health and nutrition education	Community based health and nutrition education advocacy campaigns strengthened the implementation of therapeutic feeding programmes and community based nutrition programmes.
<b>Result 2: Educational facilities constructed and education provided</b>	
Construct educational facilities for pre-primary, primary and secondary level children	Construction 2014: ongoing construction of one pre-primary school, two primary schools and four classrooms; 2013: one primary school; two secondary schools and 2012: one secondary school; four classrooms Rehabilitation of five primary schools
Provide furniture and educational supplies	Furniture was provided in the renovated or constructed schools and classrooms; educational supplies to 2,000 and 6,032 students in 2013 and 2014 respectively.
Construct and furnish offices	Offices were constructed in the various schools supported by the programme.
Recruit 40 personnel and train 450 primary school teachers	2013: 14 primary school teachers recruited in Um Gargour Camp
Train 80 PTA members	No implementation
Provide operational support to the Department of Education	The Department of Education was supported with equipment.
Establish and support child clubs	No implementation
Support REFLECT activities for targeted schools	No implementation
Conduct study on school dropout	No implementation
<b>Result 3: Health status of the population improved</b>	
Provide medical equipment (microscopes, vaccine carriers, etc.)	Procurement of equipment for Um Gargour, El Fashaga, Girba and Kilo 26
Construct, rehabilitate and upgrade public health facilities of the camps and host communities and referral hospital in Kassala	<b>Rehabilitation</b> 2014: Bidding completed for Um Gargour minor surgery/delivery unit and pharmacy

Output 2 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
	<p>2013: Main Essential Medicines Store room, Showak Hospital Pharmacy in Girba Hospital</p> <p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>2013: one Isolation ward Um Gargour Hospital, one Paediatric ward Showak Hospital, one Emergency Room Girba Hospital and two PHUs in Gedaref [Shal Atif and Etania Alagarak].</p>
Train medical workers to improve their health service delivery	Training of 25 health staff in primary health care (PHC) and maternal and child health (MCH) in 2014 and another 25 health staff in growth monitoring and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) in 2013
Provide essential drugs and medicines for the camp hospitals	Essential drugs and medicines provided to supported health facilities.
Capacity Performance and Gaps Assessment	No implementation
Assessment of Health Facility Utilization	Some health facility utilization assessments conducted
Provide financial support for procurement and operational costs (camp staff salaries, vehicle, PA system, etc.)	Support provided.
Procure Nutritional Items (Plumpy Nut, Resomal, F-75 and CSB)	Nutritional items purchased for therapeutic feeding and nutrition programmes.
<b>Result 4: Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>	
Construct, rehabilitate and/or upgrade water systems in refugee and host communities	<p>Renovation</p> <p>Four water stations</p> <p><b>Construction</b></p> <p>2014: 15 water points in Kilo 26 (ongoing), Girba (ongoing) and Um Gargour (yet to start)</p> <p>2013: Two water stations</p> <p><b>Equipment support</b></p> <p>Connected Kilo 26 and Girba water stations to the national electricity grid.</p> <p>Established water testing lab in Girba Town.</p> <p>Installed solar pumping unit in Um Gargour camp and</p> <p>Supplies for regular operations and maintenance of water facilities.</p>
Extend water systems in the host and refugees communities	<p>Extension of pipelines</p> <p>2014: ongoing 4.165km Girba and Kilo 26</p> <p>2013: Eleven kilometres of water pipelines</p>
Conduct Capacity Assessment	No implementation
Train staff and water management committees to ensure water systems are operated and maintained	Programme has supported training of water management committees, sanitation workers, water operators to ensure effective and efficient maintenance of water and sanitation facilities and solid waste

Output 2 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
	management.
<b>Result 5: Sanitary and hygiene conditions improved</b>	
Construct sanitary facilities	Completed construction of 1,135 household latrines using the participatory approach (2013: 1,135) in the camps and this has improved overall latrine coverage in the camps (25%).
Provide essential equipment	Programme provided essential equipment
Provide support for operations of WATSAN activities	Programme provided operational support
Conduct CATS and school hygiene training	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) trainings conducted, 200 people were trained in 2014.
Community solid waste management services	Garbage collection from residences, schools and open areas.
<b>Result 6: Create linkages between local authorities, line Ministries and specialized UN Agencies</b>	
Design Basic Services Model for Health, Education, Water and Sanitation	Ongoing development of the Basic Services Model for Health, Education, Water and Sanitation.

