



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
The NCA Darfur Programme

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and



Food for work; women planting seedlings, in Garsila. Photo credit: Sakari Koivula, NCA (June 2016)

ACT/CARITAS APPEAL DARFUR – 2017 Programme
SDN 171 - EA 01/2017

Budget: USD 5,895,501

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Acronyms

ACT	Action by Churches Together	LPPPD	Litres Per Person Per Day
ANC	Ante Natal Care	MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
AU	African Union	MoE	Ministry of Education
BMZ	(German) Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	MoH	Ministry of Health
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (UK)	MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
CAG	Community Action Group	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CATS	Community Approaches for Total Sanitation	NFI	Non-Food Item
CBO	Community Based Organisation	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CDK	Clean Delivery Kits	NISS	National Intelligence and Security Services
CFM	Country Funding Manager	NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
CHAST	Child Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation	NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
CHC	Community Health Committee	OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund	ODCB	Organisational Development and Capacity Building
CI	Caritas Internationalis	OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Programme
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition	PDP	Performance Development Process
CRS	Catholic Relief Services	PHC	Primary Health Care Clinic
CSA	Compliance, Support and Advisory (group)	PLW	Pregnant or Lactating Women
DCA	DanChurchAid	PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
DFID	Department for International Development	PNC	Post-natal care
DNH	Do No Harm	PTA	Parent Teacher Association
DP	DP	RBA	Rights based approach
DPA	Darfur Peace Agreement	SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
DRA	Darfur Regional Authority	SCC	Sudan Council of Churches
DRC	Disaster Risk Committee	SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunization	SHARP	Sudan Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme
EPRU	Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit	SLA/MM	Sudan Liberation Army – Minni Minawi
ES	Emergency Shelter	SLM/AW	Sudan Liberation Movement – Abdul Wahid
EWS	Early Warning Systems		
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SMoH	State Ministry of Health
GoS	Government of Sudan	SNAP	Sudan National AIDS Programme
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission	TA	Technical Agreement
HH	Household	TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
HR	Human resources	ToT	Training of Trainers
HSO	Health and Security Office/Officer	TT	Tetanus Toxide
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UN	United Nations
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	UNAMID	United Nations Advanced Mission in Darfur
IGA	Income Generating Activity	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice	VCCT	Voluntary Confidential Counselling and Testing
LCU	Logistics Coordination Unit (UN)	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

LF	Lead Farmers	WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation (GoS)
LLITN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets		
LM	Logic Model	WFP	World Food Programme

GENERAL INFORMATION SHEET

	1.1 Programme Title	ACT/CARITAS APPEAL DARFUR – 2017 Programme
	1.2 Programme Holder	Name: NCA Sudan, Khartoum, Sudan Director: Hans Birkeland Contact Person: Jennifer Lewkowicz Email: Jennifer.Lewkowicz@nca.no Phone: +249 90 664 5568
	1.3 Appeal Number	EA 01/2017 – Sudan / SDN 171
	1.4 Programme Start – End Dates	Start date: January 2017 End date: December 2017 Duration: 1 year Final Report Due: February 2018
	1.5 Reporting Schedule	Q1: April 2017 Q2: July 2017 Q3: October 2017 Final Report: February 2017
	1.6 Total Budget	Total Budget (USD): \$ 5,895,501 Local Currency (SDG): SDG 57,186,362
	1.7 Geographical Focus	States: South and Central Darfur States Country: Sudan
	1.8 Name(s) of Implementing Partners	ERRADA Mubadiroon
	1.9 Beneficiaries	Total Direct Beneficiaries (individuals): 428,540
	1.10 Goal	Conflict affected communities of Darfur have enhanced resilience to the recurrent crises. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH - Health and Nutrition (H&N) - Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPRU) - Livelihoods - Education - Organizational Development and Capacity Building (ODCB)
	1.11 Compulsory Documents to be Attached	Annex 1: Organogram, Governance and Member Information Annex 2: Map of Darfur Programme Target Areas Annex 3: LMs and PMFs per Sector Annex 4: Gantt Charts Annex 5: DP 2017 Budget Annex 6: Contingency Plan(s) Annex 7: Risk Register
	1.12 Bank Details	Name of Bank: DNB Address of Bank: Postboks 1600 Sentrum, 0021 Oslo, Norway Account Holder: Kirkens Nodhjelp/Norwegian Church Aid Account Holder Address: Postboks 7100 St Olavs Plass, 0130 Oslo IBAN: NO 95 12506053615 Swift: DNBANOKK

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *(maximum 2 pages)*

THE CRISIS

The 2017 Darfur Programme (DP) Appeal marks the 14th anniversary of the joint Caritas Internationalis (CI) and ACT Alliance (ACT) collaboration which commenced in 2004. NCA provides the legal basis for the operation in Darfur as well as taking the lead responsibility for management, procurement and financial management on behalf of the two networks. The operational entity has to be referred to in its totality as the NCA DP.

As has been mentioned in previous Appeals, the DP has been able to engage with and respond to the protracted humanitarian crisis that has continued to engulf the country. It has been about 13 years since families have had to leave their homes, their livelihoods and their land. To date, the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has, in the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) estimated that the ongoing conflict has left around 2 million Darfuri IDPs in need of humanitarian assistance and support. This does not include the impacts stemming from the conflict which broke out in the Jebel Marra (JM) region, in January 2016 which has displaced an additional 82,000 people throughout Darfur (OCHA Humanitarian Snapshot, September 2016).

Recent years have taught aid agencies working in Darfur that the protracted/forgotten nature of this conflict has, in fact, led to a steep decrease in donor spending to the region. While it is understood that after a decade of efforts to alleviate the vulnerabilities in the region donors might feel disenchanted, it is crucial that the needs in Darfur are once again brought to the spotlight. Thus, the 2017 Appeal will continue its concerted efforts from 2016 and endeavor to support a budget in line with the revised 2016 Appeal budget. As is already known, the DP underwent some restructuring throughout 2015 and 2016 in order to stay in line with a decreased budget.

PRIORITY NEEDS

The Sudanization process continues to be underway throughout the country. While no sign has been made that this government level strategy will come into full force in the year ahead, the DP continues to forge ahead; engagement and support - at all stakeholder levels - will continue, status quo, into 2017 should Sudanization become a clear reality.

What has become clear; however, is that 2017 looks to be that of a 'transitional year' meaning that plans by the Government of Sudan (GoS) seem to be suggesting that Darfur's newly declared peace means that IDPs no longer have a need for such a title: 'IDP'. Thus, while it is still unclear what lies ahead, this shift in title and push in seeing to it that IDPs either return to their homes or converge with local communities will be a challenge which the NCA DP may have to face in the year ahead.

Thus, it goes without saying that there will be a distinctive set of needs should 2017 unfold in such a way. In line with NCAs revised country strategy and the context of Sudan (particularly Darfur), the DP will be making a solid effort to support its target communities through building ownership of NCA projects to ensure sustainability and long-term support. This will be done through an integrated and holistic approach; looking to all sectors of the DP to work and support one another instead of in sectoral silos. Examples of proven effectiveness can be seen through the efforts of the Ta'adoud project which NCA is an integral part of.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Sectoral objectives and activities will be responded to accordingly:

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES AND KEY ACTIVITIES)

Increased access to safe potable water for the vulnerable communities by 2017

- Rehabilitation of 175 hand pumps (75 in Central Darfur and 100 in South Darfur);
- Repair 60 existing hand pumps; and
- Drill 21 new boreholes and install with hand pumps

Increased access to basic sanitation services for the target beneficiaries by 2017

- Support construction of 25 new school latrines in Hamedia, Hassa Hissa and Bilel IDP camps;
- Installation of 25 hand washing facilities and latrines in Hamedia, Hassa Hissa and Bilel IDP camps; and
- Support women's groups in conducting 24 waste management campaigns in (Elsalam, Hassa Hissa, Hamedia, and Khamsadagieg and Bilel IDP camps

Increased hygiene promotion status among target groups in the operational areas

- Provide 1,000 sanitary kits for school girls in Zalingei and Bilel camps;
- Conduct 24 hygiene promotion campaigns in Elsalam/ Kadangara, Hassa Hissa, Hamedia, Khamsadagieg and Bilel IDP camps; and
- Support 10 women's groups in conducting public hygiene sensitization campaigns in public places and dissemination of safe hygiene behaviors in Elsalam/ Kadangara, Hassa Hissa, Hamedia, Khamsadagieg and Bilel IDP camps

Increased capacity of DP, communities and their leaders to manage and operate WASH facilities and services in areas of operation

- Provision of 15 cost recovery activities in Elsalam/ Kadangara, Hassa Hissa, Hamedia, Khamsadagieg, Garsila and Bilel IDP camps;
- Conduct 30 hand pump mechanic refresher trainings in Elsalam/ Kadangara, Hassa Hissa, Hamedia, Khamsadagieg, Garsila and Bilel IDP camps; and
- Train 28 community water management committees in Zalingei, Garsila and Bilel

Increased engagement and integration of cross-cutting issues in service delivery

- Train six community groups on gender equality in WASH service provision;
- Train communities in community based water and sanitation management approach; and
- Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness trainings, along with hygiene messaging

HEALTH AND NUTRITION (IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES AND KEY ACTIVITIES)

Increased access to quality primary health care services for IDPs, host community populations and South Sudanese people

- Procure and distribute essential PHC medicine, medical supplies, medical equipment and laboratory equipment to five primary health clinic in Central and South Darfur
- Repair broken equipment and furniture, where necessary as well as solar system in Nertiti North camp clinic

Increased access to nutrition services for IDP, host communities, South Sudanese people and pastoralists populations

- Conduct capacity building to key staff on topics related to health and management;
- Conduct consultation and treatment for 216,481 patients against common ailments; and
- Rehabilitation of five health facilities and five nutrition centres

Increased access for women to quality maternal, new-born, child and reproductive health care services in IDP camps, South Sudanese people and host community populations.

- Carry out therapeutic food distribution to 34,407 children <5 & PLW;
- Carry out quarterly growth monitoring and MUAC screening in collaboration with SMoH; and
- Conduct defaulter tracing and referrals to facilities which will be conducted by TBS & CHC

Increased positive health and nutrition seeking services behaviours among target communities.

- Distribute clean delivery kits for 9,292 women;
- Train 100 midwives and medical assistants on maternal health topics; and
- Distribute insecticide treated mosquito nets to 6,500 PLW & children

Strengthened local capacity (SMoH, NNGOs, community structures, NCA staff and institutions) delivering sustainable PHC and nutrition interventions in target localities/states

- Conduct training for 100 CHCs, 11 CHPs, 38 community volunteers and 100 TBAs
- Conduct trainings for national partner staff, SMoH and NCA staff in key select health and nutrition topical areas, appropriate reporting and PHC management
- Facilitate stakeholder coordination of monthly meetings

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS (IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES AND KEY ACTIVITIES)

Agriculturalists and pastoralists practice the promoted and adopted improved livelihood techniques

- Establish farmer field schools (learning fields) targeting 30 villages
- Pilot the integration of establishing 30 homestead gardens with H&N sector, targeting malnourished HH
- Provide drugs and vaccines through a cost recovery approach to vaccinate and treat 15,000 livestock heads

Target women, men, youth as well as WASH and health committees have applied the knowledge received on IGAs and business skills training

- Conduct vocational skills training to 30 youth (male) on motorbikes repairs and others skills after a market assessment and with support of start-up capital kits
- Conduct business skills and IGA training for six WASH and H&N committees
- Form and train 102 savings and internal lending (SILC) groups

Target women, men and youth have better access to nearby markets

- Conduct one market barrier analysis
- Provide support in accordance to proposed solution(s) from the market barrier analysis

Target women, men and youth are skilled on value chain analysis

- Train 300 women, men and youth on value chains; and
- Support 300 women, men and youth in developing groundnut value chain

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES AND KEY ACTIVITIES)

Disaster affected communities in IDP camps, refugees, returnees and host communities in Central and South Darfur states have access to appropriate and adequate NFIs and emergency shelter materials

- Conduct joint assessments for households affected by conflict/disasters with partners, other NCA sectors, NGOs and UN agencies;
- Conduct registration and verification of affected households; and
- Distribute NFIs and emergency shelter materials

Communities acquire skills and capacities of their own to cope and respond to disasters and participate in assessments and distribution activities

- Facilitate community action groups to conduct hazard, vulnerability and capacity analyses to develop Community Action Plans (CAPs);
- Facilitate CAGs to conduct Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Analyses (HVCA) to develop CAPs; and
- Develop Community-Based Early Warning Systems (CB-EWS)

Emergency personnel able to rapidly assess, evaluate, identify NFI and emergency shelter materials needs, and conduct coordinated responses to a wide spectrum of emergencies

- Operations in two localities are handed over to partners
- Train community leaders, women, men and youth on assessment, distribution activities, environmental management and increased awareness on HIV/AIDS; and
- Train DRRCs in the target IDP camps and among returnees

EDUCATION (IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES AND KEY ACTIVITIES)

Increased access to basic education for primary school age children in IDP and host community populations in target schools in South Darfur state.

- Raising public awareness on education and children's rights to increase school enrolment rates of boys and girls; and
- Conduct adult education to 200 (50% female community members)

Increased capacity of PTAs, teachers and school administrators to manage schools in IDP and host community populations in target schools in South Darfur

- Train 64 teachers and volunteers on teaching and facilitation skills
- Train 50 school administrators & supervisors on management and monitoring of the activities in their schools
- Train 32 PTAs on their role of joint management of schools

Increased support primary schools in South Darfur State.

- Distribute 300 benches and 300 desks to 1,200 pupils in 6 targeted schools
- Provide 800 school uniforms for 800 school girls and boys (50% girls)
- Distribution of learning and teaching materials to 8,000 pupils in ten targeted schools (blackboard, textbooks and reference books, etc.)

Increased youth (male and female) in IGAs, short term and long term employment opportunities in South Darfur

- Train out of school youth from IDP camps (Nyala, Bilel, and Drej) in vocational skills such as: welding, driving, etc.
- Train 30 youth in computer applications; 50% female

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING (IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES AND KEY ACTIVITIES)

The organizational systems and structures in partners and NCA are revised to increase effectiveness.

- Develop an operations manual on HR, logistics etc. systems for partners;
- Continue provision of support via finance, logistics and HR coordinators; and
- Conduct audits as per the standards of NCA and its partners;

The capacity of national NGOs and CBOs are enhanced as the result of relevant trainings and capacity building support.

- Support partners to take opportunities to promote their projects, in Darfur;
- Monitor participation of partners in relevant sector meetings; and
- Review core partners' capacity assessments and update their capacity needs

Improved staff capacities in partners and NCA through training, coaching and mentoring.

- Support organizational development processes in select national contracting organizations; and
- Continue monitoring the relationship between DP & partners.

Increased partner abilities to secure funding opportunities beyond the NCA DP.

- Deliver tailored training and coaching to partners' board members, EDs and managers;
- Include partner staff in relevant DP staff capacity development; and
- Train staff of contracting organizations

With the aforementioned in mind, there are a number of key programmatic elements which will be focused on in 2017, including:

1. The need has become ever clearer that the continued efforts of building on the **strengthening of partner capacities** should be a large piece of 2017. While 2016 saw a number of training efforts among implementing partners (IPs), there are still gaps that must be addressed before NCA is certain that IPs are able to handle the task of taking over activities should the aforementioned challenges arise. Detailed plans for the year ahead can be seen in the ODCB PMF, Annex 3.
2. 2016 worked on building out a three year NCA Darfur Programme (DP) strategy which placed focus on the contextual changes that have come to fruition in the last year. With this in mind, pending its approval by the Compliance, Support and Advisory (CSA) committee, mid-2017 will be the start of this strategy which will work to ensure a much more **integrative approach** between the sectors so that long-term sustainable results can be achieved and community level ownership is enhanced.

Due largely to the above mentioned points – particularly the first – the DP will continue its efforts in working hand-in-hand with its two strategic IPs, ERRADA and Mubadiroon, in: H&N, livelihoods, EPRU and education sectors to seek out tangible and lasting results.

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

GENERAL HUMANITARIAN SUMMARY/PROBLEM ANALYSIS

The key components which continue to drive the declining security situation in Darfur ranges from challenges related to economic factors, access to basic services (water, health care, etc.), access to land and natural resources. The fluid security situation of Darfur has changed bringing new dimensions to inter-tribal conflict in various locations. In Darfur, fighting between various armed groups has continued throughout 2016 but particularly the fighting between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the SLA forces in the Jebel Marra (JM), which erupted in January 2017. This conflict not only resulted in mass casualties but has also displaced more than 82,000 women, men and children. Although the humanitarian agencies were not given immediate access to concrete figures of displaced people due to the limited access and permissions from the government, thousands of the IDPs from the JM were added to the existing IDP camps in Central and South Darfur.

According to OCHA (12-18 September, 2016) it has been reported that the fighting in the JM has displaced an unverified number of between 80,124 and 115,124 people who were left having to flee to various localities within Central Darfur. However, the same report maintains that interagency assessments and IOM have registered and assisted only about 4,584 IDPs in Hamdia and Hassa Hissa IDP camps.

The same can be said about South Darfur whereby OCHA, in the same report, maintain that 25,095 IDPs fled to different localities in South Darfur and have been registered by IOM and interagency groups.

In addition to the influx of IDPs from the JM, a vast influx of displaced South Sudanese people (about 5,400) have increased the humanitarian caseload in South Darfur. To this effect, the new IDPs and refugees have effectively stretched the available space and resources available to the communities, placing a strain on environment of the camps. Additional challenges are being felt in the increased price of staple food items due to lacking accessibility for households to access fields for agricultural labour and production.

At the sectoral level, a number of prominent challenges have been experienced throughout 2016; 2017 is expected to be similar. Water supplies and services in camps and rural areas will not be able to fulfil the growing demand from IDPs, host communities and rural farmers alike. In the same breath, this very situation has the potential to worsen a precarious hygiene and sanitation situation which would inevitably create a favourable environment for the outbreak of major epidemics such as malaria, AWD and internal parasites. In an already incredibly congested settlement, the effects could be disastrous. Thus, an amenable health care situation is necessary; one which can cater to the existing vulnerabilities among the target populations and not become spread thinner due to potential new threats.

Not only are WASH and health sectors feeling the pinch, but the livelihoods sector has been dramatically affected by challenges related to poor production of agricultural crops having much to do with recent El Nino effects. However, it has also been noted that El Nino aside, the lack of

productive inputs, poor post-harvest technology and lack of market networks (for example) pose a larger risk for the future livelihoods of these target populations. Thus, additional training and support on the aforementioned livelihood strategies as well as savings and internal lending communities (SILC) activities would allow not only for longer term agricultural sustainability but enhanced resiliency to shocks (El Nino, drought, etc., for example). Livelihood and agricultural support would provide additional value in the nutrition sector whereby the rapid nutrition assessment reports from the DP operational areas alone have revealed very high rates of malnutrition on children < 5 years of age; pregnant and lactating mothers and other vulnerable groups. The use of livelihood options such as homestead gardens have the potential to support and curb such vulnerabilities through the provision of nutritional variety. Finally, the best way in which to share such information is through education. Education in target areas continues to fall to the wayside due to additional costs related to school. It is for this reason as to why implementing partner (IP), ERRADA works with parent teacher advisory (PTA) boards and the education office to support the hardware necessary to build up the future generation of Darfur.

Needs aside, the security situation in Darfur has continued to be tense and unpredictable; crimes including: carjacking, killing, kidnapping, robbery and gender-based violence are consistently being reported. Thus, the movement of international humanitarian aid workers remains restricted due to the conflict and the fragile security situation. It is for these reasons (among others) that the GoS maintains its tight policy on INGOs and UN agencies. Its stance on Sudanization remains a core component of its strategy therefore keeping a close eye on INGO activities and management capacities and pushing for a timely shift towards more nationally-led development. The same can be said as it relates to the existence of UNAMID in Sudan. While the GoS has declared peace to the Darfur region and also explicitly stated their intent to see UNAMID leave, the GoS and United Nations (UN) have reached a joint agreement, in June 2016, to extend their stay for an additional year; their movement however, being under the discretion of the GoS.

As can be seen – and according to findings of internal assessments - the needs are critical and the communities' wellbeing is constrained. It is for these reasons as to why NCA plans to support 665,716 beneficiaries through undertaking an integrated assistance approach in: WASH, livelihoods, health, nutrition, ES/NFIs, education and capacity building. NCA will continue to work closely alongside local partners, donor agencies and relevant government offices to address the needs of targeted vulnerable people.

For a detailed overview on the needs assessment methodology and participatory planning tools being used to understand the current contextualization in Central and South Darfur, please refer to **Annex 3**.

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

GOAL/ULTIMATE OUTCOME

Conflict affected communities of Darfur have enhanced resilience to recurrent crises.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE/INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME(S)

Health and Nutrition (H&N)

- IDPs and host community populations in the targeted localities/states have increased and sustained access of quality primary health and nutrition services; and
- IDPs and host communities have less malnutrition prevalence in the operational year.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Women, men and children have sustained and expanded access to safe water and basic sanitation facilities and services by December 2017; and
- Enhanced hygiene behaviours for target beneficiaries in South and Central Darfur states by the end of 2017.

Livelihoods

- Targeted households record increased ability to meet their basic food needs through their own production;
- Targeted women, men and youth establish macro or small-scale enterprises;
- Women, men and youth gained access to domestic or local markets; and
- Women, men and youth increased income through value chain development.

Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit (EPRU)

- Improved basic living conditions among IDPs and host communities affected by disasters in Central and South Darfur States; and
- Enhanced capacity and resilience to disaster shocks for both programme staff and beneficiary communities.

Education

- Improved enrolment, retention and completion of basic primary school education for girls and boys in programme target schools in South Darfur state; and
- Improved basic school environment and conditions for children and youth affected by conflict.

Organizational Development and Capacity Building (ODCB)

- Organizational systems and structures in partners are improved and developed in line with overall Darfur Programme strategy;
- Organizational systems and capacities in DP are improved and developed in line with the overall Darfur Programme Strategy; and
- The Darfur Programme has the local partner portfolio needed to implement the Darfur programme strategy in a sustainable matter

BENEFICIARIES

Participatory planning tools and methods have been employed to collect and analyze data and to plan the humanitarian activities. The voices of women, men, children, disabled people, elderly, local authorities, stakeholders and the previous feedback received from UN agencies have been taken into consideration. Focus group discussions (FGDs) have been conducted with women, men, children, disabled people and the sheiks to know the gaps and to what extent the problems affect the people. Throughout the process of selecting beneficiaries, all sectors worked through a common set of participatory procedures which included: data gathering from target areas vis-à-vis community FGDs,

surveys and joint interagency assessments (verifications) and coordination (information sharing) efforts among other sector specific actors. Beneficiaries were decided upon by other community members, based on their specific needs which were identified in the aforementioned processes. To this, information based on the 2016 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), has been used to populate and inform the DP of possible target beneficiaries. This can be exemplified through the fact that the HRP has identified that 80% of single headed HHs are, in fact, headed by women and that children represent up to 60% of the displaced population in camps; thus, it should become obvious in the below chart, that women and their particular vulnerabilities and children (especially unaccompanied) have become a prime target beneficiary.

Beneficiary targets for the 2017 appeal will therefore include the following, as outlined in the chart below:

- Central Darfur (431,589; 68%); and
- South Darfur (204,709; 32%)

SECTOR	LOCATION	AGE CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE
WASH	Central Darfur	INFANTS (0-59 MNTHS)	17,365	19,581
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	43,412	48,954
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	17,365	19,581
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	8,683	9,791
	South Darfur	INFANTS (0-59 MNTHS)	9,174	10,346
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	22,936	25,864
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	9,174	10,346
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	4,587	5,173

H&N	Central Darfur	INFANTS (0-59 MNTHS)	14,013	17,127
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	23,081	28,199
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	35,362	43,220
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	9,978	12,196
	South Darfur	INFANTS (0-59 MNTHS)	2,548	3,114
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	4,196	5,129
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	6,430	7,878
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	1,405	2,605
EPRU 75,000 people (newly displaced and IDPs) in need of replacement NFIs. EPRU is targeting 75,000 individuals including: 15,000 HHs, 45,000 people in South Darfur and 30,000 people in Central Darfur (IDPs (new arrivals; those most vulnerable and in need of replenishment items and IDPs affected by disasters), refugees and returnees. Elderly targets are considered 'vulnerable' but is not fixed; between 3>4%.	Central Darfur	INFANTS (0-59 MNTHS)	-	-
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	-	-
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	-	-
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	-	-
	South Darfur	INFANTS (0-59 MNTHS)	-	-
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	-	-

	Note: Target: 9,000HHs (45,000 people; 27,000F & 18,000M)	ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	-	-
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	-	-
FSL (54,372 total targeted beneficiaries)	Central Darfur	INFANTS (0- 59 MNTHS)	-	-
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	-	-
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	13,453	20,179
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	-	-
	South Darfur	INFANTS (0- 59 MNTHS)	-	-
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	-	-
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	8,295	12,445
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	-	-
Education (8,000 target beneficiaries)	Central Darfur	INFANTS (0- 59 MNTHS)	-	-
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	-	-
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	-	-

		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	-	-
	South Darfur	INFANTS (0- 59 MNTHS)	-	-
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	3,964	3,636
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	258	142
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	-	-
ODCB (113 targeted beneficiaries including: staff from DP, IPs and other relevant stakeholders)	Central Darfur	INFANTS (0- 59 MNTHS)	-	-
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	-	-
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	37	12
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	-	-
	South Darfur	INFANTS (0- 59 MNTHS)	-	-
		CHILDREN (5-17 YRS)	-	-
		ADULTS (18-49 YRS)	49	15
		ELDERLY (50+ YRS)	-	-
TOTAL	Central Darfur		182,749	218,840

**Note: totals NOT inclusive of EPRU whereby HH targets not able to disaggregate	South Darfur		73,016	86,693

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION PLANS WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

STRATEGY (APPROACH)

In 2017, the WASH sector will focus on sustaining services from previous projects. Additionally it will expand to fill gaps in operational areas as a result of new displacements from the Jebel Marra and South Sudan which took place throughout 2016. Services planned in this action will be provided to IDPs and host communities in Zalingei and Garsila, Central Darfur and Bilel and Nyala-Kubum corridor, South Darfur. Among the target communities, 33% are rural communities while the remaining 67% are in IDP camps and host communities. Of the total targeted 282,332 people, 97,600 are in South Darfur while the remaining 184,732 are in Central Darfur (inclusive of 159,600 in Zalingei and 25,132 in Garsila).

In line with the expected government plan to integrate the IDP population with the host community, the DP will seek ways to improve upon the emergency infrastructures originally meant to be temporary into permanent facilities. Throughout this process, community engagement in service provision and management will be emphasized; WASH will work with existing community structures in supporting their transformation to CBOs. This will ensure they can take the lead in the operations and maintenance of facilities and infrastructures thus ensuring ownership and sustainability. To this end, DP WASH planned for 2017 will allow for the handover of three water schemes which will be fully taken care of by water committees. A road map detailing the gradual handing over of the WASH services to the local partners and community based structures is being formulated by the sector.

For sanitation, the sector will construct quality and gender sensitive school latrines, equipped handwashing facilities, apply a CLTS approach in household latrine construction and ensure communities contribute 100% of the labour for household latrine construction. The same can be said for the implementation of proper community solid waste management structures and facilitation of strong community management structures.

In hygiene promotion, trained community hygiene groups will be encouraged to implement more than 50% of hygiene mobilization through the application of evidence-based activities guided by the regular morbidity and mortality reports; shared by the MoH, in their respective field offices as well as by NCA H&N clinics. The water and hygiene groups will play a major role in mobilizing the communities to participate in hygiene campaigns. The water groups will be supported with IGA activities in an effort to manage water point operations and waste management services, in the communities. This will be done in line with NCAs Sudan Country Strategy; supporting a more integrated and collaborative approach to holistic development.

To achieve the maximum impact from this intervention, WASH will continue working with IPs and will screen potential new partners with the support of the ODCB department; NCA cornerstones for achieving long-term sustainability. In 2017, the sector is planning to work with two national partners including: Prospect of Peace for Development (PPD), in Central Darfur; and ERRADA, in South Darfur States. Both partners will handle the following activities: rehabilitation of hand pumps and hand dug wells, conduction of trainings related to water management, conflict resolution and pump mechanisms. A roadmap detailing the handover process to partners will be drafted early 2017. It will include a timeline and programmatic benchmarks that will be mutually agreed between the DP and the partners.

To ensure the desired impact, WASH will integrate with H&N and livelihoods to ensure a stronger contribution towards sustainability via the strengthening of financial capacities of committees

through some income generating activities. This will not only support livelihoods but also assist in costs related to facility operations.

RESULTS/IMMEDIATE OUTCOME(S)

The immediate outcome(s) for WASH are as follows:

- Increased and expanded access to safe water by December 2017.
- Increased access to basic sanitation facilities for the target beneficiaries by 2017.
- Increased hygiene promotion status among target beneficiaries in the operation areas.
- Increased capacity of Darfur Programme, communities and their leaders to manage and operate WASH facilities and services in areas of operation.
- Increased engagement and integration of cross-cutting issues in service delivery.

ACTIVITIES *(inclusive of M&E)*

Water

WASH will ensure that targeted communities have sustainable water supply throughout the year by implementing activities with local partners and community structures. For 2017, it is planned that partial integration will take place whereby target schools will benefit with support through ERRADA. The unifying of geographical operational areas is of importance however it is expected to be gradual since ERRADA needs the time to ensure a confident and consistent completion to previous locations is maintained in the integration of geographical locations.

The operation and maintenance of 14 existing motorized diesel and solar powered pumping systems and carry out routine of water quality monitoring at target camps (nine in Central Darfur: Hassa Hissa (4), Hamedia (4), and Khamsadageig (1) and five in South Darfur (Bilel camp)) will be implemented to enhance and sustain the provision of safe water supply to target communities. In line with the above objective, 4km of water pipe line will be replaced along with the replacement of four existing Oxfam tanks with masonry tanks. WASH will also endeavour to rehabilitate three masonry water storage tanks in Hassa Hissa, Hamedia and Bilel camps. Additional efforts will be made to redesign the water network in Hamedia, Hassa Hissa and Khamsadageig IDP camps as well as rehabilitate 15 water distribution points (including fencing of seven points with bricks and establishing kitchen gardens around the target sources for water runoff). A number of other noteworthy activities will be done throughout the year which are indicated in the WASH PMF (refer to Annex 3).

Sanitation

Prioritization will be given towards the construction and rehabilitation of community sanitation structures such as school latrines in Zalingei and Bilel. These latrines will be constructed and rehabilitated by WASH committees using a CATS approach and will be overseen by the NCA WASH team. To this, sanitation campaigns such as vector control (to be completed during the rainy season) and waste management (on a monthly basis) will be conducted throughout the year.

Hygiene Promotion

In line with the hygiene promotion activities, hygiene and sanitary kits will be distributed to vulnerable households in camps. Vulnerable HHs include those groups who are unable to purchase these items (women headed HHs, HHs led by people with disabilities and new arrivals, for example). Hygiene and sanitary kits for 2017, it is planned, will partially include – in line with the recent ECHO WASH proposal – menstrual hygiene kits (sanitary pads), to be distributed at girls' schools. Finally, the additional construction of eight community hygiene centres to facilitate hygiene sessions will be

done in collaboration with CHCs and women's groups in an effort to augment the achievements of the sector. Critical to note is that nutrition centres are used for HP; however, only PLW with nutrition problems come to these nutrition centres. Thus, hygiene centres play a role in the ability for the DP to reach more people.

Capacity Building

Capacity building of local WASH actors such as WES and WASH committees will be given due attention through training workshops in solar system operation, hygiene promotion and minor repairs. Support in this regard will additionally be seen through building linkages between communities and solar repair operators.