Project Output 3: Protection services and legal support strengthened				
Output 3	Output Indicators	Baseline	2012-14 Targets	Cumulative progress
Protection services and legal support strengthened  Budget: \$2,814,000  Expenditure to date: \$ 476,018.00	Number of persons receiving digital IDs in the target areas.	N/A	5000 refugees have digital identity cards	2,395 persons received digital IDs
	Percent of persons provided valid individual protection documentation [COR non-digital ID and travel permit]	80%	100% of refugees will have non COR digital ID	80% of refugees have COR non-digital IDs
	Number of law enforcement personnel and government officials trained in refugee laws and human rights.	85	100 Number of law enforcement personnel and government officials trained in refugee laws and human rights.	85 law enforcement & Govt personnel (50% aware of the basic principles of refugee law and human rights)  267 individuals, 200 male and 67 female, received training and copies

Project Output 3: Protection services and legal support strengthened				
Output 3	Output Indicators	Baseline	2012-14 Targets	Cumulative progress
				of legal materials by UNHCR in 2014.
	Number of people receiving sensitization and awareness raising on birth registration procedures.	15%	3,883 HH attended awareness raising (20% aware of registration procedures)	3,883 HH attended awareness raising (20% aware of registration procedures)
	Number of children registered and documented under regular birth registration procedure.	<b>Baseline: (2013)</b> 1,545 children registered	90% registration	30% increase in the number of birth certificates issued in all the camps. This indicates a total of 71% achieved. This applies to all children between the age of 1 day to 1 year

Output 3 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
<b>Activity Result 1: Individual documentation increased</b>	
Capacity building for the national registration system	Training in data entry procedure, registration, international protection and refugee law.
Support the issuance of digital ID & travel documents to persons of concern supported	Advocacy to the Government to grant 30,000 work permits to refugees in Kassala State under the TSI framework. 97 work permits issued by the end of 2013 in Kilo 26 Camp.
<b>Activity Result 2: Law and policy developed or strengthened</b>	
Awareness raising with the judiciary and law enforcement agencies on human rights and refugee-related issues including advocacy on freedom of movement and access to work	Training provided to 295 government officials (COR, National Security, the Police, the Prosecutor's Office and Courts), including the training abroad.
<b>Activity Result 3: Late birth registration strengthened and children issued with birth certificates</b>	
Identify unregistered children aged one day to fifteen years	Assessment revealing 2,388 children unregistered for birth registration.
<b>Activity Result 4: Parents and community members are aware of the importance of birth registration and registration procedures</b>	
Training of on birth registration	Training health staff, community leaders on birth registration, record keeping and transfer of births into the Civil Registry procedures.
Organize awareness raising campaigns in partnership with MoH and the Civil Registry	3,883 HH attended awareness raising (20% of aware of registration procedures), and 30% increase in birth registration

Output 4	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
Rural livelihoods opportunities diversified and improved  Budget: \$8,705,000  Expenditure: \$ 998,934	Average production for farmers in the past season (sacks/feddan)	Rain-fed 1.6 sacks Irrigated 7.5 sacks	Rain fed: 2.5 sacks Irrigated: 7.8 sacks	Rain-fed 3 sacks Irrigated 7.5 sacks
	Number of farmers and pastoralists connected to markets for agricultural and pastoral commodities	1,100 connected to markets	1,000 connected to markets	1,100 connected to markets
	Number of para-vets trained in livestock management	35 para-vets trained	55 para-vets trained • 20 basic training • 35 advanced training	35 para-vets trained
	Number of livestock vaccinated	47,000 animals vaccinated	120,000 animals vaccinated	59,000 animals vaccinated
	Number of agricultural extension services accessed by farmers and pastoralists	Two agricultural extension services accessed by 3,500 farmers • 2,300 water harvesting • 1,200 animal extension	Three agricultural extension services accessed by 2,240 farmers and pastoralists • 700 water harvesting • 1,000 animal extension • 540 cropping practices	Two agricultural extension services accessed by 3,500 farmers • 2,300 water harvesting • 1,200 animal extension
	Number of persons supported in income generating activities	162 people supported in income generating activities	2,400 people supported in income generating projects.	192 people supported in income generating activities
	Number of trained persons who establish home gardens	452 women trained and supported in home gardening	2,300 members are trained and supported in home gardening	452 women trained and supported in home gardening

Output 4 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
<b>Result 1: Equitable natural resource tenure for users including Refugees, Sedentary Farmers and Pastoralists towards achieving peaceful co-existence and sustainable development in the target area</b>	
Validate Land Tenure Assessment findings with community leaders and implementing partners	Conducted and completed.
Develop capacity development plan for farmers and pastoralists.	No implementation
<b>Result 2: Agricultural production improved for target households involved in rain-fed and irrigated cultivation including home gardening for household food security</b>	
Provide inputs to 2,000 farmers (improved seeds, tools, and intermediate production technologies).	Distribution of 80 metric tons of improved seeds (sorghum, sesame, groundnut, okra, cucumber and other vegetables seeds) and agricultural hand tools to 6,000 farmers was completed.
Train 540 farmers in recommended agricultural practices through establishment of 18 FFs.	225 farmers received trainings on agricultural extension and formed 6 Farmer Field school.
Train and provide support to 700 farmers in community water harvesting techniques for rain-fed agriculture.	2,300 farmers trained and supported in different water harvesting techniques (terrace construction, ridging and deep ploughing)
Train and support 2,000 farmers in storage of seed and management of the revolving seed store.	No implementation
Support 92 women and youth groups in home gardening for household self-sufficiency and sale.	452 women in home gardening to secure immediate household consumption needs and generate additional income through the sale of surplus vegetables to neighbouring communities as a sustainable livelihood opportunity