Capacity building support for WASH has stemmed from an assessment and discussions which were held among water committees, in September 2016, which determined that these committees need high quality training in various WASH topics. These trainings are to be done in collaboration with specialized local institutes such as the University of Zalingei and Nyala, alongside other well established and capacitated national institutions. Training topics will include: proper assessment conduct, M&E, reporting and other – more technical – topics related to WASH sustainability and support. The aim of these trainings will be to gradually shift the status of local committees to that of CBOs, in an effort to handle more of the activity implementation; thus, decreasing the level of direct implementation done by NCA.

Not only will training cover the technical necessities of WASH activities but will also work to build the capacity of water management committees on cost recovery activities whereby it is envisioned that 15 WASH schemes will be set in motion. Additional capacity support will augment the functioning of strong governance structures.

Thus, to reach the desired M&E achievements, WASH will be closely engaged with the M&E team. Regular monitoring of water, sanitation and hygiene practices against monthly output indicators are planned for the year ahead alongside UNICEF, in South and Central Darfur. Finally, joint visits with the WES M&E sector to IDP camps will be crucial in the close monitoring of the WASH sector along with close coordination between M&E and WASH units to better track water committee training efforts.

For additional details of WASH activities, please refer to Annex 3.

HEALTH & NUTRITION (H&N)

STRATEGY (APPROACH)

The DP H&N sector approach will continue to scale up sustainability compound through a four-pronged approach: (1) sustained supervision direct service delivery by State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and community authorities, seconded staff in health facilities and nutrition centres; (2) work together with ERRADA in South Darfur and 65% of activities implemented by ERRADA and complete hand over of all activities by the end of 2017; (3) scale up joint capacity strengthening initiatives for SMoH in Central Darfur through NCA, SMoH and Mubadiroon joint review and exploring the capacity of Mubadiroon to scale their partnership into curative and preventative health services within the localities where NCA supports the SMoH to pave the way for possible engagement in 2018; and (4) enhance and scale up community level participation with a focus on promoting positive knowledge, attitude and practice.

While the reach of the DP for 2017 in H&N is not as large as expected (additional 4,313 South Sudanese refugees in Bilel and 10,000 new arrivals from the Jebel Marra to Nertiti North camp, Zalingei, Central Darfur) – especially given the increase in sectoral budget – the inclusion of new activities related to gender based violence (GBV) will aim to target these very target beneficiaries. To this, it is worth noting that the market in Sudan is not fixed for procurement related budgeting.

As it seems worth additionally mentioning, the noticeable increase budgeted for the H&N sector, for the 2017 Appeal. Together with the addition of a number of fundamental activities such as the inclusion of aforementioned GBV, for example, there has also been a substantial increase to medicine – of 30% - due to the governments' decision to remove subsidies previously attached to them. To this, by the end of 2015, there was a large balance of medical stock which was used in 2016; henceforth, there was a lower medicine budget line for 2016. For 2017, the DP is requesting additional funds for additional medicine since the carryover stock is very low yield. Additionally, the influx of refugees and IDPs into NCA operational areas due to conflict in South Sudan and also in the Jebel Marra region, there has been an increased need for more medicine. In relation to the aforementioned challenges, NCA was not able to receive any of the CDKs or mosquito nets in 2016 from UNICEF or UNFPA due to the fact that the few stock which they did have were given to the SMoH; none of which covers the present needs. The same scenario is forecasted for 2017 which is why there is an increase in the budget for CDKs and also, mosquito nets. Finally, the overall cost of necessary goods has, quite simply, increased. This, in comparison to that of the nutrition sectors' budget, which has decreased for the coming year, it is crucial to note that the DP will likely experience a major cut – vis-à-vis Brexit and the GBP decline. While NCA and the rest of the consortia was able to secure a cost-extension until mid-year 2017, it is unclear if additional support will be available thereafter. It is also worth pointing out that previously the MUAC screening, SMART and KAP surveys were over-budgeted; the DP H&N team has worked with the Finance Manager to ensure that these changes have been made to more reasonable amounts.

The health sector will continue to work together with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and IPs in building the local capacity for the efficient and sustainable service delivery of primary health care (PHC), in target areas. Institutional capacity building through trainings and on-the-job coaching will be critical in the year ahead. Thus, for 2017, the sector will continue to work with local existing community structures to promote positive H&N knowledge and practices whilst also creating a sense of ownership towards service provision; ensuring sustainability. IP, ERRADA, will play a major role in implementing the overall activities in South Darfur while the DP provides technical support. A

roadmap detailing the handover process to partners will be drafted early 2017. It will include a timeline and programmatic benchmarks that will be mutually agreed between the DP and the partners.

The nutrition component will continue to target PLWs and children under five through MUAC screening to identify malnutrition cases among the targeted communities. According to nutrition surveys conducted jointly through the SMoH and NCA in August 2015 in Zalingei and Bilel localities, Central and South Darfur, respectively, the malnutrition rates were deemed critical: Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) 23% and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) 7%. Identified moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases will be referred to the nutrition centres run by NCA. SAM cases with medical complications will be referred to stabilization centres, at Nyala hospital. Regular awareness sessions focusing on behavioral change on nutrition with the target population will be conducted throughout the year. Additionally, a more integrated approach will be implemented to address nutrition problems in rural communities. The sector will coordinate with livelihoods to promote homestead gardening to enhance nutrition practices.

Additionally, H&N will engage more with Mubadiroon in Central Darfur in an effort to strengthen their technical and administrative capacity as well as to allow for their full engagement in the efficient running of curative and preventative health services. Not only will this increase the capacity and ownership of these pertinent services but this strategic decision is also in alignment with NCA's Sudan country strategy to assure a smooth handover and eventual withdrawal from direct implementation.

Finally, it is worth noting an increase in the health budget, particularly related to medicine(s), in due much to the fact that the cost of medicines has continued to creep up, in Sudan. To that, by the end of 2015, there was a large balance of stock which was used early in 2016; accounting for much of the reason why there was less stock in the 2016 budget. For 2017, the need has increased due to the increased target population from Jebel Marra as well as South Sudanese refugees; the carryover stock from 2016 has decreased immensely, leading to a surplus demand. The nutrition budget, on the other hand, has seen a decrease in its budget. This is due to funds from the DFID-SHARP (Ta'adoud) project, which was extended, but only until mid-2017 which, until date, has yet to be determined in regards to its continuation throughout the remainder of the year. Steps were also taken to decrease what were originally over-budgeted (2016) MUAC, SMART and KAP surveys down to a more realistic amount, as outlined in the budget for 2017.

In line with the new DP country strategy, the integration of the H&N sector with other sectors such as WASH and livelihoods will be put into fruition throughout 2017. Periodic planning and review of the H&N sector will be done inclusively, with the other sectors and DP management to pave the way forward.

RESULTS/IMMEDIATE OUTCOME(S)

The immediate outcome(s) for H&N are as follows:

- Increased utilization of maternal new born, child and reproductive health (MNCRH) services by IDPs and host community populations in targeted localities/states (Central & South Darfur)
- Increased access to primary health care services for IDPs and host community populations
- Increased access to nutrition services to IDP and host community populations
- Increased access for Pregnant and lactate women to quality maternal health care services in IDP camps and host community populations

- Increased positive health and Nutrition behavior and understanding key health and nutrition issue amongst target community
- Strengthened local capacity (SMoH, NNGOs, Community structures and NCA staff) delivering sustainable primary health care and nutrition interventions in target localities/states

ACTIVITIES *(inclusive of M&E)*

The sector will continue to support the five existing PHCs through their rehabilitation and supplementation of essential PHC medicines, medical supplies and laboratory equipment, in Central and South Darfur. Maternal reproductive health service delivery and basic emergency management of obstetric complications will continue to target 20,648 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) throughout the year. It will additionally provide immunizations to 15,490 people, particularly targeting pregnant women and children < 1 year of age; consultations and treatment for 173,448 patients against common ailments in the five PHCs will continue. Such services will be provided by seconded technical H&N staff from SMoH.

Therapeutic food distribution for children <5 and PLW in South and Central Darfur will continue to be accompanied with quarterly growth monitoring and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening. To this, linkages will be strengthened by conducting defaulter tracing whereby referrals to nutrition facilities will be done in collaboration with community volunteers and TBAs; instances of SAM cases with medical complications will be referred to stabilization centres in Nyala and Zalingei hospitals.

Nutrition education and promotion will be done through cookery demonstration campaigns and by involving care group mothers. This same group of beneficiaries will benefit from the additional promotion of homestead gardens which will encourage dietary diversity and enhanced nutrition status.

In line with the capacity building plans and eventual handover of health activities to local partners, the sector will work with both IPs: ERRADA and Mubadiroon. Handover of some HIV/AIDS awareness and nutrition care group activities will be done while also closely monitoring and supporting. Additional training and on-the-job coaching will be availed to build capacities of community health promoters, TBAs and community volunteers. While it was envisioned that NCA would be able to handover some clinics in 2016, the reality was different and this will not be done until 2017. The reason for this decision is due largely to the fact that the DP, in 2016 was not confident in the handing over of clinics at this point in time; thus, for 2017, NCA will work to support not only the inclusion of HIV/AIDS support but also that of gender based violence (GBV); awareness building at clinics and nutrition centres; and looking to integrate more fully with livelihoods sector to build up the homestead gardens through nutrition and dietary diversification. Moreover, the aforementioned activity supervision and reporting will be led by ERRADA; NCA envisions to handover 100% of the remaining activities to IP, ERRADA by the end of 2017.

The DP H&N sector will continue to use the comprehensive M&E systems in place. Indicators will be tracked at outcome, output and activity levels via periodic assessments and clinical data from the field.

Specific data will be collected and monitored by health staff on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. This information is then disaggregated on a quarterly basis for reporting towards performance progress on H&N activities. The monitoring of this information and associated activities are based on

sector specific PMFs and LM toolkits; all of which are developed based on approved indicators from SMOH and World Health Organization (WHO).

Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) nutrition surveys along with periodic health facility utilization surveys will be used to evaluate and review the outcomes of the sector activities. Two KAP surveys at the beginning and end of the programme have been planned for 2017 in an effort to evaluate the changes brought about by the sector.

For additional details of H&N activities, please refer to Annex 3.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL)

STRATEGY (APPROACH)

Livelihoods will play a critical role in the DP as indicated in the new DP strategy by creating ways to sustain different community structures through livelihood activities. While it is noted that there is, in fact, a dire need of food security and livelihood (FSL) support, in Central Darfur, the reality is that Central Darfur received an ample rainy season in 2016 which allowed for a more plentiful harvest. However, this was not the case in South Darfur for 2016 which has prompted the DP to shift focus on South Darfur, in the coming year. To this, it is also critical to note that there is an expected voluntary return in Shattia, South Darfur; these people will inevitably need additional support in their livelihoods; hence a pre-emptive response in South Darfur has been planned for 2017.

Cost recovery schemes for community structures which are currently supporting service provision facilities such as WASH structures and clinics will be initiated and supported with IGA and finance management trainings. Close monitoring of IGA (enterprise) initiatives will be supported with start-up capital and coaching; the sector will draw lessons to further develop additional community structures.

Moreover, the livelihoods sector will work closely with the H&N sector in identifying households affected by malnutrition. Both sectors will work together to address food insecurity challenges among the target households and provide necessary support to target populations including: households affected by malnutrition through the provision of milk goats; and establishing homestead gardens to diversify household food items. Strengthening of these skill sets will be done through the establishment of a community animal health worker (CAHW) network to ensure long-term, sustainable support and development of skills.

In 2017, the livelihoods sector will focus on improving the food security of beneficiaries. Participatory group discussions with lead farmers (LFs) on the sustainability of improved seed availability were conducted, whereby the farmers contributed the idea of a community seed bank. This contribution by LFs will not only support efforts of sustainability and instill a sense of ownership but will also enable a modality of self-supply and avoid free handouts. As this is a new approach; it will be piloted in limited specific target areas such as: Ahifa, Gaoalevel, Takla, Shage, Mirar in South Darfur and Wadi Salahe locality, Central Darfur. Target farmers practicing crop and livestock farming will be supported through the provision of improved agricultural inputs. A community seed bank approach will be used to avoid free handouts of seeds and will instead obligate farmers to responsibly pay the seeds back which were received at the beginning of the activities. Thus, a revolving seed supply is ensured in the target areas.

The sector will replicate lessons from the Ta'adoud project in building the capacity of farmers, particularly in agriculture extension by establishing learning plots and organizing farmers into small groups to facilitate dissemination of agricultural packages. The sector will implement a cost recovery mechanism in animal vaccination and treatment and train the community animal health workers (CAHWs) on drug cost recovery approaches and business management skills. Despite the fact that NCA itself implement FSL activities in South Darfur state, the fact that Ta'adoud is a consortia-based project has allowed lessons to be learned from other consortium members who have worked in the area. FSL sector will be able to carefully and confidently work with partners to make sure that they have the learned capacity before embarking on the actual implementation process.

The project will continue its support to economically empower communities and households in IDP camps and rural communities who have limited alternative sources of income. Value chains for groundnuts and creating market linkages will additionally be emphasized. This will be done vis-à-vis trainings on value chain analysis; support will be provided accordingly. Additional trainings on business skills, vocational and enterprise selection will be done to improve the income of vulnerable households but particularly youth and women. This will not only diversify incomes but additionally support enhanced resiliency. Thus, the sector will undergo a barrier analysis exercise to identify market barriers and plan activities to promote access to local markets. It should also be noted that these sorts of activities (inclusive of IGAs) – while, from the outside, may look economically viable for communities – they must first go through the process of an in-depth market survey and value chain analysis; both of which will be undergone in 2017.

The livelihoods sector will place emphasis upon integrating a livelihoods approach into the work of all sectors. Focus will be on interventions that empower communities and enhance sustainability of existing community structures established by other sectors over the years. It is envisioned that this empowerment and sense of ownership will be augmented by the efforts of savings and internal lending community (SILC) women's groups; working to increase access to financial services through their own contributions to the community.

While this is a relatively new direction for the FSL sector, it is important to note that due to the on-going Ta'adoud project and the support it provides, there is ample understanding of – and practical experience in – agriculture and IGA activity implementation which would see to it that the FSL sector can achieve its outcomes. To this, since most of the activities and approaches proposed in this appeal are not capital intensive, it is expected that the targeted beneficiaries will be reached.

RESULTS/IMMEDIATE OUTCOME(S)

The immediate outcome(s) for livelihoods are as follows:

- Agriculturalists and pastoralists practice the promoted adopted improved livelihood techniques
- Target women, men and youth have better access to markets
- Target women, men and youth as well as WASH and health committees have applied skills and knowledge received on IGAs and business skills training
- Target women, men and youth skilled on value chain analysis

ACTIVITIES *(inclusive of M&E)*

The sector aims to introduce seed bank schemes to its activities; a new concept to the DP. A pilot community seed bank targeting about 2,500 farmers will be established whereby farmers will be encouraged to use revolving improved seeds. Ultimately, this will establish a seed sufficient community; targets will no longer expect free seed handouts, as was the case before where the DP distributed relief seeds for emergency interventions. Lessons stemming from these such experiences was that the simple handout of seeds without additional support or ownership of such initiatives – as this was an idea that came from LFs themselves – are not always the most sustainable of ideas.

There will additionally be farming field 'schools' which will target about 40 villages to establish improved agricultural practices. In this effort, lessons from the Ta'adoud project will be drawn on the integration of homestead gardens to enhance the nutritional status of target families. Thus, livelihoods and nutrition sectors will integrate to bring about the adoption of improved agricultural

practices. To this, the sector will strengthen the existing livelihoods community structures such as CAHWs and CAGs and establish cost recovery schemes to sustain their services.

Environmentally friendly cooking stoves will be introduced and piloted for target households. Additionally, in 2017, the sector plans to introduce value chains to groundnut production. Most of the target communities already produce groundnuts however, farmers are not receiving adequate prices. It is for this reason that a value chain analysis on groundnuts will be complete followed by support for farmers to create a market linkages for fair costs.

Community based DRR structures will be strengthened through trainings and coaching. A new community based early warning system (CB-EWS) will be introduced in South Darfur whereby CAGs will play a central role. This will be strengthened through opportunities for training and capacity building topics related to CB-EWS processes as well as towards livelihoods and food security.

As previously mentioned, the direction which the FSL sector has taken for this appeal is one which is relatively new for the DP. Due largely to the efforts, support and learnings of the Ta'adoud project, the FLS sector will be able to confidently replicate some of the experiences and learnings gained from the Ta'adoud project and put them towards that of planned unearmarked DP activities. It is also critical to note that additional support related to M&E will be coordinated to ensure the sector is on track to achieving its goals. M&E and FSL will work closely in the drafting of tools which can ultimately be used to track changes and progress in sectoral activities.

For additional details of FSL activities, please refer to Annex 3.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & CAPACITY BUILDING (ODCB)

STRATEGY (APPROACH)

The ODCB sector will continue to be instrumental in achieving the DP's long term strategy of delivering quality programming to communities and people through local partners. Improving the effectiveness and the productivity of the DP implies that the focus will be put on both partnership development and management, and on strengthening staff capacity.

The achievements of 2016 have proved that the commitments to the ODCB department should be sustained. Two long-terms partners implemented considerable activities of the DP: ERRADA conducted H&N, Livelihoods, Education and EPRU activities in South Darfur while Mubadiroon led the Ta'adoud project in Central Darfur. In parallel, the capacity of key staff from local ministries, the DP and partners was strengthened through multiple opportunities for trainings.

In order to pursue the ODCB sector's efforts and to adapt to an ever-changing context, the DP will review its partnership strategy in collaboration with its main local partners. The mutuality of the partnership will be strengthened by the presentation of ERRADA and Mubadiroon's own strategies and by the development of sectoral roadmaps early 2017. These roadmaps will aim at clarifying the handover processes per sector and will include both a timeframe and programmatic benchmarks. The possibility of seconding staff in accompanier's positions will be explored throughout 2017.

The sector will be engaged in identifying new potential partners and assessing their capacity to understand their organizational gaps and where the DP would need to focus their capacity development in order to confidently implement activities through them. The same can be said about on-going training and development for existing strategic partners. A new Capacity Assessment Tool to assess partner organizations and the DP shall be introduced in this idea.

Additionally, the ODCB department will keep a focus on providing capacity building to staff through coaching, mentoring and also trainings when appropriate. The Personal Development Reports (PDR) will continue to define the needs and individual training priorities. In collaboration with the M&E colleagues, a database to track and evaluate training effectiveness will be developed to keep the focus on a needs-basis for trainings. The sector will also support DP in creating coordinator positions to further increase the number of nationals taking leading roles in the organization.

RESULTS/IMMEDIATE OUTCOME(S)

The immediate outcome(s) for ODCB are as follows:

- Partners' ability to secure funding opportunities beyond the Darfur Programme sources is increased.
- The DP and Partners have clear strategies
- Partners have necessary programme cycle and financial and HR management capacities
- DP have necessary programme cycle and financial management capacities
- Partner staff retention is improved in partner organizations.

ACTIVITIES (*inclusive of M&E*)

In parallel to the review of the DP partnership strategy, specific sectoral roadmaps will be developed in Health and Nutrition, EPRU and WASH. It will provide concrete guidance on how to achieve sustainable handovers to partners. Defining a clear timeframe and also programmatic

milestones/benchmarks will indeed facilitate a better tracking of the progress and measure whether a partner meets the necessary standards before the next phase.

Organizational capacity assessments of potential partners and update of capacity assessment for existing partners will continue to be the main activity in 2017. Screening of local organizations willing to work with the DP will be done with the support of the programme support unit of NCA Khartoum. This tool will be able to identify the partners' gaps; their needs will be identified whereby an assessment will be formulated to develop partner plans which can be included into the ODCB annual plans. Partner assessment reports will be generated to inform management for final decision making processes.

Capacity action plans will be designed and used to identify priorities in agreement with the partner, to deliver customized support and to track the impact throughout the year. Mentoring or coaching through accompaniers will be explored and tailor-made trainings will be conducted.

ODCB will implement activities aimed at strengthening the organizational systems of DP and partners. Support, when necessary, to partners will be given to help them to diversify their funding sources. ODCB will continue supporting DP national staff and strategic partner: ERRADA and Mubadiroon. A total of: 94 staff from NCA, 33 staff from IPs and 50 staff from government line agencies will receive opportunities to participate in events organized by ODCB, in 2017. Additionally, PDR process will continue to be used to monitor the benefits stemming from staff development opportunities.

The sector will facilitate a quarterly and bi-annual review of the ODCB activities.

For additional details of ODCB activities, please refer to Annex 3.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE UNIT (EPRU)

STRATEGY (APPROACH)

The developments of 2016 in terms of new displacements have indicated that the need for emergency response activities such as NFI distributions will still be necessary. In responding to new emergencies in 2017, the DP through its EPRU sector, will plan to reach at least 75,000 people in South and Central Darfur. Based on the activities in 2016, 70% of the targets were in South Darfur, hence activities will be focussed in this state (60%) and the rest (40%) will be in Central Darfur. To this, it is worth noting that NFIs and donation in kind (DIK) items are available in Zalingei from WFT and UNICEF; it is expected that new arrivals will come to South Sudan, especially given the current context there. The DP will need ESNFIs and additional support for these newly arrived populations which explains the budgetary allocation for these states. To this, less access, in recent months, has been granted into the Jebel Marra region; no services are provided there. However, due to mass displacement of South Sudanese into South Darfur, there are critical needs and gaps that exist which the DP has budgeted to support with.