<b>Output 4 Planned activities</b>	<b>2012-2014 Results</b>
Pilot drip irrigation with 240 farmers to improve efficient use of irrigation water.	No implementation
Demarcate and open 60 km existing animal routes to reduce conflicts between pastoralists and farmers.	30 tons of pasture seeds were broadcast and 60 feddans were fenced to conserve seeds of natural grazing plants species, increase the animal holding capacity of natural grazing areas and minimize conflict between farmers and pastoralists
<b>Result 3: Income for targeted households from agriculture and pastoral communities in target area improved</b>	
Provide training and rural extension packages on market linkages and farming as business to 32 local extension agents;	No implementation
Link 1,000 farmers and pastoral groups to the market for agricultural and pastoral commodities;	649 farmers and 451 pastoralists were connected to markets and agricultural input providers through 20 marketing training sessions and 15 meetings.
Support youth and women's group to establish market place.	No implementation
<b>Result 4: Pastoralists' livelihoods and adaptability strengthened and potential conflicts around resources reduced</b>	
Provide animal extension training to 1,000 pastoralists.	1,200 pastoralists trained in animal extension
Support vaccinations for 120,000 animal units.	59,000 animals were vaccinated in the project locations resulting in reduced disease incidence
Train 55 para-vets (20 basic and 35 advanced).	35 CAHWs received professional training on the primary animal health care system and received the required equipment to perform their duties including a bicycle, mobile phone and CAHWs kit
Provide 140 tons of seed for pasture improvement to 1,000 herders.	30 tons of pasture seeds were broadcast and 60 feddans were fenced to conserve seeds of natural grazing plants species, increase the animal holding capacity of natural grazing areas and minimize conflict between farmers and pastoralists
Provide financial support for the construction of a para-vet training hall in Gedaref.	No implementation
Rehabilitate two sub-surface water reservoirs (hafirs <sup>16</sup> ) and construct two new reservoirs	No implementation
<b>Result 5: Agricultural and pastoral community groups, associations and unions in the target area strengthened and supported</b>	
Assess and support livelihood CSOs to take an active role in community development.	No implementation
Support farmers with agricultural machinery (tractors with accessories, chisel harrow, disc harrow)	6 tractors were provided.
<b>Result 6: Vulnerable groups with limited livelihoods opportunities empowered</b>	
Conduct advocacy workshops with government entities and communities to lobby for access to agricultural land by refugees.	No implementation
Identify and support income-generating activities agriculture based IGAs for vulnerable households	192 households supported to initiate income-generating activities

<sup>16</sup> Hafirs: Hafirs are underground water reservoirs designed for storing rain water carried by streams and used for domestic water supply and for agricultural purposes in rural areas in the Sudan. Hafirs are usually constructed where there is enough rainfall and where there is no underground water. They are usually big enough to cater for the needs of the villagers and their livestock for a whole season. Normally hafirs are surrounded by earthen embankments and have the shape of a truncated frustum of a pyramid. The average capacity of a hafir varies from 15,000 to 250,000m<sup>3</sup>. [extract from International Rainwater Catchment Systems Association]

Output 4 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
	including poultry production, blacksmithing for agricultural hand tool production, animal feed preservation and storage, agricultural processing and vegetable production and marketing

Output 5	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
Access to microfinance services enhanced  Budget: \$ 1,410,000 Funded: \$ 150,174 Expenditure to date: \$ 13,396.35	Number of savings & lending groups formed.	75 savings groups formed	150 savings groups formed	117 savings groups formed
	Number of beneficiary benefitted from microfinance services	2,597 beneficiaries	7000 beneficiaries	3,827 beneficiaries
	Number of beneficiaries receiving business and financial skills training in the target area.	3,427 trained in business and financial skills	7,000 trained (50% women)	3,427 trained in business and financial skills
	Attendance rate at savings meetings.	90% attendance rate	90% attendance rate	90% attendance rate
	Cumulative savings for the active saving and lending groups.	211,104 SDG cumulated savings	900,000 SDG cumulative savings	211,104 SDG cumulated savings
	Number of microfinance members with loans.	2,597 members have loans	5,000 members have loans	2,597 members have loans
	Percent beneficiaries who use loan to start own business, IGA or small scale enterprise.	No baseline	70% started own business, IGA, and SMEs.	2000 beneficiaries start their own small business
	Loan Repayment Rate.	95% loan repayment rate	90% Loan Repayment Rate.	95% loan repayment rate
	Number of defaulters (% defaulting repayments)	No baseline	500 defaulters	2-3% for saving and lending and 20-30% for formal institutions