The DP will maintain its focus towards recovery of conflict-affected communities in Darfur through strengthening abilities to respond to disasters as well as ensure vulnerable populations are better prepared through early warning systems (EWS).

In 2017 the DP will seek to closely integrate EPRU activities with other sectors to ensure emergency response and preparedness is mainstreamed in all activities. This can be exemplified by the following: EPRU will consult with the other sectors in developing tools for better assessing disaster affected communities and share findings in order to plan for a better interventions. The programme appreciates that the target communities do possess skills and knowledge for coping with disasters thus, in 2017, it will tap into the skills of these communities in order to strengthen their ability to prepare and respond to disasters.

The DP maintains that awareness is an important tool in keeping communities prepared for disasters through timely sharing of accurate and comprehensive information on impending hazards and disasters. The programme will gather information on the target communities' ability to cope and document constraints to existing strategies which can then be addressed through capacity building opportunities.

In order to supplement existing understandings on resiliency and coping, mechanisms for EWS in emergencies will be established in the target communities. Appropriate early warning indicators for the most common disasters effecting target communities will be determined and shared with community structures. A mechanism for disseminating this information to the communities will additionally be set up.

The DP will focus on empowerment of target communities through strengthening disaster reduction committees (DRCs) and resilience committees to ensure structures are put in place to better equip communities to respond to disasters. Therefore the programme will target committees and community leadership by training them on mobilization of local resources throughout the disaster response period; enhanced understanding by community members of local resources will be useful in the development of timely action plans before external resources are available.

Capacity building sessions such as the ones outlined above will aim to prepare community facilitators to coordinate responses and mobilize local resources and opportunities. By the end of 2017 it is envisioned that community facilitators would be able to:

- Conduct a systematic approach to analyze problems, propose solutions and initiate emergency response interventions;
- Mobilize the cooperation and participation of various key players to get involved with the community's disaster preparedness and response processes; and
- Build and sustain partnerships with national and international institutions for external support.

RESULTS/IMMEDIATE OUTCOME(S)

The immediate outcome(s) for ODCB are as follows:

- Disaster affected communities in IDP camps and host communities in Central and South Darfur states have timely access to appropriate and adequate NFIs and SSBs through coordinated responses.
- Communities acquire skills and capacities of their own to cope and respond to disasters and to participate in assessments and distribution activities and IGAs.

ACTIVITIES *(inclusive of M&E)*

The EPRU will continue to conduct joint assessments for households affected by conflict/disasters with partners, other NCA sectors, NGOs and UN agencies. These assessments, registrations and verifications of affected households will be conducted whenever the need arises.

While it is certainly understood that EPRU's main strategy is disaster prevention through strengthening of community based early warning systems, the sector sees the need to continue to facilitate community action group (CAG) efforts. It is envisaged that CAGs will be able to conduct hazard, vulnerability and capacity analyses (HVCAs) in order to develop stronger CAPs. Such efforts will be augmented through trainings which will inevitably lead to strengthening existing community based EWS.

The DP, to date, has developed credible partner relations and community structures, at the grassroots level. These structures will be strengthened and developed to serve as a 'first line' emergency response mechanism in all target areas. Capacity building for DP partners (Mubadiroon & ERRADA) will be a focus for the 2017 implementation strategy, particularly as DP partners lack the financial and material resources as well as skills to enable them to coordinate timely responses in case of emergency. Thus, the EPRU sector will focus on the implementation of specific activities such as: assessments, trainings and awareness campaigns. To this end, in 2017, EPRU hopes to confidently hand over operations in two localities in South Darfur to IP, ERRADA, after consistent capacity building support in ESNFI processes, reporting and proposal support to promote donor diversification opportunities. It is therefore envisioned that this capacity building support will enable ERRADA the ability to efficiently implement and sustain interventions, once the handover process is complete. A roadmap detailing the handover process to partners will be drafted early 2017. It will include a timeline and programmatic benchmarks that will be mutually agreed between the DP and the partners.

Thus, EPRU will work closely with ODCB to support capacity development of community leaders, women, men and youth on EPRU related activities such as: distributions, environment management, improved HIV/AIDS awareness, basic SPHERE standards and DRR.

Finally, as in previous years, post distribution surveys will be an integral part of the sector's M&E plan whereby the sector will continue to conduct surveys to verify that the support received was able to reach the correct beneficiaries and used accordingly.

For additional details of EPRU activities, please refer to Annex 3.

EDUCATION

STRATEGY (APPROACH)

In 2017, the sector will continue to focus on activities contributing towards improved quality of education services through education material provision, training and capacity building for teachers, public awareness on education and strengthening parent teacher association (PTA) functions. All of which will yield a strong contribution in the facilitation of the teaching/learning process. Intervention deliverables for the education sector will help to: increase children's access to basic education among IDP and host communities; increase the capacity of PTAs, teachers and school administrators to deliver basic education; increase community awareness on the importance of gender equality in education; increase the capacity of youth to be self-employed; and increase child/parent awareness on environmental protection.

Education continues to be a part of the DP integrated emergency response and recovery process. Where the education sector has the ability to strategically align with the rest of the DPs recovery and development process can be exemplified through the integration of basic literacy activities with that of WASH vis-à-vis the provision of clean water to students in schools and through hygiene and sanitation services in Bilel locality. Student dropouts and/or unemployed youth will additionally be targeted jointly through the livelihoods and education sectors to facilitate vocational training in welding, computer applications, brick making; and masonry and tailoring for women. Such programming would encourage environmental awareness through the provision of seedlings to be gardened in school compounds which can additionally be linked to the H&N sector whereby education on H&N topics related to the prevention of malnutrition, etc. will be provided.

With the proposed project, ERRADA will work with community structures and rely heavily on existing human and material resources from communities. The sustainability of the achievements is best ensured through local support and contributions at the grassroots level, including from volunteer teachers. Thus, the sector will work to strengthen PTAs to enhance the quality of educational services for children through dialogue(s) and awareness raising on the right to education. At the same time, community leaders, teachers, and local authorities will be mobilized and sensitized to play an active role in project identification, implementation and monitoring.

The sector will ensure increased coordination and collaboration among all relevant stakeholders but, most importantly, with the State Ministry of Education (SMoE) and UNICEF. Thus, participation in sector meetings, planning, reviews and reporting shall be streamlined according to sectoral plans for areas of operation. The invariable long term outcome being: ensuring sustained access to basic primary school education for school age, vulnerable and disadvantaged children in IDP and host community populations in South Darfur State.

RESULTS/IMMEDIATE OUTCOME(S)

The immediate outcome(s) for education are as follows:

- Increased access to basic education for primary school age children in IDP and host community populations in target schools in South Darfur
- Increased capacity of PTAs, teachers and school administrators to manage schools in IDP and host community populations in target schools in South Darfur
- Increased school materials support for basic primary schools in South Darfur
- Improved living conditions for youth (male and female) through vocational trainings and employment opportunities in South Darfur.

ACTIVITIES *(inclusive of M&E)*

In 2017, the sector will provide education services through the following activities: training 64 (50% female) teachers and volunteers on teaching and facilitation skills; and training an additional 50 school administrators and supervisors on school management. Such activities would include the involvement of communities in improving the coverage and quality of education services.

Additional activities will include close monitoring of schools to ensure the effectiveness of the trainings among the targeted 32 PTAs. This will be done through rigorous training to strengthen their role in the joint management of the schools.

Alongside training opportunities, awareness raising campaigns on child rights will be conducted as well as vocational skills to the youth. Additional adult education will be given due attention in the year, with support for literacy classes to 200 (50% F & 50% M) adults from Bilel, Drej and Otash IDP camps.

Not only will training support be provided by the education sector but so too will the provision of school learning, teaching and sport materials to 7,600 pupils, among the ten target schools. Infrastructure such as benches and desks will also be distributed to support the learning environment of students. The distribution of 300 benches and 300 desks among 1,200 students in six target schools has been included in sectoral plans for 2017; the other four schools were fortunate enough to be furnished with 200 benches and 200 desks throughout 2016. School furnishings will inevitably enhance the teaching/learning process of students just as the provision of teachers' chairs and tables to these target schools will improve the teachers' experience and add incentive to work in these schools. Finally, the education sector hopes to supply 800 students (50% girls, 50% boys) with school uniforms.

Regular field visits and reviews with local stakeholders and PTAs will be conducted on a monthly basis and augment findings and contribute towards consistent and quality programme delivery.

For additional details of education activities, please refer to Annex 3.

IMPLEMENTATION METHODOLOGY

COORDINATION

NCA has a long history and commendable reputation throughout the Darfur region. With over a decade of experience in Darfur, NCA has been proactively involved in supporting conflict displaced people jointly with fellow INGOs and international agencies through integrated humanitarian assistance. The DP closely follows the humanitarian context, shares information and develops its preparedness plans based on the prioritized humanitarian needs. The Khartoum-based staff and sector specialists have strong linkages with pertinent humanitarian agencies and participate in vital humanitarian forums organized by the coordination sector lead agencies including: OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP, etc.

NCA's strong relationships in Sudan with ECHO and Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) donors have allowed NCA to secure consistent funding for lifesaving emergencies in: WASH, H&N and ESNFIs. These relationships stem from active engagement within humanitarian fora which ensures NCA's visibility.

Close work and coordination with a number of UN agencies such as UNICEF, FAO and WFP, for example have ensured NCA's reputation as a strong humanitarian ally, in Sudan. The same joint efforts and support continue to be noted through IP partnerships with ERRADA and Mubadiroon whereby coordination, planning and implementation are done hand-in-hand; successes and learnings are experienced together.

At the beneficiary and stakeholder level, coordination can be witnessed on a weekly basis through meetings to discuss progress, challenges and concerns of the DP. Government partners receive monthly reports from the DP vis-à-vis their respective HAC office.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CAPACITY

The DP currently has 114 national and three expatriate staff who contribute towards the programme, in the two states. The DP is handled by a multi-disciplinary staff who have many years of experience in providing integrated humanitarian assistance.

The WASH team is staffed with engineers, hydro-geologists, technicians, water quality analysts, drillers and hygiene/sanitation promoters.

Although the daily routine of H&N works are handled by seconded MoH professionals, NCA's medical Doctor and his assistant participate in the overall coordination, networking, monitoring and reporting of the sectors' activities.

Likewise, the livelihoods sector employs a number of experienced and qualified staff in agriculture, natural resource management and rural development. This team not only supports local partners and communities during assessments but also supports in the targeting of beneficiaries, introduction of appropriate productive technologies, monitoring, reporting and supports in the dissemination of best practices to communities and stakeholders.