Output 5 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
<b>Result 1: Business opportunities and needs for financial services within the target areas assessed and service providers identified.</b>	
Conduct Needs Assessment to identify gaps on life skills to introduce innovative options for Business Development Services.	One Needs Assessment conducted.
<b>Result 2: Capacity of microfinance providers developed</b>	
Develop a training manual on small business management for use by IPs.	Training manuals developed for the IPs.
Microfinance providers in the target area develop an agreed on unified approach through coordination and consultation meetings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training courses for IP staff</li> </ul>	Conducted and completed.
Develop risk mitigation strategy and establish safety nets	No implementation
Support the establishment of women and youth development centres	Some support provided
Develop and unify micro-finance policy used by IPs	No implementation
Build the capacity of CSOs providing micro-finance services	IT Equipment support provided
Facilitate trainings for micro-finance service providers	IT Equipment and MIS trainings provided and support provided
<b>Result 3: 3,000 Microfinance beneficiaries have their capacities and skills in business management improved</b>	

Output 5 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
Train 3,000 beneficiaries on business and financial skills (technical & operational) for micro and small businesses including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project management;</li> <li>• Book keeping;</li> <li>• Small scale feasibility;</li> <li>• Marketing skills.</li> </ul>	3,427 trained in business and financial skills
Training sessions for community groups / committees in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leadership skills, group formation and organization.</li> <li>• Mobilization of savings.</li> <li>• Microcredit and saving management systems.</li> </ul>	Training conducted for the leadership of the 75 saving groups
Build capacity of community groups including women groups to strengthen linkages with microfinance institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro saving and credit training for women groups.</li> <li>• Training on how to start up IGAs.</li> </ul>	Training and support on IGAs provided.
<b>Result 4: Access to microfinance for target communities, particularly women and youth, increased</b>	
Formation of 150 women and youth saving and lending groups and provide support grants.	117 saving and lending groups formed and supported
Provide microfinance services to 1,000 beneficiaries comprising individuals, women groups, community organizations and youth.	Microfinance services provided to 2,597 members

Output 6	Indicators	Baseline	2012-14 Target	Cumulative Progress
Capacities for environment management and energy conservation are developed  Budget: \$ 3,556,768  Expenditure to date: \$ 1,901,292.00	Number reached in environmental education campaigns (% involved in environmental outreach activities)	3,574 HH	7,944 HH	Raised awareness on environment and energy of 9,499 households (3,475 in 2014; 3,574 in 2013 and 2,400 in 2012);
	Number of hectares rehabilitated	1,210 hectares	2500 hectares	Rehabilitated 3,265 hectares of degraded land (814 in 2014; 1,210 in 2013 and 1,241 in 2012);
	Number of seedlings of different species produced (survival rate)	414,858 seedlings	900,000 seedlings	692,858 seedlings produced (233,000 in 2014; 414,858 in 2013 and 45,000 in 2012);
	Number with access to clean and sustainable energy (% with access to clean energy sources)	3,574 HH	6900 LPG units	LPG units: 5,177 HH (1,500 in 2014; 3,574 in 2013 and 103 in 2012) Fuel efficient stoves: 1,230 HH (300 in 2014; 930 in 2013)
	Number trained in use of clean energy sources (% trained with access to clean	3,574 HH	3,677 HH	5,177 HH (1500 in 2014; 3,574 in 2013 and 103 in 2012)

	energy sources)			
	Number trained on energy saving practices (% with access to fuel – efficient stoves)	3,622 HHs	2,500 HH	8,347 households trained in the construction of fuel-efficient stoves (2,325 in 2014; 3,622 in 2013 and 2,400 in 2012)

Output 6 Planned activities		2012-2014 Results		
<b>Result 1: Environment strategy developed/ implemented</b>				
Advocacy with the government for access to forest resources (NTPFs)		Ongoing		
Training IP staff on environment and energy issues		Training conducted for IP staff on environment and energy issues		
<b>Result 2: Forest protection improved</b>				
Produce seedlings of different species		799,858 seedlings of different species produced		
Provide input, equipment and technical support for forest establishment and management		Tractors provided to FNC.		
Provide training in gum Arabic tapping		Completed: Two day theoretical and field-based practical workshop in Gedaref 21– 22 Jan 2014 and attended by 65 people drawn from 6 Gum Arabic Production Associations (GAPAs), 2 Gum Arabic companies based in Gedaref and individual Gum Arabic producers.		
<b>Result 3: Community environment management supported</b>				
Raise community awareness on environment conservation		9,499 households reached in 42 awareness raising sessions		
Develop forest management plans and forest mapping		Ongoing		
Train communities on CEAPs, establish and revise existing CEAPs		15 CEAPs revised (3 revised in 2013 and 12 revised in 2012). 7 CEAPs established in 2013 and 2-up dated in 2014.		
Facilitate participation of community members in the Environmental Celebrations		Done and World Environment Day commemorated June 05, 2014		
<b>Result 4: Access to energy improved</b>				
Provide energy saving practices (provision of LPG units and fuel- efficient stoves) and technical support on their use		LPG units: 5,177 HH (1,500 in 2014; 3,574 in 2013 and 103 in 2012) Fuel efficient stoves: 1,230 HH (300 in 2014; 930 in 2013)		
Conduct awareness-raising on energy issues		8,347 households trained in the construction of fuel-efficient stoves		

Output 7	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
Women's empowerment, peaceful coexistence and social cohesion promoted  Budget: \$3,070,000  Expenditure to date:	Number of persons trained in gender sensitive programming	30 staff	30 staff	30 government staff trained in gender sensitive programming
	Level of satisfaction of trained staff on quality and effectiveness of training in gender sensitive programming	No baseline	75% satisfaction	Not available
	Number of women trained in life skills and supported in IGAs (disaggregated by type of training)	520	700	520 women trained in life skills and supported in IGAs
	Percent of trained women starting own business, IGA or small scale enterprises	100%	75%	100%

Output 7	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
\$400,583.67	Number of social events hosted jointly by refugees and host communities	09	03	09 social events hosted jointly by refugees and host communities
	Number of people trained in the "One Man Can" Manual	420	600	420 people trained in the "One Man Can" Manual

Output 7 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
<b>Result 1: Gender capacity development plan prepared</b>	
Review gender Needs Assessment and baseline and prepare gender capacity development plan	Needs Assessment done.
<b>Result 2: Strengthen ability of institutions to conduct gender sensitive development planning and implementation</b>	
Build capacities of implementing partners including government institutions on mainstreaming of gender sensitive planning and implementation in livelihood programming	30 staff trained.
Provide integrated capacity support to 04 existing women organizations and community based institutions to identify and analyse gender related issues and develop capacities and skills for conflict management	No implementation
<b>Result 3: Empower women through building life-skills and enabling women to take the lead on development initiatives</b>	
Establish and support 10 women-led environmental custodian committees to target environmental issues within the local communities	No implementation
Establish 15 area-based women's groups and support their initiatives to enhance inter-communal social cohesion and interaction	7 area based women associations established and supported for registration as CBO with HAC
Train 100 women on conflict resolution, communication and leadership skills	120 women attended training courses on negotiation, leadership and conflict resolution skills
Train 700 women in life skills and support income generating activities covering food processing, handicrafts, sewing and material painting	520 women trained in life skills including food processing, dairy production, clothes and textile dyeing, handicrafts and henna and were able to use these skills to generate income
Support the construction of women development centres in host communities	Some support provided
<b>Result 4: Gender awareness increased among population and healthy equity based relations between men and women promoted</b>	
Organise gender awareness events and policy advocacy events at state , locality and community levels	360 women received training on Sudan's National Policy on Women Empowerment.
Train 200 community members on GBV issues using the "One Man Can" manual	14 One Man Can training sessions held attended by 420 male participants
Support local media to promote gender awareness programmes through 112 bi-weekly programmes	68 radio sessions featuring discussion, drama and music in local languages broadcasted on Kassala Radio; topics included gender equality and women's rights, GBV, harmful traditional practices, women's empowerment, education, early marriage of minors and general health issues
Support community based drama, music and folklore groups to promote gender equity issues	100 participants attended seminars on the importance of the education of girls and GBV

Output 7 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
<b>Result 5: Conflict assessment conducted and plan of action for social cohesion activities prepared</b>	
Undertake 3 multi-stakeholder conflict analysis workshops and produce a report identifying areas of potential risks that might emerge.	No implementation
<b>Result 6: Implement preventive measures to prevent conflict risks, and enhance social cohesion</b>	
Establish and support community-based early warning mechanism	No implementation
Support 3 joint cultural events such as peace festivals	760 participants attended four social events hosted jointly by refugees and host communities featuring community dialogues on gender equality and peaceful co-existence
Broadcast 5 success stories of social integration and increased inter-communal cohesion	No implementation
Establish community safety net mechanisms for conflicts and disasters	No implementation