The program manager (PM) oversees the whole of the DP and its accompanying support services. He is able to specifically provide much of the technical and management support, across the spectrum of programme implementation therefore ensuring a high caliber programme which is donor compliant and in line with the needs of the target beneficiaries. The PM ensures a smooth overall running of operations including support in: proposal writing (funding), budget management, networking with external agencies and government sectors.

Not only does NCA hold a lot of institutional experience but so too do national IPs: ERRADA and Mubadiroon. Both national partners employ experienced staff to coordinate activities in NCA target areas to ensure the smooth running of various sectors including: health, nutrition and livelihoods, across Central and South Darfur.

Logistics

The continued procurement of goods and services will be undertaken at the state level in Zalingei and Nyala for Central and South Darfur States. However, there will be centralized procurement processes from Khartoum if the items are not available in the required quantity or quality from the local markets. The logistics team will continue sourcing, purchasing and distributing project supplies based on the prior purchase plans and requisitions initiated from the programme sectors.

The NCA logistics unit will also handle tasks related to contract administration; outsourcing some construction works like borehole drilling, constructing latrines, renting vehicles and heavy duty machines as well as renting office and guesthouse premises, etc. so that all sectors of the DP are fully supported.

Finally, it is critical to mention that the DP has a number of asset management procedures. All the fixed and variable assets will continue to be registered, stored and dispatched according to their appropriate vouchers. Donors and NCA sectors will receive procurement and asset balance reports on monthly basis.

Finance

The finance department continues to ensure the major financial works such as: financial planning, cash management, controlling, reporting and documentation are complete in accordance with the financial guidelines of NCA. This team is led by an international staff who manages the efforts and work load of his team and together they closely follow the sector-specific finances, the cash flow and the overall needs of the DP. Finance plays a crucial role in the overall smooth running of the DP. This is especially the case in the facilitation of cash disbursements, the timely settlement of financial documents and assurance that resources are available for the timely implementation of planned activities.

In order to support the proper financial management of the DP, a centralized financial planning and reporting database has been put to use - Maconomy. While this valuable financial tool has only just recently been introduced to the DP, in 2015, the finance team has been able to successfully use the system to generate financial status reports. These reports consist of a number of inputs including: a statement of operation, income statements, cash flow and balance sheets. However, the most important report from the finance team is the operations report which outlines expenditures - as they relate to the budget - as well as any variance(s).

Finally, the finance team will continue into 2017 working to enhance the capacity of partners in terms of their financial functionality. Now, more than ever, it has become critical that IPs have the capacity to generate necessary financial reports which can be shared to external networks. It is through the Finance Manager that these capacities are built so that there is a mutually sound understanding of internal control mechanisms so that compliance is ensured. Audits will continue to augment this understanding of such control mechanisms as well as through the facilitation of earmarked and ad hoc donor specific audits, as per agreements.

HSO

The DP continues to follow the Crisis Management Guidelines so that up-to-date security information and appropriate crisis response mechanisms are shared with NCA staff and guests. Thus, security briefings are essential for all visitors in Darfur.

It is up to HSO to conduct risk assessments alongside partners so that the Security Management Plan (SMP) is aligned with the organizational Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). While it is known by staff that they have a responsibility for their own security and are encouraged to support the wellbeing of their team, NCA works to also actively monitor the security situation in target areas to ensure an extra layer of vigilance is taken.

As per the other programmatic sectors, HSO will continue to be a key player within inter-agency meetings and take into consideration the advice shared by UNDSS. From this information, all offices and guesthouses will be well suited to the context including through the use of guards, locks, first aid kits, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS AND DONOR LIAISON

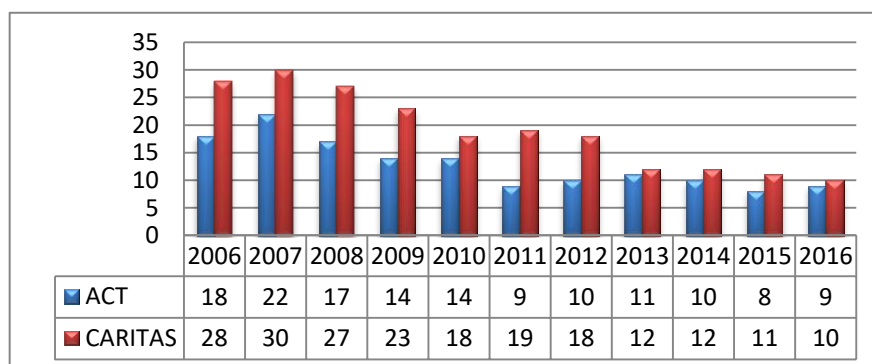
As has – and will continue to be – mentioned, Sudan has been privy to extensive donor fatigue. NCA continues to experience a ‘short change’ effect that comes with being deemed as a protracted crisis. While 2016 was dramatically different from 2015; a budget revision for a surplus of funding (an increase from \$5.2 million USD to \$6.6 million USD) to the DP, this came from a number of extenuating circumstances, as previously mentioned.

While the DP still felt some stress related to cash flow, 2016 was comparatively so, a much better year than recent institutional memory serves. This has much to do with the inclusion of the previously mentioned financial database Maconomy becoming a critical reporting system for the DP.

Of course the Darfur team is incredibly grateful to the continued support and generosity of its CI and ACT Alliance donors. Without such support, the DP would not be able to provide the necessary lifesaving projects and activities pertinent to seeing tangible and lifesaving change.

In 2016, the total number of ACT and CI donors was 19 (see table below). Despite having previously lost a number of our donor partners, we are very fortunate to welcome back some other previous CI and ACT donor partners who were able to contribute towards the 2016 Appeal. The DP will continue to look to previous and new donor partners among its networks to fill in programmatic gaps and see to it that vulnerable populations can be served.

Table: Number of ACT and Caritas donor partners supporting the DP over the last 10 years



What originally came to fruition in 2014 from the NCA Oslo TV campaign has been put into action with a WASH plan for both the DP and South Kordofan. Funds from this campaign have been integrated into a WASH strategy which, in order to provide lifesaving support to the most vulnerable of populations funds have been divided up for three years and will have come to completion by the end of 2016.

Due largely to the extended presence which UN agencies have here, in Sudan, there is great understanding of the contextual situation on the ground which has translated to unforeseen funding into the DP for 2016. In January, conflict which unfurled throughout the JM region led to mass displacement of IDPs in Central Darfur. SHF was able to support NCA health and ESNFI projects in the region in the 1st Allocation of 2016 funds. In the later part of 2016, due to the conflict in South Sudan, a number of refugees fled to Bilel camp, South Darfur. UNHCR was able to identify this challenge and asked NCA to submit a refugee multi-sectoral (RMS) Emergency Reserve (ER) proposal for funds to support the NCA health clinic. Thus, the outstanding reputation and accessibility garnered to NCA can be explained as critical in reaching vulnerable populations with quality programmatic support.

The donor meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in November 2016, was a great opportunity for the DP to gauge donor interest and dictate the future of the DP. It was determined that there was large interest in a donor visit to Darfur for the 2017 year which will need to be carefully planned and facilitated, in accordance with donor and NCA staff availability. This will be done to showcase the hard work and tangible change that has been made in target areas of Central and South Darfur. Like in 2015, the number of donors who were able to participate was minimal. While there are many reasons as to why participation is anticipated to be similar to last year, the fact remains: the donor meeting itself is only *half a day* in length; a likely determinant, but especially for those coming from afar. It is with this in mind that the DP hoped to continue to receive advice and requests from all donor partners in the weeks leading up to the November meeting. Additionally, donors' requests for more internal communication will be facilitated for the year ahead.

While support continues to slowly stream into Sudan, it must still be recognized that the country – as a whole – has been one of the top recipients of foreign aid assistance in the world. However, it is critical to remember that this does not diminish the country's ability to stand on its own two legs at this point in time. It is estimated by the 2016 HRP that there are now over 2 million IDPs in need of humanitarian support and assistance across Darfur. This number will inevitably continue to climb in the years ahead thus it is important that documents such as the HRP continue to shed light on the most pressing of needs among the Sudanese – and Darfuri – populations.

SUSTAINABILITY

In contexts such as Darfur it there will inevitably be challenges in ensuring long term sustainability. This is especially the case when working with transient populations such as IDPs and newly arrived refugees. To this, challenges lie in the unknown: particularly what will happen next in the Darfur region as it relates to the dismissal of the "IDP" title to these targeted populations and in knowing what will happen to their homes. Nevertheless, NCA will continue to work hard to deliver support and build the capacity of these people so that whatever is decided by the GoS related to their given IDP title will not negatively affect target populations should they choose to resettle, return home, etc.

The Darfur crisis could be defined as a protracted crisis and some questions were raised about the necessity for a more flexible and realistic framework of intervention. The DP runs through yearly

appeals while challenges and needs necessitate a much longer timeframe to be tackled. Sectors such as ODCB or livelihoods would indeed justify for a multiple year funding and strategy. CI, for example, has, with this in mind, developed a new vision where protracted crisis could fit under a three year funding appeal.

However, until such decisions are made and in an effort to support sustainability in the targeted camps, the DP will continue to replace fossil fuel powered water pumping systems with solar which have already been welcomed by communities. Community members will continue to be trained in these systems' maintenance and repair throughout 2017; a good decision particularly as other international agencies have begun to follow suit in solar pumping technologies and therefore spare parts are more plentiful.

Additionally, NCA has taken into consideration the importance of sustainability throughout the development of future programming and the impact that is hoped to be imparted upon its beneficiaries. To this, through the improvement of livelihoods through the introduction of agricultural technologies and farming inputs and in choosing appropriate skills and techniques to be shared with target groups. Through seed demonstration as well as multiplication and storage training, beneficiaries will be able to better disseminate and retain productive planting materials which would additionally be available for local farmers.

Not only are local farmers being targeted to be recipients of the aforementioned livelihood opportunities but they will also be encouraged to establish a local communal seed bank in order to enable people to reuse seeds. Likewise, the community level DRR have been designed to help rural people establish local level Early Warning Systems (EWS) and develop a risk management plan.

For the year ahead, NCA has been taking concerted steps to shift paradigms from that of service delivery to empowerment; something which will be practiced through the enhancement of capacities, organized groups (SILC, care and DRR groups, for example), local leaders, government and various other relevant stakeholders. Those targeted will be decided by full engagement of the community; they will guide the direction of the DP through the identification their needs/priorities, securing commitments and contributions in the sharing of costs vis-à-vis labour, procuring local construction materials, monitoring and in devising cost effective ways of implementing project activities.

To this, a synergistic planning and programming approach has been enhanced to ensure complementarity among the sectors and the associated activities in an effort to maximize project results give added value towards peoples' livelihoods. For example: the vegetable gardening uses the water from WASH and the community based nutrition stems from the gardening efforts of nutrition and livelihoods sectors.