Output 8	Indicators	Baseline (2013)	Target	Cumulative Progress
Institutional capacity building for decentralized governance within Girba and Fashaga Locality Governments  Budget: \$1,528,000  Expenditure to date: \$555,039	Number of people trained in various capacity building areas (disaggregated by institution)	131 staff trained	150 people trained	136 staff trained
	Level of change in management, technical and operational capacities in Line Ministries, CBOs and Locality Governments	No baseline	50% improvement in management, technical and operational capacities	No baseline
	Number of jointly (refugee and host community) determined priorities included in Locality Plans	06 projects	16 projects	06 projects
	Number of jointly determined priorities that are implemented by the Locality Administration	06 projects implemented	16 projects implemented	06 projects implemented
	Level of satisfaction with the operational and technical support provided to Locality Administration	No baseline	75% satisfaction with support	No baseline

Output 8 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
<b>Result 1: Enhance Locality Governments' planning and expenditure management ability</b>	
Conduct review of Locality Development Plans	Alignment of Girba and Fashaga Locality Development Plans with State Strategic Plan completed.
Support training and capacity building for Planning and Finance Units and provide essential equipment	52 GoS staff including Ministry of Finance Planning Department and Development Department officials, Camp Refugee Committees and Locality administration staff attended needs identification trainings in Kilo 26 and Girba Camps to facilitate the review and implementation of Locality Development Plans.
Develop and implement standard participatory Public Expenditure Management procedures	25 staff in Fashaga Locality and 22 staff in Girba Locality attended training

Output 8 Planned activities	2012-2014 Results
(includes training)	workshops on implementation of the LDF based on the LDF Manual.
<b>Result 2: Capacities of Locality Governments to provide transparent public services increased</b>	
Finalize assessment of the structure, capabilities and deficiencies of Girba and Fashaga Locality Administrations	One Capacity Assessment completed
Finalize development of comprehensive capacity development plans for Fashaga and Girba Locality Administrations	Some support to the capacity development planning process
Finalize structural organograms, ToRs for all position and improve HR procedures within Girba and Fashaga localities	No implementation
Train Fashaga and Girba locality governments in management, planning, M&E and specialized courses for each sector	LDF Committees were established and 47 Locality administration staff received training on the LDF Manual. Finally, the institutional and technical capabilities of Localities were strengthened through Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and Results-based Management (RBM) trainings.
Provide equipment for Girba and Fashaga Locality Administrations	Provision of essential IT equipment.
Provide six vehicles to support Government at Locality and State Level	No implementation
Develop and agree upon plan for hand-over of basic services to the localities and CBOs	No implementation
<b>Result 3: Strengthen local development efforts through supporting local development initiatives identified in the Locality Development Plans</b>	
Support Local Development Fund as a mechanism to support investment in local public infrastructure and service delivery using participatory planning	Programme established LDFs to provide micro-grants to both target Localities for the implementation of small-scale projects to improve basic service delivery and expand livelihoods opportunities through participatory assessments and the prioritization of community development needs
Conduct 04 refresher training workshops on implementation of the LDF based on the LDF manual to Planning Department staff	02 refresher trainings on LDF
Implement 08 identified priority projects through the locality administrations	6 projects jointly determined by host and refugee communities 6 jointly determined priority projects implemented by Locality Administration
Provide support in establishing citizen committees on public service delivery issues	No implementation
<b>Result 4: Enhanced capacity of CSOs and NGOs to engage in governance and service delivery</b>	
Strengthen the capacity of 04 community-based development committees to engage with governments on service provision issues	No implementation
Identify 02 long-term service providers among CSOs and NGOs in areas the government lack capacities and prepare capacity building plan to ensure the sustainability of service delivery	No implementation

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status (January to June 2014)
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## Annex II. Updated Risk Log

1.	Support for the programme from the federal, state and locality government and COR is not achieved and/or withdrawn	28/01/2014	Political	P = 2 I = 5	Federal and state governments and other relevant government institutions are involved in the planning and implementation, as well as representation on the Programme Board and Technical Steering Committees.  TSI focal units have been established at the federal and state levels.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Good</b> Support from the State Govt was good. <b>Poor</b> Support NISS mainly from Kassala State was poor (opinion that TSI promotes local integration of refugees which is against the Sudan Refugee Law). <b>Result</b> TSI programme suspended since January 2014.
2.	The security situation on the ground does not permit full implementation of the programme	28/01/2014	Operational	P = 2 I = 4	Advocate for the continued development of Eastern Sudan among the government of Sudan and the International Community and donors.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b> There was no insecurity on the ground.
3.	Misuse of programme funds in the procurement of goods and services	28/01/2014	Financial	P = 3 I = 3	Ensure compliance with pre-set SOPs, and undertake monitoring, reviews and external and internal audits.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b> Misuse of funds not experienced; there was limited implementation.
4.	Limited capacity among implementing partners hinders implementation of project activities and quality of outputs	28/01/2014	Operational	P = 4 I = 4	Capacity building, direct support and coaching, and close monitoring by the programme of implementing partners.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b> There was no implementation. However the limited capacity is not to the level that can hinder implementation.