And finally, through the support of NCAs contractual and strategic partners, a gap will hopefully continue to be bridged between the INGOs and target communities. IPs like ERRADA in South Darfur and Mubadiroon in Central Darfur are deeply rooted in targeted communities in order to reach the most vulnerable populations in IDP camps as well as agrarian and pastoralist rural communities. Local IPs are not only familiar with the local norms but also the dynamics of the geo-political and security situations, thus they are in the best position to support NCA in reaching vulnerable beneficiaries in areas where NCA's practical presence and movement is restricted. In working hand-in-hand with local IPs, NCA is ensuring a more cost effective and empowering means through which it is supporting the local communities to gradually takeover their own management responsibilities and gradually ensure their own sustainability in the various NCA sectors.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Cross cutting Issue	How it is being addressed
Enhanced safety, dignity and accessibility of communities to aid	NCA respects and works with the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. Much effort is being made to ensure that all vulnerable men, women and children are eligible to receive humanitarian assistance from the integrated sectors (WASH, livelihood, health, nutrition, education and ESNFIs), based on their prioritized needs and without discrimination.
Gender	A gender analysis has been conducted by undertaking focus group discussion (FGD) with women, girls, boys and men to know the level of vulnerabilities among this target group and how they are impacted (flood, drought, etc.). The programmes ensure that the rights, dignity and privacy of women and girls is respected throughout H&N services in clinics by maintaining confidentiality of their medical history. Water distribution points are designed to minimize the risks being felt by women and girls when they go to fetch water. Similarly, there are separate latrines for women and men (in schools). Finally, women receive hygiene kits and clean delivery kits (CDKs) to safeguard their health situation(s).
Child Protection	The programme strives to ensure safety, inclusiveness and protection of children in camps and host communities. The DP creates awareness to staff, visitors and other stakeholders about the child protection protocols of NCA to make sure that the wellbeing of children is secure and their right to access basic services is understood. The DP additionally strives to create child friendly spaces where children (including any unaccompanied children) can come together, play and talk comfortably. The multi-sectoral programmes are designed to address the immediate and strategic needs of children.
HIV/AIDS	Public awareness about the causes, means of spreading and preventative measures on HIV/AIDS will be shared amongst the targeted communities. The DP will continue to intentionally target the people affected by HIV/AIDS and those benefitting from the integrated humanitarian assistance. NCA clinics will provide PMTCT services to pregnant mothers if they are identified as HIV+. Furthermore, OVCs will be supported with uniforms and school materials to attend schools. Finally, there will be continuous public awareness on HIV status through H&N sector activities in an effort to reduce the stigmatization of effected populations.
Environment	All DP activities are designed with the environment in mind. There will be drainage ditches to support with water overflow into backyard gardens which will inevitable enhance vegetable production in homesteads and also help to avoid stagnant water; breeding grounds for mosquitos (malaria risk).

	<p>In WASH, communities and sanitarians actively participate in the latrine site selection to make sure there is a reasonable distance between water wells to avoid contamination of water sources from the latrine pits. To this, dry waste collection and disposal has been designed in accordance to the SPHERE Standards.</p> <p>The livelihoods team will encourage people to prepare farmyard manure or compost as a means of fertilizer. This practice will improve upon the soil fertility as well as enhance the physical and microbial environment of the soil.</p> <p>The health clinics and nutrition centres will properly collect packing materials, used syringes, dressing materials, gloves, etc. and dispose of it with incinerators to ensure that the environment remains clean. Damaged and expired drugs will be incinerated to avoid contamination of the environment.</p> <p>The EPRU encourages people to use mud bricks for construction of their residences in order to minimize tree and bush cutting – the leading cause of deforestation. Likewise, EPRU and IP, ERRADA will continue to facilitate and provide seedlings to plant trees in schools, IDP camps and in rural areas.</p>
Disability	<p>Disabled people will be intentionally targeted to participate and benefit from all programme sector interventions. Effort will be exerted to construct latrines specifically for disabled people. Additionally, disabled beneficiaries will receive priority (not having to stand in queues) in accessing social services.</p> <p>Finally, communities will work to voluntarily assist and support disabled households during land preparation and planting processes.</p>
Accountability	<p>The DP strives to involve communities throughout the entirety of its programming. Programme staff work to share all financial and programmatic information with communities and stakeholders through reports and review.</p> <p>At present, NCA is trying to ensure a complaints mechanism is in place, at each site to enable targets to express their needs, complaints and to forward their opinions onto management.</p> <p>Likewise, the DP respects its accountability to donors, government and its own governance structures through effective resource management. The DP works to provide quality services to the communities it serves by submitting periodic reports, as donor compliance requires.</p>

MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY & LEARNING (MEAL)

M&E will continue to play its core role: informing the breadth of the DP. The sector will lead the DP by ensuring that the various sectors are on target to achieving their objectives. The monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) tracking system will continue to be used throughout 2017 to track the output and outcome level progress of activities.

The sector will lead projects in designing SMART indicators and monitoring tools that will inform the MEAL system. The sector will lead the DP by implementing recommendations set to strengthen

accountability ensure a robust system is in place which is in line with CHS principles. To this, the sector will coordinate with DP management in the eventual formation of an accountability taskforce which will oversee tasks related to: complaints handling mechanisms, information sharing and adherence to the accountability principles. DCA and NCA will work together to strengthen and mainstream these systems.

M&E will additionally create a central repository where inputs from the sectors will be recorded on a monthly basis to track progress on the MEAL system. Participatory M&E approaches will be utilized in an attempt to stimulate community participation as well as that of the staff and partners involved in the monitoring and documentation stages of DP outcomes. Sector heads will be encouraged to follow the new DP strategy which emphasizes a more integrated approach; moving away from sector based approach. Thus, M&E will endeavor to work closely with ODCB in seeing to it that partners' M&E and reporting sectors are as capacitated as possible in these areas. In order to discover and address such gaps, a self-assessment tool for organizational capacity in M&E will be mainstreamed among potential partners.

In an effort to update the DP logic models (LMs) and performance monitoring frameworks (PMFs), it is important to note that such have been formulated with due consideration to the needs of the communities but are also much more strategically aligned to the global NCA mandatory indicators and outcomes. Thus, reporting on the 2017 DP Appeal will be based on the outcomes and measurable indicators outlined in the annexed PMFs.

The quarterly programme review and planning workshops conducted by the DP have provided a rich learning environment across the various sectors for all of the stakeholders involved. A deeper discussion on the midterm review meeting, held in Nyala, South Darfur, in October 2016 should be highlighted whereby all sectors and partners were able to discuss and share their views on the future direction of the DP; an effective practice in sharing valuable inputs towards the new strategic plan. These shall continue to be conducted internally and - where funding allows - expansion to include exchange visits to like-minded organizations from ACT/CI agencies in other country programmes will also be considered.

M&E will engage in the strengthening and continuation of objectives which were set in 2016 including:

- Maintenance of quality programming by ensuring that adequate and measureable indicators are developed for performance measurement. Relevant tools are to be developed and continuously modified for information collection and management;
- Building evidence-based monitoring and accountability systems at the community, organizational and partner levels;
- Promoting internal learning opportunities for continuous improvement; and
- Strengthen the accountability system of the DP.

Programme Evaluations Conducted in 2016

Evaluation	Description	Remark
2016 SMART Nutrition Survey	An annual evaluation done by SMOH with support from NCA in July/August 2016, in South and Central Darfur States	Report yet to be produced
Health Facility DxTx	Survey to assess diagnosis accuracy in the health centres	Used to assess quality of services in the PHCs
EPRU Post-Distribution Survey	Done in October 2016 to track and monitor usage of distributed items	Report yet to be produced
WASH KAP Survey	A mini assessment survey done to identify some of the key gaps in WASH programming	Report used as an input to the ECHO interim report. A larger KAP survey plan has failed to materialize due to the inability to receive a permit to conduct the survey
Ta'adoud Midterm Evaluation	Ta'adoud consortium members evaluate the project progress for further learning	Midterm evaluation findings dissemination workshop for stakeholders was conducted in Khartoum, Zalingei and Wadi Salih
FAO Livelihoods End Term Evaluation	FAO-funded livelihoods project will come to an end by December 2016. This exercise will be important to measure project achievements	To be conducted in December

M&E PLANS FOR 2017

Programme quality and integration will take centre stage in the overall M&E sector activities throughout 2017. An overall programme quality evaluation will be done by the end of the year to find fault lines and bridge gaps related to overall sector integration. The key role of M&E, in 2017, will be in advising the DP management and other decision makers on how best to align DP activity progress with the long term strategy.

Event/Evaluation	Description	Timeframe	Action
Health Sector SMART Nutrition Survey	Annual evaluation survey for nutrition status of communities	July 2017	Survey report will be used to plan for upcoming nutrition interventions
Final Evaluation of Ta'adoud Project	Final evaluation of achievements from the Ta'adoud project, led by CRS	June 2017	Evaluation findings will be disseminated and populate the inputs for post-Ta'adoud plans
DxTx Health Survey	Health facilities utilization survey	August 2017	Health facility utilization rate will give the H&N sector a

			scale of how the facilities are being used
Health and Nutrition Evaluation	Evaluation of current H&N sector and status	November 2017	An external consultant will evaluate the sector to set direction for the future action
EPRU Post-Distribution Survey	Evaluation on the usage of distributed NFIs	TBD	Post distribution reports will be inputs to identify gaps in NFI usage
ECHO WASH Final Evaluation (internal)	ECHO funded WASH project will be evaluated for project outcomes	May 2017	Evaluation findings will be the main inputs to plan for the next application

CONCLUSION

The 2017 DP Appeal process has been a learning experience for all of those involved. While the template itself for the year ahead has changed, the information provided has been able to provide a strong contextualized overview of what is being faced by the DP in the year(s) ahead.

2017, it has become clear, will continue to be a year of learning and something more of a transition as the DP begins intensified efforts to see stronger integration of sectors and focus on supporting our target communities' sense of pride and ownership over projects; thus enhancing efforts towards sustainability and longer term community development. Not only is this the strategic decision of the DP but also the preferred option of the Sudanese government; thus, it is believed that this way forward will promote stronger in-country stakeholder relations and inevitably lead to more promising results.

The year ahead will continue to examine internal structures, staffing, etc. to well situate the DP for effective and efficient approaches to programming, reaching more beneficiaries and safeguarding the best possible return on investment (RoI) for its donors and partners. It is with this in mind that the DP hopes to continue to build programmatic capacities so that phasing out – when contextually relevant and strategically promising – is a smooth process for all of the parties involved.

Thus, it is crucial to recognize and thank the DPs donors and partners. Without your generous and continued support, the DP would not be able to implement projects reaching the most vulnerable populations in Central and South Darfur. Your valuable contributions to the target communities NCA works to support have not gone unnoticed and we look forward to updating you on the continued successes and learnings.