5.	The programme does not receive full funding	28/01/2014	Financial	P = 2 I = 3	UNDP and UNHCR are embarking on a joint resource mobilization effort to receive the funding, with support from the respective offices in Geneva and New York as well as in Khartoum, Gedaref and Kassala. Funding is sought from seed funds, bilateral donors and multilateral donors/funds, including the Humanitarian Work Plan for Sudan. The programme will continuously develop operational plans to match the availability of funds, which will enable the programme to deliver some of out the outputs even if the programme is not fully funded.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Increasing</b> The Programme managed to secure US\$6,892,313 while the annual requirement is US\$ 15,999,192.
6.	Slow operational procedures hinders the implementation of the programme	28/01/2014	Operational	P = 1 I = 3	Improved operational procedures within UNDP and UNHCR remain highly committed to delivering the outputs according to the schedule. The programme staff will be recruited as quickly as possible to allow for a smooth start-up process and quick implementation of the activities.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b> No procurement, recruitment nor sub-contracting was undertaken due to the suspension.
7.	Reduced support from state government institutions resulting from institutional overlap with other externally funded projects	28/01/2014	Operational	P = 2 I = 2	Government institutions are involved in the programme board and steering committee.  There is coordination with other projects.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b> There was no overlap with other externally funded projects
8.	Refugees resist the transition from humanitarian aid to	28/01/2014	Operational	P = 2 I = 4	Consistent dialogue and consultations with recipients.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>No change</b> Refugees have expectations

	self-reliance				Gradual phasing out of humanitarian programme with increased development initiatives.				which are difficult to satisfy with limited funding.
9.	COR, Kassala and Gedaref State authorities, Locality Governments and Sudan Federal Government authorities' administrative procedures affect the programme implementation.	28/01/2014	Governance	P = 2 I = 3	Programme Board was established from the beginning of the Programme to ensure ownership, clear roles and responsibilities, sustainability and coordination. Communication with relevant authorities to streamline their administrative procedures to facilitate the implementation of the programme.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>No change</b> Slow and bureaucratic processes exist in the Line Ministries.  Agreement was reached to have desk officers; this may ease the admin processes.
10.	The East of Sudan as part of the Horn of Africa is most likely to witness severe drought waves.	28/01/2014	Environmental	P = 3 I = 2	Environmental component and diversification of livelihoods are built in the design of the programme.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b> The rainfall season for 2014 had not started during the period under review.
11.	Economic recession and high inflation rates affect the implementation of the programme.	28/01/2014	Macro-economic	P = 5 I = 3	Mid-Year and End-Year budget reviews to include adjustments resulting from inflation rates.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Increasing</b> Inflation will affect the establishment of viable livelihood interventions.
12.	Failure to make available livelihood opportunities that trigger sustainability in value chain and service provision/ O&M	28/01/2014	Design	P = 2 I = 3	Detailed assessment studies at the start of implementation and continued consultation with communities and authorities will minimize risks of inadequate selection of target groups and livelihoods opportunities.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b> Inputs from the Value Chain Study and Market Assessment done in 2014 will be implemented once suspension lifted.
13.	Difficulties in hiring	28/01/2014	Operational	P = 2	Programme interim management	Programme	Programme	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b>

	and deploying quality programme staff timely hinder the implementation of the programme		(Human resources)	I = 3	will facilitate the implementation during the start-up phase.  Seeking accelerated recruitment procedures through UNOPS or UNDP.	Manager	Manager		Programme filled Basic Services and Protection Officers. Gender Officer position remains vacant. Communication and Reporting Officer resigned early 2014; position – vacant. Implementation not affected.
14.	Inadequate coordination with other projects/programmes in eastern Sudan lead to duplication and completion instead of maximization of resources	28/01/2014	Operational (Linkages)	P = 2  I = 3	The programme maps relevant programmes/projects in the region in close coordination with UNDP CRMA and establishes mechanisms to ensure an effective coordination and policy review with other international organizations, development cooperation units and donors.	Programme Manager	Programme Manager	07/07/2014	<b>Not experienced</b> There are no similar projects. The Programme coordinates well with WFP in refugee camps. Coordination is well managed through the TSI Steering Committee.

### Annex. III. UNDP TSI JP Asset Inventory List

S/No.	Item Description	Make & Model	Quantity	Location	Remarks
1	Dell laptop computer	Dell latitude E6430	1	Office	Good operational
2	Dell laptop computer	Dell latitude E6430	1	Office	Good operational
3	Dell laptop computer	Dell latitude E6430	1	Office	Good operational
4	Dell laptop computer	Dell latitude E6430	1	Office	Good operational
5	Dell laptop computer	Dell latitude E6430	1	Office	Good operational
6	Dock station + Screen	Dell	1	Office	Good operational
7	Dock station + Screen	Dell	1	Office	Good operational
8	Dock station + Screen	Dell	1	Office	Good operational
9	Dock station + Screen	Dell	1	Office	Good operational
10	Dock station + Screen	Dell	1	Office	Good operational
11	Dock station + Screen	Dell	1	Office	Good operational
12	Dock station + Screen	Dell	1	Office	Good operational
13	Laptop bags	Dell	6	Office	Good operational
14	Printer	LaserJet Pro400M401dn	1	Office	Good operational
15	Printer	LaserJet Pro400M401dn	1	Office	Good operational
16	Photocopier RICOH	Aficio PM301sp	1	Office	Good operational
17	Printer Scanjet	HP Scanjet 8500Fni	1	Office	Good operational
18	Camera Sony	Cybershot High speed AF	1	Office	Good operational
19	Camera Sony	Cybershot High speed AF	1	Office	Good operational
20	Video Camera Sony	Handycam HD AVCHD	1	Office	Good operational
21	Multimedia Projector	SONY VPL-DX100	1	Office	Good operational
22	Projector Screen	I-VIEW Screen 2x2m + Stand	1	Office	Good operational
23	Flip chart stand	GAO JI GAO 90x60 cm	3	Office	Good operational
24	Filing cabinets	Office cupboards	4	Office	Good operational
25	Chairs	M3 Chairs	10	Office	Good operational
26	Chairs	Executive Office Chairs	6	Office	Good operational
27	Chairs	Medical chair	1	Office	Good operational
28	Tables	Office Desks 160cm	6	Office	Good operational

S/No.	Item Description	Make & Model	Quantity	Location	Remarks
1	Vehicle	Land Cruiser Station wagon	1	Kassala UNDP	Good operational
2	Vehicle	Land Cruiser Station wagon	1	Kassala UNDP	Good operational
3	Tractor	MASSEY FURGUSON 375	1	Kassala, Girba	Under process for handover to Girba Locality
4	Tractor	MASSEY FURGUSON 375	1	Gadaref,	Under process for handover to Fashaga

				Fashaga	Locality
5	Tractor	MASSEY FERGUSON 375	1	Gadaref, Fashaga	Under process for handover to Fashaga Locality
6	Tractor	MASSEY FERGUSON 375	1	Kassala, Girba	Under process to handover to COR to be used in Girba Refugee camp
7	Tractor	MASSEY FERGUSON 375	1	Kassala, Girba	Under process to handover to COR to be used in Kilo 26 Refugee camp
8	Tractor	MASSEY FERGUSON 375	1	Gadaref, Fashaga	Under process to handover to COR to be used in Um Gargour Refugee camp

#### Annex IV. UNHCR TSI JP Asset Inventory

Description	Quantity	Year
MF285 HP Tractors (75 HP)	4	2012
Disc harrow (2 rows)	4	2012
Chisel plough (7 tin)	2	2012
Thresher (5 star)	2	2012
AMB Toyota landc, 4x4 LWS hardtop HZJ78	2	2013
Pick-up Toyota Hilux 4x4 DDB Cab 3000CC LAN25LR-PRMDEN	2	2013
COM bus, Toyota Hiace, 15S	2	2013
Tractors	5	2013
Chisel plough	2	2013
Redger	1	2013
Wide level disc 24 discs	3	2013
Wheat thresher	5	2013
Tractors with garbage collection trailers	3	2014
AMB toyota landc, 4x4 LWS hardtop HZJ78	2	2014
Motorbikes	1	2014
<b>Consumables items</b>		
Description	Quantity	Year
Hospital beds	40	2013
Hospital bed mattress	40	2013
Hospital beds	40	2013
Hospital bed mattress	40	2013
Hospital bed mattress	20	2013
Hospital beds	20	2013
Hospital bed mattress	1	2013

Gynecology examination chair	2	2013
Normal delivery instrument set	1	2013
Caesarean section instrument sets	1	2013
Manual Autoclave	1	2013
Suction machine / pump	1	2013
Paediatric weight scale	1	2013
office tables	9	2013
Chairs	20	2013
examining couches	3	2013
Benches	9	2013
dividers (examining screen)	3	2013
storage cupboards / shelves	5	2013
Refrigerator	1	2013
Air-conditioning units	1	2013

## Annex V. UNDP/UNHCR TSI Joint Programme Target Areas Map

